

AEGON GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE SOVEREIGN BOND FUND

Disclaimer: This document is not marketing material. It contains information about this Fund (the product) in relation to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. The information is legally required to help you understand the sustainability characteristics and/or objectives and risks of this fund. It is recommended to read this document together with other relevant documentation on this product so you can make an informed decision about whether to invest. Definitions used in this document have the same meaning as those used in the Fund prospectus.

(a) Summary

The product has a sustainable investment objective and the majority of the investments in the product are considered to be sustainable investments according to Aegon AM's proprietary methodology. The manager uses proprietary and/or external data from several sources as inputs for its decisions. In the due diligence, the product considers principal adverse impacts to the extent such data is available. This product further actively excludes certain investments that have a significant adverse impact on sustainability factors on an ongoing basis.

For a translation of this summary in one of the official languages of a member state where this financial product is made available, please refer to section (m) Summary Translations furtheron in this document.

(b) No significant harm to the investment objective

Why do the sustainable investments in the product not significantly harm any of the sustainable investment objectives?

Principal Adverse Indicators ("PAIs") for each issuer are taken into account as part of the process in order to show that the sustainable investments do not significantly harm any environmental or social objective, as described below (listed in Table 1 of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (the "RTS") that are applicable to sovereign or supranational issues, along with an additional PAI applicable to sovereign or supranational issues from Table 3 of Annex I of the RTS).

In addition, the Manager uses a mix of quantitative and qualitative inputs that inform the Manager's sustainability research decisions as described above and in the description of the binding elements below. As part of the process, sustainability risks include risks that could violate the do no significant harm principle for a sovereign. The investable universe consists of sustainable issuers, which perform better on UN SDGs relative to wealth and regional peers, and have less sustainability risks than issuers categorized as Detrimental and Neutral issuers.

Countries are screened against an exclusion list which would prevent the Manager from purchasing any securities issued by them. The current exclusionary criteria applicable to the Fund address:

Human rights

- Investments in any form of government-issued debt (e.g. government bonds) from countries whose governments systematically breach human rights.

- Countries that are lacking basic political freedom. Countries with high corruption.

- Countries with poor environmental performance based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index.

Controversial arms trade

- Securities issued by governments of countries where a United Nations Security Council, United States, European Union or another relevant multilateral arms embargo is in place.

How are the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) taken into account?

The Manager takes into account PAI indicators, as listed in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS that are applicable to sovereign or supranational issues along with an additional PAI applicable to sovereign or supranational issues from Table 3 of Annex I of the RTS, within the context of the Fund's objective and where data is available. Certain security types or asset classes may have limited or no PAI data available.

Mandatory PAIs that are used by the Manager for analysis of sovereigns and supranationals are:

- Environmental: GHG intensity (GHG intensity of investee countries)

- Social: 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)

Additional PAI for sovereigns and supranationals:

- Inequality: Average income inequality score

The Manager’s sustainability research process incorporates PAIs relevant to sovereigns and supranationals when conducting sustainability research to determine the investable universe.

The PAIs for sovereigns overlap with the quantitative and qualitative considerations as part of the sustainability process. The process is designed to evaluate the sustainability ambitions of each sovereign including an analysis of greenhouse gas (“GHG”) intensity, inequality, human rights to assess its commitment and goals towards achieving sustainability across various sectors such as environmental protection, social security and economic development.

Are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights?

These international norms are not directly applicable to sovereign or supranational debt.

(c) Sustainable investment objective of the financial product

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable objective of the Fund is to invest in financially strong countries that contribute to the improvements in sustainability targets as defined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (“UN SDGs”), namely; 1) no poverty, 2) zero hunger, 3) good health and well-being, 4) quality education, 5) gender equality, 6) clean water and sanitation, 7) affordable and clean energy, 8) decent work and economic growth, 9) industry, innovation and infrastructure, 10) reduced inequalities, 11) sustainable cities and communities, 12) responsible consumption and production, 13) climate action, 14) life below water, 15) life on land, 16) peace, justice and strong institutions and 17) partnership for the goals.

The Fund will invest in sustainable sovereign issuers. The Manager defines a sustainable sovereign issuer as a country that is making substantial progress towards achieving the UN SDGs as a result of good policy and whose government is able to manage risks to sustainable development.

Based on the sustainability analysis carried out (as detailed in the section entitled “What investment strategy does this financial product?”), the Manager will use a proprietary methodology to categorize sovereign issuers as one of the five sustainable categories “Leaders”, “Influencers”, “Improvers”, “Neutrals” and “Detrimentials”, and the Fund will only be allowed to invest in the first three categories (“Leaders”, “Influencers”, and “Improvers”). Issuers that align with the “Leaders”, “Influencers” and “Improvers” profiles are considered by the Manager to be ‘sustainable investments’ as defined under SFDR.

Supranational issuers are also classified into these categories based on their contribution towards global achievement of the UN SDGs. Only issuers that are classified as “Leader”, “Influencer”, and “Improver” are eligible for the sustainable investment universe. By investing in supranational issuers, the Manager aims to select entities that are critically focused on supporting long-term sustainable development by means of financing social and environmental projects, providing guarantees, and sharing their expertise. In order to assess supranationals, the Manager has adopted a framework that is used to analyse issuers' practices cross elements like: 1) alignment of the use of proceeds to UN SDGs; 2) reporting framework pre- and post-issuance; 3) the alignment of labeled debt issuance to the overall long-term sustainable development strategy of the issuing entity. Additionally, due to the heterogenous nature of supranational governance structures, the Manager assesses the funding and voting rights splits among countries backing these institutions to identify

any major concerns or if one single country dominates decision-making power. The Manager selects investments for the Fund from the universe of these eligible issuers.

(d) Investment strategy

What is the investment strategy used to attain the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund will invest predominantly in investment grade global bonds issued by sovereigns and supnationals. Securities will be selected taking into account UN SDG parameters, ESG risk materiality and credit risk materiality.

Issuer selection is based on a combination of sustainability and fundamental analysis supported by the Manager's proprietary research. The Manager will select sustainable sovereign issuers that are making substantial progress towards achieving the UN SDGs, and whose governments are delivering the promise of a combination of such trend through progressive policies in a credible manner.

Constructing a sustainably aligned sovereign portfolio starts with a comprehensive bottom-up approach and requires a thorough country-by-country assessment. To complement the bottom-up research, the Manager conducts a top-down evaluation to identify portfolio biases, such as regional and specific UN SDG concentration or the existence of externalities.

The Manager evaluates sustainability ambitions by country, and this incorporates both quantitative and qualitative considerations.

Quantitative:

- Sustainability scores: to measure the performance of a country on a standalone basis to help assess how far/close a country is to achieving a specific UN SDG.
- Relative sustainability performance: to measure performance versus a country's peer group in dimensions like income or region.
- Sustainability momentum: to assess the developments over time in scores due to policies applied in the past.

Qualitative:

- UN SDG achievement: Interpret the data, qualify, clarify and complement what was shown during the quantitative assessment. Identify the drivers behind the numbers and estimate what can be expected in the future given the current policies.
- Sustainability risk: Aims to identify any risk to a country's sustainability performance. At this stage, the materiality of those risks to the financial profile of the sovereign is not yet considered.

This quantitative and qualitative research process allows us to place each issuer in one of five sustainability categories:

- Leader: The country has already achieved critical UN SDGs and is on track to achieve others. Leaders show outstanding commitment to increase or maintain their sustainability performance. Leaders do not have sustainability risk or controversial policies.
- Influencer: The country is on track to achieve some UN SDGs and exhibits a clear commitment to sustainability. Influencers have limited sustainability risk and no major controversial policies.
- Improver: The country demonstrates an above average performance as compared to its development peers, but still faces significant challenges in terms of UN SDG achievements. Improvers have sustainability risk but continue to deliver a credible promise through policy or other means to tackle its potential controversies.
- Neutral: The country is not on track to achieve most UN SDGs, shows no significant improvements in its sustainability performance and seems to have no clear ambition to do so in the future. Neutral's have sustainability risk with controversies that require monitoring.

- Detrimental: Country is not on track to achieve the UN SDGs and has no intention of doing so. Detrimentials have the highest sustainability risk, with possible major controversies.

The investment strategy is implemented in the investment process which follows the stages detailed below in the section entitled “*What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?*”.

The binding elements of the strategy are detailed below. They apply both to prospective holdings and also to existing holdings on an ongoing basis.

Stage one – Countries will be screened against an exclusion list which would prevent the Manager from purchasing any securities issued by countries in the exclusion list. The current exclusionary criteria applicable to the Fund address:

Human rights

- Investments in any form of government-issued debt (e.g. government bonds) from countries whose governments systematically breach human rights.
- Countries that are lacking basic political freedom. Countries with high corruption.
- Countries with poor environmental performance based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index.

Controversial arms trade

- Securities issued by governments of countries where a United Nations Security Council, United States, European Union or another relevant multilateral arms embargo is in place.

The Manager conducts annual screening of the broadest investment universe and utilizes third-party ESG data to determine which issuers breach the exclusion criteria on an annual basis. These issuers are added to the exclusion list. The exclusion list is monitored and integrated in portfolio risk control processes with daily ex-post monitoring to ensure the Fund adheres to the list. A copy of the full exclusion list, is available to investors upon request. For further details please refer to the Aegon AM NL Sustainability Risks and Impacts Policy.

Stage two – Countries with insufficient UN SDG data will be excluded from further assessments. The lack of data does not allow the Manager to assess countries’ sustainability profile. Therefore, the Manager will not consider those countries in the Fund investment universe.

Stage three – Consists of two phases: (i) sustainability analysis; and (ii) fundamental analysis

(i) First phase: sustainability analysis

Countries not excluded for analysis thus far will be assessed on their sustainability profile, which incorporates both quantitative and qualitative considerations as described at the section above titled “*What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?*”. The Manager will determine the sustainability assessment of a country based on data and reports published by third parties in order to classify each country into one of the five categories mentioned above. The analysis will also consider the idiosyncratic aspects of a country as compared to a significant peer group, and its sustainability momentum, which consists of assessing the amount of progress made in the last five years in the different UN SDGs. The Manager will also determine the sustainability classification for supranational issuers based on data and reports published by third parties in order to classify issuers into one of the five categories mentioned above. The analysis will also consider idiosyncratic aspects of each issuer and its contribution to global progress towards achieving UN SDGs. The Manager will only consider issuers in the top three categories (Leaders, Influencers, and Improvers) to be part of the investable universe of the Fund.

This process applies on a continuous basis. Sustainability research is refreshed at least once every two years, or more regularly if there is a trigger event which may cause a material change to the original case. The Manager’s Fixed Income Sustainable Investment Committee has sole discretion to change the sustainability rating for any holding, including downgrading it to Neutral or Detrimental category, which would subsequently require it to be sold from the Fund as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(ii) Second phase: Fundamental analysis

Issuers that are deemed as investable after the sustainability analysis will be finally assessed using the quadrant approach. The quadrant describes different aspects of an issuer and are: fundamentals (assessment of economic cycle and monetary policy), valuations (current

pricing of its bonds against fair value), qualitative (investor positioning, risk aversion and investor sentiment) and technicals (assessment of other technical factors such as volume analysis and price analysis). Each of the quadrants have an equal 25% weight in the overall strategic score per country. ESG factors are integrated in the analysis, and play an important role in an issuer’s analysis. This ESG analysis is performed at issuer level and takes into account the following ESG factors:

- Environmental: Climate, energy and sustainable consumption;
- Social: Basic needs, peace and freedom and labour protection; and
- Governance: Institutional strength and policy sustainability.

This part of the analysis enables the Manager to anticipate if ESG factors can potentially cause a material impact in the valuation of a bond and this is achieved by determining whether a significant deterioration in any of these variables can ultimately lead to a decrease in the creditworthiness of an issuer. Such analysis requires judgment on the part of the Manager as the data does not incorporate a forward looking element and must be put into context, reflecting any unique characteristics of an issuer.

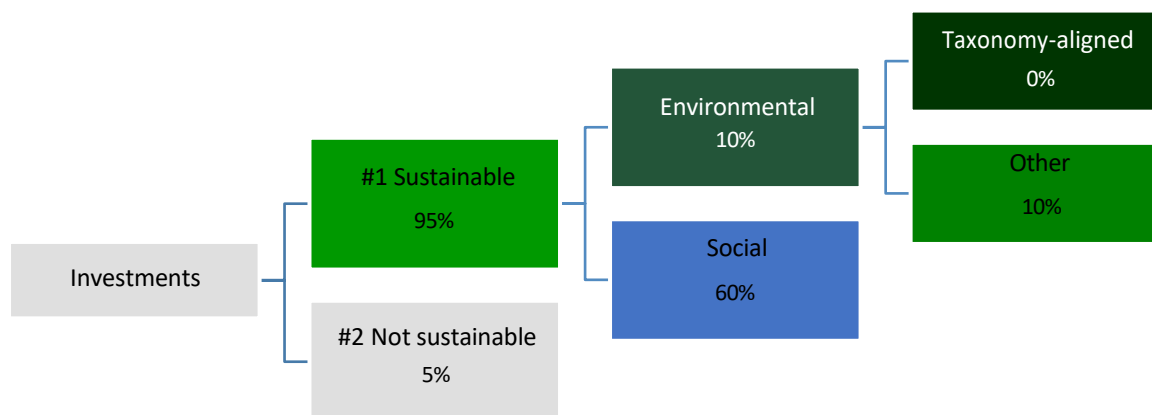
Based on the above assessment per issuer, the Manager will construct the final portfolio within the predetermined investment universe of Leaders, Influencers, and Improvers in sustainability.

A minimum of 95% of the Fund’s investments will be sustainable investments. The Fund may also invest in cash, ancillary liquid assets and index derivatives for the purposes of hedging that do not qualify as sustainable investments which, under normal market circumstances, typically constitute under 5% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies, including with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance?

The Fund does not invest in company-issued securities. Therefore, the investments cannot be screened against good governance criteria.

(e) Proportion of the investments



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

(f) Monitoring of sustainable investment objective

How are the sustainable investment objective of the financial product and the sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal or external control mechanisms?

Any sovereign or supranational bond considered for the Fund must pass through the sustainable investment process to be considered investable. This process applies on a continuous basis. Sustainability research is refreshed at least once in two years, or more regularly if there is a trigger event which may cause a material change to the original case. The Fixed Income Sustainable Investment Committee has sole discretion to change the sustainability rating for any holding, including downgrading it to Neutral or Detrimental category, which would subsequently require it to be sold from the Fund as soon as is reasonably practicable.

In addition, the Manager conducts annual screening of the broadest investment universe and utilizes third-party ESG data to determine which issuers breach the policy's exclusion criteria on an annual basis. These issuers are added to the exclusion list. The exclusion list is monitored and integrated in Portfolio Risk Control processes with daily ex-post monitoring to ensure the Fund adheres to the list.

(g) Methodologies

What methodologies are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective and what methodologies are used to measure the sustainability indicators for attaining this sustainable investment objective?

The sustainability indicators listed below are used to measure, at the level of the Fund, the attainment of the sustainable investment objective:

1. The percentage share of investments in government and supranational-issued debt from issuers classified as Leaders, Influencers, and Improvers under the Manager's proprietary research based on the UN SDGs as explained above.
2. The percentage share of investments allocated to green bonds and other sustainability-themed bonds issued by government and supranational issuers. Green bonds are bonds with a defined use of proceeds beneficial for the environment that adhere to the Green Bond Principles as formulated by the International Capital Market Association.
3. The percentage share of investments in government-issued debt from countries identified to be engaging in the excluded activities (as detailed in the description of the binding elements of the investment strategy below)

The methodologies used to measure the sustainability indicators for attaining this sustainable investment objective are described in the question "What is the investment strategy used to attain the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?"

(h) Data source and processing

How are the data sources used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?

An external ESG data provider has been selected as data source to produce exclusion lists for the attainment of some of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. The investment strategy of this fund also relies on proprietary qualitative analysis to categorize issuers on their relative progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. This analysis is based on a number of data sources including third party data providers, and public sources such as the World Bank and the SDG Index published by Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

What measures are taken to ensure data quality?

Data quality is monitored and ensured by the external provider chosen to deliver the data. Data quality is assessed and maintained across several dimensions as defined by each provider. These assurance processes are proprietary to the vendor and Aegon Asset Management has reviewed their reports concerning data quality and assurance. The external providers provide assurance that all commercially reasonable steps are undertaken to guarantee adherence to a quality framework. Upon the identification of data issues, data inaccuracies or technical/application defects, the error is to be investigated and resolved as per the vendor's incident management framework.

How is data processed?

Exclusionary criteria assessments are performed based on third party data retrieved directly from the vendor's system. Aegon Asset Management processes this data by applying our own exclusion criteria to the raw data, in line with our applicable Sustainability Risks and Impacts Policy. Internal qualitative analysis and decisions are stored in internal locations with restricted access rights.

What proportion of the data is estimated?

The proportion of estimated versus reported data will vary per each underlying data point needed for the calculation for that ESG metric. Data obtained from public sources and data from originators may also be estimated to some extent.

(i) Limitations to methodologies and data

What are potential limitations to the methodologies or data sources and how do such limitation not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?

Where data is reported by issuers, data limitations are tied to availability of reported data by such issuers as well as the coverage of issuers by external ESG data providers and public sources. Where data is estimated, limitations are tied to the accuracy of the proprietary estimation methodologies of external ESG data providers and public sources.

(j) Due diligence

What due diligence is carried out on the underlying assets of the financial product (including the internal and external controls)?

Aegon AM uses multiple ESG data providers and public sources as inputs to their qualitative analysis. This allows Aegon AM to compare different sources to allow sufficient certainty that the sustainable objective can be reasonably attained.

(k) Engagement policies

What is the engagement policy applied, in the case that engagement is part of the sustainable investment objective (including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies)?

Not applicable.

(l) Designated reference benchmark

Has an index been designated as a reference benchmark to attain the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

When fund has a designated reference benchmark

How is that index aligned with the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?

Not applicable.

What input data is used for the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Which methodologies are used to select the data in the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Which rebalancing methodologies are used for the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

How is the reference benchmark calculated?

Not applicable.

If information is available on the website of the benchmark administrator, this is the hyperlink to the website:

Not applicable.

(m) Summary Translations



Oversigt

Produktet har et bæredygtigt investeringsmål, og størstedelen af investeringerne i produktet anses for at være bæredygtige investeringer i henhold til Aegon AM's proprietære metode. Forvalterens beslutninger er baseret på proprietære og/eller eksterne data fra flere forskellige kilder. I forbindelse med due diligence tager produktet hensyn til de vigtigste negative indvirkninger i det omfang, der findes tilgængelige data. Dette produkt udelukker desuden aktivt visse investeringer, der har en kontinuerlig, betydelig negativ indvirkning på faktorer, der forbindes med bæredygtighed.



Zusammenfassung

Das Produkt hat ein nachhaltiges Investitionsziel, und der Großteil der Investitionen in das Produkt wird nach der von Aegon AM entwickelten Methodik als nachhaltige Investitionen betrachtet. Der Verwalter verwendet proprietäre und/oder externe Daten aus verschiedenen Quellen als Grundlage für seine Entscheidungen. Im Rahmen der Due Diligence-Prüfung berücksichtigt das Produkt die wichtigsten nachteiligen Auswirkungen, soweit solche Daten verfügbar sind. Dieses Produkt schließt bestimmte Anlagen, die erhebliche negative Auswirkungen auf Nachhaltigkeitsfaktoren haben, aktiv und kontinuierlich aus.



Resumen

El producto tiene un objetivo de inversión sostenible y la mayoría de sus inversiones se consideran medioambientalmente sostenibles según la metodología propia de Aegon AM. El gestor utiliza datos propios o externos de diversas fuentes a la hora de tomar decisiones. En el proceso de diligencia debida, el producto tiene en cuenta las principales incidencias adversas siempre que se disponga de esos datos. Asimismo, este producto excluye de manera activa y continua determinadas inversiones que tienen una incidencia adversa significativa sobre los factores de sostenibilidad.



Yhteenveto

Tuotteella on kestävä sijoitustavoite, ja suurinta osaa tuotteeseen tehtävistä sijoituksista pidetään kestävinä sijoituksina Aegon AM:n arviointimenetelmän mukaisesti. Rahaston hoitaja käyttää päätöksiä tehdessään laajasti eri lähteistä saatavia erilaisia ulkoisia ja/tai omia tietoja. Huolellisessa tarkastuksessa tuote ottaa huomioon pääasialliset haitalliset vaikutukset siinä määrin kuin kyseiset tiedot ovat saatavilla. Tämä tuote sulkee aktiivisesti pois tietyt sijoitukset, joilla on jatkuvasti merkittäviä kestävyystekijöihin liittyviä haitallisia vaikutuksia.



Résumé

Le produit a un objectif d'investissement durable et la majorité des investissements dans le produit sont considérés comme des investissements durables, identifiés comme des obligations vertes selon la méthodologie exclusive d'Aegon AM. Le gestionnaire utilise des données exclusives et/ou externes provenant de plusieurs sources pour prendre ses décisions. Dans le cadre de la diligence raisonnable, le produit prend en compte les principales incidences négatives dans la mesure où ces données sont disponibles. En outre, ce produit exclut activement certains investissements ayant une incidence négative importante et continue sur les facteurs de durabilité.



Sažetak

Proizvod ima cilj održivog ulaganja i većina ulaganja u proizvod smatraju se održivim ulaganjima, određenim kao zelenim obveznicama u skladu s vlasničkom metodologijom tvrtke Aegon AM. Upravitelj upotrebljava vlasničke i/ili eksterne podatke iz nekoliko izvora kao ulazne čimbenike za svoje odluke. Zbog dubinske analize proizvode razmatra glavne negativne učinke u mjeri u kojoj su takvi podaci dostupni. Ovaj proizvod nadalje aktivno isključuje određena ulaganja koja imaju značajni negativni učinak na čimbenike održivosti na trajnoj osnovi.



Sintesi

Il prodotto ha un obiettivo d'investimento sostenibile e la maggior parte degli investimenti del prodotto sono considerati investimenti sostenibili secondo la metodologia proprietaria di Aegon AM. Il gestore utilizza dati proprietari e/o esterni provenienti da diverse fonti come input per le sue decisioni. Nella due diligence, il prodotto considera i principali impatti negativi nella misura in cui tali dati sono disponibili. Questo prodotto esclude inoltre attivamente determinati investimenti che hanno un impatto negativo significativo sui fattori di sostenibilità su base continuativa.



Samenvatting

Het product heeft een duurzame beleggingsdoelstelling en het grootste deel van de beleggingen in het product wordt beschouwd als duurzame beleggingen volgens de eigen methodologie van Aegon AM. De beheerder gebruikt eigen en/of externe gegevens uit verschillende bronnen als input voor zijn beslissingen. In het kader van due diligence houdt het product rekening met de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten voor zover dergelijke gegevens beschikbaar zijn. Verder sluit dit product op continue basis bepaalde beleggingen uit die een belangrijk ongunstig effect hebben op duurzaamheidsfactoren actief uit te sluiten.



Sammendrag

Produktet har en bærekraftig investeringsmålsetting, og majoriteten av investeringer i produktet anses å være bærekraftige investeringer, i henhold til Aegon AMs proprietære metode. Forvalteren bruker proprietære og/eller eksterne data fra flere kilder som grunnlag for sine beslutninger. I selskapsgjennomgangen vurderer produktet sentrale negative innvirkninger, i den grad slike data er tilgjengelige. Dette produktet utelukker aktivt og fortløpende visse investeringer som har en betydelig negativ innvirkning på bærekraftfaktorer.



Resumo

O produto tem um objetivo de investimento sustentável e a maioria dos investimentos no produto são considerados como investimentos sustentáveis, de acordo com a metodologia exclusiva da Aegon AM. O gestor utiliza dados exclusivos e/ou externos provenientes de várias fontes como a base para as suas decisões. Na diligência devida, o produto considera os principais impactos adversos na medida em que esses dados estejam disponíveis. Além disso, este produto exclui ativamente determinados investimentos que têm um impacto adverso significativo em matéria de fatores de sustentabilidade numa base contínua.



Sammanfattning

Produkten har ett hållbart investeringsmål och majoriteten av investeringarna i produkten anses vara hållbara investeringar, enligt Aegon AM:s egen metod. Investeringsförvaltaren använder egna och/eller externa data från flera källor som beslutsunderlag. Vid due diligence tar produkten hänsyn till huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenser i den utsträckning sådana data är tillgängliga. Denna produkt utesluter också aktivt vissa investeringar som fortlöpande har betydande negativa konsekvenser på vissa hållbarhetsfaktorer.