Robeco Capital Growth Funds - Robeco European High Yield 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 European High Yield Bonds

Legal entity identifier: 21380033AH4QAGYE2R38

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 71.5% 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. Investments with an elevated sustainability risk are defined by Robeco as companies with an ESG Risk Rating of 40 and higher. The sub-fund was limited to a maximum exposure of 10% to investments with an elevated sustainability risk , based on the market weight in the portfolio taking into account regional differences and benchmark. Each investment with an ESG Risk rating of higher than 40 requires separate approval by a dedicated committee of SI specialists, compliance and risk management that oversees the bottom-up sustainability analysis.
4. The sub-fund invested a minimum of 2% 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. 0.00% 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. 1.16% of the holdings in portfolio had an elevated sustainability risk profile.
4. The sub-fund invested 12.03% 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	12.03%	11.67%	8.66%	9.47%
Companies in violation of the ILO standards, UNGPs, UNGC or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Holdings with an elevated sustainability risk profile	1.16%	0.31%	1.14%	0.00%
Investments on exclusion list	0.00%	0.00%	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 sustainable investments contributed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), that have both social and environmental objectives. These are 17 goals that are globally recognised and include environmental goals such as climate action, clean water, life on land and water and social goals such as zero hunger, gender equality, education, etc. Robeco has developed a proprietary framework based on the UN SDGs through which an issuer's contribution to such SDGs is determined through a 3-step process. This process starts with a sector baseline on which a company's products are analysed to examine contribution to the society and environment. Further, the operational processes involved in creating such products is checked along with any controversies/litigation claims and remediation actions taken which are perused before a final SDG score is determined. The final score ranges between high negative (-3) to high positive (+3) and only those issuers which achieve positive SDG scores (+1, +2 and, +3) are regarded as Sustainable Investments. Some of the sustainable investments are Green Bonds, and therefore contribute to the environmental objectives under EU Taxonomy.

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. In addition, sustainable investments score positively on Robeco's SDG Framework or are assessed by either Robeco's Green Bond Framework or Social Bond Framework, and therefore do not cause significant harm.

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 are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights via both Robeco's Exclusion Policy and Robeco's SDG Framework.

Robeco's Exclusion Policy includes an explanation of how Robeco acts in accordance with the International Labor Organization (ILO) standards, United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and is guided by these international treaties to assess the behavior of companies. Robeco continuously screens its investments for breaches of these principles. In case of a breach, the company will be excluded or engaged with, and is not considered a sustainable investment.

Robeco's SDG Framework screens for breaches on these principles in the final step of the framework. In this step, Robeco checks whether the company concerned has been involved in any controversies. Involvement in any controversy will result in a negative SDG score for the company, meaning it is not a sustainable investment.

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 Via the applied normative and activity-based exclusions, the following PAIs were considered:
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4, Table 1) was 0.34% of the net assets, compared to 2.51% 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 0.00% of the net assets, compared to 0.35% of 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 4.73% of the net assets, compared to 3.81% of the benchmark.
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons (PAI 14, Table 1) was 0.00% of the net assets, compared to 0.00% of the benchmark.

o Via the ESG integration process, as part of the investment due diligence policies and procedures, the following PAIs were considered:
- The greenhouse gas emissions (PAI 1, table 1) of the portfolio were 380,497 tons, compared to 248,384 tons for the benchmark.
- The carbon footprint of the portfolio (PAI 2, table 1) was 996 tons per EUR million EVIC, compared to 801 tons per EUR million EVIC for the benchmark.
- The green house gas intensity of the portfolio (PAI 3, table 1) was 1,038 tons per EUR million revenue, compared to 792 tons per EUR million revenue for the benchmark.
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4, Table 1) was 0.34% of the net assets, compared to 2.51% 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 54.41% of the net assets, compared to 56.18% 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 34.82% of the net assets, compared to 41.63% of the benchmark.
- The energy consumption per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high-impact climate sector (PAI 6, Table 1) was 0.26 GWh, compared to 0.78 GWh for the benchmark.
- The share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement (PAI 4, Table 2) was 4.16% of the net assets, compared to 6.41% of 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 4.73% of the net assets, compared to 3.81% 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 0.09 tons, compared to 0.10 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 3.24 tons, compared to 12.26 tons of the benchmark.

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 380,497 tons, compared to 248,384 tons for the benchmark.
- The carbon footprint of the portfolio (PAI 2, table 1) was 996 tons per EUR million EVIC, compared to 801 tons per EUR million EVIC for the benchmark.
- The green house gas intensity of the portfolio (PAI 3, table 1) was 1,038 tons per EUR million revenue, compared to 792 tons per EUR million revenue for the benchmark.
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4, Table 1) was 0.34% of the net assets, compared to 2.51% 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 54.41% of the net assets, compared to 56.18% of the benchmark.
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- 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 4.73% of the net assets, compared to 3.81% 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 0.09 tons, compared to 0.10 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 3.24 tons, compared to 12.26 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 0.00% of the net assets, compared to 0.35% 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.

More information is available via Robeco's Principal Adverse Impact Statement, published on Robeco's website.



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

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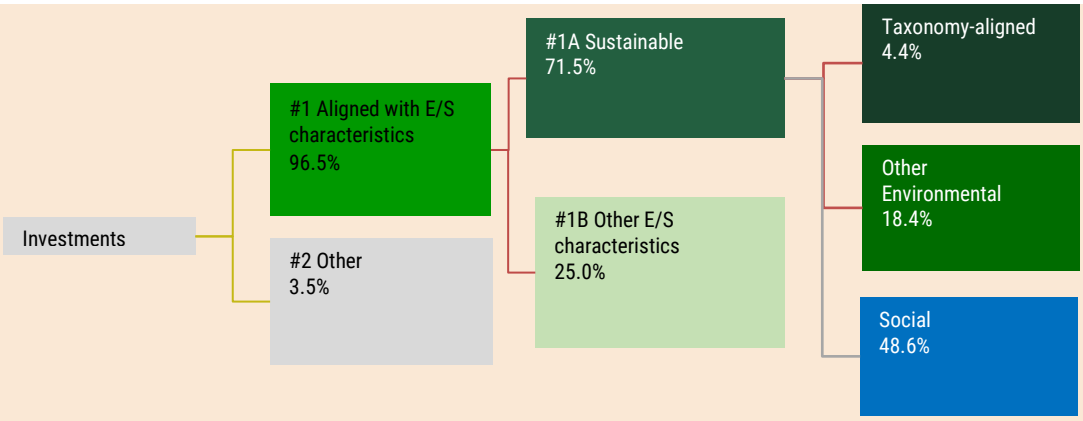
Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
ZF Europe Finance BV	CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	2.29%	Germany
Forvia SE	CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	1.86%	France
Thames Water Utilities Finance PLC	UTILITY_OTHER	1.84%	United Kingdom
IQVIA Inc	CONSUMER_NON_CYCLICAL	1.70%	United States
RCI Banque SA	CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	1.63%	France
Crown European Holdings SACA	CAPITAL_GOODS	1.56%	United States
Schaeffler AG	CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	1.50%	Germany
Essendi SA	CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	1.37%	Luxembourg
Boels Topholding BV	CAPITAL_GOODS	1.34%	Netherlands
British Telecommunications PLC	COMMUNICATIONS	1.29%	United Kingdom
Valeo SE	CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	1.27%	France
SNF Group SACA	BASIC_INDUSTRY	1.27%	France
BE Semiconductor Industries NV	TECHNOLOGY	1.26%	Netherlands
Nomad Foods Bondco PLC	CONSUMER_NON_CYCLICAL	1.25%	United Kingdom
Telefonica Europe BV	Not Classified	1.25%	Spain

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
Sectors deriving revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels -	
NATURAL_GAS	0.74%
ENERGY	0.22%
Other sectors	
CONSUMER_CYCLICAL	20.20%
CONSUMER_NON_CYCLICAL	14.88%
CAPITAL_GOODS	11.34%
COMMUNICATIONS	10.61%
BANKING	8.53%
BASIC_INDUSTRY	8.34%
TECHNOLOGY	3.91%
UTILITY_OTHER	3.03%
INDUSTRIAL_OTHER	2.37%
INSURANCE	2.09%
TREASURIES	1.24%
OWNED_NO_GUARANTEE	1.10%
TRANSPORTATION	0.89%
ELECTRIC	0.82%
Not Classified	6.21%
Not Classified	0.01%
Cash and other instruments	3.47%

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?

4.4%.

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

☐ Yes

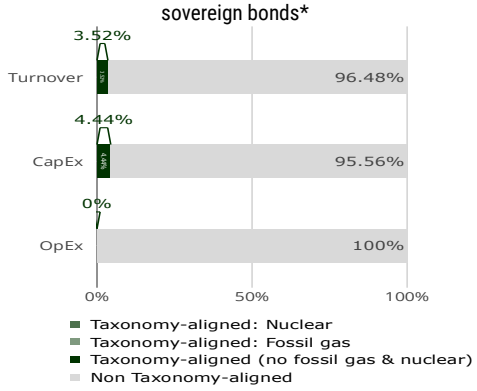
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

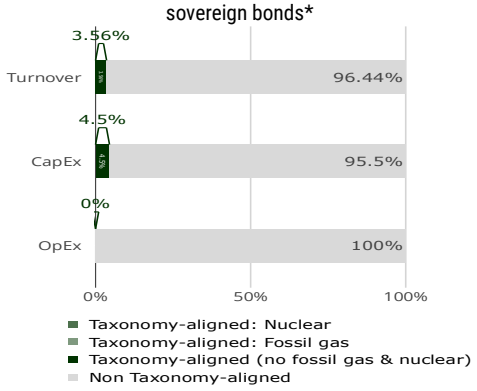
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (Capex) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (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 98.76% 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 4.44%, measured in percentages of revenues was 3.52%. 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?

18.4%. This concerns investments in Green Bonds.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

48.6%. 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. 7 holdings were under active engagement either within Robeco’s thematic engagement programs or under more company-specific engagement topics related to Environmental, Social and/or Governance issues. In addition, 12.03% of the assets was invested in green, social. sustainable and/or sustainability linked bonds. 1.16% of the assets was invested in holdings with an elevated risk profile.

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.