

Strategies of DJE Investment S.A. for dealing with sustainability risks and for taking into account adverse sustainability impacts with regard to investment decisions at corporate level

1. Introduction

As a financial market participant as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial sector (hereinafter the "Disclosure Regulation") DJE Investment S.A. is obliged to provide transparency on

- strategies for dealing with sustainability risks ¹ and
- adverse sustainability impacts on corporate level ².

The relevant information is available in this document.

Advertising of ecological or social features of the funds managed by DJE Investment S.A. will be implemented for almost all funds/sub-funds. The corresponding information is published for these funds in accordance with Art. 10 of the Disclosure Regulation, which can be obtained under the respective fund/sub-fund.

a) What is meant by the term "sustainability risks"?

A sustainability risk within the meaning of Article 2 item 22 of the Disclosure Regulation is defined as an event or condition in the fields of environment, social affairs or corporate governance, which could have actual or potential material negative effects on the value of the investment.

These effects may have an impact on the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the respective fund managed by DJE Investment S.A. as well as on the reputation of DJE Investment S.A. Sustainability risks can have a significant impact on all known risk types (market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and operational risk) and contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types. Companies in which investments are placed may be subject to the physical risks of climate change such as temperature fluctuations, sea level rise, etc.

b) What is meant by the term "sustainability factors"?

Sustainability factors as defined in Article 2(24) are "environmental, social and labor concerns, respect of human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery".

c) What are "ESG factors"?

"ESG" refers to factors such as environmental, social and corporate governance. The abbreviation was created from the English terms "Environmental", "Social" and "Governance". ESG factors may relate for example to the following topics, among others:

Environmental

- climate protection
- adaptation to climate changes
- protection of biological diversity
 - sustainable use and protection of water and maritime resources
- transition to a circle economy, waste prevention and recycling
- pollution prevention and control
- prevention of healthy eco systems
- sustainable usage of land

Social

- compliance with recognized labor law standards (no child labor, no forced labor, no discrimination)
- compliance with occupational safety and health protection
- appropriate remuneration, fair conditions at the workplace, diversity, and opportunities for training and continuing education
- freedom of trade union and assembly
- ensuring adequate product safety including health protection
- equal requirements for companies in the supply chain
- including projects or the consideration of interests of communities and social minorities

(Corporate) Governance

- tax honesty
- measures to prevent corruption
- sustainability management by the executive board
- remuneration of the executive board in relation to sustainability
- enabling of whistle blowing
- guarantee of employee rights
- ensuring data protection
- disclosure of information

2. Strategies of DJE Investment S.A. for the handling of sustainability risks with regard to investment decisions ³

Die DJE Investment S.A. outsourced the portfolio management of its managed funds/sub-funds to following financial market participants:

- DJE Kapital AG
- Robert Beer Management GmbH

¹) as per article 3 disclosure regulation

²) as per article 3 disclosure regulation

³) as per article 3 disclosure regulation

Consequently DJE Investment S.A. does not make its own investment decisions. Therefore, any information published by the above-mentioned financial market participants must be taken into account for strategies regarding the handling of sustainability risks when making investment decisions.

Documents concerning DJE Kapital AG are published here: [Investing responsibly | DJE Kapital AG](#)

The documents concerning Robert Beer Management GmbH can be obtained upon request via email: service@robertbeer.com

The following procedure is used to measure the sustainability risk of the funds/sub-funds managed by DJE Investment S.A.:

Based on the ESG ratings as well as the respective weighting of the securities held in the respective sub-fund, an ESG rating can be aggregated at sub-fund level. Bank deposits and derivatives are excluded.

MSCI ESG Research LLC. is used as the data provider for this purpose. The ESG rating indicates how well an issuer manages its most relevant ESG risks compared to a peer group. Issuers with low risk and good management receive a higher rating compared to issuers with higher risk exposure or weaker risk management.

The aggregated ESG rating is used for the subsequent assignment of the ESG risk class:

ESG-Risk class	ESG-Risk	Aggregated ESG-Rating
ESG-Risk class 1	Low ESG-Risk	AAA
ESG-Risk class 2		AA
ESG-Risk class 3	Medium ESG-Risk	A
ESG-Risk class 4		BBB
		BB
ESG-Risk class 5	High ESG-Risk	B
		CCC

The ESG risk class can be found in the prospectus of the respective fund/sub-fund.

3. Transparency of adverse sustainability impacts at company level ⁴

a) Identification and weighting of the main adverse sustainability impacts and sustainability indicators

For most of the funds/sub-funds managed by DJE Investment S.A. the main adverse impacts (so called „*principle adverse impacts*“ („*PAI's*“)) of investment decisions are considered on sustainability factors as defined in Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector.

The ability to consider systematically the most important adverse sustainability impacts depends largely on the available data quality. This can differ per asset class. In addition data for an individual issuer may not be available to a sufficient extent. Furthermore these data may be based on estimates.

The listed main adverse sustainability impacts correspond to those listed in the Annex Tab.1 to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of information related to the principle of avoidance of significant harm, the content, methods and presentation of information related to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts and the content and presentation of information related to the promotion of environmental or social features and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, websites and periodic reports.

These are:

01. GHG emissions
02. carbon footprint
03. GHG emissions intensity of companies in which investments are made
04. engagement in fossil fuel related companies
05. share of energy consumption and generation from non-renewable energy sources
06. intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors
07. activities that adversely affect areas with biodiversity in need of protection
08. emissions to water
09. percentage of hazardous and radioactive waste
10. violations of the UNGC Principles and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

⁴) as per article 3 disclosure regulation

11. lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UNGC Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. unadjusted gender pay gap
13. gender diversity in governance and oversight bodies
14. engagement in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons)
15. GHG emission intensity (government bonds PAIs)
16. countries invested in that violate social regulations (government bonds PAIs).
17. Investments in companies without initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions (voluntary).
18. lack of due diligence (voluntary)

Consideration is given equally weighted to each individual security (equities and bonds) through exclusion criteria and/or exposure and/or voting.

b) Measures related to the main adverse sustainability impacts

The statement above applies to the management of funds by external asset managers, who take into account the main adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions based on legal regulations or a voluntary commitment.

DJE Investment S.A. does not make any investment decisions.

Therefore, measures relating to the most significant adverse sustainability impacts must take into account the information published by the above- mentioned financial market participants.

Documents concerning DJE Kapital AG are published here: <https://www.dje.de/unternehmen/ubers/Verantwortungsvolles-Investieren/>

Documents concerning Robert Beer Management GmbH can be obtained upon request via email: service@robertbeer.com

c) Brief summary of the participation policy of DJE Investment S.A.

Within the framework of the joint portfolio management of its managed funds DJE Investment S.A. is responsible, among other things, for subscribing, buying, selling or exchanging financial instruments within the scope of the permitted investment strategy, exercising subscription

rights or otherwise disposing of them or exercising rights arising from these financial instruments or taking all other measures that appear appropriate in the context of the management.

DJE Investments S.A. is aware of its responsibility with regard to the exercise of shareholders rights concerning shares held by its funds. In cases where DJE Investment S.A. holds a number of shareholdings or voting rights the exercise of which can be expected to influence business policy and/or strategy, DJE Investment S.A. commits to cast a vote on the items on the agenda of a general meeting. In this regard DJE Investment

S.A. has published principles for the exercise of voting rights, which can be accessed via its homepage www.dje.lu.

More detailed information on the participation policy can be found in the participation policy published on the homepage www.dje.lu in accordance with Art. 7 (1) of the Act of May 24, 2011 on the Exercise of Certain Rights of Shareholders in General Meetings of Listed Companies (in its currently valid version).

d) Observance of a Code of Conduct for Responsible Corporate Governance

As a member of ALFI⁵ DJE Investment S.A. undertakes to comply with the defined *ALFI Code of Conduct for Luxembourg Investment Funds*. In accordance with the Code of Conduct the management and Board of Directors of DJE Investment S.A. work towards good corporate governance at DJE Investment S.A. Reporting on DJE Investment S.A. is carried out in accordance with the regulatory and legal requirements.

4. Review and update of the sustainability policy

This Sustainability Policy is subject to regular review and is updated by regulatory requirements and any process and strategy adjustments. The currently valid version of the Sustainability Policy will be published on the website of DJE Investment S.A. www.dje.lu.

⁵ Association of the Luxembourg fund industry

Change history

Version	Changes made
03/2021	First creation
07/2021	Editorial changes
08/2022	Insertion of ESG risk classes and the main adverse sustainability impacts
01/2023	Reference to available data quality
04/2024	Editorial changes
06/2024	Adding of change history