

CANDRIAM SUSTAINABLE EQUITY JAPAN

REPORTING 28|02|2022

Share Class: I (JPY)



The risk level shown reflects the fund's historical volatility, completed where applicable by that of its reference framework. The volatility indicates the extent to which the value of the fund may fluctuate upwards or downwards.

- The indicated category may vary over time.
- The historical data give no indication of a future risk profile.
- The lowest category does not mean "risk-free".
- There is no guarantee or mechanism to protect the capital.







(T)

SRI Label







Bart Goosens
Global Head of Quantitative Equity
Management Team



Tanguy Cornet

Deputy Head of Quantitative Equity
Management Team



Dave Benichou
Senior Fund Manager / Senior Equity
Analyst

Years of experience

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Candriam Sustainable Equity Japan, a sub-fund of the Candriam Sustainable sicav, invests in the stocks of the best companies from Japan which most successfully integrate environmental, social and governance concerns into their business models and their stakeholder management. Moreover, eligible portfolio holdings must act in accordance with the UN Global Compact's ten principles and not be involved in the arms industry. The strategy was changed on 15/10/2021. The investment horizon is 6 years. The fund is managed actively, with reference to the index mentioned on the section "characteristics". For further information about this index and its use, please consult the fund's key investor information document (KIID).

PERFORMANCE (1)

There is insufficient data to provide a useful indication on past performance

(1) Past Performances shown on this page are not an indicator of future performances and are not constant over time. See important disclosures on performance under the section 'warning' in the 'Important Information' on page 4. NAVs are net of fees and are provided by the accounting department and the reference index by official providers.

FUND CHARACTERISTICS

Inception Date	20/02/2017
Fund Domicile	Luxembourg
Fund Legal Form	SICAV
Benchmark	MSCI Japan NR
Total net assets (M JPY)	24,368.83
NAV per share cap.(JPY) (C)	161,983.00
Fund Reference Currency	JPY
NAV Calculation	Daily
Morningstar™ Category	EAA Fund Asia-Pacific Equity
ISIN Code (C)	LU1434526627
Ticker Bloomberg (C)	CSEPIAJ LX Equity
Latest Dividend Distributed	•
Dealing Cut Off	D-1<12:00
Antidilution Mechanisms	Yes
Custodian Bank	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
Management Company	Candriam Luxembourg

STATISTICS

	Funds	Benchmark
Equity Exposure	-	-
Number of Positions	-	-
Volatility	-	-
Tracking Error	-	-
Sharpe Ratio	-	-
Alpha	-	-
Beta	-	-
Price Earning Ratio	15.70	13.81
ROE	12.11%	13.29%
P/Book value	1.36	1.31
Dividend Yield	2.23%	2.24%

ESG ASSESSMENT

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Exclusion	Norm based	Positive selection	Integration

FEES

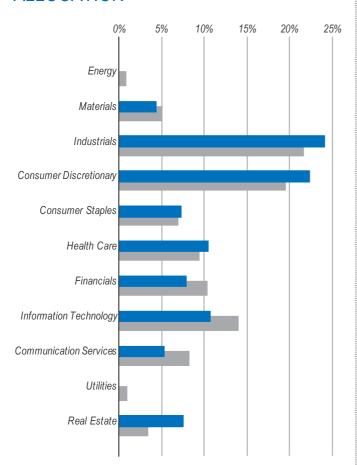
0.55% 0.75%
Real Management Ongoing Charges Performance Fees



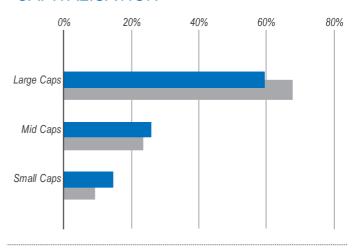
TOP 10 ISSUERS

	% Fund	Sector	Country	% Active weight
1 TOYOTA MOTOR CORP	6.41	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	1.02
2 SONY GROUP CORP	3.08	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	-0.46
3 MITSUBISHI CORP	2.92	Industrials	Japan	1.76
4 TOKYO ELECTRON LTD	2.59	Information Technology	Japan	0.61
5 MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP INC	2.53	Financials	Japan	1.65
6 SMC CORP	2.49	Industrials	Japan	1.56
7 MITSUI & CO LTD	2.48	Industrials	Japan	1.42
8 HOYA CORP	2.35	Health Care	Japan	1.05
9 NINTENDO CO LTD	2.33	Communication Services	Japan	0.81
10 RECRUIT HOLDINGS COLTD	2.26	Industrials	Japan	0.71

SECTOR ALLOCATION



MARKET CAPITALISATION



SCR

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

-40.31%
SCR Equities Type 1 SCR Equities Type 2

-1.78% -24.95%

SCR Concentration SCR Currency

-52.48%

Market SCR





GLOSSARY

EXPOSURE

The Exposure of a fund is expressed as a percentage of total portfolio holdings, taking into account the leverage of derivative instruments. It represents the amount an investor can lose from the risks unique to a particular investment. The Equity Exposure is the sum of exposures to equity instruments, including derivatives.

VOLATILITY'

The Volatility is the statistical measure of dispersion of returns for a fund around the mean. A higher volatility means that a fund's value can potentially be spread out over a larger range of values and makes the fund a riskier investment.

SHARPE RATIO*

The Sharpe Ratio measures the level of compensation an investment in the fund offered for the risk taken. It is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate from the return of the fund and dividing that result by the volatility. The higher the Sharpe ratio the better, a negative ratio has no significance other than that the fund underperformed the risk-free rate.

TRACKING FRROR*

The Tracking Error is a statistical measure of dispersion of the excess returns of the fund around the mean, making it the volatility of the difference between the fund's return and its reference index return. A higher tracking error indicates a higher deviation from the reference index.

BETA

Beta measures the sensitivity of fund returns to changes in returns of its reference index. A beta greater than 1 indicates the fund is more volatile, thus more risky than the reference index.

ALPHA

Alpha represents the performance of a fund relative to its reference index, it is often considered to represent the value that a portfolio manager adds to or subtracts from a fund's return. It is the return on a fund that is not a result of general movement in the greater market.

* based on weekly data over 3 Years (1 year if too little history)

NUMBERS OF POSITIONS

The Number of Positions represents the total number of instruments in position.

ACTIVE SHARE

It is calculated by taking the sum of the absolute value of the differences of the weight of each holding in the fund and the weight of each holding in the reference index and dividing by two. The greater the difference between the composition of the fund and its reference index, the greater the active share.

P/F RATIO

The Price/Earnings Ratio of a fund is calculated by dividing the market value of the fund by the total amount of the underlying company's realized earnings per share. Index derivatives are excluded.

P/BOOK VALUE

The Price/Book Value of a fund is calculated by dividing the market value of the fund by the total amount of the underlying company's published book value per share. Index derivatives are excluded

RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)

The Return on Equity is a measure of the profitability. For a fund this is calculated as the average of the underlying company's realized earnings per share divided by their published book value per share. Index derivatives are excluded.

DIVIDEND YIELD

The Dividend Yield of a fund is determined by dividing the total amount of the annual dividends received for all shares in the fund by the current market value of the fund. Index derivatives are excluded.

SCR (Solvency Capital Requirement)

Market SCR represents an estimate of the capital charge for market risk, broken down into risk sub-modules (Interest rate, Spread, Equity..), which is applicable to insurers under Solvency 2 Directive. Candriam calculations are based on the standard formula as provided by the regulation.

OCF

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) informs the investor on the total annual cost of investing within the fund and is comprised of all annual charges & other payments.

REAL MANAGEMENT FEES

The Real Management Fee is the actual percentage charge deducted from the fund's average net assets.

PERFORMANCE FEE

The Performance Fee refers to a charge on any returns that the Fund achieves above the reference index. Please refer to the Prospectus for further information.

ESG ASSESSMENT - EXCLUSION

The Exclusion filter refers to the exclusion of companies involved in harmful or controversial activities. Involvement is assessed using activity-specific revenue-based threshold levels.

ESG ASSESSMENT - NORMS-BASED

The Norms-Based analysis excludes companies which are in violation of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). These principles cover 4 main categories: Human Rights, Labour Rights, Environment and Anti-Corruption.

ESG ASSESSMENT - POSITIVE SELECTION

The Positive selection analysis is inclusive, not exclusive. It includes only the companies with the best ESG score, obtained by evaluating their ability to manage the sustainable development issues based on a combination of specific factors material to each sector.

ESG ASSESSMENT - INTEGRATION

The Integration of ESG factors into investment decisions consists of integrating specific extra-financial factors into the financial valuation or credit assessment of securities. The factors used are selected based on their materiality in the given asset

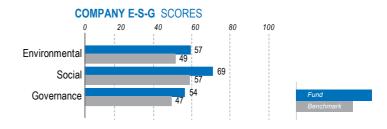


EXTRA-FINANCIAL REPORTING

Hereinafter Candriam presents a series of sustainability indicators related to the fund and benchmark holdings in companies (equity holdings and/or corporate bond holdings).

OVERALL SUSTAINABILITY SCORE





Score goes from 0 (worst) to 100 (best).

Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):100.0% / 98.3%

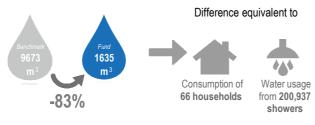
COMPANY IMPACT INDICATORS





(Tons CO2eq per million € invested in fund/benchmark) Source: Candriam,Trucost Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):100.0% / 99.5%

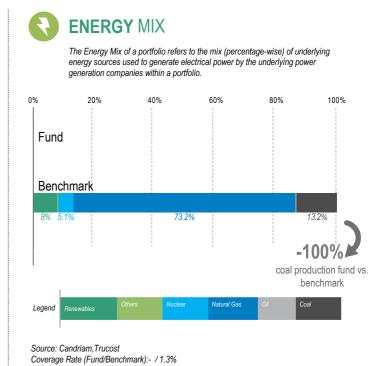
WATER CONSUMPTION



(cubic meter of water per million € invested in fund/benchmark)

Source: Candriam, Trucost

Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):100.0% / 99.5%

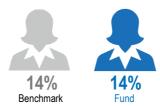






(Tons of waste per million € invested in fund/benchmark) Source: Candriam,Trucost Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):100.0% / 99.5%





Source: Candriam,MSCI Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):95.7% / 96.7%





39% Benchmark



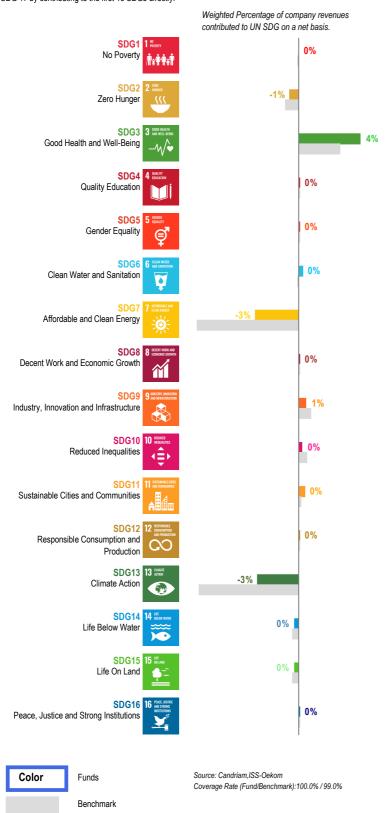
Source: Candriam,ISS-Oekom Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):95.7% / 96.7%



COMPANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, to be achieved by year 2030.

Through their activities, companies can directly contribute to the achievement of a number of these goals; by means of their employment policies, products and services, governance and by the way they integrate environmental and social goals into their operations. SDG 17 is not included in this table. The purpose of SDG 17 is to support and create partnerships around the first 16 SDGs. Companies are therefore best able to support SDG 17 by contributing to the first 16 SDGs directly.



TOP 10 SDG CONTRIBUTORS

Company name	Percentage revenue contribution to top SDG		Other important contributions
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	100%	3 GOOD HEALTH	
KURITA WATER INDUSTRIES LTD	100%	6 CLEAN WAITE AND SAMETATION	
ASTELLAS PHARMA INC	100%	3 GOIGO HEALTH AND WELL-SEIND	
CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	100%	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEIND	
DAIICHI SANKYO CO LTD	96%	3 GOOD HEALTH —//	
SUMITOMO DAINIPPON PHARMA CO LTD	96%	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-SEING	
SHIONOGI & CO LTD	90%	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-SEING	
HOYA CORP	62%	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-SEING	
ASAHI INTECC CO LTD	42%	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	
TOTO LTD	40%	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	



SUMMARY COMPANY ESG DATA

Indicator	Metric	Source	Fund	Benchmark
Carbon Footprint	Tons CO2eq/million € invested	Candriam, Trucost	32	66
Carbon Intensity	Tons CO2eq/million € revenues	Candriam, Trucost	49	104
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity	Tons CO2eq/million € revenues	Candriam, Trucost	57	89
Renewable energy production	Total Mwatt/h	Candriam, Trucost	-	380
Water Consumption	M3 water/million € invested	Candriam, Trucost	1635.47	9672.94
Water intensity	M3 water/million € revenues	Candriam, Trucost	2488	15338
Board gender diversity	Board Gender Diversity	Candriam,MSCI	18%	18%
Board Independence	Percentage independent Board members	Candriam,ISS-Oekom		39%
Biodiversity programmes	Score from 0 to 100 (100 is best)	Candriam, Sustainanalytics	50.00	40.09
Employee fatality rate	Score from 0 to 100 (100 is best)	Candriam, Sustainanalytics	39.90	44.70
Collective bargaining agreements	Score from 0 to 100 (100 is best)	Candriam, Sustainanalytics	24.70	24.78
Bribery & corruption policy	Score from 0 to 100 (100 is best)	Candriam, Sustainanalytics	37.44	39.81
Money laundering policy	Score from 0 to 100 (100 is best)	Candriam, Sustainanalytics	48.90	47.12

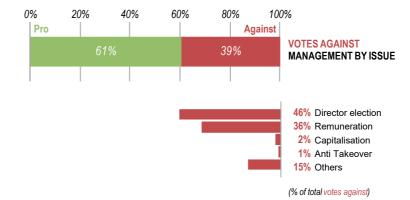
VOTING POLICIES

EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS:

Over the course of the last 4 quarters, Candriam voted at 105 general meetings on behalf of the fund and voted against at least one resolution in 41 general meetings. Candriam has engaged with companies since 2003 through an increasingly active proxy-voting policy that upholds the principle of good corporate governance and sustainable development.

For more information regarding our ESG policy, please visit our webpage: www.candriam.com/en/professional/market-insights/sri-publications

MEETINGS WITH AT LEAST ONE VOTE AGAINST MANAGEMENT



CONTROVERSIAL ACTIVITIES NORMS-BASED ANALYSIS

4.9% of companies within the Benchmark are excluded due to Norms-Based analysis and/or controversial activities

Candriam's Norms-Based Analysis excludes companies which are in violation of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

Human Rights	Labour Rights	Environment	Anti-Corruption

Candriam controversial activities analysis excludes companies involved in harmful or controversial activities. The details of Candriam's controversial activity are available on the Management Company's website via the link:

https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/market-insights/sri-publications



GLOSSARY

COMPANY CARBONFOOTPRINT METRICS

Carbon Footprint Metrics of an investment portfolio refers to measurement of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by summing the proportional GHG emissions of the underlying holdings, proportional to the share of ownership.

tCO2-eq: Carbon dioxide (CO2) is the most common GHG emitted by human activities, in terms of the quantity released and the total impact on global warming. As a result the term "CO2" is sometimes used as a shorthand expression for all greenhouse gases. A portfolio's carbon footprint is measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2-eq) which allows to bundle the various greenhouse gas emissions in a single number. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO2-eq signifies the amount of CO2 which would have the equivalent global warming impact.

Scope 1, 2 and 3: The international GHG Protocol classifies a company's GHG emissions into three 'scopes':

- Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources
- Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy
- Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions

All Carbon Footprint Metrics analysed in this report are based on both Scope 1 and Scope 2 data sourced from the specialist data-provider "Trucost". Good quality Scope 3 data currently does not exist because of the complexity to measure and control upstream and downstream value chain data. That also entails that so-called 'avoided emissions' are excluded from the Carbon Footprinting analytics.

Carbon Footprint Metrics: One can distinguish between four Carbon Footprint Metrics:

- (1) Total Carbon Emissions
- (2) (Normalized) Carbon Emissions
- (3) (Normalized) Carbon Intensity
- (4) Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)
- (1) Total Carbon Emissions: measures the total GHG emissions of a portfolio in the most literal sense by summing all the GHG emissions of the underlying holdings, proportional to the share of ownership. The dependence of this measure to a portfolio's specific size makes this metric of limited usefulness for benchmarking and comparison purposes.
- (2) (Normalized) Carbon Emissions: measures the asset weighted carbon emissions of a portfolio normalized per million \$ invested (expressed in tCO2-eq / million \$ invested).

(3) (Normalized) Carbon Intensity: measures the asset weighted carbon emissions of a portfolio normalized per million \$ of revenue (expressed in tCO2-eq / million \$ revenues). This metric provides an indication of the amount of GHG emitted by the holdings in a portfolio to generate 1 million \$ of revenue.

(4) The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) is the sum product of the portfolio's holdings weights and Carbon Intensities, where holdings' Carbon Intensities are calculated as the company's total carbon emissions divided by the company's total revenues

CARBON EMISSIONS SAVINGS

The "difference equivalent to" compares to the equivalent emissions from both commercial flights and family cars. For commercial flights, it is expressed in the number of return-flights from Brussels to New York in economy class. For family cars, it is expressed in the number of cars based on 13 000 km per year by cars emitting 120g CO2 per km on average (Source: Eurostat).

WATER CONSUMPTION

Measures the asset weighted water consumption of a portfolio normalized per million \$ invested (expressed in cubic meters water / million \$ invested). Data sourced from "Trucost", does not include the supply of drinkable water and the wastewater that enters in the company's facility to be treated.

The "difference equivalent to" compares to the equivalent consumption from both the average household and number of showers. For households, it assumes an average daily consumption of 144 litres per person with 2.3 person per household. For showers, it assumes an average consumption of 40 litres per shower.

WATER INTENSITY (M3/MIO USD REVENUES)

Measures the asset weighted water consumption of a portfolio normalized per million \$ of revenue (expressed in cubic meters water / million \$ revenues). This metric provides an indication of the amount of water consumed by the companies in a portfolio to generate 1 million \$ of revenue. Data sourced from "Trucost", does not include the supply of drinkable water and the wastewater that enter in the company's facility to be treated.

WASTE GENERATION

Measures the asset weighted waste production of a portfolio normalized per million \$ invested (expressed in tons of waste / million \$ invested). Data sourced from "Trucost", waste production data includes landfill waste, incinerated waste and nuclear waste.

ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION

Measures the absolute level (i.e. not asset-weighted) of Renewable Energy Production within the Fund, expressed in MWh.

TOP 10 SDG CONTRIBUTORS

Top 10 companies held in the Fund with the highest net contribution to a single SDG, independent from the size of the position in the Fund.

BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMS

This indicator provides an assessment of the quality of biodiversity protection programmes within the underlying companies of a portfolio.

MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

This indicator provides an assessment of the quality of anti-money laundering policies within the underlying companies of a portfolio.

BRIBERY CORRUPTION POLICY

This indicator provides an assessment of the quality of anti-bribery and -corruption policies within the underlying companies of a portfolio.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

This indicator provides an assessment of the extent that company's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements within the underlying companies of a portfolio.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ON THE BOARD

Asset weighted Percentage of Female Board Members at the companies held in portfolio.

BOARD INDEPENDENCE

Asset weighted Percentage of Independent Board Members at the companies held in portfolio.

EMPLOYEE FATALITY RATE

This indicator provides an assessment of the company's fatality rate in the last three years within the underlying companies of a portfolio.

NORMS-BASED ANALYSIS

Candriam's Norms-Based Analysis excludes companies which are violation of the ten principals of the United Nations Global Compact.

CONTROVERSIAL ACTIVITIES

Candriam's Controversial Activities Analysis excludes companies involved in harmful or controversial activities. Involvement is assessed using activity-specific revenu-based threshold levels.

COVERAGE RATE (FUND/INDEX)

The coverage rate indicates the percentage of holdings within the Fund or within the Reference Index for which the relevant ESG data is available and analysed.



IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This reporting is issued by the relevant Management Company of the group Candriam explicitly mentioned above.

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Candriam consistently recommends investors to consult via our website www.candriam.com the key information document, prospectus, and all other relevant information prior to investing in one of our funds, including the net asset value ("NAV") of the funds. These documents are available either in English or in local languages for each country where the fund's marketing is approved.

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ESG investment risk

The extra financial objectives presented in this document are based on the realization of assumptions made by Candriam.

Implementing Candriam's ESG rating models does require access to various quantitative as well as qualitative data, depending on the sector and the exact activities of a given company. In some areas, such as board composition and background of the directors, data is usually available and subject to quality and accuracy checks by company auditors or regulators. In many other areas however, our ESG analysts cannot rely on the same degree of systematic availability and data reliability. Yet, the quality of the data is of the essence of the assessment of a company. These limitations do affect Candriam's ESG ratings.

