

Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V.

**Investment company with variable capital incorporated under Dutch law
Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities
Chamber of Commerce registration number 24432814**

21

**Unaudited Semi-Annual Report
1 January to 30 June 2021**

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Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V.

(investment company with variable capital, having its registered office in Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

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Management board (and manager)

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. ('RIAM')

Executive Committee ('ExCo') of RIAM

Policymakers RIAM:
G.O.J.M. (Gilbert) Van Hassel * (CEO)
K. (Karin) van Baardwijk * (Deputy CEO)
A.J.M. (Lia) Belilos-Wessels
M.C.W. (Mark) den Hollander *
M.F. (Mark) van der Kroft
M.O. (Martin) Nijkamp
H-C. (Christoph) von Reiche
V. (Victor) Verberk

* also statutory director

Supervisory board of RIAM:

M.F. (Maarten) Slendebroek (Chair)
S. (Sonja) Barendregt-Roojers (Vice Chair)
S.H. (Stanley) Koyanagi
M.A.A.C. (Mark) Talbot
R.R.L. (Radboud) Vlaar

Depositary and Transfer Agent

J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch
Strawinskylaan 1135,
NL-1077 XX Amsterdam

Fund manager

Cornelis E. Vlooswijk

Fund agent and paying agent

ING Bank N.V.
Bijlmerplein 888,
NL-1102 MG Amsterdam

Independent Auditor

KPMG Accountants N.V.
Papendorpseweg 83
NL-3528 BJ Utrecht

Report by the manager

General information

Legal aspects

Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V. (the 'fund') is an investment company with variable capital established in the Netherlands. The fund is an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS), as referred to in Section 1:1 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (hereinafter: 'Wft') and the EU Directive for Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (2014/91/EU, UCITS V). UCITS have to comply with certain restrictions to their investment policy in order to protect investors.

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. ('RIAM') manages the fund. In this capacity, RIAM handles the asset management, risk management, administration, marketing and distribution of the fund. RIAM holds an AIFMD license as referred to in Section 2:65 Wft, as well as a license to manage UCITS as referred to in Section 2:69b Wft. RIAM is moreover authorized to manage individual assets and give advice with respect to financial instruments. RIAM is subject to supervision by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (the 'AFM').

The assets of the fund are held in custody by J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch. J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch is appointed as the depositary of the fund as referred to in Section 4:62n Wft. The depositary is responsible for supervising the fund insofar as required under and in accordance with the applicable legislation. The manager, the fund and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch have concluded a depositary and custodian agreement.

The fund is subject to statutory supervision by the AFM. The fund is entered in the register as stated in Section 1:107 Wft.

In 2020, the AFM has determined that Robeco must undertake a number of remedial measures to improve the processes in relation to the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Prevention) Act ('Wwft') and the Sanctions Act ('Sw') in Robeco Retail, Robeco's on-line execution-only platform for Dutch retail customers. The improvements have commenced in 2020 and are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2021. Subsequent to the above, and as a separate matter, the AFM has indicated that it has concerns about the way in which Robeco has set up its business operations. Robeco has engaged with the AFM to substantiate Robeco's views in this respect.

Robeco

When 'Robeco' is mentioned it means RIAM as well as the activities of other companies that fall within the scope of Robeco's management.

Market Impact Covid-19

Robeco considers the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic as a significant event which may impact the investment funds under management. The impact of the pandemic on people, companies and the economy at large has been significant. While the link between Covid-19 cases and hospitalisation has significantly weakened thanks to vaccinations, the outlook remains uncertain. Pending herd immunity as a result of a substantial vaccination rate, the global economy will, however, still be impacted by opening and closing of (business) operations. Furthermore, a slowdown in the trajectory towards herd immunity as a result of risks relating to vaccine logistics, vaccine side effects, reduced effectiveness, or public resistance to (mandatory) vaccination, may have a negative impact on markets.

Our operational measures for business continuity

In response to the ongoing Covid-19 crisis, Robeco is constantly monitoring the latest developments and has taken all measures necessary to manage the situation and to ensure business continuity, while ensuring the health and safety of our clients, our employees and our suppliers. Our operational measures and capabilities are such that Robeco remains fully functional in managing client portfolios and serving clients. Our systems and platforms are designed to enable our staff, most of whom have worked from home throughout the crisis based on their local health and safety measures, to operate as normal. Our approach is one of vigilance and flexibility, allowing us to implement new or revised measures smoothly and as necessary.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

In March 2018, the European Commission announced the adoption of the European Union's Sustainable Finance Action Plan (the 'Plan'), set out in response to the landmark signing of the Paris Agreement, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Plan aims to bring in harmonized rules on sustainability related disclosures and policies, and to make it easier for end investors to ultimately assess the underlying sustainability criteria of an individual investment vehicle. The successful implementation of the EU Sustainable Finance Plan is of strategic importance for Robeco. A project management team of over 30 staff representing all key departments in Robeco are leading the efforts in this process. In 2020, Robeco has been preparing for the implementation of Level 1 of the Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR), that sets out which sustainability related disclosures must be made for an investment product. These disclosures have been made in the prospectus and other key investor documents, on the website and in future annual reports, starting as of the end of 31 December 2021. This means that the 2021 annual report will reflect conformity to the new requirements for sustainability reporting.

Report by the manager (continued)

General information (continued)

Share classes

The ordinary shares are divided into two series, both of which are open. Each series is designated as a share class. The series include the following share classes:

Share class A: Robeco Afrika Fonds

Share class B: Robeco Afrika Fonds - EUR G

The management fee for the Robeco Afrika Fonds - EUR G share class (without distribution fee) is lower than for the Robeco Afrika Fonds share class.

Attribution to share classes

The administration of the fund is such that attribution of the results to the different share classes takes place on a daily basis and pro rata. Issues and repurchases of own shares are registered per share class. The differences between the various share classes are explained in notes 8, 10 and 13 to the financial statements.

Tax features

On the basis of Section 28 of the Dutch Corporate Income Tax Act, the fund has the status of a fiscal investment company. This means that 0% corporate-income tax is due, providing that, after deducting 15% in Dutch dividend tax, the fund makes its profit available for distribution to shareholders in the form of dividend within eight months of the close of the financial year and satisfies any other relevant regulations.

Liquidity of ordinary shares

The fund is an open-end investment company, meaning that, barring exceptional circumstances, it issues and repurchases ordinary shares on a daily basis at prices approximating net asset value, augmented or reduced by a limited surcharge or discount. The only purpose of this surcharge or discount is to cover the costs incurred by the fund for the entry and exit of investors. The actual surcharge or discount is published on www.robeco.com/riam. The surcharges and discounts are recognized in the profit and loss account, in order to protect the interest of the incumbent shareholders.

The Robeco Afrika Fonds and the Robeco Afrika Fonds - EUR G share class are listed on Euronext Amsterdam, in the segment Euronext NAV Trading Service¹.

¹ Depending on the distributor, investments can be made in Robeco Afrika Fonds or Robeco Afrika Fonds - EUR G.

Key investor information and prospectus

A prospectus and key-investor-information document with information on the fund, the costs and the risks are available for Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V. Both documents can be obtained free of charge from the fund offices or via www.robeco.com.

Information for investors in the respective countries

The information below applies only to investors in the respective countries.

Representative and paying agent in Germany

State Street Bank GmbH - Frankfurt Branch (Agent Fund Trading), Solmsstrasse 83, D-60486 Frankfurt am Main is the fund's appointed representative in Germany. The information address for Germany is Robeco Deutschland, Taunusanlage 17, D-60325 Frankfurt am Main. The prospectus, the Articles of Association and the annual/semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the information address. The prices at which shares are bought and sold are published on www.robeco.de.

Financial services in Belgium

CACEIS Belgium N.V., Havenstraat 86C Bus 320, 1000 Brussels, is appointed as financial services provider in Belgium. The most recent periodic reports, the prospectus and the Key Investor Information and other information about the fund are available from them in Dutch and English.

Report by the manager (continued)

Key figures per share class

Overview 2017-2021

Robeco Afrika Fonds	2021 ⁷	2020	2019	2018	2017	Average
Performance in % based on:						
– Market price ^{1,2}	16.6	-15.9	12.4	-16.0	14.5	2.3
– Net asset value ^{1,2}	15.7	-16.3	10.3	-15.7	14.6	2.1
50% MSCI EFM Africa ex South Africa Index (Net Return) + 50% MSCI South Africa Index (Net Return) ³	11.1	-11.6	15.5	-14.9	13.4	3.0
Dividend in euros ⁴	–	3.20	8.00 ⁶	3.60	2.20	
Total net assets ⁵	3	2	5	9	13	

Robeco Afrika Fonds – EUR G	2021 ⁷	2020	2019	2018	2017	Average
Performance in % based on:						
– Market price ^{1,2}	17.1	-15.1	13.4	-15.4	15.5	3.2
– Net asset value ^{1,2}	16.3	-15.6	11.3	-15.0	15.6	3.0
50% MSCI EFM Africa ex South Africa Index (Net Return) + 50% MSCI South Africa Index (Net Return) ³	11.1	-11.6	15.5	-14.9	13.4	3.0
Dividend in euros ⁴	–	3.00	3.80 ⁶	3.20	3.00	
Total net assets ⁵	19	16	20	21	26	

¹ The differences between the performance based on market price and the performance based on net asset value is caused by the fact that the market price is the NAV of the previous trading day corrected for the surcharge or discount as described under Liquidity of ordinary shares.

² Any dividend payments that are distributed in any year are assumed to have been reinvested in the fund.

³ This concerns a reference index.

⁴ The dividend relates to the reporting year mentioned and is distributed in the following year.

⁵ In millions of euros.

⁶ In order to meet the tax distribution obligation, a revised dividend proposal was submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). This proposal was approved by the GMS.

⁷ Concerns the period from 1 January 2021 through 30 June 2021.

General introduction

Financial markets environment

The first half of the year 2021 saw a firming global economic recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic induced recession. Key to this recovery has been the swift availability of effective vaccines, allowing for an easing of the policy trilemma between kickstarting the economy, solving the health crisis and preserving personal freedom. At the end of June around 25% of the global population had at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine. However, there is a strong dispersion in vaccination rates across the globe which also creates divergent economic recovery paths. In the developed economies vaccination rates are between 50%-60% at the time of writing whereas in emerging economies vaccination rates have lagged developed economies in the first half year. The recovery in the manufacturing sector began in 2020, reflected by the leading ISM manufacturing producer confidence indicators in the US reaching the highest level since December 1983. Given prevailing lockdown restrictions during the second and third wave of Covid-19 cases, services activity lagged manufacturing activity in developed economies but made a strong comeback from April onwards as lockdown intensities eased and social mobility increased.

With the IMF forecasting an expansion of the global economy by 6.0% in 2021 and 4.4% in 2022, the global economy is expected to remain firmly in expansion mode. However, output in the manufacturing and services sectors continues to be challenged by persisting supply shortages, though logistical bottlenecks and shipping fees have been moderating in the second quarter of 2021. In reflection of base rate effects and rising input costs, US headline consumer price index in May rose to the highest level observed since May 1991.

The powerful policy response to this crisis has clearly spurred the recovery in consumer demand. The interaction between central banks acting as fiscal financiers is creating positive multiplier effects, as a low interest rate environment alleviates the need to raise taxes while enabling fiscal expansion without endangering debt sustainability. However, further down the road, if inflation does show to be more persistent than currently expected by central banks, the alignment of interests between central banks and governments could be challenged.

Report by the manager (continued)

General introduction (continued)

Outlook for the equity markets

The first half of 2021 has seen strong equity market performance with the MSCI World unhedged in euro returning 16.6%. US equity markets made new all-time highs. Key financial market theme in the first half year has been the reflation trade (markets expecting accelerating economic growth with rising inflation) which typically coincides with a steepening yield curve and value stocks outperforming growth stocks. However, typical reflation trades started to struggle since the second half of May with the market starting to look beyond the peak in global excess liquidity, peak growth momentum and base rate effect driven inflation.

Looking ahead to the second half of 2021, we envisage higher equity volatility in a peak reflation trade environment with more limited upside for global equities. Risk-adjusted returns will be lower with a more balanced sectoral and style performance within the equity universe. Even in an environment of decelerating economic momentum, equities are able to continue to enjoy positive momentum on the back of global excess liquidity and above trend level earnings growth. The global earnings cycle is expected to improve further in the second half of the year though bottlenecks in supply chains may limit production levels and sales performance. In addition, while equities remain attractive compared to bonds from a relative valuation point of view, valuation levels are stretched from an absolute historical perspective, especially in the US. The cyclically adjusted price-to-earnings ratio - the US Shiller CAPE -, admittedly a mediocre bellwether for next six months returns but one of the best leading valuation indicators for stock performance in the medium term, has only been higher during the heydays of the IT boom of 1999/2000. Stock market sentiment is very bullish as evidenced by a steep rise in retail margin accounts, meme stocks trading frenzy and upbeat retail investor surveys. Moreover, so-called zombie companies that are unable to generate sufficient cash to cover interest expenses, manage to raise capital.

We do not rule out a second leg to the reflation trade. Rising wage growth on the back of persisting labor shortages and rising housing rents could reinvigorate upward inflation pressures as the economic cycle transitions towards self-sustaining expansion. Risks remain however in the remainder of 2021 for equity markets, given event risk around central bank communications while the global economic recovery remains uneven. In addition, we expect rising political hurdles for further fiscal stimulus and elevated political tensions between the US and China.

Outlook for Africa

The Covid pandemic continues to hamper economic activity in 2021 but due to the low base all countries are likely to achieve significant economic growth. South Africa's economy will probably continue with its gradual recovery after the activity drop in 2020. In South Africa high prices of palladium, rhodium and iron ore boost exports and are driving significant trade and current account surpluses. They also have a positive impact on employment and the fiscal position. The government budget deficit is still significant and government debt is high. That is a worry for investors and hence the government has little room to boost economic growth through big infrastructure projects. The outlook for Nigeria has improved with the recovery of the oil price but some devaluation risk remains. It remains very difficult to repatriate money out of Nigeria. Egypt and Kenya will continue to see weak tourism revenues but their economies are on track for a solid economic recovery. Ghana is likely to get back to its high growth path driven by rising gold and oil production and a significant interest rate decline. Mauritius is progressing well with Covid vaccinations and that should enable a strong recovery in the tourism sector and high economic growth in the next twelve months. For most other African countries we expect a gradual economic recovery.

Investment policy

Introduction

Traditional problems in Africa, such as the poor business climate, political instability and low productivity growth are gradually decreasing. Laws and regulations have been further developed and compliance levels are improving, which are important preconditions for long-term investment by entrepreneurs. The portfolio includes very liquid stocks listed in South Africa, Canada and the UK, many quite liquid stocks listed in Egypt, Nigeria and Kenya and many small positions in less liquid (but in our opinion very attractive) small cap stocks listed in various African countries. With the latter category we aim to achieve outperformance by investing early in stocks that are overlooked by most other investors. The fund aims to benefit from Robeco's expertise in the various sectors and countries in which investments are made. In general, investments will be made only in listed shares, although the prospectus allows investments of up to 10% of total assets in unlisted shares.

Investment objective

The objective of the fund is to offer access to stocks of companies domiciled on the African continent or that make most of their sales and/or earnings in this region. The fund's reference index consists of 50% MSCI EFM Africa ex South Africa (Net Return) + 50% MSCI South Africa (Net Return).

Report by the manager (continued)

Investment policy (continued)

Implementation of the investment policy

Country allocation is the first step of the investment policy. It is based on an analysis of macro-economic and political variables but also takes stock-market valuation, expected earnings growth and liquidity into account. After this, the most attractive stocks are selected in each country. This is done based on fundamental analysis of the business and the valuation of the stock. The policy to keep trading volumes low was maintained in light of high transaction costs. The daily inflows/outflows were used to reposition the portfolio. The fund remained underweight (versus the index) in South Africa because we saw more earnings growth potential elsewhere and stocks in South Africa were more expensive than stocks elsewhere in Africa. This resulted in a small negative contribution as South Africa outperformed the average of other countries in the index. Stock selection in South Africa was very strong with small caps Royal Bafokeng Platinum, Lewis, Raubex and Transaction Capital significantly outperforming the market. In Nigeria we maintained an overweight position and are mainly invested in banks because of their low valuations. This contributed negatively to performance as Nigeria lagged the reference index. The fund remained slightly overweight in Kenya because of its solid outlook for the short and long term. The overall contribution to performance was neutral. Excluding Afreximbank (headquartered in Egypt but a truly pan-African bank) we maintained a small underweight in Egypt as its biggest listed bank is relatively expensive in an African context. Egypt performed in line with the reference index but stock selection contributed positively to performance as various cheap small caps performed relatively well. The fund maintained a large off-index position in Ghana because of the solid long term growth outlook and low valuations. That worked well as various Ghanaian stocks performed strongly. Many holdings in Botswana and Zambia also posted strong returns and that contributed positively to performance.

Currency policy

An active currency policy is pursued with the euro as base currency. The fund may use forward exchange transactions to adjust these currency weights. The management of the currency risk is part of the total risk management of the fund. For further quantitative information on the currency risk, we refer to the information on currency risk provided on page 15.

Policy on derivatives

The prospectus permits the use of derivatives, but due to the cost of this, they will only be used in exceptional circumstances. This might involve large inflows or outflows at the point at which a number of key markets are closed. Using derivatives, exposure to equity markets can be bought or sold to avoid the fund gaining an excessively large or small exposure to equity markets.

Investment result

Net investment result per share class

Share class	Price in EUR x 1 30/06/2021	Price in EUR x 1 31/12/2020	Dividend paid May 2021 ¹	Investment result in reporting period in % ²
<i>Robeco Afrika Fonds</i>			8.00	
- Market price	93.23	82.74		16.6
- Net asset value	92.30	82.74		15.7
<i>Robeco Afrika Fonds – EUR G</i>			3.80	
- Market price	81.82	72.47		17.1
- Net asset value	81.01	72.47		16.3

¹ Ex-date.

² Any dividend payments that are distributed in any year are assumed to have been reinvested in the fund.

Compared to the reference index, which is comprised of 50% MSCI South Africa (Net Return) + 50% MSCI EFM Africa excluding South Africa (Net Return), with yearly re-balancing on 1 February, the fund outperformed by 5.8% (based on the gross return). Country allocation contributed positively as off-benchmark countries Ghana, Zambia and Botswana rose significantly. The overweight in poorly performing Nigeria and the underweight in reasonably well-performing South Africa detracted from performance. Stock selection was very strong, especially in South Africa and Egypt.

Report by the manager (continued)

Investment result (continued)

Return and risk

The investment result is important, but risk management is vital as well. In terms of concentration risk, the fund adheres to the UCITS guidelines, which dictate that an individual share may not structurally make up more than 10% of the fund. Furthermore, the fund managers diversify across many African countries. With holdings in eleven African countries, economic exposure to many other countries and around 80 individual stocks, the fund is more diversified than most other Africa funds in terms of country risk and individual company risk. The fund managers also factor in the liquidity of the portfolio so that positions can be built up or sold down easily and without prohibitive costs in case of sharp inflows to or outflows from the fund. Since the founding of the fund in June 2008, the fund has always been able to generate cash for major outflows. This is largely due to the portfolio being invested in South Africa, while the markets of Egypt and Kenya usually also show good liquidity levels. The portfolio's beta versus the index was 0.89 in the last twelve months. In general, a portfolio with a beta of less than 1 rises less than the market in a rising market and declines less than the market in a declining market. The fund does not have a specific beta target; the portfolio's beta is a result of the stocks selected. The fund has a very long investment horizon of more than five years. We buy equities that we expect to outperform the market over the longer term. To keep transaction costs low, the fund primarily uses the inflows and outflows of the fund to reposition the portfolio.

Remuneration policy

The fund itself does not employ any personnel and is managed by RIAM. In the Netherlands, persons performing duties for the fund at management-board level and portfolio managers are employed by Robeco Nederland B.V. The remuneration for these persons comes out of the management fee. RIAM's remuneration policy, that applies to all staff working under RIAM's responsibility, is subject to the applicable requirements of the European frameworks of the AIFMD, MiFID, the UCITS Directive, the ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive, as well as the Dutch Remuneration Policy (Financial Enterprises) Act (Wet beloningsbeleid financiële ondernemingen). The remuneration policy has the following objectives:

- a) To stimulate employees to act in our clients' interests and avoid taking undesirable risks.
- b) To promote a healthy corporate culture, with a strong focus on achieving sustainable results in accordance with the long-term objectives of RIAM and its stakeholders.
- c) To attract and retain good employees and to reward talent and performance fairly.

Responsibility for the remuneration policy

The Supervisory Board of RIAM supervises the correct application of the remuneration policy and is responsible for the annual evaluation. Changes in the remuneration policy have to be approved by the Supervisory Board of RIAM. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of RIAM provides advice to the Supervisory Board of RIAM in the execution of these tasks, with the involvement of the Monitoring Committee. In the application and evaluation of the remuneration policy, RIAM regularly makes use of the services of various external advisers. The remuneration of fund managers consists of a fixed component and a variable component.

Fixed remuneration

The fixed salary of each employee is based on his/her role and experience and is in accordance with the RIAM salary ranges, which have also been derived from benchmarks in the investment management sector. The fixed salary is deemed to be adequate remuneration for the employee to properly execute their responsibilities, regardless of whether the employee receives any variable remuneration.

Variable remuneration

The available budget/pool for variable remuneration is approved in advance by the Supervisory Board of RIAM based on a proposal made by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of RIAM. The total budget/pool is based, in principle, on a percentage of RIAM's operating result. In order to ensure that the total variable remuneration accurately reflects the performance of RIAM and the funds that it manages, when determining the budget/pool, a correction is made for risks that may occur in the year concerned and furthermore for multiple-year risks that may affect the risk profile of RIAM.

The variable remuneration component for the fund managers depends on the multi-year performance of the fund. The system is linked to outperformance with regard to risk-adjusted pre-determined annual targets. The calculated outperformance over a one-year, three-year and five-year period is taken into account when determining the variable remuneration. Also important in this determination are behavior, the extent to which team- and individual qualitative and predetermined objectives have been achieved and the extent to which Robeco corporate values are observed. The fund manager's contribution to the various organizational objectives as well as his/her achievements related to predetermined sustainability objectives are also taken into consideration. Poor performance, unethical or non-compliant behavior will be taken into account when determining individual awards and could result in a reduction of variable remuneration. For the senior fund manager, the Identified Staff regime also applies (see below).

Report by the manager (continued)

Remuneration policy (continued)

Identified Staff

RIAM has a specific and more stringent remuneration policy for employees who could have a material impact on the risk profile of the fund. These employees are designated to be 'Identified Staff'. As at 30 June 2021, in addition to the Management Board, RIAM has designated 96 employees as Identified Staff, including all senior portfolio managers, senior management and the heads of the control functions (HR, Compliance, Risk Management, Business Control, Internal Audit and Legal). Among other things the performance targets of these employees that are used to determine the award of variable pay are subject to additional risk analyses, both prior to the performance year and at the end when the results are evaluated. In addition, in all cases at least 70% of the payment of variable remuneration granted to these employees will be deferred for a period of four years, and 50% will be converted into instruments ('Robeco Cash Appreciation Rights') whose value will follow the company's future results.

Risk control

RIAM has implemented additional risk management measures with regard to the variable remuneration. For instance, RIAM has the possibility with regard to all employees to reclaim the granted variable remuneration ('claw-back') when this has been based on incorrect assumptions, fraudulent acts, serious improper behavior, serious neglect of duties or behavior that has resulted in a considerable loss for RIAM. After the granting but before the actual payment of the deferred variable remuneration components to Identified Staff, an additional assessment is performed to check whether new information would result in decreasing the previously granted remuneration components (the so-called 'malus arrangement'). The malus arrangement can be applied because of (i) misconduct or a serious error of judgement on the part of the employee (ii) a considerable deterioration of RIAM's financial results that was not foreseen at the time the remuneration was granted (iii) a serious violation of the risk management system, leading to changed circumstances compared with the granting of the variable remuneration or (iv) fraud committed by the employee concerned.

Annual assessment

RIAM's remuneration policy and the application thereof was evaluated in 2020 under the responsibility of the Supervisory Board of RIAM, advised by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board of RIAM. As a result, the remuneration policy is updated in view of the new Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and further enhanced to ensure full compliance with all regulations.

Sustainable investing

All Robeco's investment activities comply with the Principles for Responsible Investing (PRI). In 2020, Robeco was awarded an A+ for all applicable modules that were assessed as part of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) 2020 report. This was the seventh year in a row that Robeco obtained the highest score for the majority of the modules assessed by PRI. Responsibility for implementing Sustainable investing lies with the CIO Fixed Income and Sustainability, who also has a seat on Robeco's Executive Committee.

Focus on stewardship

Fulfilling our responsibilities in the field of stewardship forms an integral part of Robeco's approach to Sustainable investing. A core aspect of Robeco's mission is fulfilling our fiduciary duties towards our clients and beneficiaries. Robeco manages investments for a variety of clients with different investment needs. We always strive in everything we do to serve our clients interests to the best of our ability.

We publish our own stewardship policy on our website. This policy describes how we deal with possible conflicts of interest, how we monitor the companies in which we invest, how we conduct activities in the field of engagement and voting, and how we report on our stewardship activities. To mark our strong commitment to stewardship, we are signatories to many different stewardship codes across the globe.

AGM season 2021, a proxy season like no other

Last year the Covid-19 crisis had already left a mark on the AGM season, as several meetings were postponed or were held virtually. This season saw additional ramifications on the resolutions themselves, as executive remuneration votes required more complex analysis to account for the pandemic's impact on performance. We also saw the rise of a new phenomenon, the 'Say on Climate' vote.

Due to the ongoing crisis, shareholder meetings could not take place in person, forcing most companies to resort to a form of virtual meeting. This year we saw that several companies were creative in facilitating shareholder interaction, for example via video calling.

In many markets, shareholders get a say on how management is paid. This is an important vote for many shareholders, as it allows them to determine if pay practices set the right incentives for management. To further add complexity to this analysis, this season we needed to carefully consider how companies dealt with the impact of the pandemic. For example, if companies had received state aid, cancelled their dividends, or had to lay off a large part of their workforce, we expected boards to lower executives' variable payouts, or forego bonuses. If companies failed to do this, we voted against their remuneration proposals. So far this has led to a higher percentage against votes of 28% against compared to last year's 24%.

Report by the manager (continued)

Sustainable investing (continued)

AGM season 2021, a proxy season like no other (continued)

Over the last couple of years, shareholders increasingly have asked CO2 emitting companies to set carbon reduction targets in order to mitigate climate change. This year, many resolutions were filed with such demands. As we believe that climate change has inherent risks for companies, we tend to support such resolutions if a company has not set long, mid and short-term targets for their relevant scopes of emissions, or has failed to report on progress. In the 2021 AGM season, we have also seen the introduction of management proposals in relation to their climate strategies. Unilever, Royal Dutch Shell, Total, and Nestlé were some of the first large companies to ask for an explicit shareholder advisory vote on their climate strategies or reporting.

ESG integration by Robeco

Sustainability can bring about changes in markets, countries and companies in the long term. And since changes affect future performance, ESG factors can in our view add value to our investment process. We therefore look at these factors in the same way as we consider a company's financial position or market momentum. We have research available from leading sustainability experts, including our own proprietary research from the sustainable investing research team. This dedicated sustainable investing research team works together very closely with the investment teams to provide them with in-depth sustainability information.

The investment analysis focuses on the most material ESG factors and the connection with the financial performance of a company. We can then focus on the most relevant information in performing our investment-analysis and can reach enhanced investment decisions. Besides integrating ESG, Active Ownership and exclusions into all of our investment processes, in 2021 we continued developing new sustainable investment funds with specific sustainable goals and criteria, including a Paris aligned conservative equity fund that also avoids investing in companies that have a severe negative impact on the sustainable development goals.

Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals

Robeco is a signatory in the Netherlands to the Sustainable Development Goals Investing Agenda. To help our customers contribute to the objectives, we worked on analyzing the SDG¹ contribution of companies and developing SDG investment solutions. Currently multiple solutions are available both in equity and fixed income and the amount of assets that are managed in line with this SDG methodology is increasing rapidly.

Furthermore, Robeco contributes to the SDGs by integrating ESG factors in its decision-making process for investments and encourages companies to act in support of these goals by means of a constructive dialogue. The SDGs are continually considered during the engagement and voting activities.

¹Sustainable Development Goals as defined by the United Nations

Combatting climate change

Robeco's climate change policy is focused on integrating climate issues in investments when financially material and engaging with companies. Furthermore climate risks for our funds are being assessed and monitored by the financial risk management department. In 2020 Robeco expanded its climate change policy by announcing the ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 across all its assets under management. As this is a long-term ambition, a roadmap will be developed and interim targets will be set. These targets will include reduction of portfolio emissions, but also investment in climate solutions such as green bonds and engagement with investee companies to drive emission reductions in the real economy and create real world impact.

Exclusion

Robeco pursues an exclusion policy for companies that are involved in the production of or trade in controversial weapons such as cluster munition and anti-personnel mines, for tobacco companies and for companies that severely and structurally violate either the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. We apply strict criteria for this last category and if a dialogue fails the company can be excluded. Robeco publishes its exclusion policy and the list of exclusions on its website. In H1 2021 Robeco expanded the exclusion of tobacco to also contain retailers that derive more than 10% of their revenues from tobacco sales.

Active ownership

Constructive and effective activities under active ownership encourage companies to improve their management of risks and opportunities in the field of ESG. This in turn establishes a better competitive position and improved profitability and moreover has a positive impact on the community. Active ownership involves voting and engagement. Robeco exercises its voting rights for the shares in its investment funds all over the world. In H1 2021, we voted at 44 shareholder meetings on behalf of Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V. At 35 (80%) of the 44 meetings, we cast at least one vote against management's recommendation. In addition, Robeco enters into an active dialogue with the companies in which it invests on questions concerning the environment, society and corporate governance. In 2020, our activities towards achieving active ownership were again awarded high scores under the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Robeco has Active Ownership specialists in both Rotterdam and Hong Kong. In H1 2021 Robeco engaged with 184 companies on different issues ranging from corporate governance to food security to climate change. For Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V., we entered into a dialogue with 2 companies, involving 2 value engagement cases. More information on our processes and themes can be found in the Stewardship Policy.

Report by the manager (continued)

Sustainable investing (continued)

Active ownership (continued)

The primary focus of this engagement is to address strategic ESG issues that might affect value creation in the long term. In H1 2021 Robeco started engagement on two new sustainable themes: Climate Transition of Financials and Social Impact of Gaming.

Climate Transition of Financials

Many financial institutions have a significant exposure to the fossil fuel industry, and therefore face their own physical, transition and liability risks from the effects of global warming. Regulators are increasingly looking at the funding of climate change and how the sector should support the climate transition. Banks have to align lending policies with carbon targets that are being set by governments to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Social Impact of Gaming

Videogaming – an industry that provided many positive benefits to a growing number of gamers worldwide during the lockdowns. However, as an investor, Robeco has noticed several structural social impacts in the gaming industry affecting both gamers and game developers. Problems range from gratuitous violence to stereotyped representations of minority groups, and an increase in online abuse of young gamers. The industry also faces labor problems due to the excessive use of overtime work by the game developers; some are forced to work long and unsociable hours. Management of gaming companies will be asked to reflect on their product expectations, their approach to design, under-staffing and planning, and the working culture in the firm.

New regulation; the EU plan for financing sustainable development

The EU's Sustainable Finance Action Plan represents one of the most impactful pieces of regulation to hit the investment management industry since MiFID II. A core tenet of the plan is the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), which classifies investment funds according to their sustainability credentials for the first time. March 10 2021 was an important date. On this date all Robeco funds were classified to be either article 6 (do not promote ESG characteristics), article 8 (Environment and Social promoting strategies) or article 9 (strategies with a sustainable objective). As Robeco already integrates ESG in most of its strategies, around 95% of funds are classified as article 8 or 9. Fund documentation, like the prospectus and the factsheets have also been adjusted to contain more and more specific information on how ESG is implemented as the disclosure regulation requires. Lastly a sustainable risk policy was published on the website.

Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V. is classified as Article 8 by the SFDR. More information is available in the pre-contractual SFDR disclosures of the fund on our website.

Integration of ESG factors in investment processes

Our research shows that companies that score highly on the major ESG factors are ultimately also winners in the stock markets. The way in which Robeco integrates sustainability data in its investment process is designed specifically for the features of each investment strategy. Our quantitative equity strategies use the ESG scores of companies. These scores are based on the information collected using the proprietary questionnaires developed by RobecoSAM. The Robeco Afrika Fund and other fundamental equity strategies integrate ESG factors in the fundamental analysis process. This means not only that we can identify potential reputational and financial risks, we can also identify opportunities for companies developing solutions to the challenges with respect to sustainability.

ESG factors are included in the decision-making at both macro and company level. At macro level, factors such as transparency, strengthening of democratic institutions, political stability and protection of shareholders are assessed and considered in the positioning of a country in the portfolio.

In stock selection, ESG information is included in the company analysis and can affect the valuation of a company. We believe this helps us better understand the current and potential risks and opportunities.

To assess a company's ESG performance, we use the RobecoSAM ESG dashboard, which gathers information about the quality of corporate governance, the environment and social issues from 2,150 companies in emerging markets. These are all of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index companies (including in South Africa and Egypt), plus several key companies in African frontier markets. The outcome of this analysis is integrated in the fundamental research by the team. We use additional qualitative information obtained from Robeco's Sustainable Investments analysts and external research conducted by Glass Lewis and Sustainalytics.

All of our investment cases include an ESG chapter, in which we discuss the sustainability profile of each share and how it could influence the valuation. ESG performance is not our only reason for buying or selling a share, but if ESG risks and/or opportunities are significant, the ESG analysis will affect the valuation.

ESG considerations have a significant impact on the investment portfolio. Exxaro is on Robeco's exclusion list due to its thermal coal exposure. Eastern Tobacco and Reinet are excluded due to their tobacco activities. Sasol, a South African producer of fuel and chemical products, optically appears to trade at a very attractive valuation but we are underweight as we take into account environmental and governance issues into our financial analysis. Worries about long-term demand and environmental risks are the main reason for us to not invest in oil producers Seplat and Tullow.

Rotterdam, 31 August 2021
The Manager

Semi-annual figures

Balance Sheet

Before profit appropriation	Notes	30/06/2021 EUR' 000	31/12/2020 EUR' 000
ASSETS			
Investments			
Equities	1	21,778	17,658
Derivatives	2	5	–
Total investments		21,783	17,658
Accounts receivable			
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	3	1,324	383
Total accounts receivable		1,324	383
Other assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	433	95
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable			
Payable to credit institutions	5	3	–
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	6	1,287	109
Total accounts payable		1,290	109
Accounts receivable and other assets less accounts payable		467	369
Assets less liabilities		22,250	18,027
Composition of shareholders' equity			
	7, 8		
Issued capital	7	270	244
Share-premium reserve	7	29,126	27,046
Revaluation reserve	7	5	–
Other reserve	7	(10,022)	(4,993)
Undistributed earnings	7	2,871	(4,270)
Shareholders' equity		22,250	18,027

The numbers of the items in the financial statements refer to the numbers in the Notes.

Semi-annual figures (continued)

Profit and loss account

	Notes	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021 EUR' 000	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020 EUR' 000
Investment income	9	584	626
Unrealized gains	1, 2	2,890	904
Unrealized losses	1, 2	(779)	(6,474)
Realized gains	1, 2	679	702
Realized losses	1, 2	(424)	(1,527)
Receipts on surcharges and discounts on issuance and repurchase of own shares		44	48
Total operating income		2,994	(5,721)
Costs			
Management fee	10	98	103
Service fee	10	25	18
Other costs	12	–	9
Total operating expenses		123	130
Net result		2,871	(5,851)

The numbers of the items in the financial statements refer to the numbers in the Notes.

Cash flow statement

	Notes	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021 EUR' 000	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020 EUR' 000
Cash flow from investment activities		(92)	2,658
Cash flow from financing activities		408	(2,426)
Net cash flow		316	232
Currency and cash revaluation		19	(71)
Increase (+)/decrease (-) cash	4, 5	335	161

The numbers of the items in the financial statements refer to the numbers in the Notes.

Notes

General

The semi-annual financial statements have been drawn up in conformity with Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Wft. The fund's financial year is the same as the calendar year. The notes referring to fund shares concern ordinary shares outstanding.

The ordinary shares are divided into two series, both of which are open. Each series is designated as a share class. The fund includes the following share classes:

Share class A: Robeco Afrika Fonds

Share class B: Robeco Afrika Fonds - EUR G

Accounting principles

General

The other principles for the valuation of assets, liabilities and determination of the result are unchanged and therefore are in accordance with the presentation in the most recent annual financial statements. Unless stated otherwise, items shown in the semi-annual report are carried at nominal value and expressed in thousands of euros.

Attribution to share classes

The administration of the fund is such that attribution of the results to the different share classes takes place on a daily basis and pro rata. Issues and repurchases of own shares are registered per share class.

Risks relating to financial instruments

Investment risk

The value of investments may fluctuate. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The net asset value of the fund depends on developments in the financial markets and can therefore either rise or fall. Shareholders run the risk that their investments may end up being worth less than the amount invested, or even worth nothing. The general investment risk can also be characterized as market risk.

Market risk

Market risk can be divided into three types: price risk, currency risk and concentration risk. Market risks are contained using limits on quantitative risk measures such as tracking error, volatility or value-at-risk. This means that the underlying risk types (price risk, currency risk and concentration risk) are also indirectly contained.

Price risk

The net asset value of the fund is sensitive to market movements. In addition, investors should be aware of the possibility that the value of investments may vary as a result of changes in political, economic or market circumstances, as well as changes in an individual business situation. The entire portfolio is exposed to price risk. The degree of price risk that the fund runs depends among other things on the risk profile of the fund's portfolio. More detailed information on the risk profile of the fund's portfolio can be found in the section on Return and risk on page 9.

Currency risk

All or part of the securities portfolio of the fund may be invested in currencies, or financial instruments denominated in currencies other than the euro. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates may have both a negative and a positive effect on the investment result of the fund. Currency risks may be hedged with currency forward transactions and currency options. Currency risks can be limited by applying relative or absolute currency concentration limits.

Notes (continued)

Risks relating to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The table below shows the gross and net exposure to the various currencies, including cash, receivables and debts. Further information on the currency policy can be found on page 8.

Currency exposure	30/06/2021	30/06/2021	30/06/2021	30/06/2021	31/12/2020
	Gross position EUR' 000	Exposure to forward exchange contracts EUR' 000	Net position EUR' 000	% of net assets	% of net assets
AUD	70	–	70	0.31	0.37
BWP	513	–	513	2.31	2.29
CAD	202	–	202	0.91	0.83
EGP	1,338	–	1,338	6.01	7.70
EUR	1,615	(962)	653	2.93	3.03
GBP	812	–	812	3.65	4.42
GHS	1,688	–	1,688	7.59	7.72
KES	2,146	–	2,146	9.65	10.38
MAD	447	–	447	2.01	2.16
MUR	750	–	750	3.37	3.67
NGN	3,361	–	3,361	15.11	18.05
TND	283	–	283	1.27	1.71
USD	1,001	967	1,968	8.84	4.03
XOF	142	–	142	0.64	0.80
ZAR	7,645	–	7,645	34.36	32.22
ZMW	232	–	232	1.04	0.62
Total	22,245	5	22,250	100.00	100.00

Concentration risk

Based on its investment policy, the fund may invest in financial instruments from issuing institutions that operate mainly within the same sector or region, or in the same market. In the case of concentrated investment portfolios, events within the sectors, regions or markets in which they invest have a more pronounced effect on the fund assets than in less concentrated investment portfolios. Concentration risks can be limited by applying relative or absolute country or sector concentration limits.

Notes (continued)

Risks relating to financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Concentration risk (continued)

As at the balance sheet date, there were no positions in stock market index futures.

The table below shows the exposure to stock markets through stocks per country in amounts and as a percentage of the fund's total equity capital.

Concentration risk by country

		30/06/2021	30/06/2021	31/12/2020
	Equities	Total	% of	% of
	EUR' 000	exposure	net assets	net assets
		EUR' 000		
Australia	70	70	0.31	0.36
Botswana	513	513	2.31	2.28
Canada	195	195	0.88	0.83
Egypt	1,887	1,887	8.48	8.88
Ghana	1,688	1,688	7.59	7.57
Kenya	2,146	2,146	9.64	10.38
Mauritius	735	735	3.30	3.67
Morocco	440	440	1.98	2.17
Netherlands	429	429	1.93	2.11
Nigeria	2,918	2,918	13.12	16.61
Portugal	69	69	0.31	0.32
Senegal	144	144	0.65	0.80
South Africa	8,674	8,674	38.98	31.71
Supranational	367	367	1.65	2.22
Togo	68	68	0.30	0.46
Tunisia	284	284	1.28	1.71
United Arab Emirates	69	69	0.31	0.42
United Kingdom	480	480	2.15	3.63
Zambia	602	602	2.71	1.82
Total	21,778	21,778	97.88	97.95

The sector concentrations are shown below.

Concentration risk by sector

	30/06/2021	31/12/2020
	% of net assets	% of net assets
Communication Services	10.95	10.33
Consumer Discretionary	14.64	14.33
Consumer Staples	8.67	8.79
Financials	39.64	43.16
Industrials	4.24	4.08
Information Technology	0.68	0.75
Materials	15.84	12.40
Real Estate	2.77	3.55
Utilities	0.45	0.56
Other assets and liabilities	2.12	2.05
Total	100.00	100.00

Notes (continued)

Risks relating to financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk occurs when a counterparty of the fund fails to fulfil its financial obligations arising from financial instruments in the fund. Credit risk is limited as far as possible by exercising an appropriate degree of caution in the selection of counterparties. In selecting counterparties, the assessments of independent rating bureaus are taken into account, as are other relevant indicators. Wherever it is customary in the market, the fund will demand and obtain collateral in order to mitigate credit risk. The figure that best represents the maximum credit risk is given in the table below.

	30/06/2021		31/12/2020	
	EUR' 000	% of net assets	EUR' 000	% of net assets
Unrealized gain on derivatives	5	0.02	–	–
Accounts receivable	1,324	5.95	383	2.12
Cash and cash equivalents	433	1.94	95	0.53
Total	1,762	7.91	478	2.65

No account is taken of collateral received in the calculation of the total credit risk. Credit risk is contained by applying limits on the exposure per counterparty as a percentage of the fund assets. As at the balance sheet date there were no counterparties with an exposure of more than 5% of the fund's total assets.

Risk of lending financial instruments

In the case of securities-lending transactions, collateral is requested and obtained for those financial instruments that are lent. In the case of securities-lending transactions, the fund incurs a specific type of counterparty risk that the borrower cannot comply with the obligation to return the financial instruments on the agreed date or to furnish the requested collateral. The lending policy of the fund is designed to control these risks as much as possible. To mitigate specific counterparty risk, the fund receives collateral prior to lending the financial instruments.

All counterparties used in the securities lending process are pre-approved by Robeco. The approval process takes into account the entities credit rating (if available) and whether the counterparty is subject to prudential regulation. Any relevant incidents involving the entity are also taken into account.

The fund accepts collateral by selected issuers in the form of:

- bonds issued (or guaranteed) by governments of OECD member states;
- local government bonds with tax raising authority;
- corporate bonds that are FED or ECB eligible collateral;
- bonds of supranational institutions and undertakings with an EU, regional or world-wide scope;
- stocks listed on the main indexes of stock markets as disclosed in the prospectus;
- cash.

In addition, concentration limits are applied to collateral to restrict concentration risks in the collateral and there are also liquidity criteria for containing the liquidity risks in the collateral. Finally, depending on the type of lending transaction and the type of collateral, collateral with a premium is requested relative to the value of the lending transaction. This limits the negative effects of price risks in the collateral.

The table below gives an overview of the positions lent out as a percentage of the portfolio (total of the instruments lent out) and relative to the fund's assets.

Positions lent out

Type of instrument	30/06/2021			31/12/2020		
	Amount in EUR' 000	% of portfolio	% of net assets	Amount in EUR' 000	% of portfolio	% of net assets
Shares lent out	28	0.13	0.13	381	2.16	2.11
Total	28	0.13	0.13	381	2.16	2.11

Notes (continued)

Risks relating to financial instruments (continued)

Risk of lending financial instruments (continued)

The following table gives an overview of the positions lent out and the collateral received per counterparty.

All outstanding lending transactions are transactions with an open-ended term. That means that there is no prior agreement as to how long the securities are lent out. Securities may be reclaimed by the fund if required.

Counterparties

	Domicile of counterparty	Manner of settlement and clearing	30/06/2021		31/12/2020	
			Positions lent out EUR' 000	Collateral received EUR' 000	Positions lent out EUR' 000	Collateral received EUR' 000
Goldman Sachs	United States	Tripartite ¹	–	–	167	177
HSBC	Great Britain	Tripartite ¹	–	–	4	4
J.P. Morgan	United States	Tripartite ¹	18	20	98	106
Merrill Lynch	United States	Tripartite ¹	10	11	112	118
Total			28	31	381	405

¹ Tripartite means that the collateral is in the custody of an independent third party.

This collateral is not included on the balance sheet.

The table below contains a breakdown of collateral received according to type. All securities received have an open-ended term.

Collateral by type

	Currency	Rating of government bonds	30/06/2021	31/12/2020
			Market value in EUR' 000	Market value in EUR' 000
Cash	EUR		–	13
Government bonds	EUR	Investment grade	11	50
Government bonds	GBP	Investment grade	–	11
Government bonds	JPY	Investment grade	–	83
Government bonds	USD	Investment grade	–	189
Real-estate funds listed in OECD countries	AUD		–	4
Real-estate funds listed in OECD countries	JPY		–	1
Stocks listed in non-OECD countries	HKD		4	5
Stocks listed in OECD countries	AUD		–	7
Stocks listed in OECD countries	CAD		1	–
Stocks listed in OECD countries	DKK		1	–
Stocks listed in OECD countries	EUR		12	8
Stocks listed in OECD countries	GBP		1	9
Stocks listed in OECD countries	JPY		1	25
Total			31	405

J.P. Morgan has been appointed depository of all collateral received. The securities are managed by RIAM and are held on separate accounts per counterparty. In line with the provisions in the prospectus, the collateral received has not been reinvested.

Notes (continued)

Risks relating to financial instruments (continued)

Risk of lending financial instruments (continued)

J.P. Morgan is the intermediary for all of the fund's securities-lending transactions. As compensation for its services, J.P. Morgan receives a fee of (A) 25% of the gross income on these securities-lending transactions for loans which generates a return of 0.5% or less and (B) 10% of the gross income from these securities-lending transactions for any loans which generate a return greater than 0.5%. An external agency periodically assesses whether the agreements between the fund and J.P. Morgan are still in line with the market. The fund's revenues and J.P. Morgan & RIAM's fee are included in the following table.

Income from securities lending

	01/01/2021-30/06/2021			01/01/2020-30/06/2020		
	Gross revenues in EUR' 000	Fee paid to J.P. Morgan in EUR' 000	Net fund revenues in EUR' 000	Gross revenues in EUR' 000	Fee paid to J.P. Morgan in EUR' 000	Net fund revenues in EUR' 000
Shares lent out	4	1	3	3	1	2
Total	4	1	3	3	1	2

Liquidity risk

We distinguish between Asset Liquidity Risk and Funding Liquidity risk, which are closely connected:

Asset liquidity risk arises when transactions cannot be executed in a timely fashion at quoted market prices and/or at acceptable transaction cost levels due to the size of the trade. Or in more extreme cases, when they cannot be conducted at all. Asset liquidity risk is a function of transaction size, transaction time and transaction cost.

Funding liquidity risk arises when the redemption requirements of clients or other liabilities cannot be met without significantly impacting the value of the portfolio. Funding liquidity risk will only arise if there is also Asset liquidity risk.

Manager

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. ('RIAM') manages the fund. In this capacity, RIAM handles the asset management, risk management, administration, marketing and distribution of the fund. RIAM holds an AIFMD license as referred to in Section 2:65 Wft, as well as a license to manage UCITS as referred to in Section 2:69b Wft. RIAM is moreover authorized to manage individual assets and give advice with respect to financial instruments. RIAM is subject to supervision by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (the 'AFM'). RIAM has listed the fund with AFM. RIAM is a 100% subsidiary of ORIX Corporation Europe N.V. via Robeco Holding B.V. ORIX Corporation Europe N.V. is a part of ORIX Corporation.

Depository

The assets of the fund are held in custody by J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch. J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch is appointed as the depository of the fund as referred to in Section 4:62n Wft. The depository is responsible for supervising the fund insofar as required under and in accordance with the applicable legislation. The manager, the fund and J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A., Amsterdam Branch have concluded a depository and custodian agreement.

Liability of the depository

The depository is liable to the fund and/or the Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument under the custody of the depository or of a third party to which custody has been transferred. The depository is not liable if it can demonstrate that the loss is a result of an external event over which it in all reasonableness had no control and of which the consequences were unavoidable, despite all efforts to ameliorate them. The depository is also liable to the fund and/or the shareholders for all other losses they suffer because the depository has not fulfilled its obligations as stated in this depository and custodian agreement either deliberately or through negligence. Shareholders may make an indirect claim upon the liability of the depository through the manager. If the manager refuses to entertain such a request, the shareholders are authorized to submit the claim for losses directly to the depository.

Affiliated parties

The fund and the manager may utilize the services of and carry out transactions with parties affiliated to the fund, as defined in the BGfo, such as RIAM, Robeco Nederland B.V and ORIX Corporation. The services entail the execution of tasks that have been outsourced to these parties such as (1) securities lending, (2) hiring temporary staff and (3) issuance and repurchase of the fund's shares. Transactions that can be carried out with affiliated parties include the following: treasury management, derivatives transactions, lending of financial instruments, credit extension, purchase and sale of financial instruments on regulated markets or through multilateral trading facilities. All these services and transactions are executed at market rates.

Notes to the balance sheet

1. Equities

A breakdown of this portfolio is given under Schedule of Investments. A sub-division into regions and sectors is provided under the information on concentration risk under the information on Risks relating to financial instruments.

Transaction costs

Brokerage costs and exchange fees relating to investment transactions are discounted in the cost price or the sales value of the investment transactions. These costs and fees are charged to the result ensuing from changes in value. The quantifiable transaction costs are shown below.

	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020
	EUR' 000	EUR' 000
Equities	12	8

RIAM wants to be certain that the selection of counterparties for equity transactions (brokers) occurs using procedures and criteria that ensure the best results for the fund (best execution).

No costs for research were charged to the fund during the reporting period.

2. Derivatives

The presentation of derivatives on the balance sheet is based on the liabilities and receivables per contract.

Presentation of derivatives in the balance sheet

	Assets		Liabilities		Total	
	30/06/2021	31/12/2020	30/06/2021	31/12/2020	30/06/2021	31/12/2020
	EUR' 000	EUR' 000	EUR' 000	EUR' 000	EUR' 000	EUR' 000
Forward Currency Exchange Contracts	5	–	–	–	5	–
Book value (fair value) at closing date	5	–	–	–	5	–

3. Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income

These are receivables from declared, not yet received dividends, recoverable tax deducted at source and receivables arising from the issue of own shares and suspense items.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

This concerns directly callable credit balances at banks and any money on call.

5. Payable to credit institutions

This concerns temporary debit balances on bank accounts caused by investment transactions.

6. Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income

This concerns costs due, payables due to repurchase of own shares, suspense items and management and service fees due.

Notes to the balance sheet (continued)

7. Shareholders' equity

Composition and movements in shareholders' equity

	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021 EUR' 000	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020 EUR' 000
Issued capital Robeco Afrika Fonds		
Situation on opening date	30	46
Received on shares issued	7	4
Paid for shares repurchased	(6)	(19)
Situation on closing date	31	31
Issued capital Robeco Afrika Fond – EUR G		
Situation on opening date	214	219
Received on shares issued	43	25
Paid for shares repurchased	(18)	(29)
Situation on closing date	239	215
Share premium reserve - Robeco Afrika Fonds		
Situation on opening date	7,178	8,526
Received on shares issued	635	323
Paid for shares repurchased	(560)	(1,563)
Situation on closing date	7,253	7,286
Share premium reserve - Robeco Afrika Fond – EUR G		
Situation on opening date	19,868	20,243
Received on shares issued	3,367	1,825
Paid for shares repurchased	(1,362)	(2,114)
Situation on closing date	21,873	19,954
Revaluation reserve		
Contribution	5	–
Situation on closing date	5	–
Other reserves		
Situation on opening date	(4,993)	(6,871)
Addition of result in previous financial year	(5,024)	1,878
Contribution to revaluation reserve	(5)	–
Situation on closing date	(10,022)	(4,993)
Undistributed earnings		
Situation on opening date	(4,270)	2,928
Robeco Afrika Fonds - dividend paid	(94)	(252)
Robeco Afrika Fond – EUR G - dividend paid	(660)	(798)
Addition to other reserves	5,024	(1,878)
Net result for financial period	2,871	(5,851)
Situation on closing date	2,871	(5,851)
Situation on closing date	22,250	16,642

The authorized share capital of EUR 1,500,000 is divided into 1,499,990 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 each and 10 priority shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 each. The priority shares have already been issued. The ordinary shares are divided into 749,990 Robeco Afrika Fonds shares and 750,000 Robeco Afrika Fonds - EUR G shares. Fees are not included in the share premium reserve.

Notes to the balance sheet (continued)

7. Shareholders' equity (continued)

Special controlling rights under the Articles of Association

The 10 priority shares in the company's share capital are held by Robeco Holding B.V. According to the company's Articles of Association, the rights and privileges of the priority shares include the appointment of managing directors and the amendment to the Articles of Association. The Management Board of Robeco Holding B.V. determines how the voting rights are exercised. The Management Board of Robeco Holding B.V. consists of:

G.O.J.M. (Gilbert) Van Hassel

K. (Karin) van Baardwijk

M.C.W. (Mark) den Hollander

8. Assets, shares outstanding and net asset value per share

	30/06/2021	30/06/2020	30/06/2019
Robeco Afrika Fonds			
Fund assets in EUR' 000	2,847	2,390	9,008
Situation of number of shares issued at opening date	30,029	47,254	93,499
Shares issued in financial period	7,141	3,654	5,546
Shares repurchased in financial period	(6,329)	(19,313)	(13,875)
Number of shares outstanding	30,841	31,595	85,170
Net asset value per share in EUR	92.30	75.63	105.77
Dividend paid per share during the financial period	3.20	8.00	3.60
Robeco Afrika Fond – EUR G			
Fund assets in EUR' 000	19,403	14,252	21,207
Situation of number of shares issued at opening date	214,448	219,645	247,239
Shares issued in financial period	42,729	25,155	15,644
Shares repurchased in financial period	(17,675)	(28,709)	(20,283)
Number of shares outstanding	239,502	216,091	242,600
Net asset value per share in EUR	81.01	65.95	87.42
Dividend paid per share during the financial period	3.00	3.80	3.20

Notes to the profit and loss account

Income

9. Investment income

This concerns net dividends received and revenue from securities lending minus interest paid.

Costs

10. Management fee and service fee

The management fee and service fee are charged by the manager. The fees are calculated daily on the basis of the fund assets.

Management fee and service fee specified in the prospectus

	Robeco Afrika Fonds	Robeco Afrika Fond – EUR G
	%	%
Management fee	1.75	0.88
Service fee ^{1,2}	0.26	0.26

¹ For the share classes, the service fee is 0.26% per year on assets up to EUR 1 billion, 0.24% on assets above EUR 1 billion, and 0.22% on assets above EUR 5 billion.

² Until 1 April 2020, the service fee was 0.12% per year on assets up to EUR 1 billion, 0.10% on assets above EUR 1 billion, and 0.08% on assets above EUR 5 billion.

The management fee covers all current costs resulting from the management and marketing of the fund. If the manager outsources operations to third parties, any costs associated with this will also be paid from the management fee. The management fee for the Robeco Afrika Fonds share class also include the costs related to registering shareholders in this share class.

The service fee paid to RIAM covers the administration costs, the costs of the external auditor, other external advisers, regulators, costs relating to reports required by law, such as the annual and semi-annual reports, and the costs relating to the meetings of shareholders. The costs for the external auditor incurred by the fund are paid by RIAM from the service fee. The fund's result therefore does not include the costs for the external auditor. Of the costs paid by RIAM for the external auditor.

11. Performance fee

Robeco Afrika Fonds N.V. is not subject to a performance fee.

12. Other costs

This concerns:

	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021 EUR' 000	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020 EUR' 000
Custody fee	–	8
Costs for fund agent	–	1
Total	–	9

Notes to the profit and loss account (continued)

Costs (continued)

13. Ongoing charges

	Robeco Afrika Fonds		Robeco Afrika Fond – EUR G	
	01/07/2020- 30/06/2021	01/07/2019- 30/06/2020	01/07/2020- 30/06/2021	01/07/2019- 30/06/2020
	%	%	%	%
Management fee	1.75	1.75	0.88	0.88
Service fee ¹	0.26	0.14	0.26	0.15
Other cost ²	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.29
Proportion of income on securities lending payable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2.01	2.27	1.14	1.32

¹ Until 1 April 2020, the service fee was 0.12% per year on assets up to EUR 1 billion, 0.10% on assets above EUR 1 billion, and 0.08% on assets above EUR 5 billion.

² Until 1 April 2020, the Custody fee and bank cost was 0.02%, Costs for fund agent was 0.02% and Depositary fee was 0.01%. From 1 April 2020, Service fee covers all the costs.

The percentage of ongoing charges is based on the average net assets per share class. The average assets are calculated on a daily basis. The ongoing charges include all costs charged to the share classes in the reporting period, excluding the costs of transactions in financial instruments and interest charges. The ongoing charges do not include any payment of entry or exit costs charged by distributors.

The proportion of securities-lending income payable as defined in the Information on the Risks of lending Financial Instruments on page 18 is included separately in the ongoing charges.

14. Turnover rate

The turnover rate for the reporting period was (2) % in the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (7)%). This rate shows the rate at which the fund's portfolio is turned over and is a measure of the incurred transaction costs resulting from the portfolio policy pursued and the ensuing investment transactions. The turnover rate is determined by expressing the amount of the turnover as a percentage of the average fund assets. The average fund assets are calculated on a daily basis. The amount of the turnover is determined by the sum of the purchases and sales of investments less the sum of issuance and repurchase of own shares. The sum of issues and repurchases of own participating units is determined as the balance of all issues and repurchases in the fund. Cash and money-market investments with an original life to maturity of less than one month are not taken into account in the calculation.

15. Transactions with affiliated parties

No transactions were effected with affiliated parties during the reporting period other than calculated management costs and the service fee. During the reporting period the fund paid RIAM the following amounts in management fee and service fee:

	Counterparty	01/01/2021- 30/06/2021	01/01/2020- 30/06/2020
		EUR' 000	EUR' 000
Management fee	RIAM	98	103
Service fee	RIAM	25	18

16. Fiscal status

The fund has the status of a fiscal investment institution. A detailed description of its fiscal status is included in the general information of the management report on page 5.

17. Register of Companies

The fund has its registered office in Rotterdam and is listed in the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce in Rotterdam, under number 24432814.

Currency table

Exchange rates

	30/06/2021	31/12/2020
	EUR = 1	EUR = 1
AUD	1.5796	1.5856
BWP	12.9466	13.2134
CAD	1.4685	1.5588
EGP	18.6127	19.2464
GBP	0.8584	0.8951
GHS	6.9850	7.1761
KES	127.9586	133.6110
MAD	10.5901	10.8947
MUR	50.9937	48.5749
NGN	486.2190	482.9964
TND	3.3040	3.2898
USD	1.1859	1.2235
XOF	655.9570	655.9570
ZAR	16.9332	17.9724
ZMW	26.8428	25.8964

Schedule of Investments

As at 30 June 2021

Investments	Currency	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value EUR' 000	% of Net Assets
Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official exchange listing				
Equities				
<i>Australia</i>				
Base Resources Ltd.	AUD	366,158	70	0.31
			<u>70</u>	<u>0.31</u>
<i>Botswana</i>				
Letshego Holdings Ltd.	BWP	7,554,100	513	2.31
			<u>513</u>	<u>2.31</u>
<i>Canada</i>				
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. 'A'	CAD	32,000	195	0.88
			<u>195</u>	<u>0.88</u>
<i>Egypt</i>				
Al Baraka Bank Egypt	EGP	284,128	199	0.89
Alexandria Mineral Oils Co.	EGP	245,145	42	0.19
Cairo Poultry Co.	EGP	633,600	102	0.46
Commercial International Bank Egypt SAE, Reg. S, GDR	USD	224,000	621	2.79
Credit Agricole Egypt SAE	EGP	253,083	321	1.44
Egyptian Financial Group-Hermes Holding Co.	EGP	147,850	105	0.47
ElSewedy Electric Co.	EGP	220,000	100	0.45
Ezz Steel Co. SAE	EGP	180,000	124	0.56
Qalaa Holdings SAE	EGP	280,000	18	0.08
Talaat Moustafa Group	EGP	716,625	255	1.15
			<u>1,887</u>	<u>8.48</u>
<i>Ghana</i>				
Calbank plc	GHS	5,403,314	541	2.43
Fan Milk Ltd.	GHS	75,000	14	0.07
Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd.	GHS	721,500	558	2.51
Guinness Ghana Breweries Ltd.	GHS	482,632	89	0.40
Societe Generale Ghana plc	GHS	2,193,248	283	1.27
Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Ltd.	GHS	76,216	203	0.91
			<u>1,688</u>	<u>7.59</u>
<i>Kenya</i>				
ABSA Bank Kenya plc	KES	1,840,400	143	0.64
East African Breweries Ltd.	KES	179,000	253	1.13
Equity Group Holdings plc	KES	914,100	320	1.44
KCB Group Ltd.	KES	1,273,060	424	1.91
Kenya Power & Lighting Ltd.	KES	3,150,000	34	0.15
Safaricom plc	KES	3,000,000	972	4.37
			<u>2,146</u>	<u>9.64</u>
<i>Mauritius</i>				
MCB Group Ltd.	MUR	105,000	562	2.53
SBM Holdings Ltd.	MUR	1,978,367	173	0.77
			<u>735</u>	<u>3.30</u>

Schedule of Investments (continued)

As at 30 June 2021

Investments	Currency	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value EUR' 000	% of Net Assets
Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official exchange listing (continued)				
Equities (continued)				
<i>Morocco</i>				
Alliances Developpement Immobilier SA	MAD	5,000	20	0.09
Maroc Telecom	MAD	13,000	168	0.76
TOTAL Maroc SA	MAD	1,824	252	1.13
			<u>440</u>	<u>1.98</u>
<i>Netherlands</i>				
Prosus NV	EUR	5,200	429	1.93
			<u>429</u>	<u>1.93</u>
<i>Nigeria</i>				
Access Bank plc	NGN	38,792,891	674	3.03
Dangote Cement plc	NGN	687,500	312	1.40
Dangote Sugar Refinery plc	NGN	9,800,000	378	1.70
FBN Holdings plc	NGN	12,047,634	182	0.82
FCMB Group plc	NGN	36,817,786	254	1.14
Fidelity Bank plc	NGN	48,740,000	231	1.04
Lafarge Africa plc	NGN	2,600,000	114	0.51
UAC of Nigeria plc	NGN	5,580,000	112	0.50
United Bank for Africa plc	NGN	14,762,500	222	1.00
Zenith Bank plc	NGN	8,993,991	439	1.98
			<u>2,918</u>	<u>13.12</u>
<i>Portugal</i>				
Teixeira Duarte SA	EUR	641,397	69	0.31
			<u>69</u>	<u>0.31</u>
<i>Senegal</i>				
Sonatel SA	XOF	7,000	144	0.65
			<u>144</u>	<u>0.65</u>
<i>South Africa</i>				
Absa Group Ltd.	ZAR	33,000	265	1.19
African Rainbow Minerals Ltd.	ZAR	14,000	211	0.95
Astral Foods Ltd.	ZAR	19,000	177	0.80
Attacq Ltd., REIT	ZAR	140,000	57	0.25
Barloworld Ltd.	ZAR	19,000	120	0.54
DataTec Ltd.	ZAR	75,000	122	0.55
EOH Holdings Ltd.	ZAR	69,398	30	0.13
FirstRand Ltd.	ZAR	30,000	95	0.43
Growthpoint Properties Ltd., REIT	ZAR	140,000	123	0.55
Harmony Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	ZAR	32,000	100	0.45
Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd.	ZAR	33,000	459	2.06
KAP Industrial Holdings Ltd.	ZAR	280,000	68	0.31
Kumba Iron Ore Ltd.	ZAR	6,400	242	1.09
Lewis Group Ltd.	ZAR	128,419	257	1.15
Libstar Holdings Ltd.	ZAR	610,000	225	1.01

Schedule of Investments (continued)

As at 30 June 2021

Investments	Currency	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value EUR' 000	% of Net Assets
Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official exchange listing (continued)				
Equities (continued)				
<i>South Africa (continued)</i>				
MultiChoice Group	ZAR	28,000	194	0.87
Naspers Ltd. 'N'	ZAR	12,400	2,196	9.87
Raubex Group Ltd.	ZAR	244,000	470	2.11
Rengro Ltd.	ZAR	68,000	460	2.07
RFG Holdings Ltd.	ZAR	270,000	207	0.93
Royal Bafokeng Platinum Ltd.	ZAR	122,000	735	3.30
SA Corporate Real Estate Ltd., REIT	ZAR	850,000	106	0.48
Sasol Ltd.	ZAR	22,000	283	1.27
Sibanye Stillwater Ltd.	ZAR	142,000	500	2.25
Standard Bank Group Ltd.	ZAR	34,000	256	1.15
Super Group Ltd.	ZAR	67,433	124	0.56
Telkom SA SOC Ltd.	ZAR	140,000	383	1.72
Transaction Capital Ltd.	ZAR	8,000	18	0.08
Vodacom Group Ltd.	ZAR	19,000	144	0.65
Wilson Bayly Holmes-Ovcon Ltd.	ZAR	7,000	47	0.21
			<u>8,674</u>	<u>38.98</u>
<i>Supranational</i>				
African Export-Import Bank (The), GDR	USD	150,000	367	1.65
			<u>367</u>	<u>1.65</u>
<i>Togo</i>				
Ecobank Transnational, Inc.	NGN	6,607,966	68	0.30
			<u>68</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<i>Tunisia</i>				
Banque de l'Habitat	TND	27,198	82	0.37
Banque de l'Habitat Rights 15/12/2017	TND	22,665	10	0.05
Banque Nationale Agricole	TND	75,000	173	0.78
Banque Nationale Agricole Rights 21/06/2019	TND	75,000	3	0.01
Banque Nationale Agricole Rights 21/06/2019	TND	75,000	16	0.07
			<u>284</u>	<u>1.28</u>
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>				
Orascom Construction plc, Reg. S	EGP	17,500	69	0.31
			<u>69</u>	<u>0.31</u>
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
Airtel Africa plc, Reg. S	GBP	480,000	431	1.93
Mondi plc	ZAR	2,200	49	0.22
			<u>480</u>	<u>2.15</u>
<i>Zambia</i>				
Copperbelt Energy Corp. plc	ZMW	1,415,916	66	0.30
Lafarge Cement Zambia plc	ZMW	204,286	89	0.40
Real Estate Investments Zambia plc	ZMW	1,310,000	54	0.24

Schedule of Investments (continued)

As at 30 June 2021

Investments	Currency	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value EUR' 000	% of Net Assets
Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official exchange listing (continued)				
Equities (continued)				
<i>Zambia (continued)</i>				
Zambeef Products plc	GBP	3,800,000	371	1.67
Zambia National Commercial Bank plc	ZMW	839,403	22	0.10
			<u>602</u>	<u>2.71</u>
Total Equities			<u>21,778</u>	<u>97.88</u>
Total Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official exchange listing			<u>21,778</u>	<u>97.88</u>
Total Investments			<u>21,778</u>	<u>97.88</u>
Cash			<u>433</u>	<u>1.94</u>
Other Assets/(Liabilities)			<u>39</u>	<u>0.18</u>
Total Net Assets			<u>22,250</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Forward Currency Exchange Contracts

Currency Purchased	Amount Purchased	Currency Sold	Amount Sold	Maturity Date	Counterparty	Unrealised Gain/(Loss) EUR' 000	% of Net Assets
USD	795,034	EUR	666,563	01/07/2021	Citibank	4	0.02
USD	347,420	EUR	291,840	02/07/2021	Barclays	1	–
Net Unrealised Gain on Forward Currency Exchange Contracts - Assets						<u>5</u>	<u>0.02</u>

Rotterdam, 31 August 2021

The Manager

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V.

Polymakers RIAM:

G.O.J.M. (Gilbert) Van Hassel

K. (Karin) van Baardwijk

A.J.M. (Lia) Belilos-Wessels

M.C.W. (Mark) den Hollander

M.F. (Mark) van der Kroft

M.O. (Martin) Nijkamp

H-C. (Christoph) von Reiche

V. (Victor) Verberk

Other information

Directors' interests

The policymakers of the management (also the manager) of the fund had no personal interests in the investments of the fund on 1 January 2021 and 30 June 2021.

Auditor

No external audit has been conducted.