

Confidential

SUMMARY | 01.10.2025 - 31.12.2025

Proxy voting report

Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Limited -
Multi Factor

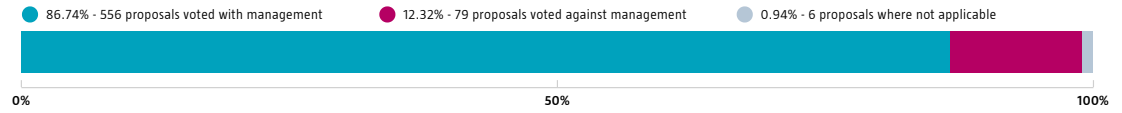
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Portfolio Statistics



Voting Activities by Management Recommendation



Voting Activities by Vote Decision

	% Proposals voted	# Proposals voted
For	88.61%	568
Against	11.08%	71
Withhold	0.31%	2





Voting Activities by Region

Region	# meetings voted	% at least one vote against management	# proposals voted	% proposals voted based on management recommendation		
				With	50%	Against
Asia ex-Japan	40	30.00%	198	89.39%		10.61%
North America	19	68.42%	230	82.46%		17.54%
Oceania	14	50.00%	89	89.89%		10.11%
Europe	10	30.00%	71	94.03%		5.97%
Middle East & Africa	2	100.00%	30	83.33%		16.67%
Japan	2	0.00%	20	100.00%		0.00%
Latin America & Caribbean	1	0.00%	2	100.00%		0.00%
United Kingdom	1	0.00%	1	100.00%		0.00%














Voting Activities by Sector

Sector	# meetings voted	% at least one vote against management	# proposals voted	% proposals voted based on management recommendation		
				With	50%	Against
Financials	30	23.33%	139	93.53%		6.47%
Industrials	19	31.58%	127	94.49%		5.51%
Information Technology	10	80.00%	126	79.51%		20.49%
Consumer Discretionary	7	71.43%	62	73.33%		26.67%
Health Care	5	20.00%	44	97.73%		2.27%
Materials	4	100.00%	45	84.44%		15.56%
Consumer Staples	3	66.67%	34	88.24%		11.76%
Real Estate	3	33.33%	20	95.00%		5.00%
Energy	3	33.33%	14	92.86%		7.14%

Voting Activities by Sector

Sector	# meetings voted	% at least one vote against management	# proposals voted	% proposals voted based on management recommendation		
				With	50%	Against
Communication Services	3	33.33%	12	91.67%		8.33%
Utilities	2	50.00%	18	61.11%		38.89%

Voting Activities by Proposal Type

Proposal type	# proposals of this type	With	% proposals voted based on management recommendation	
			50%	Against
Audit/Financials	41	97.56%		2.44%
Board Related	355	92.11%		7.89%
Capital Management	29	96.55%		3.45%
Changes to Company Statutes	55	88.89%		11.11%
Compensation	87	71.26%		28.74%
Mergers & Acquisitions	23	100.00%		0.00%
Meeting Administration	13	100.00%		0.00%
Other	4	75.00%		25.00%
SHP: Environment	6	50.00%		50.00%
SHP: Social	7	42.86%		57.14%
SHP: Governance	18	42.86%		57.14%
SHP: Compensation	2	0.00%		100.00%
SHP: Miscellaneous	1	0.00%		0.00%

General Highlights

Governing the firewall: Corporate governance in an age of cyber risks

The growing frequency of cybersecurity incidents underscores a critical governance challenge: how can boards ensure robust oversight of evolving digital risks to ensure that the interests of companies and their stakeholders are protected?

Today, one of the most pressing risks for companies is cybercrime, which is using new technologies to exploit vulnerabilities in corporate systems and target organizations in innovative ways. These digital threats pose a critical governance challenge in an era where technology is outpacing the regulation needed to control it, and traditional risk controls tend to fall short. Failure to guard against these cyber incidents has led to considerable controversies at shareholder meetings in recent years, as stakeholders disagree on how best to address security failings and accountability for them.

The growing frequency of cybersecurity incidents thus underscores a critical governance challenge: how can boards ensure robust oversight of evolving digital risks to ensure that the interests of companies and their stakeholders are protected?

Developments, dangers, and directives

According to the World Economic Forum's 2025 cybersecurity report, cyberattacks are increasing, both in volume and sophistication. This was evidenced on 13 November, when AI startup Anthropic reported the first-ever corporate cyberattacks executed without substantial human involvement through the use of sophisticated AI agents. With the release of ever-more powerful AI capabilities, cybersecurity risks are likely to grow even further in their scale and severity.

These growing dangers have prompted regulators to take strong action. In 2022, the European Union adopted the NIS2 directive, which explicitly places responsibility for approving and overseeing cybersecurity risk measures on the management boards of public and private sector organizations, among other requirements. In 2023, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) mandated that companies report on cyber incidents promptly and disclose both management and the board's oversight processes for cybersecurity on an annual basis. Most recently, in 2025, the UK published a Cyber Governance Code, laying out principles and practices for directors to effectively manage digital risks. Holistically, these reforms have firmly established cybersecurity as both an executive and board-level responsibility across key markets.

Breaches of these responsibilities have led to significant repercussions, with executives held personally liable for failings. For example, in 2023, the SEC charged the Chief Information Security Officer of SolarWinds with fraud following a cyberattack, alleging that investors were misled about the company's cybersecurity standards.

Boardroom shake-ups

In response to recent developments in the cybersecurity space, there has been a growing formalization of cyber oversight among public companies. A 2025 report by Glass Lewis identified that 74% of companies in the Russell 3000 Index have formally codified cybersecurity responsibilities at full board or committee level. According to EY, this rises to 96% for members of the Fortune 100. The majority of companies have incorporated this responsibility into the mandates of their Audit Committees. However, some others have already established dedicated Risk Committees to tackle this role. A smaller number of organizations have gone as far as establishing dedicated Technology Committees, charged with overseeing all emerging digital concerns.

As a result, demand for directors with cybersecurity experience has increased dramatically. Among the Fortune 100, 73% now disclose cybersecurity as a desirable area of board expertise, compared with just 27% in 2019. While some companies have recruited the relevant talent, the majority pursue regular training efforts on cybersecurity for individual directors. Such regular trainings are not only an increasing requirement of legislation, but also of investor expectations.

Carrot or stick?

Managements are typically compensated through a mix of fixed and variable remuneration packages to ensure that pay outcomes align with company performance and shareholder experience. Given that cybersecurity incidents can be highly material for companies and shareholders, an increasing number of companies and investors advocate for compensation plans to include cybersecurity considerations. The question then becomes – how?

While some compensation structures assess qualitative metrics around risk management, most do not. Thus, when material incidents occur, boards have resorted to the use of discretionary penalizations to adjust compensation outcomes. However, this approach raises challenges, particularly when company stakeholders hold diverging expectations over the appropriateness or scale of these adjustments. These tensions have resulted in dissent against relevant agenda items, notably Say-on-Pay votes, at several shareholder meetings throughout the year.

To avoid contention over discretionary adjustments, a growing number of companies are instead choosing

to introduce cybersecurity-related performance metrics in their executive compensation programs. This has the positive effect of establishing more formulaic methods for assessing cybersecurity performance, and proactively incentivizing effective risk management, rather than just responding to incidents.

However, excessively subjective metrics can complicate assessments of performance on the topic. Furthermore, some investors question whether executives should be compensated for non-events. Ultimately, boards must balance proactive incentives for maintaining robust cybersecurity systems, with decisive repercussions for any material failings.

Case study: Qantas

A recent example that illustrates this dynamic was the October Annual General Meeting of Qantas. After a significant cyber incident in July, the company found no specific risk management failings, meaning no single executive could be directly held responsible. Instead, the board applied a 15% reduction to annual bonuses for all executives to reflect the adverse impacts of the incident. Yet, this decision drew criticism from a leading proxy advisor, who challenged the scale of the adjustment and recommended voting against the remuneration report in response. The remuneration report ultimately received 92% support.

Market Highlights

A pivotal year for South Korea's Governance landscape

For years, South Korea has been constrained by entrenched interests and a regulatory environment that favored continuity over accountability. However, persistent undervaluations of Korean equities, surging retail investor participation, increased investor activism and legislative reforms have been reshaping the landscape with 2025 standing as a pivotal chapter in this ongoing transformation.

South Korea's 2025 Proxy Season

The 2025 proxy season, which primarily occurred in March, was shaped by the interplay of heightened shareholder engagement and ongoing regulatory debate. Progress on hybrid meetings and evolving discussions around fiduciary duty and board independence reflected the shifting landscape. Shareholder activism increased in both scope and sophistication with minority shareholders increasingly utilizing the proxy process to propose amendments to articles of incorporation to address reported imbalances in influence between controlling and minority shareholders.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Coway exemplifies the evolving dynamics of proxy voting in South Korea. A minority shareholder group, representing 2.9% of the company's share capital, submitted a proposal to introduce cumulative voting. Their rationale centered on concerns that the company's largest shareholder (25% stake) exerted disproportionate influence over the board, coinciding with a decline in shareholder return. The resolution aimed to protect minority shareholders and strengthen the company's governance, ensuring Coway's board prioritizes the interests of all shareholders and protects against any abuse in allocating capital that may benefit some, but not all shareholders. The shareholder proposal received 47% support, while insufficient for passage, it was indicative of strong minority backing. Minority shareholder efforts as seen at Coway were reflected in increased regulatory discourse around structural governance issues.

Legislative Reform: A New Foundation for Shareholder Rights

The most significant development in 2025 was the comprehensive amendment of the Korean Commercial Code in July. These reforms were not merely incremental; they represented a fundamental recalibration of the balance of power between controlling shareholders and minority investors. Key legislative changes included:

1. Expanded fiduciary duty of directors: Directors now owe a duty of loyalty not just to the company but also to shareholders. The change is crucial in protecting minority shareholders, especially during mergers, acquisitions, and capital transactions.
2. Redesignation of "Outside Directors" to "Independent Directors": Emphasizes their impartial role, and the minimum independence requirement for small and mid-sized listed companies has been raised from 25% to 33%.
3. Expanded application of the 3% rule: Limits large shareholders' voting rights in appointing statutory audit committee members by capping the combined voting rights for them and their affiliates at 3%. This now applies across all candidates including, unlike before, independent ("non-outside") ones.
4. Mandatory hybrid shareholder meetings: From January 2027, large-listed companies must hold electronic and physical shareholder meetings; improving accessibility and participation, especially for foreign investors.
5. Cumulative voting system: Large-listed companies are now required to allow cumulative voting, enabling minority shareholders to concentrate their votes on specific board candidates, increasing their chance to get board representation during proxy fights.

Outlook and Implications for Proxy Voting

The reforms enacted in 2025 represent meaningful progress toward aligning South Korea's corporate governance with global standards. Looking ahead, Korean company shareholder meetings will be more dynamic, transparent, and inclusive. As the market moves towards the 2026 proxy season, investors should anticipate:

- Increased activism and more sophisticated shareholder proposals.
- Greater use of cumulative voting and other mechanisms to challenge weak oversight.
- Continued evolution in meeting formats, with hybrid AGMs becoming the norm.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of these reforms will depend on continued engagement and disciplined proxy voting. For investors, the new rule set provides both the tools and the mandate to drive real change in Korean boardrooms. At Robeco, our engagement efforts and voting decisions will continue to be guided by our commitment to promote best practices in corporate governance.

Company Highlights

Procter & Gamble Co. - United States

Meeting date: 14 Oct 2025

Proposal(s): Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation, Shareholder Proposal Regarding Report on Plastic Packaging.

The Procter & Gamble Company provides branded consumer packaged goods worldwide. It operates through Beauty; Grooming; Health Care; Fabric & Home Care; and Baby, Feminine & Family Care segments.

At this year's Annual General Meeting (AGM), P&G shareholders voted on several routine management proposals, as well as a shareholder proposal focused on plastic packaging. Two agenda items were particularly noteworthy.

The first was the advisory vote on executive compensation ("Say on Pay"). We did not support this proposal due to concerns regarding the structure of the compensation plan. Specifically, the short-term incentive plan is overly complex, lacking sufficient clarity and allowing for excessive discretion. Additionally, a significant portion of both the short-term and long-term incentive plans are based on overlapping metrics, which may undermine the effectiveness of performance-based rewards. Despite these concerns, the proposal passed with approximately 92% shareholder support.

The second notable item was a shareholder proposal requesting that the board issue a report describing how P&G could address flexible plastic packaging in alignment with the findings of the Pew Report or other authoritative sources, with the aim of reducing the company's contribution to plastic pollution. The Pew Report, published by The Pew Charitable Trusts, is a widely recognized study that outlines pathways for reducing plastic waste globally, emphasizing strategies such as increased recycling, redesigning packaging, and adopting alternative materials. We considered this proposal supportable. While P&G has set more ambitious targets than most peers—such as achieving 50% recycled packaging by 2030—the company remains far from meeting these goals at present. The proposal garnered 14% support at the meeting.

Tesla Inc - United States

Meeting date: 06 Nov 2025

Proposal(s): Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation, Amendment to the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan, Approval of 2025 CEO Performance Award, Election of Directors, Shareholder Proposal Regarding Repeal of Ownership Thresholds for Derivative Proceedings, Shareholder Proposal Regarding Board Declassification.

Tesla, Inc. designs, develops, manufactures, leases, and sells electric vehicles, and energy generation and storage systems in the United States, China, and internationally.

Tesla's 2025 Annual General Meeting was one of the most closely watched of the year, featuring contentious agenda items that attracted significant public scrutiny and prompted a series of "vote no" campaigns from prominent US pension funds.

Shareholders were asked to vote on one of the most contested proxy items of the year: the CEO's USD 1 trillion pay package. While the board stressed that the award was contingent on demanding operational and financial targets, the award administrator retains broad discretion to interpret its terms. We voted against the award due to significant concerns regarding its structure, including its unprecedented size, potential for excessive dilution, the extent of discretion to determine "successful" objectives, and ambiguity in the underlying succession framework goals. Approximately 23% of shareholders opposed the proposal.

We likewise did not support the advisory vote on executive compensation or the proposed amendments to the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan. Tesla's approach to executive pay, characterized by periodic equity-based mega-awards determined through significant board discretion, raises material concerns. The magnitude and structure of these awards, combined with a

lack of transparency, do not align with our expectations for a robust pay-for-performance connection, oriented on shareholder outcomes. These proposals faced opposition from more than 20% of votes cast.

We were unable to support the re-election of the director who chairs both the Compensation and Nominating & Governance committees. We hold this director accountable for the board's unilateral adoption of a bylaw amendment that materially restricts shareholders' litigation rights, insufficient response to last year's majority-supported declassification proposal, and the continued lack of sufficient gender diversity on the board. Opposition to the director's election stood at around 35%.

The agenda also included eight shareholder proposals, following the exclusion of several others by Tesla after receiving support from the Securities and Exchange Commission via the no-action process. Two proposals were particularly relevant.

First, the shareholder proposal requesting the declassification of Tesla's board secured majority support (54%) at the meeting, following on from last year's similar support. The board opposed the proposal, arguing that declassification could pose risks to stability and Tesla's long-term strategy. We supported the proposal, as a staggered board reduces director accountability and prevents shareholders from holding directors responsible for poor performance in a timely manner.

Another shareholder proposal requested that the board seek shareholder approval before adopting any bylaw amendment that sets ownership thresholds or solicitation requirements for shareholder proposals above those specified in Rule 14a-8. We supported this proposal, as it would ensure Tesla could not restrict fundamental shareholder rights without a shareholder vote. Support for the proposal was 49%.

Oracle Corp. - United States

Meeting date: 18 Nov 2025

Proposal(s): Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation.

Oracle Corporation offers products and services that address enterprise information technology environments worldwide.

On 18 November, Oracle Corporation held their Annual General Meeting (AGM) of shareholders. This meeting had a short agenda consisting only of the election of directors, an advisory vote on executive compensation, and the ratification of the auditor. However, this year's executive compensation vote, also known as the "Say on Pay", is worth highlighting.

Oracle has historically utilized contentious remuneration practices, typically structured around vast, front-loaded equity awards with minimal performance conditions. Investor concerns around these practices have been reflected in major shareholder dissent. Despite co-founder Larry Ellison's 28% equity ownership, between 2012 and 2017 the company lost every annual vote on executive remuneration. In response, Oracle reduced the scale of awards but the compensation structure has remained broadly intact. Accordingly, over the last ten years, Say on Pay support at Oracle has averaged just 56%.

This year's proposed compensation saw the continuation of these concerning practices. Whilst the short-term incentive (STI) award was achieved at 104%, the Remuneration Committee exercised negative discretion to reduce all STI payouts to zero to conserve cash for strategic priorities related to artificial intelligence investments. Executives however still received variable compensation through a long-term incentive (LTI) composed of restricted share units. These awards possess no performance conditions, and instead vest over four years. Accordingly, they provide no performance incentivization to secure these payouts, which this year were valued up to \$18 million.

These LTI awards were not however given to CTO Ellison or CEO Catz, who were both within the final performance year of their front-loaded awards given in 2018. This year saw Oracle achieve targets for two more tranches of these front-loaded awards, leading both executives to receive five million

stock options, worth an approximate \$460 million.

Oracle's compensation practices therefore continue to be significantly problematic, despite persistent investor feedback. Oracle's front-loaded awards are excessive in size, and firmly place their CEO as the highest paid amongst peers when based on compensation actually paid. These awards are earned by performance against specific, discrete targets selected in 2018, instead of utilizing a structure that assesses executive performance against relevant, updated metrics and peers. Furthermore, the rest of Oracle's executives under their current LTI structure have no long-term performance incentives, yet receive major equity awards.

We therefore determined to vote against the proposed Say on Pay. Furthermore, given the company's refusal to meaningfully address persistent shareholder opposition to remuneration, we escalated our concerns by voting against the re-election of the Chair of the Remuneration Committee.

The advisory vote on executive compensation ultimately passed with 81.9% support. The Chair of the Remuneration Committee received 92.4% support.

Microsoft Corporation - United States

Meeting date: 05 Dec 2025

Proposal(s): Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation, Shareholder Proposal on Risks of AI Data Sourcing, Shareholder Proposal Regarding Report on Siting in Countries of Significant Human Rights Concern, Shareholder Proposal Regarding Report on AI Human Rights Due Diligence.

Microsoft Corporation develops and supports software, services, devices, and solutions worldwide.

After analyzing this year's Say on Pay proposal, we decided to vote against it due to concerns regarding the structure of the executive compensation plan. In particular, we identified concerns regarding the short performance period under the long-term incentive plan, the absence of quantifiable and transparent ESG metrics, and the imbalance between short and long-term incentives. These concerns were exacerbated by the substantial payout for the CEO, as we believe that significant remuneration outcomes should be closely aligned with best practices.

Additionally, we supported three shareholder proposals aimed at increasing transparency and accountability around Microsoft's AI and human rights practices. The first requested a report on the risks surrounding AI data sourcing. We voted for this proposal as additional disclosure on the sourcing and use of external data in AI training would help shareholders better understand how Microsoft manages ethical and regulatory risks in this rapidly evolving field.

The second proposal requested a report on the operation of data centers in countries of significant human rights concern. We supported this proposal, as we recognize the importance of transparency regarding the placement of cloud data centers in regions with heightened human rights risks. Enhanced disclosure would enable investors to assess how Microsoft identifies and mitigates these risks.

Lastly, we supported a shareholder resolution requesting a report on the effectiveness of Microsoft's Human Rights Due Diligence processes. We voted for this proposal, as we believe that reporting on the effectiveness of human rights due diligence processes, especially in the context of AI, aligns with investor expectations for responsible technology deployment. Furthermore, a report could help to identify strengths and failings in Microsoft's compliance with international human rights standards, and the management of emerging risks. These shareholder resolutions received 13.36%, 27.48%, and 26.34% of votes in favor, respectively, indicating strong interest from investors.

Cisco Systems, Inc. - United States

Meeting date: 16 Dec 2025

Proposal(s): Election of Directors, Shareholder Proposal Regarding Report on Value of Inclusion Programs.

Cisco Systems, Inc. designs, develops, and sells technologies that help to power, secure, and draw insights from the internet in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Asia Pacific, Japan, and China.

At the 2025 Annual General Meeting, shareholders of Cisco Systems, Inc. were asked to vote on a number of routine management items and a shareholder proposal regarding the value of inclusion programs.

The re-election of the Chair of the Remuneration Committee raised our concern. This director holds a chief executive role at another company while holding seats on two additional public company boards, Cisco being one of them. We believe that holding multiple external board positions alongside demanding executive responsibilities may prevent nominees from devoting sufficient time and attention to the duties expected of a director, especially in the capacity of chairing a board committee. As a result, we did not support the re-election.

Another noteworthy agenda item regards a shareholder proposal which requested that Cisco issue a report assessing how its inclusion programs provide positive financial value to shareholders, accounting for litigation risk. The proponent cited recent legal developments and increased scrutiny of corporate DEI initiatives. However, the board and independent analysis concluded that Cisco already provides robust disclosure on its inclusion strategy, workforce demographics, and board-level oversight of human capital management. There was no evidence presented that Cisco's inclusion programs have been mismanaged or pose a material risk to shareholders. Moreover, the proponent referred to inclusion programs as "unmeasured liabilities masquerading as moral virtue", which led to concerns that the aim of the proposal may be to hinder the ESG efforts of the company. As such, we did not support the resolution brought forth by shareholders. Ultimately, all management proposals were adopted and the shareholder proposal was voted down.

Appendix

Reading guide

This report provides insights into how voting rights have been exercised over the relevant reporting period for the portfolio(s) in scope. The portfolio statistics show for how many shareholder meetings we made use of our voting rights and how many agenda items we voted at those meetings.

The section on voting activities by management recommendation provides details on how many agenda items we supported or opposed in line with management voting recommendations. In the remaining sections of the portfolio statistics further insights are provided on regions, sectors and the most common shareholder meeting agenda items (proposal types).

The section on 'General Highlights' describes the most relevant trends in corporate governance and other AGM relevant developments over the given reporting period. Trends and developments relevant to specific markets are described under 'Market Highlights'. Finally, the section 'Company Highlights' provides insight into specific shareholder meetings. These include the most relevant meetings due to either the degree of difficulty of assessment, novelty of issue, degree of stakeholder attention, or illustration of the implementation of our policy.

Proxy voting guidelines and approach

Robeco encourages good governance and sustainable corporate practices, which contribute to long-term shareholder value creation. Proxy voting is part of Robeco's Active Ownership approach. Robeco has adopted written procedures reasonably designed to ensure that we vote proxies in the best interests of our clients. The Robeco policy on corporate governance relies on the internationally accepted International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) Global Governance Principles. The proxy voting policy is the standard policy for all Robeco investment funds. For discretionary mandates Robeco may implement a client's own proxy voting policy.

As a shareholder, Robeco is co-owner of many companies and has a right to vote on shareholder meetings for those companies. We use our voting rights with the aim to influence companies' corporate governance and other relevant investment related decisions in the best interest of our clients. In line with our commitments to clients, our aim is to support our investment thesis, promote better governance practices and encourage companies to adopt solid sustainability practices on material topics.

The Robeco voting policy consists of principles, guidance and example scenarios to assist in determining our voting instructions. Broadly, Robeco votes against management recommendations in case of poor corporate governance practices, when proposals are not in the best interests of long-term shareholders and on any other proposal that is out of line with our policy principles. As these Voting Guidelines form part of our Stewardship Approach and Guidelines, they are publicly available on our website at <https://www.robeco.com/files/docm/docu-stewardship-approach-and-guidelines.pdf>.

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Neither Robeco nor the Funds have been registered with the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero pursuant to Law no. 18.045, the Ley de Mercado de Valores and regulations thereunder. This document does not constitute an offer of or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase shares of the Funds in the Republic of Chile, other than to the specific person who individually requested this information on their own initiative. This may therefore be treated as a "private offering" within the meaning of Article 4 of the Ley de Mercado de Valores (an offer that is not addressed to the public at large or to a certain sector or specific group of the public).

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Colombia

This document does not constitute a public offer in the Republic of Colombia. The offer of the fund is addressed to less than one hundred specifically identified investors. The fund may not be promoted or marketed in Colombia or to Colombian residents, unless such promotion and marketing is made in compliance with Decree 2555 of 2010 and other applicable rules and regulations related to the promotion of foreign funds in Colombia. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. The information contained in this Prospectus is for general guidance only, and it is the responsibility of any person or persons in possession of this Prospectus and wishing to make application for Shares to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective applicants for Shares should inform themselves of any applicable legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC), United Arab Emirates

This material is distributed by Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. (DIFC Branch) located at Office 209, Level 2, Gate Village Building 7, Dubai International Financial Centre, Dubai, PO Box 482060, UAE. Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. (DIFC Branch) is regulated by the Dubai Financial

Services Authority ("DFSA") and only deals with Professional Clients or Market Counterparties and does not deal with Retail Clients as defined by the DFSA.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in France

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. is at liberty to provide services in France. Robeco France is a subsidiary of Robeco whose business is based on the promotion and distribution of the group's funds to professional investors in France.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Germany

This information is solely intended for professional investors or eligible counterparties in the meaning of the German Securities Trading Act.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Hong Kong

The contents of this document have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") in Hong Kong. If there is any doubt about any of the contents of this document, independent professional advice should be obtained. This document has been distributed by Robeco Hong Kong Limited ("Robeco"). Robeco is regulated by the SFC in Hong Kong.

Additional information for investors with residence or seat in Indonesia

The Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy securities in Indonesia.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Italy

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Additional information for investors with residence or seat in South Korea

The Management Company is not making any

representation with respect to the eligibility of any recipients of the Prospectus to acquire the Shares therein under the laws of South Korea, including but not limited to the Foreign Exchange Transaction Act and Regulations thereunder. The Shares have not been registered under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea, and none of the Shares may be offered, sold or delivered, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in South Korea or to any resident of South Korea except pursuant to applicable laws and regulations of South Korea.

Additional information for investors with residence or seat in Malaysia

Generally, no offer or sale of the Shares is permitted in Malaysia unless where a Recognition Exemption or the Prospectus Exemption applies: NO ACTION HAS BEEN, OR WILL BE, TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH MALAYSIAN LAWS FOR MAKING AVAILABLE, OFFERING FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR PURCHASE, OR ISSUING ANY INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE FOR OR PURCHASE OR SALE OF THE SHARES IN MALAYSIA OR TO PERSONS IN MALAYSIA AS THE SHARES ARE NOT INTENDED BY THE ISSUER TO BE MADE AVAILABLE, OR MADE THE SUBJECT OF ANY OFFER OR INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE OR PURCHASE, IN MALAYSIA. NEITHER THIS DOCUMENT NOR ANY DOCUMENT OR OTHER MATERIAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHARES SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED, CAUSED TO BE DISTRIBUTED OR CIRCULATED IN MALAYSIA. NO PERSON SHOULD MAKE AVAILABLE OR MAKE ANY INVITATION OR OFFER OR INVITATION TO SELL OR PURCHASE THE SHARES IN MALAYSIA UNLESS SUCH PERSON TAKES THE NECESSARY ACTION TO COMPLY WITH MALAYSIAN LAWS.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Mexico

The funds have not been and will not be registered with the National Registry of Securities or maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission and, as a result, may not be offered or sold publicly in Mexico. Robeco and any underwriter or purchaser may offer and sell the funds in Mexico on a private placement basis to Institutional and Accredited Investors, pursuant to Article 8 of the Mexican Securities Market Law.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Peru

The Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores (SMV) does not exercise any supervision over this Fund and therefore the management of it. The information the Fund provides to its investors and the other services it provides to them are the sole responsibility of the Administrator. This Prospectus is not for public distribution.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Shanghai

This material is prepared by Robeco Overseas Investment Fund Management (Shanghai) Limited Company ("Robeco Shanghai") and is only provided to the specific objects under the premise of confidentiality. Robeco Shanghai was registered as a private fund manager with the Asset Management Association of China in September 2018. Robeco Shanghai is a wholly

foreign-owned enterprise established in accordance with the PRC laws, which enjoys independent civil rights and civil obligations. The statements of the shareholders or affiliates in the material shall not be deemed to a promise or guarantee of the shareholders or affiliates of Robeco Shanghai, or be deemed to any obligations or liabilities imposed to the shareholders or affiliates of Robeco Shanghai.

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This document has not been registered with the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS"). Accordingly, this document may not be circulated or distributed directly or indirectly to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 304 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 305(1), or any person pursuant to Section 305(2), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 305, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA. The contents of this document have not been reviewed by the MAS. Any decision to participate in the Fund should be made only after reviewing the sections regarding investment considerations, conflicts of interest, risk factors and the relevant Singapore selling restrictions (as described in the section entitled "Important information for Singapore Investors") contained in the prospectus. Investors should consult their professional adviser if you are in doubt about the stringent restrictions applicable to the use of this document, regulatory status of the Fund, applicable regulatory protection, associated risks and suitability of the Fund to your objectives. Investors should note that only the Sub-Funds listed in the appendix to the section entitled "Important information for Singapore Investors" of the prospectus ("Sub-Funds") are available to Singapore investors. The Sub-Funds are notified as restricted foreign schemes under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore ("SFA") and invoke the exemptions from compliance with prospectus registration requirements pursuant to the exemptions under Section 304 and Section 305 of the SFA. The Sub-Funds are not authorized or recognized by the MAS and shares in the Sub-Funds are not allowed to be offered to the retail public in Singapore. The prospectus of the Fund is not a prospectus as defined in the SFA. Accordingly, statutory liability under the SFA in relation to the content of prospectuses does not apply. The Sub-Funds may only be promoted exclusively to persons who are sufficiently experienced and sophisticated to understand the risks involved in investing in such schemes, and who satisfy certain other criteria provided under Section 304, Section 305 or any other applicable provision of the SFA and the subsidiary legislation enacted thereunder. You should consider carefully whether the investment is suitable for you. Robeco Singapore Private Limited holds a capital markets services license for fund management issued by the MAS and is subject to certain clientele restrictions under such license.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Spain

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V.,

Sucursal en España with identification number W0032687F and having its registered office in Madrid at Calle Serrano 47-14^º, is registered with the Spanish Commercial Registry in Madrid, in volume 19.957, page 190, section 8, sheet M-351927 and with the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) in the Official Register of branches of European investment services companies, under number 24. The investment funds or SICAV mentioned in this document are regulated by the corresponding authorities of their country of origin and are registered in the Special Registry of the CNMV of Foreign Collective Investment Institutions marketed in Spain.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in South Africa

Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V. is registered and regulated by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority in South Africa.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Switzerland

The Fund(s) are domiciled in Luxembourg. This document is exclusively distributed in Switzerland to qualified investors as defined in the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (CISA). This material is distributed by Robeco Switzerland Ltd, postal address: Josefstrasse 218, 8005 Zurich. ACOLIN Fund Services AG, postal address: Leutschenbachstrasse 50, 8050 Zürich, acts as the Swiss representative of the Fund(s). UBS Switzerland AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, postal address: Europastrasse 2, P.O. Box, CH-8152 Opfikon, acts as the Swiss paying agent. The prospectus, the Key Information Documents (PRIIP), the articles of association, the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund(s), as well as the list of the purchases and sales which the Fund(s) has undertaken during the financial year, may be obtained, on simple request and free of charge, at the office of the Swiss representative ACOLIN Fund Services AG. The prospectuses are also available via the website.

Additional Information relating to Robeco-branded funds / services

Robeco Switzerland Ltd, postal address Josefstrasse 218, 8005 Zurich, Switzerland has a license as asset manager of collective assets from the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA. The Robeco brand is a registered trademark of Robeco Holding B.V. The brand Robeco is used to market services and products which entail Robeco's expertise on Sustainable Investing (SI). The brand Robeco is not to be considered as a separate legal entity.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Liechtenstein

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acts as the representative and paying agent in Liechtenstein. The prospectus, the Key Information Documents (PRIIP) the articles of association, the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund(s) may be obtained from the representative or via the website.

Additional information for investors with residence or seat in Taiwan

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Additional information for investors with residence or seat in Thailand

The Prospectus has not been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission which takes no responsibility for its contents. No offer to the public to purchase the Shares will be made in Thailand and the Prospectus is intended to be read by the addressee only and must not be passed to, issued to, or shown to the public generally.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in the United Arab Emirates

Some Funds referred to in this marketing material have been registered with the UAE Securities and Commodities Authority ("the Authority"). Details of all Registered Funds can be found on the Authority's website. The Authority assumes no liability for the accuracy of the information set out in this material/document, nor for the failure of any persons engaged in the investment Fund in performing their duties and responsibilities.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in the United Kingdom

Robeco is deemed authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details of the Temporary Permissions Regime, which allows EEA-based firms to operate in the UK for a limited period while seeking full authorization, are available on the Financial Conduct Authority's website.

Additional Information for investors with residence or seat in Uruguay

The sale of the Fund qualifies as a private placement pursuant to section 2 of Uruguayan law 18,627. The Fund must not be offered or sold to the public in Uruguay, except under circumstances which do not constitute a public offering or distribution under Uruguayan laws and regulations. The Fund is not and will not be registered with the Financial Services Superintendency of the Central Bank of Uruguay. The Fund corresponds to investment funds that are not investment funds regulated by Uruguayan law 16,774 dated 27 September 1996, as amended.
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