

## Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

**Financial market participant** InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. with Legal Entity Identifier: 72450043S4QURVG1FJ81

### Summary

InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. (hereafter: IGAM), with Legal Entity Identifier: 72450043S4QURVG1FJ81 considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of IGAM. IGAM is a subsidiary of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. (hereafter: Quintet).

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Hereafter this statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be referred to as ‘this Statement’.

In the table in the section Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, the adverse impacts are provided for each adverse sustainability indicator that the SFDR prescribes to report on, in accordance with the criteria and formulas provided in the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) of the regulation. This includes areas of adverse impact related to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, and social and employee matters for investments in companies, and greenhouse gas emissions and social violations in relation to investments in sovereigns and supranationals. Across all areas the investments have adverse impacts, but given the limited data availability for some of the adverse sustainability impact indicators and the lack of historical data, it’s not yet possible to put the obtained figures in perspective.

In this Statement we provide additional information on how principal adverse impacts are considered at IGAM, which is structured in the following way:

- Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors
- Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors
- Engagement policies
- References to international standards
- Historical comparison

### Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

The table below contains quantitative information for a prescribed set of adverse sustainability indicators as required by the Delegated Regulation 2022/1288 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (hereafter: SFDR). The indicators are calculated based on the investments that IGAM held on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2022 where IGAM was responsible for the investment decision-making.

IGAM has exercised best efforts to obtain the data needed to calculate the impacts of the adverse sustainability indicators in this Statement. The two main data inputs are: 1) Information on the size of the investment in individual investment instruments (such as stocks and bonds) for 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2022, and 2) Adverse sustainability indicator data in relation to the issuers of these investment instruments. Please refer to the section “Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors” for more information about the sources used.

IGAM makes investments through single lines (for example by buying investment instruments such as stocks and bonds), as well through collective investment vehicles (such as mutual funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)) that are managed by external fund managers.

The calculations in the table below are based on those investments that fall within the categories specified by the SFDR, which are investments in companies, sovereigns and supranationals, and (direct) real estate. This includes both the investments made through single lines, as well as through collective investment vehicles. The assets in these categories together amount to approximately 86% of the assets managed by IGAM. The remaining approximately 14% relate to investment instruments for which no data was available (for example when we were not able to obtain the underlying holdings of third party funds), and other investment categories such as cash, derivatives, and commodities.

The available data for most adverse sustainability indicators in the table below ranges between approximately 80% and 100% as there are instances where for specific indicators there was no data available for investment instruments. In these cases the adverse impacts depicted in the table are likely to understate the actual adverse impacts. For some adverse sustainability indicators the available data was much lower, such as for emissions to water (approx. 8% data available) and gender pay gap (approx. 2% data available), as these are indicators that are currently not common for companies to report. Where the available data is less than 80% of the necessary data for a specific indicator, we have highlighted this in the table below (in the Explanation column) as this significantly affects the robustness of the indicator value. IGAM will continue to engage with investee companies, external fund managers, and data providers to improve the availability, reliability, and timeliness of the data, which we expect will improve the disclosures in this Statement for future reporting periods.

In the last column of the table below, the actions taken and actions planned have been described. This is in addition to IGAM’s engagement efforts with third party fund managers. The description in the column does not include any actions taken by third party fund managers themselves in relation to each individual adverse sustainability indicator, as IGAM works with tens of third party fund managers who all have different approaches to taking adverse impacts into account.

| <b>Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies</b> |  |                                     |                          |                    |   |   |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Adverse sustainability indicator</b>                           | <b>Metric</b>                          | <b>Impact [year n]</b>              | <b>Impact [year n-1]</b> | <b>Explanation</b> | <b>Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period</b> |   |
| <b>CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS</b>           |  |                                     |                          |                    |   |   |
| Greenhouse gas emissions  | 1. GHG emissions                       | Scope 1 GHG emissions               | 87,532                   | Not applicable     | -   | The adverse impacts are part of the topics that were considered in engagements with companies where IGAM invested in single lines. This is continued in 2023, and the adverse impacts will be monitored and reviewed. |
|   |  | Scope 2 GHG emissions               | 24,601                   | Not applicable     | -   |   |
|   |  | Scope 3 GHG emissions               | 808,115                  | Not applicable     | -   |   |
|   |  | Total GHG emissions                 | 920,248                  | Not applicable     | -   |   |
|   | 2. Carbon footprint                    | Carbon footprint                    | 249                      | Not applicable     | -   |   |
|   | 3. GHG intensity of investee companies | GHG intensity of investee companies | 493                      | Not applicable     | -   |   |

|  |   |   |  |                |   |   |
|--|---|---|--|----------------|---|---|
|  | 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector   | Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector  | 3.88%  | Not applicable | -   | Addressed via exclusions of investments in thermal coal in single lines (except for Sustainable World Index Fund, Sustainable North America Index Fund & Sustainable Europe Index Fund). This is continued in 2023, and the adverse impacts will be monitored and reviewed. |
|  | 5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production | Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources | 28.77%<br>(consumption)<br><br>1.79%<br>(production) | Not applicable | Please note that because of the formula prescribed by the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards to calculate this indicator, the resulting figure when there is limited data availability | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023.  |

|  |  |  |  |                |   |  |
|--|--|--|--|----------------|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |                | (which is the case for this indicator with data for only 61 % of the investments in corporates for consumption and 23 % for production, may understate the adverse impact and is not representative for the assets that are in scope of this Statement. |  |
|  | 6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector | Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector | Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing: 0.01<br><br>Construction: 0.00<br><br>Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air | Not applicable | -   | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023. |

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | Conditioning<br>Supply: 0.08<br><br>Manufacturing:<br>0.9<br><br>Mining &<br>Quarrying:<br>0.02<br><br>Real estate:<br>0.02<br><br>Transportation<br>& Storage:<br>0.02<br><br>Water supply,<br>Sewerage,<br>Waste<br>management &<br>Remediation:<br>0.00<br><br>Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade &<br>Repair of<br>Motor |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

|              |   |  |                                 |                |  |  |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
|              |   |  | Vehicles & Motorcycles:<br>0.08 |                |  |  |
| Biodiversity | 7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas | Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas | 3.30%                           | Not applicable | -  | Same as for indicators 1-3.  |
| Water        | 8. Emissions to water   | Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average   | 0.05                            | Not applicable | Please note that because of the formula prescribed by the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards to calculate this indicator, the resulting figure when there is limited data availability (which is the case for this indicator with data for only 8% of the | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023. |

|   |  |  |       |                |   |  |
|---|--|--|-------|----------------|---|--|
|   |  |  |       |                | investments in corporates), may understate the adverse impact and is not representative for the assets that are in scope of this Statement. |  |
| Waste   | 9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio   | Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average                | 4.26  | Not applicable | -   | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023.   |
| <b>INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS</b> |  |  |       |                |   |  |
| Social and employee matters   | 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and | Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | 0.32% | Not applicable | -   | Addressed via exclusions and engagement for single lines investments (except for Sustainable World Index Fund, Sustainable North |



|  |   |  |        |                |  |   |
|--|---|--|--------|----------------|--|---|
|  | Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises   |  |        |                |  | America Index Fund & Sustainable Europe Index Fund). This is continued in 2023, and the adverse impacts will be monitored and reviewed. |
|  | 11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | 41.04% | Not applicable | -  | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023.  |
|  | 12. Unadjusted gender pay gap   | Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies  | 0.33%  | Not applicable | Please note that because of the formula prescribed by the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards to calculate this indicator, the | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023.  |

|  |                            |   |        |                |   |   |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------|----------------|---|---|
|  |                            |   |        |                | resulting figure when there is limited data availability (which is the case for this indicator with data for only 2% of the investments in corporates), may understate the adverse impact and is not representative for the assets that are in scope of this Statement. |   |
|  | 13. Board gender diversity | Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members | 23.38% | Not applicable | -   | Addressed for investments in single lines via our voting policy (where possible and feasible) at shareholder meetings, where we vote against male |

|  |  |  |                          |                    |   |  |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
|  |  |  |                          |                    |   | members where there is less than 30% of female representation, and included as an engagement topic with companies where IGAM invested in single lines. This is continued in 2023, and the adverse impacts will be monitored and renewed. |
|  | 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) | Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons | 0.00%                    | Not applicable     | -   | Addressed via exclusions in single lines and third party fund selection. This is continued in 2023, and the adverse impacts will be monitored and reviewed.  |
| <b>Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals</b> |  |  |                          |                    |   |  |
| <b>Adverse sustainability indicator</b>                                      | <b>Metric</b>  | <b>Impact [year n]</b>   | <b>Impact [year n-1]</b> | <b>Explanation</b> | <b>Actions taken, and actions planned</b> |  |

|   |   |  |  |                          |                    |  |
|---|---|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
|   |   |  |  |                          |                    | <b>and targets set for the next reference period</b>   |
| Environmental   | 15. GHG intensity                                   | GHG intensity of investee countries  | 0.02   | Not applicable           | -                  | No specific actions taken. Will be monitored and reviewed in 2023.   |
| Social  | 16. Investee countries subject to social violations | Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law | Absolute: 3 countries<br><br>Relative: 3.30% | Not applicable           | -                  | Addressed via exclusions in single lines of countries with UN and EU arms embargoes targeted at the central government. This is continued in 2023, and the adverse impacts will be monitored and reviewed. |
| <b>Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets</b> |   |  |  |                          |                    |  |
| <b>Adverse sustainability indicator</b>                           |   | <b>Metric</b>  | <b>Impact [year n]</b>                       | <b>Impact [year n-1]</b> | <b>Explanation</b> | <b>Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period</b>  |
| Fossil fuels  | 17. Exposure to fossil fuels                        | Share of investments in real estate assets involved  | Not applicable                               | Not applicable           | -                  | Not applicable   |

|  |   |  |                |                |   |   |
|--|---|--|----------------|----------------|---|---|
|  | through real estate assets  | in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels |                |                |   |   |
| Energy efficiency  | 18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets                             | Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets        | Not applicable | Not applicable | - | Not applicable  |
| <b>Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors</b>  |   |  |                |                |   |   |
| Information on additional climate and other environment-related indicators, as set out in Table 2 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (2022/1288): |   |  |                |                |   |   |
| <b>Adverse sustainability impact</b>   | <b>Adverse impact on sustainability factors<br/>(qualitative or quantitative)</b> |  |                |                |   | <b>Metric</b>   |
| <b>Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies</b>  |   |  |                |                |   |   |
| <b>CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS</b>  |   |  |                |                |   |   |
| Emissions  | 4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives         |  |                |                |   | Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement |

Information on additional climate and other environment-related indicators, as set out in Table 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (2022/1288):

| Adverse sustainability impact   | Adverse impact on sustainability factors<br>(qualitative or quantitative) | Metric   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies</b>   |   |  |
| <b>INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS</b> |   |  |
| Human Rights  | 9. Lack of a human rights policy  | Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy |

**Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors**

This section describes the policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors and how those policies are kept up to date and applied to IGAM’s investments.

The Quintet Responsible Investment policy considers a range of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in investment management process, through different methods. The key methods that are used are exclusion, the incorporation of ESG factors and limits in portfolio construction, engagement, and voting (where possible & feasible). The first two methods are specifically used by IGAM to consider various adverse impacts already in the investment due diligence process for single lines (equities, bonds). For investments in funds managed by external fund managers this is conducted via Quintet’s fund due diligence process. The exact way adverse impacts are taken into account differs between external fund managers. IGAM does not prioritise certain adverse impacts over others, however, some adverse impacts are steered on more explicitly than others. While all indicators in the table in this Statement are directly or indirectly influenced through the different methods and criteria that IGAM applies, the indicators that are most explicitly embedded in the Quintet Responsible Investment Policy are PAI indicator 4 (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) through the exclusion criteria for single lines related to thermal coal (except for Sustainable World Index Fund, Sustainable North America Index Fund & Sustainable Europe Index Fund), PAI 10, (violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) through the combined engagement and exclusion approach for single lines related to companies that are considered to be in violation thereof (except for Sustainable World Index Fund, Sustainable North America Index Fund & Sustainable Europe Index Fund), and PAI 14 (involvement in controversial weapons) through the exclusion criteria for single lines

related to company involvement in controversial weapons. Please refer to the Quintet Responsible Investment policy for more information: <https://www.insingergilissen.nl/nl-nl/aanvullende-beleidsdocumenten> .

*When was the policy approved?*

The date of approval of the most recent version of the Responsible Investment policy is 09 February 2023. The policy is reviewed at least annually by Quintet's Sustainable Investment team.

*How is the responsibility for the implementation of the policies within organisational strategies and procedures allocated?*

Quintet's Investment Client Solutions department is the formal owner of the policy and needs to approve any changes to it, whereafter the Quintet Board of Directors also needs to formally approve the policy. The responsibility for implementing Quintet's Responsible Investment policy (including principal adverse sustainability impacts) into organisational procedures and investment decisions lies with IGAM's Investment Management department.

The scope of the Responsible Investment policy (including the way adverse sustainability impacts are considered) applies to all assets managed by IGAM. However, specific investment products or propositions can deviate from this approach – in these cases their respective approach is described in the legal documentation of that specific investment product.

*What are the methodologies to select the adverse sustainability indicators listed in the table?*

IGAM believes it is important that companies demonstrate their commitment to reducing environmental and social adverse impacts and has selected two additional adverse sustainability indicators (next to the prescribed mandatory indicators), which are the environmental indicator "Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives" and the social indicator "Lack of a human rights policy". The lack of carbon emission reduction initiatives and lack of a human rights policy is a strong signal that further attention may be required, especially given the high probability of adverse impacts (particularly in certain sectors of the economy) in these areas, the severity of the potential impact in case companies do not take appropriate actions, and the potentially irremediable character of these impacts. These two indicators were selected after reviewing all the additional indicators listed in Table 2 and Table 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation 2022/1288. Most indicators were not considered suitable, relevant or feasible to include. The review was conducted in the following way: a first assessment was done based on whether or not the indicators directly or indirectly relate to a topic that IGAM addresses via its Responsible Investment policy. Subsequently, IGAM analysed whether at this moment in time sufficient reliable information is available for the remaining indicators and whether the indicators are expected to measure adverse impacts that given IGAM's investment approach would likely cause severe, irremediable impacts. Based on this review the two beforementioned

indicators were selected, which are directly and indirectly addressed IGAM's investment decision-making through exclusions, portfolio construction, and active ownership activities.

*What is the associated margin of error of the methodologies to select the adverse sustainability indicators?*

IGAM is not able to identify a specific associated margin of error in assessing or calculating the indicators listed in the table. If in the future IGAM will be able to identify a specific margin of error, such information will be included in future updates to this Statement.

*What data and sources does IGAM use for the calculations of the adverse impacts?*

There is limited data availability for the data points needed to calculate the adverse sustainability indicators in the table in this Statement. This has various causes, among others the fact that many of these indicators are newly introduced by the SFDR, not many companies are voluntarily reporting these indicators (or only a subset of these indicators), and reporting by external fund managers on these indicators is limited thus far. Furthermore, as IGAM invests a significant portion of clients' assets through external fund managers, IGAM needs information on the holdings of these funds, as well as the size of these holdings, at the prescribed four measurement dates at the end of each quarter (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2022).

For this reason, IGAM has done the following as part of our commitment to exercise best efforts to obtain relevant, robust, and timely data:

1. We obtain information on the holdings of the funds we have invested in on behalf of our clients via Refinitiv, a global provider of financial markets data and infrastructure. Where Refinitiv did not have the holdings data available, or not in line with the prescribed four measurement dates in 2022, IGAM has engaged with the largest external fund managers to obtain these holdings. While this has helped improving the data set, there are still data gaps.
2. We have obtained an adverse impacts data set on a global universe of companies and countries from our external data provider Sustainalytics, which is a global ESG and corporate governance research, ratings and analytics firm. Sustainalytics collects reported data from companies, does additional analyses on policies, targets, or activities (where the specific indicators require so), and makes use of proxies or estimations to fill data gaps where it's believed to be appropriate. While this does not fill all data gaps, using their data set helps improving the available data compared to only using data reported by investee companies.

Next to having more adverse impact data available by working with Sustainalytics, using their data set also allows IGAM to do the calculations on our investments (both single lines and external funds) based on one data set instead of relying on the disclosures of external fund managers, who may use different sources and methodologies, which would have made the impacts shown in the table in this Statement less consistent.



## **Engagement policies**

Active ownership (which includes engagement with companies) is a fundamental part of our investment process, and a key method to reduce adverse sustainability impacts. Active ownership involves monitoring the investments we make, identifying environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, strategic problems or opportunities for improvement, engaging with management teams or investment managers, voting at general meetings (where possible and feasible), and other efforts to encourage positive change for the long-term benefit of our clients and the world. Since we also invest client assets with other fund managers, we hold them to the same high standards regarding active ownership, and we engage with those managers to encourage that they are active owners on behalf of our clients. In the case of external assets managers of passive funds, this can be in the form of these external fund managers engaging with the index providers on environmental, social or governance factors related to the index construction methodology.

Since IGAM represents a diverse group of clients with diverse holdings across the investment universe, we invest in a wide range of companies. As many of these companies are large, our direct investments may be small relative to the size of these firms. To be effective in engaging with these companies, we believe that collective engagement is likely to achieve better results than efforts we might undertake on our own. We have therefore hired specialised external service providers to conduct engagement and voting (where possible and feasible) on our behalf.

What are IGAM's engagement priorities?

The primary focus of IGAM's engagement is to address companies' key risks, challenges and opportunities, covering environmental, social, governance, strategy, risk and communication matters. This includes mitigating and reducing adverse impacts of our investments on sustainability factors. Our ultimate objective is to create value for investors, the company, and people and the planet. Quintet works with its engagement partner Equity Ownership Services (EOS) at Federated Hermes to give special attention to companies that violate the principles of the UN Global Compact, or that have experienced significant ESG controversies. The engagement priorities are currently focused on the most material drivers of long-term value, with four priority themes: climate change, human and labour rights, human capital management and board effectiveness. Climate change is an ongoing priority. Quintet is a member of Climate Action 100+, a collaborative investor engagement initiative that seeks to ensure that the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters take action to reduce GHG emissions. Engagement priorities are reviewed annually, and we provide our insights and priorities as part of the priority-setting process with EOS.

How does that apply to external fund managers?

IGAM allocates a significant portion of our clients' assets to external fund managers. Active ownership to create sustainable investor value is important for all investments, and we incorporate this into the selection and monitoring of external managers where possible and feasible. As part

of our formal fund due diligence and monitoring process, we engage with these managers to communicate our beliefs and to understand theirs, and for insight into their active ownership policy and practices.

*How do the engagement policies and priorities adapt over time?*

Given the dynamic nature of the annual review and priority-setting process at EOS, and the fact that IGAM works with dozens of external fund managers who all have their own specific approaches to address adverse impacts and to prioritise these, IGAM does not have a predetermined set of adverse sustainability indicators that are structurally and systematically considered in the engagement activities. IGAM will monitor the development of the principal adverse impacts reported in this Statement over time and where considered appropriate, IGAM will review if it's feasible to adapt either the engagement policy or the engagement priorities where for specific principal adverse impacts there is no or only limited reduction of the adverse impacts from reporting period to reporting period.

Voting priorities

For equities investments in single lines IGAM works with the specialized proxy voting service provider Glass Lewis (where possible and feasible), where we have adopted an ESG Voting Policy. The primary focus of IGAM's voting decisions is good governance of the organisation, including the management of material environmental and social risks. Governance structures that drive performance, create shareholder value and maintain a proper tone at the top are key to mitigating risk and building long-term shareholder value. Boards that work to protect and enhance the best interests of shareholders are independent, diverse, have a record of positive performance, and have members with a breadth and depth of relevant knowledge and experience. With our votes we seek to support widely-accepted enhanced environmental, social and governance practices. The ESG voting policy, which draws upon the expertise of Glass Lewis, emphasizes governance, environmental, and social matters. The ESG policy will support most governance-related shareholder proposals all environmental and social shareholder proposals aimed at enhancing a company's policies and performance or increasing a company's disclosures with respect to such issues.

**References to international standards**

The IGAM Responsible Investment approach in general, as well as specifically in relation to the mitigation of adverse impacts, considers various international standards and codes. The most important ones are the United Nations' Global Compact principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. These are embedded in our due diligence and investment decision-making (except for Sustainable World Index Fund, Sustainable North America Index Fund & Sustainable Europe Index Fund). This is underpinned by data, research, tools and services that we receive from our external service providers related to ESG risks and

opportunities, exclusions, and engagement. Furthermore, where possible and feasible we expect our external managers to apply these standards, or similar standards as considered relevant, in their investment decision-making, exclusions, engagement and voting activities.

The adverse sustainability indicators in the table in this Statement that measure alignment with the above are primarily the following ones:

10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

The methodology and data used to measure the adherence to the above items is described in the “Sources” section on the previous page. IGAM’s methodology and data do not enable forecasting the future principal adverse impacts of investee companies. Furthermore, IGAM does not use a forward-looking climate scenario in its due diligence. When more robust data sets and tools become available to do forward-looking climate scenario analyses, IGAM will review if and how forward-looking climate scenarios may be of added value and feasible to implement in the investment due diligence on adverse impacts and the monitoring thereof.

#### **Historical comparison**

As this is the first publication of this Statement, the table with adverse sustainability indicators does not yet contain a historical comparison. Next year’s publication of this Statement based on calendar year 2023 (by June 2024), will include a comparison of the 2023 figures to the 2022 figures.

#### Legal disclaimer

Public disclosures under SFDR are solely the responsibility of InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. Where references are made to Sustainalytics’ products, the information is intended exclusively to describe key features of Sustainalytics data that InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. rely on to meet their disclosure obligations and do not speak to any specific characteristics of a particular fund, product, or policy of InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. Sustainalytics is not responsible for any disclosure made by InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. and Sustainalytics shall have no liability hereunder for any use of the information provided to InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. InsingerGilissen Asset Management N.V. acknowledge that it is their responsibility to decide the usage of the information provided by Sustainalytics and to provide the relevant information, according to its specific use case, to meet its disclosure obligations.

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