

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

**Product Name:** ABN AMRO Funds - Robeco Euro ESG Government-Related Bonds

**Legal Entity Identifier:** 549300PX4Q6GP6GWD19

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☐ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: \_\_\_\_%

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: \_\_\_\_%

☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of \_\_\_\_% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ with a social objective

☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



### What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The analysis of ESG factors is systematically integrated into the investment decision making process of ABN AMRO Funds Robeco Euro ESG Government-related Bonds (the "Sub-Fund"). The External Investment Manager defines ESG integration as the process of recognising the financial materiality (or significance) of environmental, social and corporate governance factors as part of the investment process. The Sub-Fund will use a selection of securities complying with ABN AMRO Investment Solutions (the "Management Company") ESG responsibility criteria. The External Investment Manager must comply with the Management Company's standards of quality and go through a qualitative selection process before being retained. This process involves an in-depth analysis of the External Investment Manager's corporate social responsibility policy as well as its overall sustainability strengths going from the analysis of ESG professionals, philosophy and investment process. Under the ESG responsibility criteria of the Management Company, the External Investment Manager is committed to conducting both negative and positive screenings as well as taking engagement actions when necessary.

The Sub-Fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. On the environmental front, the Sub-Fund promotes climate risk management. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund focus on global human rights and labour standards as well as diversity, equity and inclusion.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

ESG analysis is systematically integrated into the investment decision making process. As part of its ESG framework, the Management Company uses the following sustainability indicators to measure the achievement of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

On the corporate side:

- Absence of companies that do not meet the criteria defined in the Management Company's Exclusion List and that are deemed incompatible with the E/S promotion (e.g. tobacco, controversial weapons).
- Controversy Level Assessment - Controversy involvement is a key measure of ESG performance. Controversy level assessment reflects a company's level of involvement in issues and how it manages those issues.
- Compliance with the UN Global Compact - The United Nations Global Compact is the world largest corporate sustainability initiative aimed at encouraging businesses and firms worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies, and to report on their implementation. The UN Global Compact is a principle-based framework for businesses, stating ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact are derived from: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.
- ESG Risk Scores - ESG risk scores measure a company's exposure to material industry-specific ESG risks and how the company manages those risks. This multi-dimensional way of measuring ESG risk combines the concepts of management and exposure to arrive at an absolute assessment of ESG risk.
- Scope 1 GHG Emissions- Scope 1 emissions emanate from a company's internal operations, including on-site energy production, vehicle fleets, manufacturing operations, and waste.
- Scope 2 GHG emissions- Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions generated by the production of energy used by the company .

On the Sovereign side:

- Absence of countries that do not meet the criteria defined in the Management Company's Exclusion List and that are deemed incompatible with E/S promotion (i.e. countries listed on ABN AMRO Sanctions List, ratification of the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons, ratification of the Paris Agreement, ratification of the ILO Conventions 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour)
- Country Risk Scores- The Country Risk Scores measure the risk to a country's long-term prosperity and economic development by assessing how sustainably it is managing its wealth.
- Government emissions.
- Investments in companies, government-related, and sovereign bonds with a positive or neutral SDG score based on the internally developed SDG Framework.
- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not Applicable

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not Applicable

- **How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?**

Not Applicable

- **How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?**

Not Applicable

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.*

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



## Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- ☒ Yes, the Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAI) as part of the investment decision making process. More specifically, on the corporate side, the Sub-Fund strives to minimize two PAIs by excluding (i) United Nations Global Compact non-compliant companies and (ii) controversial weapons. On the sovereign side, the Sub-Fund strives to minimize one PAI by excluding countries under international sanctions due to social violations. The Sub-Fund also strives to minimize part of the GHG intensity PAI (i.e., table 1, PAI 15) by excluding countries that have not signed the Paris Agreement.

The above principal adverse impacts are considered at product level through the exclusion policy.

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in an annex to the Sub-Fund's annual report.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund seeks to invest in investment grade euro denominated government-related bonds. ESG factors are incorporated in the decisions made in the investment process. The External Investment Manager uses three frameworks: the Fundamental Score framework, the SDG Framework and the Green Bonds Framework.

Sequencing starts with applying an SDG filter to the investment universe. Only the issuing entities (companies, government related entities, sovereigns) with a neutral or positive SDG score will be

**The investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as

investment objectives and risk tolerance.

investable. The Country SDG Framework assesses (i) whether the policies of the country are advancing or detracting the UN SDGs, (ii) if a country lacks access to capital markets (iii) the controversies that the country might be involved in. On the corporate side, the Company SDG Framework is a 3-step analysis of a company's contribution to the UN SDGs, which (i) assesses the impact of the company's products on relevant SDGs, (ii) assesses the compatibility of the company's operations with these SDGs, and (iii) monitors controversies continuously. Both countries and companies are assigned an SDG Score ranging from -3 to +3. For Green, Social and Sustainable bonds the sequencing starts with the five-step eligibility process. Only the bond that have a positive score on each of these five criteria will be eligible for investment in the Sub-Fund.

After these eligibility checks, the selection process of the individual securities will take place. ESG is fully integrated into the fundamental bottom-up credit analysis conducted by the External Investment Manager to identify investment opportunities. When it comes to sovereign credit analyses, the External Investment Manager assigns each country with a Fundamental Score (*F-Score*), ranging from -3 to +3, that provides a detailed overview of the current developments in the country. The Country F-Score is calculated based on the Financial Health, Macroeconomic Cycle, and ESG profile of the country. The country ESG profile is based on the External Investment Manager Country Sustainability Ranking assessing the position of a country relative to other countries on 15 ESG criteria. For corporates, the External Investment Manager evaluates the issuer's cash generating capacity, its ability to repay debt, and the quality of its cash flows. ESG Factors are part of the overall analysis. Similar to countries, this assessment allows the External Investment Manager to assign each issuer with a Company F-Score ranging from -3 to +3.

Taking into account the Country and Corporate Fundamental Scores, the External Investment Manager constructs the portfolio.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

- The Management Company's exclusions list as defined in the following table:

Company Exclusions based on International Standards and Policies	Exclusion Criteria
Companies non-compliant with the UN Global Compact's Principles	No
Companies listed on ABN AMRO Investment Exclusion List (IEL)	No
Companies listed on AAIS Good Governance Blacklist	No

Company Exclusions based on Revenue Thresholds	Exclusion Criteria
Adult Entertainment Production	>5%
Controversial Weapons direct ownership	No
Controversial Weapons indirect ownership Involvement	>10%
Military Contracting Weapons	>0%
Military Contracting Weapons related products and /or services	>5%
Small Arms	>0%
Fur and specialty leather production	>5%
Unconventional fossil fuels (Arctic oil & gas exploration, oil sands and shale energy extraction methods)	Combined Revenues > 5%
Thermal Coal Extraction	>5%
Thermal Coal Power Generation	>10%
Cannabis (recreational purposes)	>5%
Gambling	>5%
Genetically Modified Organisms	>5%
Tobacco Producing Companies	>0%
Tobacco Products Related Products/Services	>5%
Tobacco Products Retail and/or Distribution	>5%
Gouvernement Exclusions based on Norms and Policies	Exclusion Criteria
Countries listed on ABN AMRO Sanctions List	No
Ratification Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT)	Yes
Ratification Paris Agreement	Yes
Ratification ILO Conventions 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour	Yes

The list above is a non-exhaustive set of exclusions which may evolve over time (with no prior notice).

- Exclusion of the companies that do not pass the external investment manager ESG suitability analysis. The External Investment Manager considers for inclusion in the portfolio issuing entities with a neutral or positive SDG score.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

After implementation of the investment policy described above, the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investment is 20 %.

**Good governance** practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

As part of its “Good Governance Policy”, the Management Company of the Sub-Fund determines if a company does not follow good governance practices. Companies that do not follow good governance practices are excluded from the initial investment universe of the Sub-Fund and will fall in the Good Governance exclusion List. The Good Governance principles, integrated into the AAIS “exclusion policy” are data driven and qualitative in nature. For purposes of the Good Governance test, the Management Company has defined criteria related to widely recognized industry- established norms, as set forth below:

SFDR Component	Indicator	Exclusion Criteria	Description
Sound Management Structure	UN Global Compact - Principle 10	Watchlist and Non-Compliant status	Principle 10 of the UN Global Compact is related to anti-bribery and corruption and states businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.
Sound Management Structure	Governance controversy assessment	High & Severe Levels (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5)	As part of the controversy assessment, the following topics are included : accounting irregularities, bribery and corruption, anti-competitive practices, sanctions as well as board composition
Employee Relations	UN Global Compact – Principles 3, 4, 5 and 6	Watchlist and Non-Compliant status	Principle 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the UN Global Compact are related to labour conditions. The principles state that businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation
Employee Relations	Social Controversy Assessment	High & Severe Levels (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5)	As part of the controversy assessment, the following topics are included : freedom of association, child/forced labour, health and safety, community relations, respect of human rights, labour standards, discrimination and harassment.
Tax Compliance	Governance Controversy Assessment	High & Severe Levels (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5)	As part of the controversy assessment, taxes avoidance and

			evasion is taken into consideration.
Remuneration of Staff	Governance Controversy Assessment	High & Severe Levels (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5)	As part of the controversy assessment, remuneration is taken into consideration

The good governance requirements outlined in the SFDR regulation are only applicable to investments in companies.

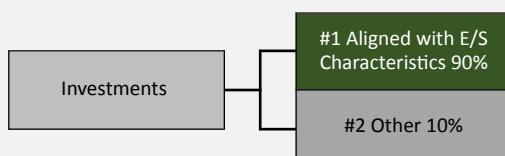


### What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in assets that have been determined as “eligible” as per the ESG process in place (hence in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Up to 10% of the investments are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). “#2 Other” includes derivatives, funds (including Exchange Traded Funds) and bank deposits at sight, including cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. These are used for Investment, hedging and efficient management portfolio purposes. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards associated with these investments. A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this Sub-Fund can be found in the prospectus.



**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

### ● How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not Applicable



### To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not Applicable

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, eg for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules testing.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?**

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds\*

■ Taxonomy-aligned: fossil gas (0%)  
 ■ Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear (0%)  
 ■ Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear) (0%)  
 ■ Non Taxonomy-aligned (100%)



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds\*

■ Taxonomy-aligned: fossil gas (0%)  
 ■ Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear (0%)  
 ■ Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear) (0%)  
 ■ Non Taxonomy-aligned (100%)



This graph represents of the total investments.

\*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Sub-Fund does not have a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities (i.e., 0%), as it does not commit to a minimum proportion of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU



**What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

Not Applicable



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

Not Applicable





## What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

“#2 Other” includes derivatives, funds (including Exchange Traded Funds) and bank deposits at sight, including cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. These are used for investment, hedging and efficient management portfolio purposes. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards associated with these investments. A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this Sub-Fund can be found in the prospectus.



## Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No specific ESG-related index has been designated for this Sub-Fund.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not Applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not Applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not Applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not Applicable



## Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

- ABN AMRO Investment Solution’s Sustainable Investment Policy:

<https://www.abnamroinvestmentsolutions.com/en/socially-responsible-investment-abn-amro-investment-solutions/sustainability-related-disclosures.html>

- Documents of the Sub-Fund:

<https://www.abnamroinvestmentsolutions.com/en/fund-range/fund-range.html>