Note

This document is an extract from the Sales Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with it. If the language versions of the Sales Prospectus and this document differ at any point, the German version of the Sales Prospectus shall prevail.

The sole binding basis for the acquisition of fund units is the key information sheet, the sales prospectus and the latest annual or semi-annual report of the investment fund.

As per 31 May 2024

Appendix 2B

DJE – Multi Asset & Trends

Template pre-contractual 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; if 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: **DJE – Multi Asset & Trends**
Legal entity identifier: 529900DTV155RX08WD08

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** an while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investmer it will have a minimum proportion of 15% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?
The following environmental and/or social features are advertised with the financial product:

- Consideration of environmental, social and corporate governance exclusion criteria.
- Consideration of the main adverse effects of investment decisions of the sub-fund on sustainability factors.
- Minimum quota of 65% of the sub-fund's assets in securities with an MSCI ESG Research LLC ESG rating of at least BB.
- Minimum quota of 15% of the sub-fund's assets in sustainable investments within the meaning of Art. 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?
The fund manager pursues a best-in-class approach, taking into account the following exclusions.

The Sub-Fund shall aim to invest a minimum of 15% of the Sub-Fund's assets in sustainable investments within the meaning of Art. 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation.

At least 65% of the sub-fund's assets must be invested in securities for which an MSCI ESG Research LLC ESG rating of at least BB is available.

Companies that are active in the following controversial business areas and generate revenue through involvement in the following business areas are excluded:

- controversy/outlawed weapons (e.g. landmines, cluster bombs, weapons of mass destruction).

- Red Environmental Controversy Flag: This indicator is about the assessment of controversies (if any) related to a company's impact on the environment. Factors affecting this rating include whether a company is involved in controversies related to land use and biodiversity, toxic releases, energy and climate change, water management, non-hazardous operational waste, environmental impacts of products and services, and management of environmental impacts of the supply chain).
- Red rating for climate-related controversies (Environment Climate Flag: This indicator measures the severity of controversies related to a company's climate change and energy policies and initiatives. Factors that impact this score include, but are not limited to, previous involvement in GHG-related litigation, widespread or egregious impacts due to the company's GHG emissions, opposition to improved practices, and criticism from NGOs and/or other observers).
- Armaments (exclusion if turnover > 5% of total turnover.
- Coal for power generation (exclusion if turnover > 30% of total turnover from production and/or distribution).
- Tobacco products (exclusion if turnover > 5% of total turnover from production and/or distribution

Secondly, companies that engage in controversial business practices are excluded. These include companies that clearly and without any prospect of positive change violate one or more of the ten principles of the "United Nations Global Compact" (available on the internet at https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles). These consist of requirements regarding human and labour rights as well as environmental protection and corruption.

In addition, state issuers with an insufficient score (exclusion if "Not free") according to the Freedom House Index (https://freedomhouse.org/) and/or the World Bank Governance Indicators (https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/) are excluded.

The above exclusions apply only to direct investments.

Excluded from acquisition are target funds that contain investments of more than 0.49% in issuers that

- clearly and without any prospect of positive change violate one or more of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact
- generate more than 10% of their turnover from arms sales
- generate more than 30% of their total turnover from the production and/or sale of thermal coal
- generate more than 5% of their total turnover from tobacco production and/or sales
- which violate social regulations (state emitters).

The aforementioned threshold of 0.49% refers in each case to the individual exclusion criterion.
Furthermore, target funds are excluded from acquisition if more than 0% of their investments are in companies which

- produce controversial/outlawed weapons (e.g. landmines, cluster bombs, weapons of mass destruction).

Compliance with the exclusion criteria and the aforementioned minimum quotas is ensured by the Company with the help of its internally used systems.

Further information can be found in the sections "ESG Integration", "Consideration of Adverse Sustainability Impacts on Sustainability Factors" and "Consideration of Sustainability Risks" of the Prospectus.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum quota of 15% of the sub-fund's assets in sustainable investments within the meaning of Art. 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation. Sustainable investments in the aforementioned sense are investments in an economic activity that contributes to the achievement of a single environmental objective, measured for example by key indicators for resource efficiency in the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and soil, for waste generation and greenhouse gas emissions or for the impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to the achievement of a social objective, in particular an investment, which contributes to combating inequalities or promotes social cohesion, social inclusion and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or for the benefit of economically or socially disadvantaged groups, provided that such investments do not significantly undermine any of these objectives and that the enterprises in which investments are made apply good governance practices, in particular in relation to sound management structures, employee relations, employee remuneration and tax compliance.
The positive contribution of a sustainable investment is measured against one or more defined United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"). Data from MSCI ESG Research LLC is used for this purpose. Currently these are

- Goal 5 - Gender Equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
- Goal 8 - Sustainable economic growth and decent work for all - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,

- Goal 12 - Sustainable consumption and production - ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and
- Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

A positive contribution is given if the target company's net score, which can be assigned a value from -10 to +10 by MSCI ESG Research LLC, receives a price greater than or equal to 2, and a positive turnover of the company comes from the following areas:

- o with environmental impact, including alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention, sustainable water management or sustainable agriculture; or
- o with social impact, including nutrition, sanitation, treatment of serious diseases, SME finance, education, affordable housing or connectivity.

In the event that there is no net scoring in relation to the selected SDGs, the scoring is sufficient for the positive contribution if there is a positive turnover of the company from the aforementioned areas.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In the context of verifying whether an individual security qualifies as a sustainable investment, a check of "not damaging" or "significant impairment" is carried out based on various data fields that refer, among other things, to the most important adverse sustainability impacts.

“Harm" or "materially affect" could be due to, for example, environmental and/or social controversies of the company or the company's own activities.

For example, an investment in a company that is active in the fossil fuel sector or is tainted with negative environmental, social and/or governance controversies may not qualify as a sustainable investment.

In addition, the net score of one or more specified United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") as assessed by MSCI ESG Research LLC may not be less than -2. Currently these are:

- Goal 5 - Gender Equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
- Goal 8 - Sustainable economic growth and decent work for all - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,
- Goal 12 - Sustainable consumption and production - ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and
- Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

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

Various data fields from MSCI ESG Research LLC are assigned to the individual indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors. For sustainable investments, these must reach a certain value or no predefined price may be deposited. The methodology used may be subject to change and/or adjustment.

For example for the indicators

- o GHG emissions
- o carbon footprint
- o GHG emission intensity of the companies invested in
- o Share of energy consumption and generation from non-renewable energy sources
- o Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors

Environment Climate Flag: This indicator measures the severity of controversies related to a company's climate change and energy policies and initiatives. Factors affecting this rating include, but are not limited to, previous involvement in GHG-related litigation, widespread or egregious impacts due to the company's GHG emissions, opposition to improved practices, and criticism from NGOs and/or other observers). Accordingly, no "Red" or "Orange" rating may be given here. "Red" indicates an ongoing very serious ESG controversy in which a company is directly involved through its actions, products or activities. "Orange" indicates a serious ongoing controversy in which the company is directly involved or a very serious controversy that is either partially resolved or indirectly attributable to the company's actions, products or activities.

With regard to the indicator
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
the issuer must not be marked "Yes", otherwise it does not meet the requirements for a sustainable investment.
Further information on the procedure can be requested from the management company.

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

Only companies that are categorised as "Pass" in terms of compliance with the UN Global Compact are eligible for possible classification as a sustainable investment. "Pass" indicates that the company is not involved in any ESG controversies or its involvement is considered not extensive or not very serious based on the data provider's methodology.

Further information on the procedure can be requested from the management company.

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 EU 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.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes

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.

The Sub-Fund Manager will take into account the principal adverse impacts ("PAI's") of investment decisions on sustainability factors as defined in Article 7(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector. Sustainability factors are defined in this sense as environmental, social and labour concerns, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery. This only applies to direct investments.
The listed main adverse sustainability impacts correspond to those listed in Table 1 of Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6. April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of information related to the principle of avoidance of significant harm, the content, methods and presentation of information related to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of information related to the promotion of environmental or social features and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, websites and periodic reports:

- GHG emissions
- Carbon footprint
- GHG emissions intensity of the companies in which investments are made
- Exposure to fossil fuel companies
- Share of energy consumption and generation from non-renewable energy sources
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors
- Activities that adversely affect areas with biodiversity in need of protection
- Emissions to water
- Percentage of hazardous and radioactive waste
- Violations of the UNGC Principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UNGC Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Unadjusted gender pay gap
- Gender diversity in governance and oversight bodies
- Engagement in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons)
- GHG emission intensity
- Countries invested in that violate social regulations
- Investments in companies without initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions
- Lack of due diligence

Consideration is given in this regard through exclusion criteria and/or engagement and/or voting.

To this end, the sub-fund manager systematically integrates the main adverse effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors in its investment analysis, decision-making processes and practice of actively exercising shareholders' rights.
The ability to systematically consider the main adverse sustainability impacts depends largely on the quality of data available. This can differ per asset class. In addition, data for an individual issuer may not be available to a sufficient extent. Furthermore, these data may be based on estimates. Further information on the process can be found on the Management Company's website (www.dje.lu).

The statement on the main adverse effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors is updated annually by 30 June and can be found on the Management Company's website (www.dje.lu).
Further information can be found in the section "Consideration of Adverse Sustainability Impacts on Sustainability Factors" of the Prospectus.

NO

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

In addition to the following requirements, the portfolio is actively put together independently of any benchmark index, sector, country, maturity, market capitalization and rating specifications, taking into account ESG factors and adverse sustainability impacts on sustainability factor.

In managing the Sub-Fund, the Company will consider, inter alia, environmental and/or social characteristics and will invest in companies applying good corporate governance practices. The Investment Manager will take a best-in-class approach in this regard, taking into account the exclusions set out in the Sub-Fund's investment policy as well as the minimum quotas.

In order to achieve the investment objectives, the sub-fund's assets are predominantly invested in shares listed worldwide on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market that operates regularly, is recognized and is open to the public.

In addition, the sub-fund may also invest in bonds of all types - including zero-coupon bonds and floating-rate securities, profit participation certificates, and convertible and warrant-linked bonds whose warrants are denominated in securities - that are listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market that operates regularly, is recognized and open to the public.

Depending on the market situation and if this is in the interest of the investors, a permanent adjustment to the development on the international capital markets takes place within the framework of the investment restrictions.The sub-fund-specific investment policy is described for the sub-fund in the relevant appendix to the sales prospectus.

What are the mandatory elements of the investment strategy used to select investments to meet the advertised environmental or social objectives?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are compliance with the defined exclusion criteria from the environmental, social and corporate governance areas as well as the defined minimum quotas of

- 15% of the sub-fund's assets in sustainable investments within the meaning of Art. 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation and
- 65% of the sub-fund's assets in securities for which an MSCI ESG Research LLC ESG rating of at least BB is available.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The investment strategy pursued does not justify a binding minimum reduction in the volume of investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Companies that engage in controversial business practices are excluded. These include companies that clearly and without any prospect of positive change violate one or more of the ten principles of the "United Nations Global Compact" (available on the internet at https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles). These consist of requirements regarding human and labour rights as well as environmental protection and corruption. Accordingly, companies that are categorised as "Fail" with regard to compliance with the UN Global Compact are excluded. "Fail" indicates that the company is involved in one or more ESG controversies where there are credible allegations that the company or its management has violated global standards.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

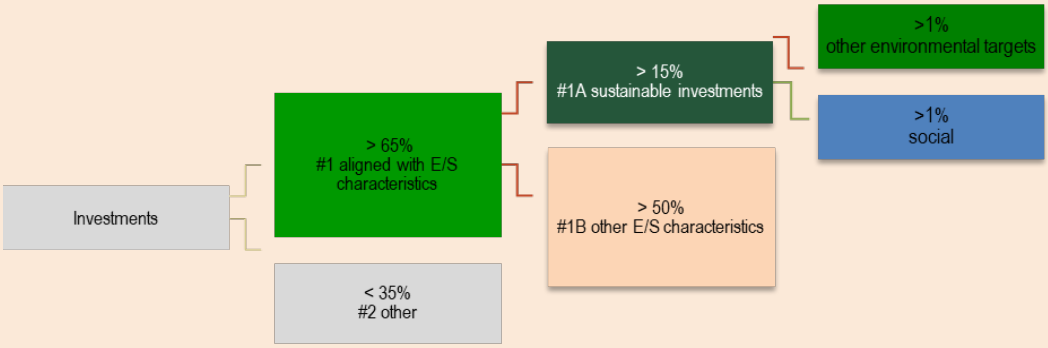
Only companies that are categorised as "Pass" in terms of compliance with the UN Global Compact are eligible for possible classification as a sustainable investment. "Pass" indicates that the company is not involved in any ESG controversies or its involvement is considered not extensive or not very serious based on the data provider's methodology.
Good corporate governance is not assessed for investments in sovereigns.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The exclusion criteria described in the aforementioned section are applied to all direct investments.
The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum quota of 15% of the sub-fund's assets in sustainable investments within the meaning of Art. 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation.
At least 65% of the sub-fund's assets must be invested in securities with an MSCI ESG Research LLC ESG rating of at least BB. Other investments (including bank deposits, derivatives, etc.) are limited to 35%.

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.



#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.

#2Other 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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The derivatives that can be acquired for the sub-fund do not have any environmental or social characteristics and are therefore considered "other investments" in the aforementioned sense.

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

The Sub-Fund does not aim at a minimum level of sustainable investments that are compliant with the EU taxonomy (environmentally sustainable investments). However, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may be compliant with the EU taxonomy.

With regard to EU taxonomy compliance, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limiting emissions and switching to renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. The criteria for **nuclear energy** include comprehensive safety and waste management regulations.

Does the financial product invest in EU tax compliant fossil gas and/or nuclear energy[16] activities?

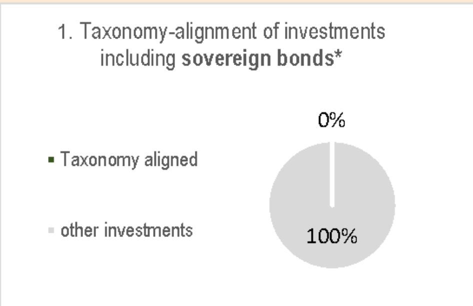
☐ Yes:

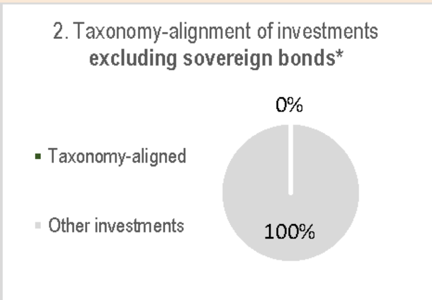
☐ in fossil gas ☐ in nuclear energy

☒ No

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

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.





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

[16] Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are only EU taxonomy compliant if they contribute to mitigating climate change („climate change mitigation") and do not significantly affect any EU taxonomy objective - see explanation in the left margin. The full criteria for EU taxonomy compliant economic activities in the area of fossil gas and nuclear energy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?
No minimum proportion of investment in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU taxonomy is set for the Sub-Fund.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not compliant with the EU taxonomy is more than 1% of the sub-fund's assets. The allocation of an investment in this area is made provided that a positive turnover of the company from the areas:

- with environmental impact, including alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention, sustainable water management or sustainable agriculture

is greater than the positive turnover from the area

- with social impact, including nutrition, sanitation, treatment of serious diseases, SME finance, education, affordable housing or connectivity.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?
The minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments is more than 1% of the sub-fund's assets.
The allocation of an investment in this area is made provided that a positive turnover of the company from the areas:

- with social impact, including nutrition, sanitation, treatment of serious diseases, SME finance, education, affordable housing or connectivity.

is greater than the positive turnover from the area

- with environmental impact, including alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention, sustainable water management or sustainable agriculture

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may invest in investments that are not considered to be aligned with the promoted characteristics (#2 Other Investments). These remaining investments may comprise all asset classes provided for in the specific investment policy, including, but not limited to, securities that do not have an ESG rating from MSCI ESG Research LLC, as well as derivatives, bank deposits, etc.

In line with the market positioning of this Sub-Fund, the purpose of these remaining investments is to provide investors with exposure to non-ESG oriented investments while ensuring a predominant exposure to environmentally and/or socially oriented investments. The remaining investments may be further used by portfolio management for performance, diversification, liquidity and hedging purposes.

No minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to "#2 Other Investments". Exceptions are the direct investments, for which the exclusions described in this appendix apply.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

No benchmark has been determined for the Sub-Fund to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics.

Where can I find more product specific information online?
More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.dje.de/en-de/transparency-dje-multi-asset-und-trends
https://www.dje.de/en-de/investment-funds/productdetail/LU0159549145#downloads
https://www.dje.de/en-de/investment-funds/productdetail/LU1714355366#downloads
https://www.dje.de/en-de/investment-funds/productdetail/LU0159550747#downloads