DPAM

DEGROOF PETERCAM **ASSET MANAGEMENT**

APRIL 2021

SUSTAINABILITY RANKING **DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

THE IMPACT OF THE **HEALTH CRISIS**

TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES

The titles of Freedom House or Democracy Index reports have highlighted **the deterioration of civil rights and freedoms** over the last fifteen years. **The health crisis has been instrumentalised** by authoritarian regimes to reinforce dictatorship and the curtailment of individual rights. Only 8.4% of the population is living in a full democracy, while 35.6% live in severe authoritarian regimes.

ENVIRONMENT

OECD countries are the largest per capita emitters of carbon. **The lack of co-operation and co-ordination between climate policies** within a country and across the OECD as a whole makes them less effective and slows down the transition to a low-carbon economy. **The impact of the lockdowns and health crisis on carbon emissions is not yet clearly confirmed.** However, after a decline over several years, the emissions had increased again in 2018, demonstrating that **the link between economic growth and environmental deterioration** had not yet been broken.

EDUCATION

The latest PISA study (2018) focused on the current teenage generation's professional ambitions, particularly with regard to the (r)evolution taking place in the labour market. The findings were quite alarming, as they highlighted the **mismatch among education, aspirations and market needs**. The 2020 Global Competitiveness Index also stresses the **critical need for education**, re-skilling, re-directing and up-skilling, **for inclusive prosperity**. Education systems need to evolve to meet the digital and critical thinking skills needed to train workers.

HEALTH, POPULATION AND WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

2020 ended with the annual mortality rate risen by almost 4% and marks a significant loss for social welfare. The implications of the health crisis have created economic insecurity, increased stress and anxiety and imposed a significant change in lifestyle. It has also **increased social inequalities** at a time when the European Union's growth strategy aims to be inclusive and offer equitable opportunities.

ECONOMICS

The contraction of global GDP by almost 5% in 2020 is leading to one of the biggest crises in recent generations. Job vacancies remain at least 20% below their standard level. There is a need to **revitalise human capital**.

While sustainable and ESG research on corporates from independent third parties is generally readily available, reliable information on countries is harder to come by. The sovereign debt crises have questioned the status of 'risk-free' asset class of government bonds. This has led to the emergence of several analyses of country sustainability.

This in-house developed sustainability ranking is the basis of the eligible investment universe of government bonds issued by OECD Member States. The proprietary research model, which was developed by DPAM in 2007, has the track record and credibility to assess trends and the added value of such analyses.

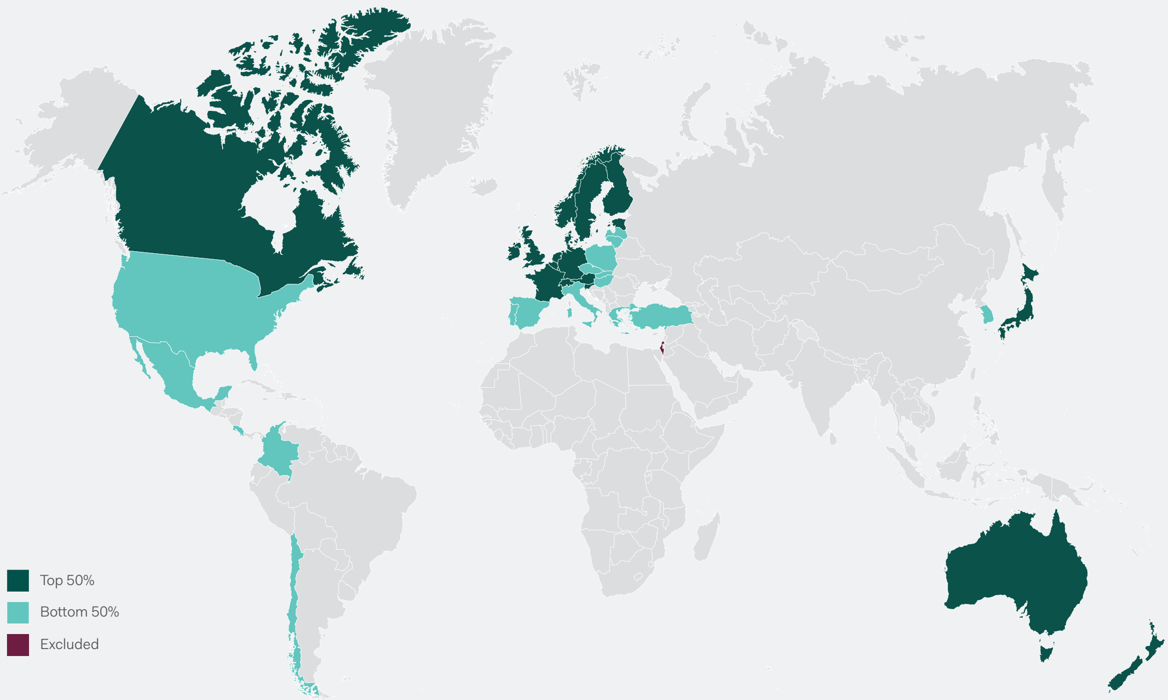
SUSTAINABILITY RANKING – APRIL 2021

The starting universe is composed from the members of the OECD, therefore each new membership is included in the starting universe. The sustainability ranking allows the identification of countries which have fully integrated global challenges in their development of medium-term objectives.

This complements the information gathered from credit ratings, which is traditionally used to assess the short term valuation of sovereign debt.

Integrating long-term perspectives allows to highlight those countries that are expected to outperform others and therefore to be solvent. These perspectives have no direct impact on the current valuation of an investment, but will influence medium and long-term performance.

Developed Markets



Source: DPAM, April 2021

Sustainable country ranking of OECD member states

Eligible country for investment	H1 21 #	H1 21 score	H2 20 #	H2 20 score
Denmark	1	74	1	74
Norway	2	73	2	71
Sweden	3	72	3	71
Switzerland	4	72	4	70
Finland	5	70	6	69
Netherlands	7	70	9	66
New Zealand	8	69	5	70
Austria	9	68	8	67
Canada	10	66	7	67
Ireland	11	65	12	64
Germany	12	65	11	65
Luxembourg	13	64	14	63
Belgium	14	64	16	62
Australia	15	63	13	63
United Kingdom	16	63	10	65
France	17	61	17	60
Slovenia	18	61	18	60
Japan	19	61	15	63
Estonia	20	61	-	-

Non-Eligible country for investment	H1 21 #	H1 21 score	H2 20 #	H2 20 score
Portugal	21	60	21	59
South Korea	22	59	23	58
Spain	23	58	25	55
United States	24	57	22	58
Poland	25	56	26	55
Czech Republic	26	55	24	57
Italy	27	55	27	54
Slovakia	28	53	30	52
Lithuania	29	52	29	52
Latvia	30	51	28	52
Costa Rica	31	51	-	-
Hungary	32	50	31	50
Greece	34	48	33	46
Chile	35	48	32	47
Turkey	36	39	36	35
Colombia	37	36	35	37
Mexico	38	36	34	37

Source: DPAM, April 2021

Please keep in mind that for year-on-year comparisons, sustainability ranks could be influenced by various factors, such as changes in metrics and data availability.

WHAT IS **SUSTAINABILITY?**

Sustainable development meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainability at country level differs from that of a corporation. A sustainable **country** is committed to fully ensuring the freedom of its citizens and invests in their personal development and welfare. It is respectful towards the environment and is reliable in terms of international responsibilities and commitments. It ensures its future and invests in next generations (education & innovation).

HOW TO MEASURE SUSTAINABILITY OF A COUNTRY?

There are three main approaches to measure the sustainability of a country, namely

01 The **legal approach**, with the emphasis on treaties and offenses related to government actions. It should be noted however that agreement on treaties are not always fully binding and there is often no penalty where violations occur.

02 The extreme **stakeholder approach**. The inconvenience of this approach is the importance of the number of stakeholders and parameters to be considered, giving rise to the possibility of dilution and irrelevancy of the indicators.

03 The **exclusion approach**, which consists of exclusions on the basis of controversial activities, examples being whale hunting and deforestation.

These approaches raise the issue of the moral threshold level, and subjectivity is likely to make it questionable.

The lack of information and an associated model encouraged DPAM to develop an in-house research model in 2007. Given the subjective character of the issue, key principles were defined from the beginning:

01

Existence of an **advisory board**, consisting of external specialists providing input to the model.

02

Assessment of the commitment of the country to its **sustainable development**: variables on which the country can have influence through decisions.

03

Comparability and objectivity: criteria are numeric data, available from reliable sources and comparable for all countries.

THE FIXED INCOME SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY BOARD (FISAB) ENSURES THE OBJECTIVITY OF THE MODEL

The role of the FISAB is:

1. To select the sustainable criteria which fulfil the preliminary requirements, and are the most relevant in the framework of sustainability assessment of the OECD universe.
2. To determine the weights attributed to each indicator.
3. To critically and accurately review the model and the ranking to ensure continuous improvement.
4. To validate the list of eligible countries.

The FISAB consists of seven voting members with a majority of external experts. The complementary background of the members guarantees a high level of expertise and knowledge of the issue in constructing the most relevant model. The objective of the board is to raise awareness on ESG issues among the portfolio management teams.

EXTERNAL MEMBERS

Bart Haeck
Journalist at Mediafin

François Gemenne
Professor at Sciences Po (Paris) & ULB (Brussels)

Jan Schaerlaekens
Deputy at Brussels Parliament

Thomas Bauler
Assistant Professor at ULB-IGEAT (Brussels)

INTERNAL MEMBERS

Ophélie Mortier
RI Strategist DPAM

Ives Hup
Global Key Accounts Coordinator DPAM

Celine Boulenger
Economist Degroof Petercam

SELECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE SUSTAINABILITY OF COUNTRIES

The sustainable overlay is characterised by the criteria which governments can utilise to influence their policies (government, authorities, law). Thus, it avoids data linked to the geography or population density of the country. The model is quantitative and tracks the current performance of a country, with comparable data. Only a limited number of treaties are considered as they do not guarantee genuine commitment.

NORMS-SCREENING: VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

The Belgian department of foreign affairs reminds investors in Israel that the EU and its member states consider the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories illegal under international law, an obstacle for peace and a possible threat for a two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The Belgian department of foreign affairs also warns EU citizens and companies to be aware of the fact that economic or financial activities related to the settlements can cause reputation damage. The FISAB is aware of the fact that Israel claims that there is no violation of international law because the Fourth Geneva convention does not apply to the territories occupied in the 1967 six-day war. However, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the High Contracting Parties to the Convention have all affirmed that the convention does apply. The sustainable strategies the FISAB oversees operate under European law. It therefore follows the official Belgian and EU view that there is a violation of international law. Israel is therefore excluded from the eligible universe.

BEST-IN-CLASS COMBINED WITH **BEST-EFFORT APPROACH**

The sustainability analysis focuses on five main key drivers: Transparency & Democratic Values, Environment, Education & Innovation, Healthcare & Wealth Distribution and Economics. Each criterion gets an assigned weight and each country receives a score ranging from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) based on its relative position compared to other countries (comparison to the difference between the maximum and the minimum). For binary criterion (death penalty or the signing of the Ottawa Convention, for example) a score of either 0 or 100 will apply. The final and overall score of a country is equal to the weighted average of the scores on each criterion, using the weights which are decided by the Fixed Income Sustainability Advisory Board. The selection process results in a ranking of the 38 countries. The final scoring is rounded up to avoid an excessively unstable universe as decimals are statistically irrelevant.

Progress and improvement are taken into consideration through a **trend indicator**, which provides insights into the robustness of a country's commitment to sustainability. The trend is calculated over the previous three years and a 50% weight of the scoring is allocated to it.
In total, the model has around 60 indicators.

The approach is dynamic as the selected criteria are reviewed twice per year, with the intention of selecting the most appropriate and relevant criteria for each domain. An indicator may be replaced and adapted, or omitted. New indicators can enter the model and the allocation of the weightings may also vary.

20%

EDUCATION / INNOVATION

PISA survey, Tertiary school participation, Expenditure per student, etc.

20%

POPULATION HEALTH & WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

GINI-index, Healthcare spending, Poverty, Wealth, etc.

28%

TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Corruption, Press freedom, Civil liberties, Governance sub indexes, Women rights, etc.

20%

ENVIRONMENT

Ecological footprint, GHG, etc.

12%

ECONOMICS

Private debt, Competiveness, etc.

Trend criteria 50%

THE MODEL PREDATES THE **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), in the wake of the Millennium Development Goals, which were launched by the United Nations between 2000 and 2015, aim to advocate sustainable development on the economic, social and environmental domain. They reaffirm the human rights and the willingness to eradicate poverty, hunger and inequality by the end 2030.

The 17 social, environmental and economic objectives have been adopted by nearly 200 countries. It is a unique opportunity to channel more investments towards major environmental and social challenges.

DPAM is proud of its pioneer sustainability model that predates the SDG's. SDG's are so much more than a mere different framework to communicate on our ESG and sustainable investment philosophy. We review the country model taking into account the SDG's to increase its relevancy and to better integrate these objectives in our investment decisions.

20%

EDUCATION / INNOVATION

PISA survey, Tertiary school participation, Expenditure per student, etc.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

20%

POPULATION HEALTH & WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

GINI-index, Healthcare spending, Poverty, Wealth, etc.

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

20%

ENVIRONMENT

Ecological footprint, GHG, etc.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND

28%

TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Corruption, Press freedom, Civil liberties, Governance sub indexes, Women rights, etc.

5 GENDER EQUALITY
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

12%

ECONOMICS

Private debt, Competiveness, etc.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Trend criteria 50%

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

DPAM is signatory of the UN-PRI

SOURCES ARE **INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED**

The model aims for the highest possible level of objectivity. Accordingly, statistical data to support the analysis of the country's sustainability are mainly collected from government databases and international governmental agencies such as the International Energy Agency, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Development Programme and US Central Intelligence Agency. Data are complemented by information drawn from leading non-governmental organisations such as Freedom House, Transparency International and World Economic Forum.

KEEPING **A HOLISTIC VIEW**

Our sustainability country model relies on five dimensions namely (1) transparency and democratic values, (2) environment, (3) population, health and wealth distribution, (4) education and innovation and (5) economics. This does not hide the high interconnectivity between these five closely correlated dimensions.

Over the last years, we witnessed several disruptions and even contradictions regarding governance, social concern or environmental issues. This is why **sustainability analysis at country level has been essential in an integrated model**. (Read more on the **holistic approach in sustainability here**)

In terms of governance, the strength of the governing institutions is a key indicator to ensure the reliability and stability of the adopted policies and programs. These enable countries in facing internal and/or external challenges and obstacles.

The lack of credible and meaningful policies could impact the social stability of a country. Sound corporate governance is indisputable. At the same time, social instability weighs on long-term growth potential and economic development of a country.

The examples of citizens, through NGO's, suing the States for lack of responsibility in their environmental ambition and emissions targets – is testament to the strong relationship between governance and environment.

SUSTAINABILITY **THEMES**

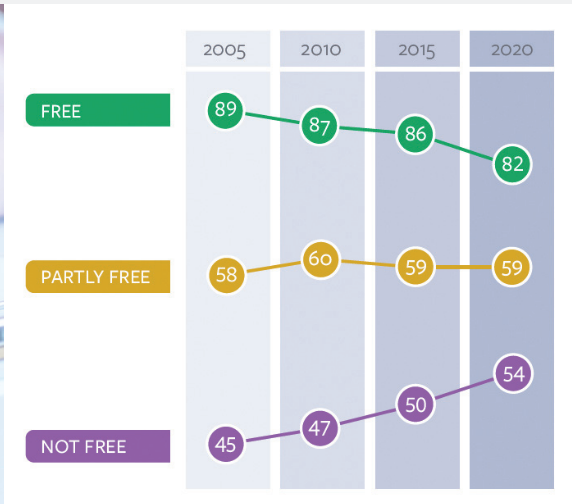
Within each driver, the FISAB has assessed the different sustainability themes measured by the indicators and their respective importance. Following the SDG's, the model is constantly reviewed to ensure the right balance between the sustainability themes.

TRANSPARENCY AND **DEMOCRATIC** VALUES

Since its inception, democratic values and governance have always been at the core of the model as a foundation to ensure the other pillars of a country's sustainability.

The titles of Freedom House or Democracy Index reports have highlighted the deterioration of civil rights and freedoms over the last fifteen years. **The health crisis and related containment have been instrumentalised** by authoritarian regimes to reinforce dictatorship and the curtailment of individual rights.

Given the decline in the number of free countries according to Freedom House, it is no longer possible to believe that this is an issue for the so-called emerging economies.



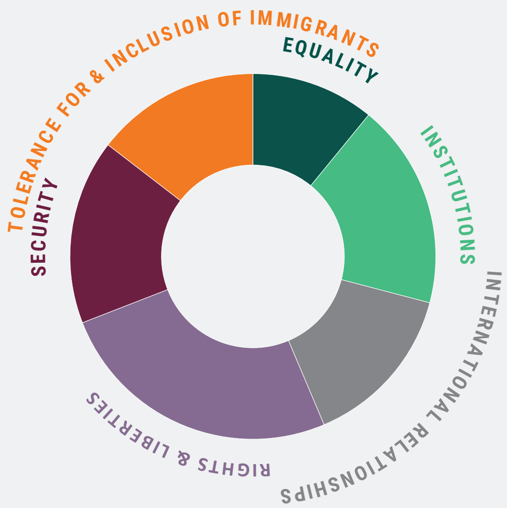
Source: Freedom House

The United States of America, the emblem of democracy, is one of the top 25 declining countries of the decade. Corruption, the Capitol assault, harsh immigration policies, etc. are the latest evidence of the long-lasting decline in basic rights and civil liberties.

In its latest edition, the Democracy Index counted only **8.4% of the population living in what it considers a full democracy, while 35.6% live in severe authoritarian regimes**. Algeria, Burkina Faso and Mali have joined this unfortunate group. In the meantime, we can highlight the **progress made in Japan, South Korea and especially Taiwan.** In contrast, more than 70% of countries are showing a decline in their democratic status, such as France, Portugal, El Salvador and Hong Kong.

Directly linked to governance and democratic values, **corruption is also an indicator to observe closely**. It undermines democracy and also hinders the health crisis exit due to its impact on healthcare systems. The funding needed to overcome the crisis is diverted to the individualistic ends to the benefit of a few elites, but at the expense of the population as a whole. While there is no reason to speak of a significant deterioration this year, **we have seen no progress for over a decade**.

As a result, in more than two-thirds of the 180 countries and territories analysed, the perception of corruption does not reach half of the points. Protests and advocacy for greater budget transparency and strengthened governance institutions will need to be monitored to see whether or not the right direction is being taken.



ENVIRONMENT

The OECD recently examined whether its member countries had succeeded in decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation. The findings are mixed at best.

Lack of co-operation and co-ordination between policies within a country and across the OECD a**s a whole** makes them less effective and slows down the transition to a low-carbon economy.

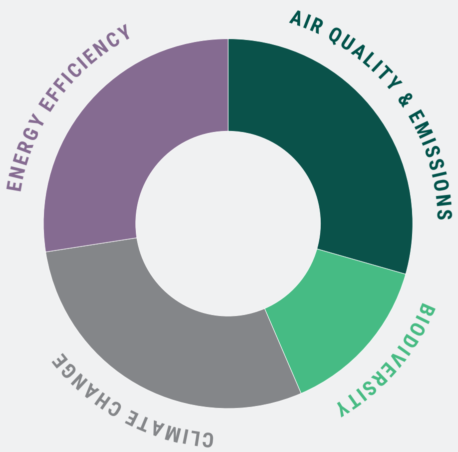
OECD countries are the largest per capita emitters of carbon and their carbon footprints are generally higher than they appear, since emissions from production abroad and imports must be added to those from domestic production.

The impact of the lockdowns and health crisis on carbon emissions is not yet clearly confirmed. However, after a decline over several years, these had increased again in 2018, demonstrating that **the link between economic growth and environmental deterioration** had unfortunately not yet been broken.

Two areas of progress should nevertheless be noted: on the one hand, **atmospheric pollutants** such as sulphur oxides or nitrogen oxides **have fallen** in most countries and are now decoupled from economic growth. On the other hand, **water management has improved** with a reduction in water stress since 2000 thanks to more efficient use, better pricing policies and alternative resources.

More efficient consumption of raw materials is also noted in the OECD, although consumption remains high due to industrialization and infrastructure development, including in emerging economies. Therefore, **the raw material footprint is still large** and there is still room for improvement.

Finally, another important area to work on regarding environmental issues and the circular economy is **waste management**. Today, an OECD inhabitant generates on average more than half a ton of waste per year. **Progress is almost non-existent** as levels are still 20kg higher than the 1990 average and only 30kg lower than the 2000 average. Moreover, r**ecycling is still sub-optimal** and therefore represents both a significant environmental risk and an **opportunity for technological innovation** in the life cycle of products. This is the reason why the FISAB decided to include the **recycling rates of the OECD member states in the model from April 2021**. This will help us to assess how the different countries are managing this challenge for their sustainable future.



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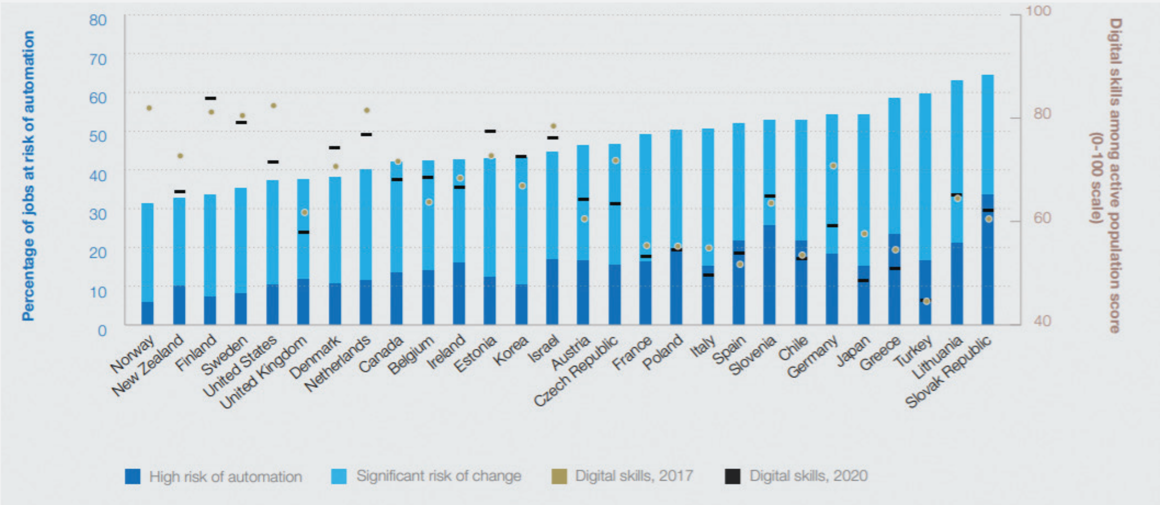
EDUCATION

The latest PISA study (2018) focused on the current teenage generation's professional ambitions, particularly with regard to the (r)evolution taking place in the labour market.

The findings were quite alarming, as they highlighted the **mismatch among education, aspirations and market needs**. It is also fair to mention that several new professions are only just emerging and therefore can be cited by students as career aspirations.

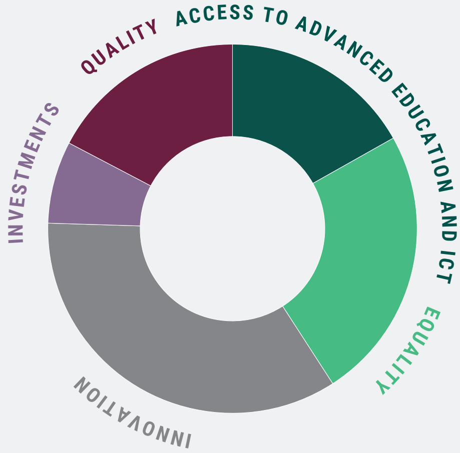
In its 2021 report, the 2020 Global Competitiveness Index also stresses the **critical need for education** ie. re-skilling, re-directing and up-skilling, **for inclusive prosperity**, as the European plans aim to do. Attending school is not a guarantee of employment; **education systems need to evolve to meet the digital and critical thinking skills needed to train workers**. This must be done upstream, through schools and universities, but also along one's professional career, through public or private lifelong learning programmes.

Digital skills



Source: 2020 Global Competitiveness Index

This is a major factor when observing the development of the labour market and the social vision linked to it, especially the role played by digital employment platforms that are disrupting the professional labour market. These platforms are seen by some governments, particularly in emerging economies, as a promising source of employment opportunities. Furthermore, they are convincing governments to invest in the necessary infrastructure and digital expertise. They have also transformed the job market and the relationship between employers and workers. While Asia, and China in particular, is a major investor in digital work platforms, the US is responsible for 49% of the USD 52 billion generated in 2019. Europe is lagging behind with an estimated USD 12 billion of investment compared to USD 46 billion on the other side of the Atlantic. **These disruptive developments and changes in the labour market need to be integrated into the education policies of any sustainable country.**

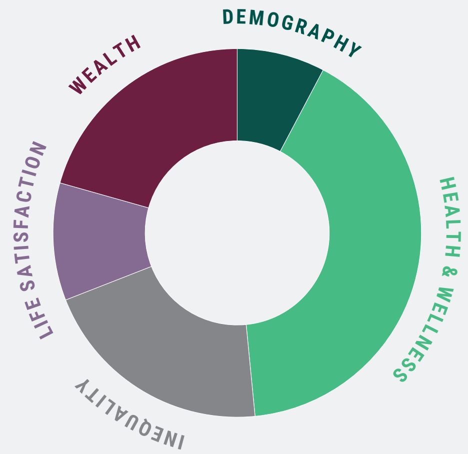


HEALTH, POPULATION AND **WEALTH** DISTRIBUTION

The last months have been undeniably special. 2020 ended with the sad fact that the annual **mortality rate has risen by almost 4%** and marks **a significant loss for social welfare**. The health crisis and its implications have created **economic insecurity, increased stress and anxiety** and imposed a significant **change in lifestyle**, work habits, etc. The consequences of these implications have taken their toll on mental and physical health.

The health crisis has also **increased social inequalities** at a time when the European Union's growth strategy aims to be inclusive and offer equitable opportunities.

The issue of social inequality has always been well embedded in the sustainability model through different criteria to measure its different dimensions. A final study, with a somewhat limited sample size of 20 countries, makes some observations that can probably be generalised to a larger set of countries. These observations are relatively instinctive, but, again, demonstrate **the interconnection among different dimensions of sustainability** as the model attempts to capture them. On the one hand, the majority of the population in a negative wealth situation is predominantly young, income-and asset-poor, more likely to be unemployed and paying rent, and relying on private loans and credit lines. On the other hand, the level of education plays an important role on potential wealth income. It should be noted that **the higher the education level, the higher the income gap between men and women**. These different studies reinforce our conviction to keep these criteria at the heart of our sustainability model for countries.



ECONOMICS

The contraction of global GDP by almost 5% in 2020 is leading to one of the biggest crises in recent generations. **Job vacancies remain at least 20% below their standard level**, with the young, the lowest income and the least educated population most at risk of losing working hours or even their jobs. There is **a need to revitalise human capital**, in particular by addressing skill mismatches and talent shortages. Inclusive growth, youth unemployment, long-term unemployment and old age dependency ratios need to be addressed by investing in training and re-integration programmes to better respond to new job opportunities.

DPAM AND ITS **COMMITMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY**

DPAM considers today's global challenges as major opportunities for tomorrow. By looking at the world from a disciplined and broader perspective, our partners and investors stand to benefit from our approach and expertise. For us, being a responsible investor is not solely about offering responsible products, it is a global commitment at the company level defined by a consistent approach to sustainability.

Our commitment

Defend the basic and fundamental rights
- Human Rights, Labour Rights, Fight against Corruption and Protection of Environment

Express an opinion on controversial activities
- No financing of usual suspects
- Clear controversial activity policy & Engagement on controversial issues
- Avoid controversies that may affect reputation, long term growth and investments

Be a responsible stakeholder and promote transparency
- Bring sustainable solutions to ESG challenges
- Engage with companies, promote best practices and improvements

The mission statement of responsible investing is the cornerstone of DPAM's commitment to sustainable finance and aims at fostering a sustainable economy by unlocking long-term economic and social value. DPAM is an independent financial institution with the fiduciary duty to act in the best long-term interests of its clients. Individuals, organisations, companies and countries, all face a growing number of long-term challenges and new paradigms. That is why investors are increasingly paying attention to sustainability factors and their impact on the long term. This has all resulted in new insights in the field of financial analysis. Sustainable development is part and parcel of profitability and the ability to create long-term shareholder value.

We aim at aligning our investment activities with the broader interests of society. This predominantly involves incorporating in our decision making process key questions about the impact of our investment. DPAM turns to various independent experts specialized in environmental, social and governance matters. As a member of our scientific boards or as an invitee to our "responsible investment corners", they make an important contribution to enhancing our processes and methodologies. Sharing information and engaging with a positive yet critical mind-set endow DPAM's professionals with a sense of responsibility and prompts them to act as knowledgeable and well-informed investors.

Integrating ESG challenges with knowledge about risks and opportunities

DPAM's core business is managing assets for its clients in their sole interest, based on a financial objective that is consistent with the client's objectives and guidelines. We are convinced that ESG-issues can impact the performance of investment solutions. By identifying risks related to ESG challenges we can get a better understanding of the broader risks involved in an investment and this makes our management more proactive.

At DPAM, ESG issues are not isolated processes but are fully integrated throughout the entire investment process. This is done through engaging with companies by the investment and research teams as well as different stakeholders such as extra financial rating agencies. We refrain from "dictating" to our clients what is responsible or not, nor what is sustainable or not. However, we map all the risks and opportunities associated with a specific investment and understand how ESG factors affect our investment decisions.

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

DPAM is signatory of the UN-PRI

Responsible ownership: making its voice heard

As a shareholder and economic actor, DPAM bears a personal social responsibility:

- Ensuring that the rights of shareholders and other stakeholders are respected. DPAM has adopted a voting policy and participates in general and extraordinary shareholders' meetings. We speak up so that the companies we invest in are managed according to best practices in terms of corporate responsibility. Our voting policy provides detail on our approach to promoting best practices in terms of corporate governance.
- Engaging in a dialogue with the companies we invest in. This means, raising key questions with investee companies and engaging with them to ensure that the rights of shareholders as well as those of other stakeholders are respected to create long term shareholder value. Our engagement program details our commitment and procedures to uphold this vision.

As sovereign bond holders, we rely on in-depth research of a country's fundamentals implying several investors' trip to meet with supervisory authorities, central banks, government officials, or employers' associations and supranational agencies. This is the opportunity to increase awareness regarding sustainability approach in government bond investments and to discuss and challenge these on a positive agenda regarding ESG challenges. DPAM can have extended conversations with issuers (national debt management agencies) about DPAM's sustainability model and what are the expectations for a sustainable country. In some cases they can discuss the national strengths and weaknesses identified in the proprietary model.

DPAM became a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) in 2011. This has been an important milestone in our sustainable journey by adopting a clear and formalized responsible investment policy and by prompting us to integrate ESG in our financial analysis.

OVER A 20 YEAR TRACK RECORD
in sustainable investing

SIGNATORY OF UN-PRI SINCE 2011
Highest rating A+ for our expertise

PIONEER IN SUSTAINABLE SOVEREIGN DEBT
over EUR 3 bn invested

OVER EUR 14.9 bn IN SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES,
across various asset classes

EXERCISE OUR VOTING RIGHTS IN 604 COMPANIES
in Europe and North America

15 sustainable funds accredited with both the **INDEPENDENT LUXFLAG ESG LABEL** and the **FEBELFIN TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY LABEL**

ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN DIALOGUE WITH OVER 100 COMPANIES
regarding corporate governance practices

Supporter of **TCFD RECOMMENDATIONS** and **SIGNATORY OF THE CLIMATE ACTION 100+**

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

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