

# CANDRIAM EQUITIES L ROBOTICS & INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

REPORTING 28|02|2022

Share Class: I (USD)



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.











Equity Analyst Information Technology

Years of experience

## **INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

Candriam Equities L Robotics and Innovative Technology is a sub-fund of the Sicav Candriam Equities L. The assets of this fund will be invested primarily in shares and/or similar negotiable securities issued by companies around the world that are ideally positioned to benefit from innovations in technology and robotics (e.g. artificial intelligence, automation, virtual reality, etc.). This is a conviction-driven subfund, as its management is based on a strict selection of a limited number of companies. The investment horizon is 6 years. The fund is managed actively, with reference to the benchmark mentioned on the section "characteristics". For further information about this benchmark and its use, please consult the fund's key investor information document (KIID).

## PERFORMANCE (1)

	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years
Fund	-3.7%	-12.7%	-14.7%	-2.4%	76.1%	-
Benchmark	-2.5%	-3.7%	-7.7%	10.7%	49.9%	-
	-1.2%	-9.0%	-7.0%	-13.2%	26.2%	-
	2021	2020	2019	2018	3 years annualized	5 years annualized
Fund	18.5%	46.5%	37.1%	-9.5%	20.7%	-
Benchmark	21.8%	15.9%	27.7%	-8.7%	14.4%	-
	-3.3%	30.6%	9.4%	-0.8%	6.3%	-



(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	23/03/2017
Fund Domicile	Luxembourg
Fund Legal Form	SICAV
Benchmark	MSCI World NR
Total net assets (M USD)	582.50
NAV per share cap.(USD) (C)	3,640.23
Fund Reference Currency	USD
NAV Calculation	Daily
Morningstar™ Category	EAA Fund Sector Equity
	Technology
ISIN Code (C)	LU1502282806
Ticker Bloomberg (C)	CERITIU LX Equity
Latest Dividend Distributed	
Dealing Cut Off	D<12:00
Antidilution Mechanisms	Yes
Custodian Bank	CACEIS Bank,
	Luxembourg Branch
Management Company	Candriam Luxembourg

## **STATISTICS**

	Funds	Benchmark
Equity Exposure	93.47%	100.00%
Number of Positions	47	1,542
Active Share	85.74%	-
Volatility	23.67%	20.50%
Tracking Error	10.11%	-
Sharpe Ratio	0.82	0.66
Alpha	5.13%	-
Beta	1.04	-
Information Ratio	0.58	-
Price Earning Ratio	42.67	19.44
ROE	16.14%	20.92%
P/Book value	5.83	3.02
Dividend Yield	0.61%	1.85%

## **ESG ASSESSMENT**

Exclusion	Norm based	Positive selection	Integration
FEES			

0.80%	1.00%	-
Real Management Fee	Ongoing Charges	Performance Fees



## **TOP 10 ISSUERS**

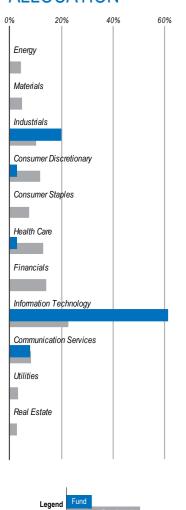
		% Fund	Sector	Country	% Active weight
1	ALPHABETINC	6.18	Communication Services	United States	+4.76
2	PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	3.62	Information Technology	United States	+3.51
3	EMERSON ELECTRIC CO	3.20	Industrials	United States	+3.10
4	MICROSOFT CORP	3.12	Information Technology	United States	-0.59
5	ON SEMICONDUCTOR CORP	2.90	Information Technology	United States	+2.85
6	QUALCOMMINC	2.84	Information Technology	United States	+2.50
7	SIEMENS AG	2.74	Industrials	Germany	+2.55
8	APPLIED MATERIALS INC	2.65	Information Technology	United States	+2.44
9	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	2.62	Information Technology	Taiwan	+2.62
10	ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC	2.53	Information Technology	United States	+2.18

80%

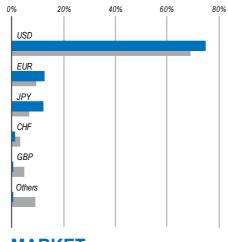
## **TOP 10 COUNTRIES**

Country	% Fund	% Bench	% Active weight
United States	66.50	68.50	-2.00
Japan	11.88	6.35	+5.53
France	4.79	3.22	+1.57
Germany	4.19	2.39	+1.80
Taiwan	2.62	0.00	+2.62
Netherlands	2.46	1.24	+1.22
Switzerland	1.03	2.89	-1.86
Austria	0.00	0.06	-0.06
Australia	0.00	2.07	-2.07
Belgium	0.00	0.25	-0.25
	United States  Japan  France  Germany  Taiwan  Netherlands  Switzerland  Austria  Australia	United States         66.50           Japan         11.88           France         4.79           Germany         4.19           Taiwan         2.62           Netherlands         2.46           Switzerland         1.03           Austria         0.00           Australia         0.00	United States         66.50         68.50           Japan         11.88         6.35           France         4.79         3.22           Germany         4.19         2.39           Taiwan         2.62         0.00           Netherlands         2.46         1.24           Switzerland         1.03         2.89           Austria         0.00         0.06           Australia         0.00         2.07

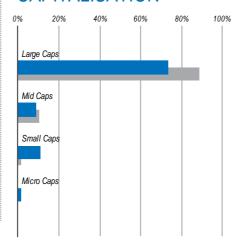
# **SECTOR** ALLOCATION



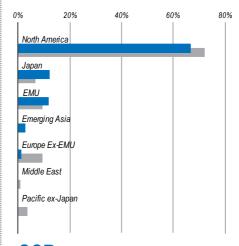
# **CURRENCY**ALLOCATION



# MARKET CAPITALISATION



# **GEOGRAPHICAL** ALLOCATION



## SCR

## **SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT**





## **GLOSSARY**

#### **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.

#### **RISK AND REWARD PROFILE**

The Risk and Reward Profile is defined by the Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI), a number on a scale from 1 to 7 based on the fund's volatility (regulatory measure). A rating of 1 represents the lower end of the risk scale with potentially lower rewards available while a rating of 7 reflects higher risk but potentially higher rewards.

#### 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 ERROR\*

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.

#### BET/

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.

#### 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.

#### **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

#### 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.

#### 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

#### **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.

#### 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 class.

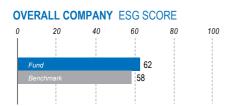


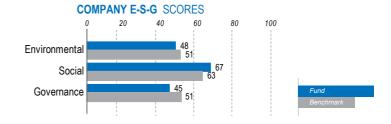
<sup>\*</sup> based on weekly data over 3 Years (1 year if too little history)

## **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).

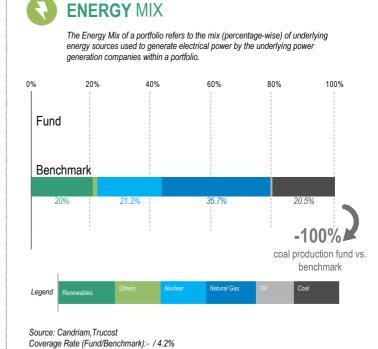
Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):89.0% / 92.7%

## **COMPANY IMPACT INDICATORS**

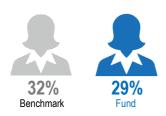




(Tons CO2eq per million € invested in fund/benchmark) Source: Candriam, Trucost Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):97.3% / 98.8%



# PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ON THE BOARD



Source: Candriam.MSCI Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):96.1% / 98.6%







Benchmark

Source: Candriam.ISS-Oekom Coverage Rate (Fund/Benchmark):96.1% / 98.5%



# **SUMMARY** COMPANY ESG DATA

Indicator	Metric	Source	Fund	Benchmark
Carbon Footprint	Tons CO2eq/million € invested	Candriam, Trucost	8	54
Carbon Intensity	Tons CO2eq/million € revenues	Candriam, Trucost	60	179
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity	Tons CO2eq/million € revenues	Candriam, Trucost	51	167
Renewable energy production	Total Mwatt/h	Candriam, Trucost	-	3924
Board gender diversity	Board Gender Diversity	Candriam,MSCI	43%	51%
Board Independence	Percentage independent Board members	Candriam,ISS-Oekom	74%	77%
Collective bargaining agreements	Score from 0 to 100 (100 is best)	Candriam, Sustainanalytics	23.79	24.87



## **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 <a href="www.candriam.com">www.candriam.com</a> 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.

# M RNINGSTAR

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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.

