Robeco Capital Growth Funds - Robeco Emerging Markets Bonds

Annex IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Robeco Emerging Markets Bonds **Legal entity identifier:** 213800RAMXCKXFH4DA03

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:**___%	☒ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 10.9% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The sub-fund promotes the following Environmental and Social characteristics:

1. The sub-fund promotes certain minimum environmental and social safeguards through applying exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that Robeco believes are detrimental to society and incompatible with sustainable investment strategies, such as exposure to controversial behaviour, controversial weapons, and fossil fuels.
2. The sub-fund avoided investment in companies that are in breach of the ILO standards, UNGPs, UNGC or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Companies in the portfolio that have breached one of the international guidelines during the investment period, have become part of the Enhanced Engagement program. When engagement deemed highly unlikely to succeed, the company was excluded directly.
3. The sub-fund's weighted average Country Sustainability Ranking was better than the index.
4. The sub-fund invested a minimum of 5% in green, social, sustainable, and/or sustainability-linked bonds.

There is no reference benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product performed as follows. All values are based on average positions and latest available data as at 31/12/2025.
1. The portfolio contained on average 0.00% investments that are on the Exclusion list as result of the application of the applicable exclusion policy. Unless sanctions stipulate specific timelines, exclusions apply within three months after the announcement. If selling is not possible for liquidity reasons, then buying is not allowed. Once selling is possible at a reasonable price, holdings will be sold.
2. 3.84% of the companies in portfolio are in violation of the ILO standards, UNGPs, UNGC or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and hence are a part of the Enhanced Engagement program.
3. The sub-fund's weighted average Country Sustainability Ranking was 5.34 against 5.26 for the average ranking of the index.
4. The sub-fund invested 8.62% of its assets In green, social, sustainable and/or sustainability-linked bonds.

…and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability indicator	2025	2024	2023	2022
Investments in green, social, sustainable and/or sustainability-linked bonds	8.62%	8.40%		
Holdings in violation of the ILO standards, UNGPs, UNGC or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	3.84%	0.00%		
Weighted average Country Sustainability Ranking	5.34	5.35		
Percentage of holding of the bottom 15% sovereign bonds of the WGI Control of Corruption ranking	0.00%	0.00		
Investments on exclusion list	0.00%	0.00%		

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The portion of the sustainable investments are green, social and sustainability bonds, and therefore contribute to the environmental or social objectives under EU Taxonomy. The Sub-fund does not have an explicit goal for contribution to UN SDGs. If there are corporate investments made then Robeco will use its proprietary SDG framework to examine which issuers make a positive contribution to the UN SDGs and which can be regarded as Sustainable investments as defined under Article 2(17) of SFDR. Positive SDG scores (+1, +2, +3) are regarded as sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The sustainable investments do no significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective by considering a principal adverse impact and aligning with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The portion of the sustainable investments are green, social and sustainability bonds. The Sub-fund does not have an explicit goal for contribution to UN SDGs. If there are corporate investments made then Robeco will use its proprietary SDG framework to examine which issuers make a positive contribution to the UN SDGs and which can be regarded as Sustainable investments as defined under Article 2(17) of SFDR. Positive company SDG scores (+1, +2, +3) are regarded as sustainable investments.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

For sustainable investments that are either green, social, sustainability or sustainability-linked bonds, significant harm is avoided by the application of the Robeco's green, social, sustainability or sustainability-linked bond eligibility framework.
For corporates, Robeco's SDG Framework is considered for the analysis of sustainable investments determined by positive scores on this framework. Robeco's SDG Framework assesses the contribution of companies to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Many PAI indicators are either directly or indirectly included in the SDG Framework to determine whether a company has significant impacts on the SDGs related to the PAI indicators.

The following PAIs were considered in the fund:

PAI 15, table 1 regarding green house gas intensity was considered via engagement. Robeco monitors a set of country data on climate performance. These include GHG intensity (such as CO2/GDP), CO2 per capita data, emission trends and policy metrics. This dataset has been incorporated in the Country Sustainability Ranking, which is used for the fundamental analysis of government bonds.
PAI 16, table 1 regarding investee countires subject to social violations was considered via exclusions. The PRS political risk data, used for the measurement of this indicator, are an important component of Robeco's Country Sustainability Ranking. The PRS internal conflict score is used as an instrument to detect countries that run the risk of getting involved in serious internal conflict. The PRS metric is based

on three components: civil disorder, terrorism, and civil war.
PAI 17, table 2 regarding the share of securities not issued under Union legislation on environmentally sustainable bonds was considered via targets in relation to investments in green, social, sustainable and sustainable linked bonds.
PAI 21, table 3 regarding the average cooruption score was considered by setting targets on the country sustainability ranking (CSR).

→ *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The sustainable investments linked to companies are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights via Robeco's Exclusion Policy.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The sub-fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors as referred to in Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Act.

Pre-investment, the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered:

o As part of Country Sustainability ranking, used for The Sub-fundamental analysis of bonds, the following PAIs were considered:
- The Green House Gas intensity of investee countries was 176 tons per EUR million GDP, compared to 148 tons for the benchmark.
- The number of investee countries subject to social violations (PAI 16, Table 1), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law was 2%, compared to 5% for the benchmark.

o In addition, the sub-fund has E/S promoting characteristics in relation to:
- The share of securities in investments not issued under Union legislation on environmentally sustainable bonds (PAI 17, table 2) was 96.10%, compared to 99.68% for the benchmark.
- The level of corruption, lack of fundamental rights, and the deficiencies in civil and criminal justice (PAI 21, table 3) was -0.28, compared to -0.25 for the benchmark.

- Pre-investment, green, social and sustainable bonds were assessed via Robeco's Green Bond Framwork and Social Framework, as well as via Robeco's SDG Framework. These Framework directly and indirectly assess PAI indicators. The percentage green, social and sustainability linked bonds in portfolio was 8.62%%.

- Pre-investment, Robeco's SDG Framework assesses issuer's positive and negative contributions t0 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Robeco's SDG Framework directly and/or indirectly screens issuers on many of the topics considered by the PAI indicators. The average SDG score of the portfolio was 0.1198.

Post-investment, the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account:

o Via Robeco's entity engagement program, the following PAIs were considered:
- The greenhouse gas emissions (PAI 1, table 1) of the portfolio were 221 tons, compared to 6 tons for the benchmark.
- The carbon footprint of the portfolio (PAI 2, table 1) was 558 tons per EUR million EVIC, compared to 473 tons per EUR million EVIC for the benchmark.
- The green house gas intensity of the portfolio (PAI 3, table 1) was 2,794 tons per EUR million revenue, compared to 1,826 tons per EUR million revenue for the benchmark.
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4, Table 1) was 43.88% of the net assets, compared to 51.49% of the benchmark.
- The share of non-renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources (PAI 5, Table 1), expressed as a percentage of total energy sources was 90.52% of the net assets, compared to 95.52% of the benchmark.
- The share of non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources (PAI 5, Table 1), expressed as a percentage of total energy sources voor de funds was 0.00% of the net assets, compared to 55.24% of the benchmark.
- The energy consumption per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high-impact climate sector (PAI 6, Table 1) was 0.62 GWh, compared to 3.23 GWh for the benchmark.
- The share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (PAI 7, Table 1) was 0.39% of the net

assets, compared to 0.00% of the benchmark.
- The emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (PAI 8, Table 1) were 0.01 tons, compared to 0.00 tons of the benchmark.
- The generation of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average were 0.04 tons, compared to 0.00 tons of the benchmark.
- Exposure to companies in violations of the UN Global Compact Principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10, Table 1) was 3.84% of the net assets, compared to 4.77% of the benchmark.
- In addition, based on a yearly review of Robeco's performance on all mandatory and selected voluntary indicators, holdings of the Sub-fund that cause adverse impact might be selected for engagement.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

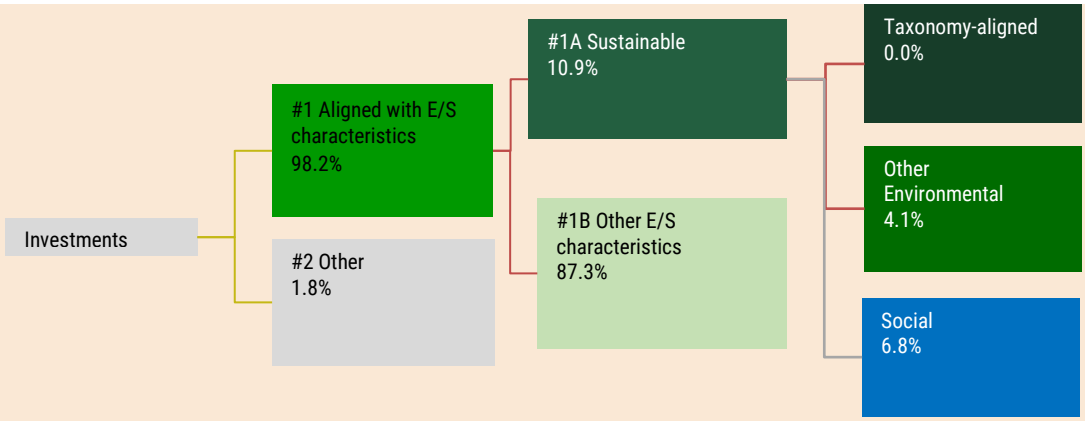
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Brazilian Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	4.62%	Brazil
Colombia Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	4.30%	Colombia
Bulgaria Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.87%	Bulgaria
Petroleos Mexicanos	OWNED_NO_GUARANTEE	3.84%	Mexico
Senegal Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.50%	Senegal
Dominican Republic International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.41%	Dominican Republic
Argentine Republic Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.32%	Argentina
Sri Lanka Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.29%	Sri Lanka
Romanian Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.18%	Romania
Ghana Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	3.12%	Ghana
United States Treasury Bill	TREASURIES	3.09%	United States
Kyrgyz Republic International Bond	SOVEREIGN	2.79%	Kyrgyzstan
Republic of South Africa Government International	SOVEREIGN	2.70%	South Africa
Mexico Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	2.68%	Mexico
Ivory Coast Government International Bond	SOVEREIGN	2.64%	Cote d'Ivoire

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average exposure in % over the reporting period
Other sectors	
SOVEREIGN	78.20%
OWNED_NO_GUARANTEE	7.35%
TREASURIES	5.35%
BANKING	2.03%

SUPRANATIONAL	1.69%
GOVERNMENT_GUARANTEE	1.08%
CAPITAL_GOODS	0.39%
Not Classified	2.06%
Cash and other instruments	1.85%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** economic activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0.0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes

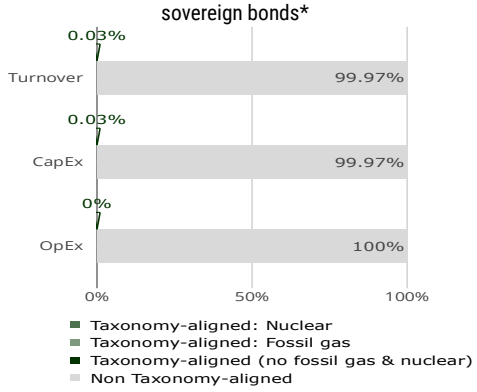
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

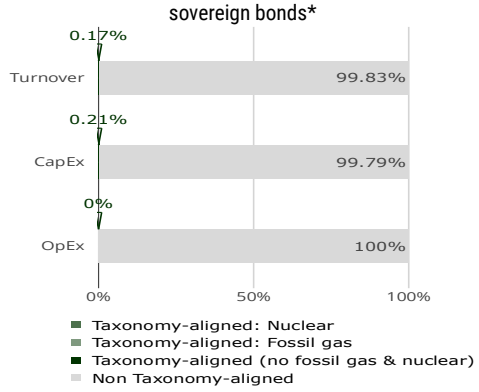
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (Capex) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (Opex) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 14.76% of the total investment.

*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

0.0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

The percentage Taxonomy Alignment measured in percentage of CAPEX was 0.03%, measured in percentages of revenues was 0.03%. The percentages taxonomy alignment were 0.00% in previous years.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

4.1%. This concerns investments in Green Bonds.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

6.8%. This concerns investments in Social Bonds and investments with a positive score on one of more of the following SDGs, without harming other SDGs: SDG 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), 16 (peace justice and strong insttutions) or 17 (partnerships for the goals)..

What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The use of cash, cash equivalents and derivatives is included under “not sustainable”. The mandate may make use of derivatives for hedging, liquidity and efficient portfolio management as well as investment purposes (in line with the investment policy). Any derivatives in the mandate were not used to attain environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

During the reporting period, the overall sustainability profile of the mandate was improved further by focusing on material information with regards to Environmental, Social and Governance factors. In addition, 8.62% of the assets was invested in green, social. sustainable and/or sustainability linked bonds.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.