

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Annual Report

2022


a.s.r.
de nederlandse
vermogens
beheerders

General information ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen

Office address of the Manager

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V.

Archimedeslaan 10

3584 BA Utrecht

Website: www.asrvermogensbeheer.nl

Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce in Utrecht, number 30227237

Board of the Manager

Mr. J.Th.M. Julicher

Mr. M.R. Lavooi

Mrs. W.M. Schouten

Mr. P. Klijnsmit

Legal owner of the investments

Stichting ASR Bewaarder

Archimedeslaan 10

3584 BA Utrecht

External Auditor

KPMG Accountants N.V.

Papendorpseweg 83

3528 BJ Utrecht

Legal advisor of the Manager

De Brauw Blackstone Westbroek N.V.

Claude Debussylaan 80

1082 MD Amsterdam

Date of incorporation

30 September 2013

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Management Board report

General

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (hereinafter referred to as 'a.s.r. vermogensbeheer' or 'the Manager') is the manager of the ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen ('the Fund'). a.s.r. vermogensbeheer has its registered office in Utrecht and is listed in the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce in Utrecht under number 30227237. a.s.r. vermogensbeheer is wholly owned by ASR Nederland N.V. (hereinafter referred to as 'a.s.r.' or 'ASR Nederland'). a.s.r. vermogensbeheer does not employ any staff members. All activities are carried out by employees of ASR Nederland.

Management of investment institutions (collective asset management) – AIFM license

a.s.r. vermogensbeheer holds a license as manager of alternative investment institutions as referred to in Section 2:65 (1) (a) of the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*, "Wft"). This relates to the license under the AIFMD (Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive). Pursuant to Section 1: 102, paragraph 2, of the Wft, the scope of the license is limited to the offering of participations in:

- investment institutions that invest in financial instruments;
- investment institutions that invest in mortgage claims; and
- investment institutions that invest in private loans (non-tradeable bonds or other non-tradeable debt instruments).

Under this license, a.s.r. vermogensbeheer acts as the manager of amongst other the following alternative investment institutions: ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds, ASR Vooruit Mixfondsen, ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutionele Fondsen, ASR ESG IndexPlus Fondsen, ASR Mortgage Fund, ASR Separate Account Mortgage Fund, ASR Private Debt Fund I, ASR Renewable Infrastructure Debt Fund, ASR Kapitaalmarkt Fonds, ASR Duurzaam Institutioneel Vermogensbeheer Beleggingsfondsen, Loyalis Global Funds, First Liability Matching N.V. and the Luxembourg alternative investment fund ASR Fonds SICAV ('Société d'investissement à Capital Variable').

The license of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer has been extended with a license to manage or offer money market funds (MMFs), on the basis of Article 4 of the Money Market Fund Regulation (MMFR).

a.s.r. vermogensbeheer also acts as the manager of a number of investment funds which are not subject to a license obligation. Pursuant to Section 1:13a (1) (g) of the Wft, the management of these investment vehicles is exempt from the obligations set out in the Wft and derived regulations, and the management is therefore not subject to supervision by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). These are investment funds in which group companies of ASR Nederland N.V. invests, such as ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen, ASR Pensioen Staatsobligatiefonds 15+ Jaar, ASR Pensioen Staatsobligatiefonds 10-15 Jaar, ASR Pensioen Staatsobligatiefonds 20+ Jaar, ASR Beleggingsmixfondsen, ASR Beleggingspools, ASR Basisfondsen, ASR Paraplufonds, ASR Duurzaam Wereldwijd Aandelen Fonds and ASR Duurzaam Azië Aandelen Fonds.

Providing investment services (amongst other individual asset management)

Pursuant to Section 2:67a(2), paragraphs (a), (b) and (d), of the Financial Supervision Act (Wft), a.s.r. vermogensbeheer is also permitted to offer the following investment services to both professional and non-professional investors:

- (a) Managing individual assets;
- (b) Providing investment advice on financial instruments;
- (d) Receiving and forwarding orders with regard to financial instruments.

These services are regulated in the Wft and the MiFID II (Markets In Financial Instruments Directive).

On this basis, a.s.r. vermogensbeheer acts as an individual asset manager on behalf of the group companies of ASR Nederland N.V., such as entities subject to supervision and for third parties with external mandates.

Fund profile

Structure of the Fund

The Fund was established on 30 September 2013. In January 2014, the first policyholder premiums were invested in the Subfunds according to the specific distribution of the Subfund in question, with the aim of achieving the best possible result based on the risk profile. The life cycles for pension accrual were changed with effect from 1 January 2016 to achieve a better long-term return. Due to the introduction of the Dutch Premium Schemes (Improvements) Act (continued investment) (Wet verbeterde premieregeling), ASR Levensverzekering N.V. has developed a new strategic investment policy in relation to the new life cycles based on analyses. The start date is 1 January 2019.

The Fund is an umbrella fund that is divided into a number of Subfunds by means of the issue of various series of Participations. Each series of Participations (Subfund) has its own investment policy, specific name, risk profile, cost structure, administration and price-setting.

The Fund is exempt from the obligation to draw up a prospectus, as referred to in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, Wft). An Information Memorandum is available, however, which contains useful information for potential Policyholders. The document serves to provide participants with information and is based on self-regulation by the insurance industry, as encouraged by the Dutch Association of Insurers (Verbond van Verzekeraars).

It is possible to invest in the following Subfunds by means of an insurance product offered by a.s.r. Pensions:

Subfund	Manager
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief (APMD)	Mr. J.P.W.E. Gijsbers
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal (APMN)	Mr. J.P.W.E. Gijsbers
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief (APMO)	Mr. J.P.W.E. Gijsbers

Although the Fund does not have to comply with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), the information regarding the sustainability performance in accordance with the SFDR is included in the appendix. The Fund is classified as a financial product which promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have sustainable investments as its objective (article 8).

Investment philosophy of the Fund

The aim of the Fund is to offer a well-balanced fund portfolio for varying risk profiles. The Fund is offered within pension schemes on the basis of a defined contribution. The Fund is an important part of the investment portfolio, which is designed for capital appreciation. The capital of each Subfund is invested in varying proportions within a tactical range in a number of investment categories, namely shares (Europe/United States/Pacific region excluding Japan/Emerging Markets), government bonds (Eurozone/Emerging Markets) and corporate bonds (Eurozone/Emerging Markets/Worldwide).

Manager and Legal Owner

The Fund has a Manager and a Legal Owner. The Manager of the Fund is a.s.r. vermogensbeheer. a.s.r. vermogensbeheer holds a license issued by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (hereinafter referred to as the 'AFM') as referred to in Section 2:65 and 2:67 of the Financial Supervision Act. Potential investors, namely group companies of ASR Nederland N.V. within the meaning of Section 1:13a(g) of the Wft, are therefore specifically reminded that the Fund is not subject to supervision by the AFM. As a result, the obligations under the Financial Supervision Act are not applicable to the Manager as far as the Fund is concerned.

The Legal Owner of the Fund is Stichting ASR Bewaarder. The Legal Owner was established on 17 June 1996 and is a foundation within the ASR Nederland N.V. group of companies. The Legal Owner has its registered office in Utrecht and is registered in the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce under number 41135730.

Meetings of Participants

Meetings of Participants will be held if the Manager considers this in the interests of the Participants. Individual or groups of Participants will not be entitled to convene meetings of Participants.

Voting policy

In accordance with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code and the a.s.r. Socially Responsible Investment Policy, voting policy has been developed, on the basis of which a.s.r. fulfils its role as an institutional investor at shareholder meetings. This voting policy is applied to all listed shares in companies managed by a.s.r. vermogensbeheer. The account of how voting rights have

been exercised provides a complete insight into the exercising of voting rights at shareholder meetings. Further information regarding voting policy is included in 'Sustainability policy' paragraph.

Dividend policy

The Fund does not distribute dividends.

Costs and fees

The Fund does not charge any transaction costs for the issue and purchase of Participations, also referred to as entry and exit charges. However, the underlying investment funds that are the subject of investment often charge a fee for the issue and purchase of participations in the relevant funds. These fees are credited to the investment funds to compensate for transaction costs incurred if underlying investments need to be acquired due to issuance or if investments need to be sold due to purchase. The Manager also charges a management and service fee, please refer to the 'Subfunds' paragraph.

Compensation in the event of an incorrectly calculated Net Asset Value

If the Net Asset Value of the Subfund has been incorrectly calculated and the difference with the correct Net Asset Value is at least 1%, the Manager will compensate the current Participants in the Subfund for any adverse effects. This compensation will only take place if the Manager identifies the incorrect calculation within thirty days after the date on which the Net Asset Value was incorrectly calculated.

Securities lending

The Fund does not currently lend securities. Underlying securities may be lent out subject to the conditions set out in the Information Memorandum and/or the Terms and Conditions of Management and Custody.

Transactions with related parties

Where transactions are conducted with parties related to ASR Nederland N.V., they will take place on the market conditions. Where such transactions take place outside a regulated market, such as a stock market or other recognized open market, the transaction will be based on an independent value assessment. If the transaction with a related party involves the issue and/or redemption of participation rights in an investment institution, the consideration will be calculated in the same way as for any other participant. In that case, an independent value assessment as referred to in the preceding paragraph will not take place.

Available documentation

The articles of association of the Manager and the Legal Owner are available for inspection at the offices of the Manager. A copy of the Manager's license and of the Articles of Association can be obtained free of charge. Current information about the Fund, as well as the prospectus, the annual report and the semi-annual report can be obtained from the Manager free of charge upon written request. This information will also be published on the Manager's website.

Complaints

Complaints may be submitted to the Manager in writing at the following address.

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V.
Archimedeslaan 10
3584 BA Utrecht
The Netherlands

The Manager is registered with the Netherlands Financial Services Complaints Tribunal (KiFiD).

Report of the manager

Key figures

In 2022, the Fund capital decreased with € 305.5 million, mainly due to the unfavorable market conditions during 2022.

A breakdown of the fund capital according to the Subfunds can be found below:

x 1,000	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	% change	€ change
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief	€ 352,059	€ 468,445	-24.85 %	€ -116,386
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal	€ 4,339,719	€ 4,560,970	-4.85 %	€ -221,251
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief	€ 257,064	€ 224,962	14.27 %	€ 32,102
Fund capital	€ 4,948,842	€ 5,254,377	-5.81 %	€ 305,535

The return on the Subfund is based on the Net Asset Value less costs. The returns shown in the table below are one-year returns.

Return calculation	Reference date	Fund	Benchmark
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief	31-12-2022	-14.03 %	-12.58 %
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal	31-12-2022	-14.11 %	-12.39 %
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief	31-12-2022	-14.07 %	-12.24 %

The benchmark for the Subfund is a combination of the representative benchmarks that apply to each investment category in which the Subfund invests. More information regarding the benchmark for each investment category can be found in the Information Memorandum.

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief

Value movement per participation	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Income	0.43	0.31	0.17	0.15	0.13
Changes in value	-13.62	14.80	4.28	13.76	-4.66
Costs	-0.24	-0.25	-0.21	-0.20	-0.19
Result after tax	-13.43	14.86	4.24	13.71	-4.72

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal

Value movement per participation	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Income	0.50	0.35	0.18	0.17	0.14
Changes in value	-13.88	17.45	4.34	15.05	-3.36
Costs	-0.25	-0.26	-0.22	-0.21	-0.19
Result after tax	-13.63	17.54	4.30	15.01	-3.41

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief

Value movement per participation	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Income	0.54	0.37	0.19	0.20	0.13
Changes in value	-14.14	19.76	5.44	16.53	-4.17
Costs	-0.27	-0.28	-0.22	-0.22	-0.20
Result after tax	-13.87	19.85	5.41	16.51	-4.23

Amounts per participation are based on the average number of participations during the financial year

Developments affecting the fund during the reporting period

Adjustment service fees

As from 1 January 2022, the annual service fee for all Subfunds has been reduced from 0.09% into 0.08%. The annual management fee remains unchanged (0.20%). For the Subfunds, the aim is to achieve an OCF (Ongoing Charges Factor) of a maximum of 0.28% on an annual basis (including the OCR of underlying investment institutions).

Risk management

Risk management depends on the risk profile of the Subfund. The basic principle of risk management is therefore not to limit risks as much as possible, but to aim for the best possible risk-reward ratio within acceptable limits.

The Manager of the Fund applies a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Fund in general and the investment portfolio in particular continue to comply with the preconditions set out in the prospectus, the legal frameworks and the more fund-specific internal implementation guidelines.

These guidelines have been drawn for the purpose of, among other things, the level of diversification within the portfolio, the creditworthiness of debtors with whom business is conducted and the liquidity of investments.

For example, a broad and effective spread of investments is expected to reduce recognized price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring make it possible to manage credit risks. Liquidity risks are limited by investing primarily in marketable, listed securities.

By using derivative financial instruments, it is possible to hedge or manage price risks such as currency risks and interest-rate risks. These instruments also provide opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example in anticipation of the issue and redemption of participations. Derivatives will also be used in such a way that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions. The Manager's business procedures, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment institution, are geared in part towards the management of operational risks.

Regular board meetings are also held to keep the board up to date with the current situation. The Risk Management division monitors on a daily basis whether the various portfolios comply with the implementing guidelines (mandates) issued and reports on this in the limits report. This limits report is discussed in the Risk Management Committee / Investment & Policy Committee (RMC/IPC) in which the board was represented.

Regular reviews are also conducted during the year, in which new developments are also taken into account and it is assessed whether any changes or improvements to the risk management system are required.

Insight into risks

The (semi) annual reports provide, among other things, an insight into the risks that have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

The overview included in the appendix entitled 'Specification of Investments' provides information on the level of diversification of investments in terms of both region and currency and by individual name, as well as information on the interest rate and the remaining term per investment in the case of fixed-income investments. It also gives an indication of price risk, among other things. In terms of derivative financial instruments, insofar as these instruments are part of the portfolio at the time of reporting, breakdowns are included in the explanatory notes to the balance sheet and/or profit and loss account where relevant.

Fund governance and policy regarding conflicts of interest

In order to provide the Participants with guarantees that the management of the Fund will be carried out in a controlled and ethical manner and that the services will be provided with due care as referred to in the Wft, the Manager has drawn up a code of conduct. This code of conduct has the aim of ensuring that the Manager acts in the interests of the participants in its investment institutions and structures the organization of the Manager in a way that prevents conflicts of interest.

An important part of fund governance is the presence of a Supervisory Board that supervises the management of the Dutch AIFMD investment institutions by the Manager. This supervisory body has the task of monitoring compliance by the Manager with its obligation to act in the interests of the participants in its investment institutions. In addition, the Manager has drawn up a policy regarding conflicts of interest for all its activities. The principles underlying the policy are the avoidance and management of conflicts of interest that could be disadvantageous to clients of the Manager, and the equal and fair treatment of clients. The Fund Governance Code and the Conflict of Interest policy can be found on the Manager's website.

Manager's risk structure

Risk management is the continuous and systematic monitoring of the organization and its activities in order to consciously take risks, reduce the likelihood of risks or limit the consequences of such events. The objectives are controlled and ethical business practices, compliance with the laws and regulations and to act in the interest of the Participant. The key to this is ensuring that the main risks that affect management are identified and clarified so that appropriate management measures can be taken and the effectiveness of these measures can be monitored.

In order to comply with article 15, paragraph one of the AIFMD, a distinction has been made for the functional and hierarchical relationships between the risk management of funds and the risk management of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer. The director responsible for risk management at a.s.r. vermogensbeheer reports on risk management in relation to funds subject to supervision directly to the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of ASR Nederland N.V. The risk management of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer complies with the Risk Charter that applies within ASR Nederland N.V. In accordance with the Risk Charter, a.s.r. vermogensbeheer reports for the risk management of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer to the CFO (Chief Financial Officer) of ASR Nederland N.V., via the Manager's CFRO (Chief Financial and Risk Officer) and ASR Nederland N.V.'s Finance & Risk director.

a.s.r. vermogensbeheer applies the 'Three lines of defense' model as its risk management model. This model clearly sets out the responsibilities in relation to risk management. The business units within the first line of defense are responsible for the adequate management of the risks related to the business operations in the relevant business unit. The second line of defense is responsible for implementing an integrated and effective risk management framework for the first line of defense and monitoring risk management. The second line of defense is formed at ASR Nederland N.V. level and consists of the Group Risk Management division and the Integrity division (including Compliance). The Audit division forms the third line of defense and is responsible for independently assessing the effectiveness of the risk management system, the internal control structure and the soundness of the governance structure.

Risk and limit control

The Manager uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Fund and Subfunds in general and the investment portfolio in particular continue to comply with the preconditions set out in the prospectus, the legal frameworks and the more fund-specific internal implementing guidelines (mandate).

The Subfunds are sensitive to market movements in general (market risk), and to fluctuations in the prices of individual investment instruments in particular. The maximum loss for Participants is limited to the value of the Participations they hold.

The risk associated with the Subfunds is limited by distributing the assets of a Subfund across a large number of securities. As each Subfund pursues its own investment policy, the risks vary for each Subfund. The risks for each Subfund will be described in greater detail in the Subfunds section. A full list of risk factors can be found in Section 4 Risk Profile of the prospectus.

Daily monitoring takes place based on the limits set out in the mandate and the prospectus. If the limits have been exceeded, immediate action will be taken. The Risk and Compliance division produces a monthly dashboard that clearly and quickly identifies whether any incidents have occurred or limits have been exceeded, as well as the severity and the impact of the report. The dashboard is discussed by the RMC/IPC at its monthly meetings, and also shared with the Supervisory Board. A report register is also kept to monitor action taken following an incident report.

a.s.r. vermogensbeheer has defined the following key risks and the associated limits:

Defined risk	Explanation and mitigating measures
Market risk	Market risk is managed by means of diversification of the portfolio and is monitored by means of restrictions/limits.
Investing with borrowed money	Negative cash is permitted up to 5% of the fund capital for a period of 30 working days.
Derivatives risk	Derivatives are only used for hedging purposes to mitigate the risk associated with the Subfund and must not result in a leverage effect.
Counterparty risk	Unlisted transactions (also referred to as OTC transactions) are only carried out with validated counterparties. In the case of derivatives, only agreements that comply with the ISDA and CSA frameworks are concluded.
Liquidity risk	The Subfund mainly invests in readily marketable investments that are listed on an official securities exchange within the Eurozone (through underlying investment funds). In some underlying investment funds, little trading takes place due to the illiquid nature of these funds. An example is investing in Dutch residential mortgages through a mortgage fund.
Operational risk	A system is in place that involves monitoring procedures, measuring defined constraints and identifying where limits have been exceeded to allow swift and appropriate action and risk reduction. An escalation procedure is available as an additional tool for the rapid resolution of situations where limits have been exceeded. Other operational incidents are also monitored.

No limits were exceeded and no incidents occurred in the reporting period that have had a material impact on the Fund. Furthermore, no significant changes or improvements to the risk management system were required.

Monitoring operational risks

In addition to the risks that are measured on a daily basis, other incidents are reported using an incident form. Examples include an incorrect Net Asset Value, late delivery of the Net Asset Value, etc. All incidents that occur are analyzed and documented. A record is kept of these reports in the report register. All resulting actions are implemented and monitored by the Risk Management division.

During the reporting period there was no negative impact on the Subfunds in terms of the Net Asset Value and the participants.

Personnel

The Manager does not employ any personnel. As at 31 December 2022, 194 employees and 187 FTEs were subcontracted by a.s.r. vermogensbeheer pursuant to an employee loan agreement with ASR Nederland N.V. The personnel expenses, which are charged to a.s.r. vermogensbeheer consist entirely of fixed remuneration (AIFMD Article 22, paragraph 2 e). The Manager does not share in the investment performance as remuneration for the management of the investment funds, hence there is no question of 'carried interest' (the share of the profit of the Fund intended for the Manager of the Fund as remuneration for the management).

The table below includes the total remuneration with regard to the employees loaned by the Manager (numbers according to the end of the reporting period position). Allocation of these amounts to the Fund is not possible since relevant information is not available. Further information about the remuneration policy is included on the website (www.asr.nl).

Personnel expenses (in euros)	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	No. of employees
Identified Staff	3,371,413	11*
Employees	24,814,219	183
Total	28,185,632	194

*The 2022 Identified Staff remuneration relates to three Management Board members and eight Identified Staff members.

Sustainability policy

ASR as sustainable investor

This section describes a.s.r.'s approach to sustainable investing. It explains how a.s.r. deals with its own investments, and also how a.s.r. vermogensbeheer addresses sustainability in its fund management activities. The following section is not specific to the Fund.

Since 2007 a.s.r. has employed a formally approved investment policy that is applied to all investments, both own investments and investments for third parties. This policy has been further tightened in subsequent years and is reviewed annually, or more frequently if necessary. The investment policy focuses on sustainable and responsible investing, as well as impact investing.. A regular update on this is given in our quarterly reports on sustainable investments.

All investments managed by a.s.r. vermogensbeheer are screened using our Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) policy (see www.asrvermogensbeheer.nl) for social and environmental aspects and management criteria, etc. Countries and companies that do not meet the requirements are excluded. These include producers of controversial or conventional weapons and tobacco, the gambling industry and companies that derive most of their profits from the extraction of coal, tar sands and oil shale, the production of coal-fired electricity and nuclear energy. In addition, a.s.r. assesses companies on their compliance with international agreements such as the OECD guidelines and UN guidelines such as the Global Compact.

a.s.r. ensures full compliance with its own SRI policy for both investments in its own funds and direct investments in equities and bonds, through implementation of this SRI policy by its internal investment departments, its internal compliance process and independent external assurance from Forum Ethibel.

Regarding funds managed by an external manager, a.s.r. requires the external managers of these investment funds to strive to invest in line with a.s.r.'s sustainability policy as far as possible. a.s.r.'s aim in this respect is that these investment funds should invest in line with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the United Nations Global Compact (UN GC) and standards defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers relating to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons

a.s.r.'s investment policy is forward-looking and sustainability is an essential part of the strategy. a.s.r. believes that the integration of sustainability factors in the management of its investments contributes directly to the reduction of risks (both financial and reputational) and has a positive impact on long-term performance. The SRI policy of a.s.r. is embedded in internal investment practice in the following ways:

Exclusion criteria for countries and companies

a.s.r. applies a strict exclusions policy for controversial activities and controversial behaviour, which applies to all internally managed portfolios, both for its own investments and investments for third parties. Twice a year, a.s.r. publishes a revised list of excluded companies and once a year a revised list of excluded countries (<https://www.asrvermogensbeheer.nl>).

ESG integration / best-in-class investments

Our portfolios are at minimum characterized by above average ESG scores. Companies are analyzed on a large number of ESG criteria taking into account the materiality for the respective sector/industry sector. The overall ESG score allows us to identify the best ESG scoring companies on a certain sector. The ESG screening is carried out using external data suppliers where ESG themes such as the following ones are analyzed:

- Environment;
 - Strategic management of environmental risks;
 - (Forward looking) Carbon data;
- Labor Rights / Human Resources;
- Human Rights & Community Involvement;
- Corporate Governance & Ethical Behavior.

This is implemented for each fund in a different way.

Engagement

During 2022, a.s.r. successfully completed a number of engagement processes and further expanded the number of ongoing processes. The list of companies with which a.s.r. has entered into a constructive dialogue is published on a.s.r. vermogensbeheer's website, stating the reason for and status of the dialogue.

a.s.r. distinguishes three types of engagement:

1. Engagement to exercise influence: this involves an attempt to persuade companies to adopt better sustainability practices. A selection of key themes in the previous year:
 - a.s.r. discussed the challenges with key players in the mining sector. The mining sector faces many challenges, in terms of climate change as well as human rights. Given the need to accelerate the energy transition, the dependency on the extraction of minerals and other natural resources is increasing. At the same time, the extraction of raw materials such as cobalt and lithium poses significant environmental risks and is often accompanied by human rights violations. We try to minimise these risks through engagement.
 - a.s.r. is in dialogue with a large food producer on the subject of soy, which is a key contributor to deforestation and thus biodiversity loss. The focus of these discussions is on discouraging and minimising further deforestation. In this context, we are looking beyond the production of soy and aim to contribute to solutions that really make a difference. We are discussing the purchasing and use of sustainable soy, both directly and indirectly through animal feed. We are also discussing the transition to locally produced animal feed and the transition from animal protein to vegetable protein in the company's vegetable products.
 - a.s.r. endorses the initiative launched by the FAIRR investor network that calls upon the United Nations to draw up a global plan to make the agricultural sector sustainable. This would curb one of the biggest sources of emissions that are harmful to the climate. a.s.r. has also signed the Valuing Water Finance Initiative, a new global investor-led effort to encourage corporate water users and polluters to value water as a financial risk. The aim is to drive the necessary large-scale change to better protect water systems.
2. Engagement for monitoring purposes: sustainability is a subject that for a.s.r. is always on the agenda at meetings with companies in its investment portfolio. In addition, a.s.r. is in discussion with other players within the investment landscape, such as fund and index providers, in order to actively promote further ESG integration in the investment chain.
3. Public engagement: a.s.r. is actively involved in the implementation of the IMVO sector covenant (International Corporate Social Responsibility), together with other insurers, the public sector and various NGOs. In 2021 and 2022, the main focus of our sustainability efforts was on biodiversity.

Voting

a.s.r. exercises its voting rights as a shareholder where relevant. The voting policy of a.s.r. has been developed in accordance with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code and a.s.r.'s SRI policy. This policy applies to all internally managed listed shares. In 2022, 217 unique proposals related to ESG issues were available. a.s.r. voted on all the proposals. In nearly 60% of the votes, a.s.r. voted against the management's recommendations. Frequently occurring ESG issues included action on climate change, transparency about lobbying practices, human rights, and equal pay for men and women. More information on the voting policy, including the use of our provider for proxy voting services, can be found on <https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/duurzaam-beleggen/active-ownership>.

Climate and energy transition

The 'climate change and energy transition' theme has been an explicit part of the investment policy since 2016. a.s.r. has analysed the risks for its own investment portfolio in two ways: both bottom-up – taking account of stranded assets and changing business models in, for example, the mining and energy sectors – and top-down, in the Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) based on climate scenarios.

a.s.r. set the following CO2 reduction targets: 65% reduction in 2030 compared to base year 2015 for the most important asset classes for own account (equities, corporate bonds and government bonds, real estate and mortgages). As well as preventing negative impact, a.s.r. aims to make a positive contribution to the energy transition. To this end, a.s.r. will increase the current impact investing exposure to a total of €4.5 billion in 2024. This budget may also be allocated to other sustainability themes important to a.s.r., such as health, vitality, inclusion and financial self-sufficiency. In addition, a.s.r. has developed and implemented a strategy to further scale back investments in the fossil sector in three phases during the period 2022-2024. As a result, in 2021 a.s.r. has sold exposures on companies involved in products made from thermal coal and excluded companies generating more than 5% of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas (such as shale gas, Arctic drilling and oil sands).

In 2022, a.s.r. vermogensbeheer started with phase 2 of its Fossil Exit Strategy. We analysed to what extent companies in our portfolios are 'Paris-aligned', based on which we requested the remaining unconventional oil and gas companies in our portfolios to provide insight into their climate actions and ambitions. We have found that despite all net-zero commitments, many companies still need to take a lot more action to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The engagement process has already started and we have had the first discussions with all of these companies.

Recognition for a.s.r.'s responsible investment policy

- Once again, the a.s.r. sustainable investment policy is rated best in the Dutch insurance sector by the Fair Insurance Guide (*Eerlijke Verzekeringwijzer*). On 12 of the 14 themes a.s.r. has the highest score and a.s.r. scores 100% on 4 themes namely Health, Human Rights, Nature and Weapons. It is the 7th consecutive time that a.s.r. received the highest ratings in this assessment.
- A study conducted by the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO) found that a.s.r., together with six other companies out of a total of 34 finance companies in the study, was 'leading' on the issue of biodiversity. VBDO published its findings for the 2022 Annual General Meetings season at the end of June. a.s.r.'s biodiversity strategy and targets are cited as examples to follow in the sector.
- With a perfect score of 10, a.s.r. is the highest rated among nine insurers in the 'Insuring Biodiversity' case study commissioned by the Fair Insurance Guide (EVW), which reviewed the biodiversity policies and actions of the Dutch insurance sector. With this case study, the EVW aims to contribute to the intentions of the insurers and to reduce the negative impact on biodiversity.

Reporting under the EU Transparency Regulation ('SFDR')

The above text describes the sustainability policy generally applied by the Manager. It also applies to investments made by a.s.r. for its own account. The Manager applies a different version of its sustainability policy to each fund under its management. A detailed account of the sustainability performance achieved by the Fund is presented in Appendix 2.

Market developments and outlook

Economic developments

At a growth rate of around 3%, 2022 has turned out to be a mediocre year for the world economy. The strong growth recovery of 2021 did not continue unabated in 2022, a.o. due to supply constraints (in the aftermath of the coronavirus pandemic) and the war in Ukraine. However, there were significant differences among regions. The US economy had a difficult first half year, but recovered in the second half of 2022. By contrast, the European economy started the year well, but slumped as the consequences of the war in Ukraine began to be felt more acutely. The Chinese economy continued to be adversely affected by the coronavirus pandemic throughout the year. Initially, China's zero-Covid policy hampered business activities, and when this policy was eventually abandoned after large-scale protests, infections shot up straight away.

Even more than moderate economic growth, in 2022 the decisive factor from a macroeconomic perspective was inflation. In many countries, inflation rose to the highest levels in at least 40 years. In June, inflation in the US peaked at 9.1% year-on-year. Inflation in the eurozone reached even higher levels, at 10.6% year-on-year in October. The Netherlands even recorded a peak level of 17.1% year-on-year in September. Inflationary pressures also rose sharply outside Europe and the US, with Turkey (85% inflation year-on-year in October) as an extreme example. Even in Japan, which has been fighting deflation for decades, inflation is now nearly 4%. Only in China did inflation not rise above 3%, which was due in part to the continuing lockdowns and modest growth.

Financial markets

Investors will remember 2022 first and foremost as the year of rising interest rates. These caused negative returns not just on government bonds, but also on almost all other asset classes. This made 2022 an exceptional investment year. Years with negative returns on equities are not unusual (this century alone, there had been six before 2022), but these negative returns are usually offset by positive returns on (government) bonds. Years with negative returns on bonds are very rare, and an annual return on European government bonds of -18.5%, as in 2022, is particularly exceptional. The combination of negative annual returns on both equities and bonds only happened twice before in the past 100 years, in 1931 and 1969.

As stated earlier, the price trend for equities was negative in 2022, but in varying degrees for the respective regions. Throughout 2022, emerging markets were the worst performing region with an annual return of -15%, closely followed by American equities. Measured in US dollars, the loss for American stock exchanges was even greater, at more than -20%. This is due primarily to the loss on tech equities: the Nasdaq index lost about one third of its value in 2022. European stock exchanges, where tech companies have a relatively smaller presence, fell by 'only' 9.5% on average in 2022, while Asian equities fell by 12%. At sector level, listed real estate was by far the worst performing asset class, with an annual return of -40%.

Outlook for the economy and financial markets

Looking at 2023, expectations for the world economy are not particularly high. The global growth figure is expected to be lower rather than higher compared to 2022, in the range of 2.5-3%. Europe in particular is facing a difficult time. The consequences of the war in Ukraine on food and energy prices and the resulting sharp fall in purchasing power among European consumers will maintain a dampening effect on the growth potential. Although the US economy is less vulnerable to high energy prices than the European economy, businesses and consumers in the US are expected to be increasingly affected by the soaring interest rates in the course of 2023, while the expensive dollar puts pressure on US exports. For China, the third large economic region in the world, the quite unexpected abandonment of the zero-Covid policy is favourable in principle, but much will depend on how the Chinese authorities will deal with the potential resurgence of the coronavirus, given the low effectiveness of Chinese vaccines and the underdeveloped Chinese healthcare system (particularly the limited availability of ICU beds).

Both in the eurozone and the US, the rate of inflation is expected to gradually fall in 2023 towards 3-4%. This is still well above the 2% targets set by the ECB and the Fed, and it is therefore unlikely that both central banks have finished increasing their base rates. Although these rates have already been raised significantly in 2022 (from -0.5% to 2% in the eurozone and from approximately 0% to 4.5% in the US), one or more interest rate moves are expected in the first half year of 2023, both in the US and the eurozone. The main question is whether central banks will be prepared to heap more pressure on the already modest economic outlook by further (and perhaps unduly) increasing interest rates, certainly if there is a sharp drop in inflationary pressure (in line with expectations). As an alternative for interest rate hikes, the Fed and the ECB might at some point in 2023 place greater emphasis on accelerated reduction of their balance sheets, in other words 'quantitative tightening' instead of the 'quantitative easing' of recent years.

With regard to financial markets, we do not expect to see a sudden 'regime shift' as compared to 2022, at least in the short term. For now, therefore, we proceed from a base scenario of (slightly) higher capital market interest rates, even though these rates have already risen significantly in the course of 2022. Although rapidly falling inflationary pressure and/or deteriorating economic growth figures may put an end to the interest rates rises at some point in 2023, this does not seem likely in the short term. Such a scenario is not very favourable to equities and other more risky asset classes, as we found out in 2022. This suggests limited upside potential for assets

such as equities and listed real estate, at least in the short term. Corporate bonds may be a relatively 'safer' option, but this asset class is not likely to generate high returns either in the near future if interest rates continue to rise.

Subfunds

General

The ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen offer the opportunity to invest in an actively managed investment portfolio for long-term capital appreciation, consisting of a combination of government bonds, corporate bonds and shares. These ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen have the risk profiles Defensive, Neutral and Offensive, as reflected by the investment results for 2022. The policy for the Subfunds is to maintain a position around the neutral weighting for the various investment categories and to avoid unnecessary transaction costs. The names of the different Subfunds have been abbreviated as follows:

Subfund	Abbreviation
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief	APMD
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal	APMN
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief	APMO

The only costs charged within the Subfunds are a management fee and a service fee. These fees are calculated daily based on the fund Net Asset Values, and paid to the Manager every month.

Fund characteristics	
Management fee	0.20 %
Service fee*	0.08 %
Entry charge	0.00 %
Exit charge	0.00 %

*As from 1 January 2022, the annual service fee will be equal to 0.08%.

Return and portfolio policy

Investors will look back on 2022 mostly as the year in which the coronavirus pandemic slowly moved to the background and war unexpectedly broke out in Ukraine, prompting an explosion in energy prices, high inflation and rising interest rates, among other things. These factors led to negative returns not just on government bonds, but also on all other asset classes. This made 2022 an exceptionally poor investment year, irrespective of the investor's risk profile.

Our allocation to fixed-income securities was obviously negatively affected by the rise in capital market interest rates, partly as a result of the ECB's policy change whereby the extremely high inflation pressure is fought with interest rate hikes. Especially euro government bonds and mortgage loans were hit hard, recording falls of 18% to 20%. The prices of corporate bonds and emerging market bonds fell by 5% to 15% due to the interest rate effect, with the damage being somewhat limited by the (net) appreciation of the US dollar against the euro. As expected, high-yield bonds performed relatively better than investment-grade debt securities in a market environment of soaring inflation. A positive exception was the interest on liquid assets, which now generates a positive return again thanks to the ECB's aggressive rate hikes.

European and Asian equities performed relatively better than the stock markets in the United States and emerging markets, despite the net appreciation of the US dollar against the euro. For the calendar year as a whole, stock market prices in Europe and Asia fell by around 10% (in euro terms) while prices in the United States and emerging markets were around 15% lower after exchange rate effects. As in 2021, European listed real estate performed very poorly for the year as a whole. The combination of rising interest rates and falling stock prices was a double whammy for listed real estate: in the stagflation year of 2022, this asset category lost over 35% in value.

The negative sentiment on the stock markets is reflected in the returns of the three ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen for the period under review, irrespective of risk profile. The Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief achieved a net fund return of -14.03% in 2022, while the Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal and the Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief posted similar results for the year of -14.11% and -14.07% respectively. As part of the a.s.r. tactical vision, an underweight in government bonds was maintained throughout the year, which was combined in particular with an overweight in liquid assets. In addition, an overweight in European equities was maintained during the year, at the expense of the United States and emerging markets regions. On balance, this tactical positioning led to a positive result for the period under review, with the contribution to the fund result coming to over 0.1%. Finally, we saw a net negative contribution to the results of the Pensioen Mixfondsen due to the positioning in the investment portfolios of the various underlying funds. The return on European equities and US equities in particular was lower than that of the markets invested in. Thus, the ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Defensief, Neutraal and Offensief underperformed the relevant benchmarks in the period under review. The realised net fund returns after fund costs were 1.5% to 2% below the benchmarks.

Subfund	Reference date	Fund Net Asset Value (x 1,000)	Subfund Return	Benchmark Return
APMD	31-12-2022	€ 352,059	-14.03 %	-12.58 %
APMN	31-12-2022	€ 4,339,719	-14.11 %	-12.39 %
APMO	31-12-2022	€ 257,064	-14.07 %	-12.24 %

Risk management

Within the Subfunds, risks occur if investments are made outside the established weightings and/or too much liquid assets are held. There are indirect risks associated with the underlying investment funds. Given the neutral/strategic weighting of the Subfunds, they are indirectly exposed to the following risks:

APMD	This Subfund has the smallest equity exposure. Within APMD, the risks are mitigated by investing in various global funds and tracking the benchmark. The main risks affecting bonds are market, credit, political and economic, and currency risk.
APMN	This Subfund has approximately 80% equity exposure. Within APMN, the risks are mitigated by investing in various global funds and tracking the benchmark. The main risks affecting bonds are market, credit, political and economic and currency risk.
APMO	This Subfund has approximately 90% equity exposure. Within APMO, the risks are mitigated by investing in various global funds and tracking the benchmark. The main risks affecting bonds are market, credit, political and economic and currency risk.

Market risk:

The Subfunds are sensitive to both market movements in general and fluctuations in the prices of individual investment instruments in particular. Fluctuations in the value of the participations of the Subfunds and in the interest revenue have a direct impact on the value of a Participation in a Subfund. Associated declines can be caused by both general economic developments and developments in relation to a specific category of investments. The Manager will seek to limit this risk as much as possible by distributing the assets of each Subfund across a large number of (categories of) securities.

Currency risk:

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen invest in investments denominated in euros and/or a currency other than euros. Where the underlying investment funds make investments in currencies other than the euro, there is an indirect currency risk. As the value of the assets in the underlying investment funds is recorded in euros, investments in another currency (such as pounds sterling and/or US dollars) must be converted into euros. Exchange rate fluctuations can lead to negative foreign exchange results, with a negative impact on the value of the investments.

Risk associated with investing in other investment institutions:

The Subfunds invest in underlying investment institutions. The Subfunds are therefore dependent on the investment policy, the investment approach and the risk profile of these other investment institutions. The Subfunds fundamentally have no influence on these aspects.

Other risks do not apply to the Subfund or did not occur.

Annual reports for underlying investment funds

For a more detailed explanation of the fund returns and information on the risks associated with the underlying investment funds, please see the 2022 annual report for the ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutionele Fondsen, the ASR Mortgage Fund and the ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds, published on www.asr.nl. The annual and semi-annual reports of the underlying funds managed by BNP Paribas Asset Management, Northern Trust Fund Managers (Ireland) Ltd and BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Ltd can be found on the websites of the relevant fund managers, or obtained from a.s.r. vermogensbeheer upon request.

In Control statement

The Manager's description of its business operations meets the requirements of the Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, "Wft"). The Manager has reviewed various aspects of its business operations during the past financial year. In the course of these activities, no findings were made that would lead to the conclusion that the description of the structure of the business operations does not meet the requirements as set out in the Wft and related legislation.

The Manager has also come across no findings that indicate that the business operations do not function effectively or in accordance with the description. We therefore declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations functioned in accordance with the stated description in 2022.

The Fund's asset management is carried out by ASR Nederland N.V. staff employed by the Manager under an employee loan agreement. The Manager has issued an ISAE 3402 Type II report and has obtained an assurance report on this. This report confirms the Manager's view regarding the investment and other processes.

Utrecht, 31 March 2023

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V.
On behalf of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen

The management board,

Mr. J.T.M. Julicher (director)
Mr. M.R. Lavooi (director)
Mrs. W.M. Schouten (director)
Mr. P. Klijnsmit (director)

Financial statements 2022

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Defensief

Balance sheet

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 (before profit appropriation x €1,000)

Balance sheet	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	Reference
Investments			
Equity and participations in investment funds	351,573	466,753	
Total investments	351,573	466,753	1
Receivables	458	1,960	2
Other assets			
Cash	111	-	3
Current liabilities	-83	-268	4
Receivables and other assets less current liabilities	486	1,692	
Assets less current liabilities	352,059	468,445	
Issued participation capital	268,174	322,942	
Other reserves	145,503	67,855	
Unappropriated result	-61,618	77,648	
Total Net Assets	352,059	468,445	5

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account for the period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022 (x € 1,000)

Profit and loss account	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021	Reference
Investment income	1,694	1,247	6
Realized changes in the fair value of investments	-6,103	23,164	7
Unrealized changes in the fair value of investments	-56,410	54,164	7
Other income	290	381	8
Total operating income	-60,529	78,956	
Management fee	-772	-899	
Service fee	-309	-405	
Interest charges	-8	-4	
Total operating expenses	-1,089	-1,308	9
Profit after tax	-61,618	77,648	

Cashflow statement

Cashflow statement for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 (x €1,000)

Cashflow statement	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021	Reference
Total investment result	-61,618	77,648	
Changes in the fair value of investments	62,513	-77,328	1
Purchase of investments (-)	-33,152	-214,175	1
Sales of investments (+)	85,819	242,715	1
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in receivables	1,502	-1,742	2
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in liabilities	-185	64	4
Net cash flow from investment activities	54,879	27,182	
Issue of participations	4,307	6,346	5
Redemption of participations	-59,075	-33,679	5
Net cash flow from financing activities	-54,768	-27,333	
Movement in cash	-111	-151	
Cash per January 1	-	151	3
Cash per December 31	111	-	3
Movement in cash	-111	-151	

Principles of valuation and determination of results

General

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen ('the Fund') was established on 30 September 2013 in the form of a mutual fund with Subfunds within an umbrella structure, and the activities commenced on 18 November 2013. The Fund included the following Subfunds as at 31 December 2022:

1. ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief
2. ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal
3. ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief

The obligations under the Financial Supervision Act (Wft) are not applicable to the Manager as far as the ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen is concerned. Potential investors, namely group companies of the Manager within the meaning of Section 1:13a (1) (g) of the Wft, are therefore again reminded that the Fund is not subject to supervision by the AFM. Nevertheless, the Manager has decided to voluntarily prepare the annual report on the Fund with due observance of the applicable rules as set out in Guideline 615 'Investment Institutions' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek, "BW"). All amounts included in the annual report are in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. The amounts stated in the tables are rounded figures. Rounding differences may occur as a result. The Manager compiled the financial statements on 31 March 2023.

Reporting period and corresponding figures

The annual report covers the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Prior period comparative figures relate to the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currency are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted into euros at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date.

Currency differences arising from the conversion are presented in the profit and loss account under realized and unrealized changes in the fair value of investments.

No investments in foreign currency were recorded within the Fund as at 31 December 2022.

Manager

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the Manager) is the Manager within the definition of Section 1.1 of the Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, hereinafter referred to as the Wft). The Manager is responsible for managing the fund assets in accordance with the investment policy and performing the participant and financial administration. The Manager holds a license granted by the supervisory authority in accordance with Section 2:65 (1) (a) of the Wft and is included in the register kept by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten, AFM).

Legal Owner

Stichting ASR Bewaarder acts, in accordance with the general terms and conditions of management and custody, as the owner (titleholder) in a legal sense at the risk and expense of the participants in the Fund.

The primary duty of the Legal Owner is to carry out the depositary functions referred to in Section 4:37f of the Wft on the Fund's behalf. The Legal Owner is liable vis-à-vis the Fund or the participants for the loss of financial instruments taken into custody by it or by a third party to which it has outsourced custody. Further information on the duties, responsibilities and liability of the Legal Owner can be found in the prospectus.

Basis of preparation

The annual report is prepared on a going concern basis. An asset will be recognized in the balance sheet if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and its value can be reliably determined. A liability will be recognized in the balance sheet if it is probable that its settlement can be associated with an outflow of funds and the extent of the amount can be reliably determined. The manner in which the asset management activities are structured may result in the legal ownership of an asset and/or liability, of which all or nearly all rights to the economic benefits and risks flow to the Fund, vesting with related parties.

Income is recognized in the profit and loss account if an increase in the economic potential associated with an increase in an asset or a decrease in a liability has taken place, the extent of which can be reliably determined. Expenses are recognized if a decrease in the economic potential associated with a decrease in an asset item or an increase in a liability has taken place, the extent of which can be reliably determined.

If a transaction results in (practically) all future economic benefits and risks with regard to an asset item or a liability being transferred to a third party, the asset item or the liability will no longer be recognized in the balance sheet. Furthermore, assets are no longer recognized in the balance sheet from the moment when the probability conditions of the future economic benefits and reliability of the value assessment can no longer be satisfied. A liability will no longer be recognized in the balance sheet from the moment when the probability conditions of the expected outflow of funds and reliability of the value assessment can no longer be satisfied.

Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability is netted and recognized in the balance sheet as a net amount if there is a legal or contractual right to settle the asset and the liability whilst being netted at the same time, and there is in addition the intention to settle the items in this manner. Interest income and interest expenses related to financial assets and liabilities recognized on a net basis are also recognized on a net basis.

Related party transactions

A related party is a party that can exert significant influence on another party or can exert a significant influence on the financial and business policy of another party. Transactions with related parties are effected at arm's length rates.

Investments

Investments are valued at the purchase price at the time of acquisition, which is the market value of the asset or liability plus purchase costs. Investments in investment funds are then valued individually at market value, which is considered equivalent to the intrinsic value as published by the fund manager. Realized and unrealized changes in value within the portfolio are recognized in the profit and loss account.

The following investment acquisition and selling costs are charged to the Subfund:

Purchase and selling costs of the investments: costs charged by the broker for the purchase and sale of listed investments. Upon purchase, broker costs are capitalized as part of the purchase price. When periodically determining the market value of investments, the costs are presented in the profit and loss account as part of the unrealized changes in value. Costs associated with the sale of investments are presented as part of the realized changes in value.

Cash

Bank account credit balances are stated at fair value, which is the nominal value. Cash includes current account credit balances with banks, any cash at bank and on hand and outstanding time and other deposits insofar as not included in the investments.

Other assets and liabilities

Receivables are initially stated at fair value, including transaction costs. Receivables are subsequently revalued at amortized cost based on the effective interest method, without deducting impairment losses. Provisions are determined on the basis of individual assessment of the recoverability of the receivables.

Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income are initially stated at fair value. Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income are subsequently revalued at amortized cost based on the effective interest method. If there is no premium or discount and there are no transaction costs, the amortized cost is equal to the nominal value of the debt.

Determining the result

The result is determined as the difference between the income and the expenditure. Income and expenditure are allocated to the period to which they relate. The result also includes direct investment income, such as dividend. The dividend concerns the gross dividend after deduction of commission and nondeductible dividend tax. Results in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rates applicable on the transaction date.

Changes in the fair value of investments

Realized changes in value are determined by deducting the average cost price (including purchase costs) from the sales proceeds (including selling costs). Unrealized changes in value are determined by deducting the average cost price (including purchase costs) from the balance sheet value at the end of the financial year.

The realized and unrealized changes in value of investments are presented in the period to which they relate as realized or unrealized changes in the fair value of investments respectively under investment income in the profit and loss account.

Investment purchase and selling costs are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds respectively for the related investments and are therefore part of the changes in the fair value of investments.

Income tax

The Fund is a tax transparent mutual fund, meaning that the Fund is not tax liable for income tax and is not subject to the payment of dividend tax.

Management fee

Costs are charged to the Fund by the Manager for the management of the Fund Net Assets. The provisions made are transferred to the Manager on a monthly basis. The annual management fee is 0.20% (2021: 0.20%).

Service fee

The Manager also receives a monthly service fee that is deducted from the Fund. The service fee covers other costs, such as:

- auditor, legal and tax advisor fees;
- costs associated with the preparation, printing and sending of the Information Memorandum, annual and semi-annual reports and any other documents relating to the Fund;
- costs associated with calculating and publishing the net asset values;
- costs associated with maintaining the participant register and keeping financial and investment accounting records;
- costs associated with meetings of participants.

The annual service fee is 0.08% (2021: 0.09%). The Manager ultimately pays the costs actually incurred that fall under the service fee.

Costs associated with investments in other investment funds

If the Subfund invests in other investment funds, the costs incurred within these funds, such as a management fee, service fee and other costs, may be indirectly financed by the Subfund.

In the Information Memorandum, the Subfund has explicitly reserved the option to invest in other investment funds. The Manager aims to keep the overall cost level, including the costs of underlying funds, at the same level as if the investments were made without the involvement of another investment fund.

Costs for the issue and redemption of participations

No costs are charged by the Subfund for the issue and redemption of participations.

Cash flow statement

The cashflow statement has been prepared according to the 'indirect method', whereby a distinction is made between cash flows from investment and financing activities. Cash relates to credit balances with banks that are available on demand. In the cash flow from investment activities, the result is adjusted for costs that are not expenditure and proceeds that are not revenue.

Notes to the balance sheet and profit and loss account

1. Investments

The investments can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Investments	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds	100,042	141,916
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds - Participatieklasse C	96,299	131,075
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Euro Bedrijfsobligatie Fonds Participatieklasse C	52,225	64,350
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Euro Staatsobligatie Fonds Participatieklasse C	8,380	5,062
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund with NHG	6,113	7,955
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund without NHG	11,351	14,898
Northern Trust Pacific Custom	25,091	32,276
Northern Trust - Emerging Markets	23,392	30,510
iShares JP Morgan ESG USD EM B	14,248	19,245
iShares USD High Yield Corp Bond	8,395	12,049
iShares EUR High Yield Corp Bond	6,037	7,417
Total investments	351,573	466,753

The Subfund invests more than 20% of the Net Assets in the following investment funds:

- ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds (Participation Class C)
- ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds (Participation Class A)

These are both investment funds under management of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer, the annual report 2022 (including the specification of investments and a description of the result) can be found on www.asr.nl. As at 31-12-2022, the relative share of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Defensief in ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds was equal to 4.3% (31-12-2021: 4.6%) and in ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds to 5.3% (31-12-2021: 6.6%).

The movement in investments during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Investments	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	466,753	417,965
Purchases	33,152	214,175
Sales	-85,819	-242,715
Changes in values	-62,513	77,328
Balance at the end of the reporting period	351,573	466,753

The intrinsic value, as published by the fund manager, is used for the valuation of participations in investment funds. The investments in i-Shares are valued at fair value, the fair value is derived from quoted market prices.

More information on the risk management with regard to the investments is available in sections Report of the Manager and Subfunds.

A specification of the investments is presented in Appendix 1.

2. Receivables

The receivables all have a term of less than one year and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Receivables	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Receivable in respect of securities transactions	-	1,700
Refundable dividend tax	433	229
Expense reimbursement receivable from the manager	-	31
Receivables from participants for subscriptions	3	-
Other receivables	22	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	458	1,960

3. Cash

Cash concerns credit balances with banks that are available on demand.

4. Current liabilities

The current liabilities all have a term of less than one year and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Current liabilities	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Due to credit institutions	-	-153
Management and service fees payable	-83	-115
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-83	-268

5. Issued share capital, unappropriated result and other reserves

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief multi-year overview

Net Asset value	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Fund Net Assets (x € 1,000)	352,059	468,445	418,130
Number of participations	4,405,755	5,039,606	5,351,498
Net Asset Value in euros per participation	79,91	92.95	78.13

The movement in issued share capital during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Issued share capital	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	322,942	350,275
Issues during the reporting period	4,307	6,346
Redemptions during the reporting period	-59,075	-33,679
Balance at the end of the reporting period	268,174	322,942

The movement in the number of participations during the reporting period was as follows:

Schedule of movements in the number of participations	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	5,039,606	5,351,498
Issued during the reporting period	51,360	76,506
Purchase during the reporting period	-685,211	-388,398
Balance at the end of the reporting period	4,405,755	5,039,606

The movement in other reserves during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Other reserves	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	67,855	47,766
Profit distribution of the previous financial year	77,648	20,089
Balance at the end of the reporting period	145,503	67,855

The movement in unappropriated result during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Unappropriated result	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	77,648	20,089
Profit distribution of the previous financial year	-77,648	-20,089
Unappropriated result of the current financial year	-61,618	77,648
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-61,618	77,648

6. Investment income

The investment income can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Investment income	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Dividend	1,691	1,246
Other income	3	1
Total	1,694	1,247

7. Changes in the fair value of investments

The realized changes in the fair value of investments are the results from sales, including any selling costs.

The unrealized changes in the fair value of investments held include any purchasing costs.

The changes in the fair value of investments can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Changes in the fair value of investments	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 (positive)	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 (negative)	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021 (positive)	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021 (negative)
Realized	40	-6,143	23,461	-297
Unrealized	-	-56,410	54,839	-675

8. Other income

The other operating income consists of expenses reimbursed by the Manager and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Reimbursement of expenses by the manager	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Reimbursement of expenses by the manager	290	381
Total	290	381

9. Operating expenses

The operating expenses can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Operating expenses	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Management fee	-772	-899
Service fee	-309	-405
Interest charges	-8	-4
Total	-1,089	-1,308

Total Expenses Ratio (OCF)

	Information Memorandum	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%

The Ongoing charges figure (OCF) includes all costs charged to the Subfund in the reporting period, including the management and service fees of the underlying investment funds, excluding interest charges, any taxes and transaction costs arising from the purchase and sale of investments. The OCF is calculated by dividing the total costs in the reporting period by the average Net Asset Value of the Subfund.

The average Net Asset Value of the Subfund is the sum of the Net Asset Values divided by the number of times at which the Net Asset Value is calculated during the reporting year. The number of measurement points is regarded as a weighted average.

Overview of costs

Costs directly financed by the Subfunds		Imported costs from underlying investment funds	Expense reimbursement received from the Manager	Total OCF 01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022
Management fee	Service fee			
0.20%	0.08%	0.07%	-0.07%	0.28%

The Manager pays the Subfunds an expense allowance to offset the costs associated with investments in the underlying investment funds.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR)

	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief	14.37%	92.67%

The Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) provides an indication of the turnover rate of the investments relative to the average fund capital and is a benchmark for the degree to which an investment policy is active. For example, a turnover ratio of 200% indicates that purchase and sales transactions amounting to twice the value of the average fund capital have been executed in addition to purchase and sales transactions resulting from subscriptions and redemptions.

In the calculation used, the turnover is equal to the sum of purchases and sales of investments in the reporting period less the sum of issues and redemptions of participations. This includes all investment categories except deposits with an original term of less than one month. The PTR is determined by the turnover expressed as a percentage of the average Net Asset Value of the Subfund, calculated in the same way as when determining the OCF for the reporting period.

Related party transactions

The Subfund has the following relationships with related parties:

- ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. is the Manager of the Subfund and charges a management fee (€ 772,000) and a service fee (€ 309,000).
- The board of ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. has no participations in the Subfund.
- ASR Levensverzekering N.V. participates in the Subfund for risk and expense of policyholders by means of acquired participations.

Transactions with related parties have been conducted in line with market conditions. See Note 2 (receivables) and Note 4 (current liabilities) for the balance sheet positions with related parties.

Other

Entry charges, exit charges, management fees and service fees are exempt from VAT.

Profit appropriation

Following the adoption of the annual report, the profit is added to the other reserves as part of the fund assets.

Proposed dividend

The Subfund does not distribute dividends. Dividends received by the Subfund are reinvested and are reflected in the movement of the value of the Subfund.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events occurred in the period up to the preparation of this annual report that require any changes or explanatory notes to the financial statements.

SIGNING OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Utrecht, 31 March 2023

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V.

On behalf of ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief

The management board,

Mr. J.T.M. Julicher (director)

Mr. M.R. Lavooi (director)

Mrs. W.M. Schouten (director)

Mr. P. Klijnsmit (director)

Other information

Independent auditor's report

To: the General Meeting and the Manager of ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief

Report on the audit of the accompanying financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2022 of ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief ('the Fund'), based in Utrecht.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief as at 31 December 2022, and of its result for 2022 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022;
2. the profit and loss account for 2022; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The manager is responsible for the preparation of the other information.

Description of the responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of the manager for the financial statements

The manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the manager is responsible for such internal control as the manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the manager is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the manager should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the manager either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The manager should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to errors or fraud, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the manager;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company ceasing to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Utrecht, 31 March 2023
KPMG Accountants N.V.

G.J. Hoeve RA

Financial statements 2022

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal

Balance sheet

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 (before profit appropriation x €1,000)

Balance sheet	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	Reference
Investments			
Equity and participations in investment funds	4,330,578	4,511,452	
Total investments	4,330,578	4,511,452	1
Receivables	6,724	4,273	2
Other assets			
Cash	3,833	46,359	3
Current liabilities	-1,416	-1,114	4
Receivables and other assets less current liabilities	9,141	49,518	
Assets less current liabilities	4,339,719	4,560,970	
Issued participation capital	3,599,577	3,158,761	
Other reserves	1,402,209	623,632	
Unappropriated result	-662,067	778,577	
Total Net Assets	4,339,719	4,560,970	5

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account for the period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022 (x € 1,000)

Profit and loss account	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021	Reference
Investment income	21,471	12,504	6
Realized changes in the fair value of investments	-24,789	200,331	7
Unrealized changes in the fair value of investments	-649,590	574,327	7
Other income	3,059	3,128	8
Total operating income	-649,849	790,290	
Management fee	-8,636	-8,030	
Service fee	-3,454	-3,614	
Interest charges	-128	-69	
Total operating expenses	-12,218	-11,713	9
Profit after tax	-662,067	778,577	

Cashflow statement

Cashflow statement for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 (x €1,000)

Cashflow statement	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021	Reference
Total investment result	-662,067	778,577	
Changes in the fair value of investments	674,379	-774,658	1
Purchase of investments (-)	-831,505	-2,345,269	1
Sales of investments (+)	338,000	2,052,173	1
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in receivables	-2,451	3,431	2
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in liabilities	302	-4,147	4
Net cash flow from investment activities	-483,342	-289,893	
Issue of participations	602,904	523,084	5
Redemption of participations	-162,088	-187,480	5
Net cash flow from financing activities	440,816	335,604	
Movement in cash	-42,526	45,711	
Cash per January 1	46,359	648	3
Cash per December 31	3,833	46,359	3
Movement in cash	-42,526	45,711	

Principles of valuation and determination of results

General

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen ('the Fund') was established on 30 September 2013 in the form of a mutual fund with Subfunds within an umbrella structure, and the activities commenced on 18 November 2013. The Fund included the following Subfunds as at 31 December 2022:

1. ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief
2. ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal
3. ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief

The obligations under the Financial Supervision Act (Wft) are not applicable to the Manager as far as the ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen is concerned. Potential investors, namely group companies of the Manager within the meaning of Section 1:13a (1) (g) of the Wft, are therefore again reminded that the Fund is not subject to supervision by the AFM. Nevertheless, the Manager has decided to voluntarily prepare the annual report on the Fund with due observance of the applicable rules as set out in Guideline 615 'Investment Institutions' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek, "BW"). All amounts included in the annual report are in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. The amounts stated in the tables are rounded figures. Rounding differences may occur as a result. The Manager compiled the financial statements on 31 March 2023.

Reporting period and corresponding figures

The annual report covers the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Prior period comparative figures relate to the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currency are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted into euros at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date.

Currency differences arising from the conversion are presented in the profit and loss account under realized and unrealized changes in the fair value of investments.

No investments in foreign currency were recorded within the Fund as at 31 December 2022.

Manager

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the Manager) is the Manager within the definition of Section 1.1 of the Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, hereinafter referred to as the Wft). The Manager is responsible for managing the fund assets in accordance with the investment policy and performing the participant and financial administration. The Manager holds a license granted by the supervisory authority in accordance with Section 2:65 (1) (a) of the Wft and is included in the register kept by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten, AFM).

Legal Owner

Stichting ASR Bewaarder acts, in accordance with the general terms and conditions of management and custody, as the owner (title-holder) in a legal sense at the risk and expense of the participants in the Fund.

The primary duty of the Legal Owner is to carry out the depositary functions referred to in Section 4:37f of the Wft on the Fund's behalf. The Legal Owner is liable vis-à-vis the Fund or the participants for the loss of financial instruments taken into custody by it or by a third party to which it has outsourced custody. Further information on the duties, responsibilities and liability of the Legal Owner can be found in the prospectus.

Basis of preparation

The annual report is prepared on a going concern basis. An asset will be recognized in the balance sheet if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and its value can be reliably determined. A liability will be recognized in the balance sheet if it is probable that its settlement can be associated with an outflow of funds and the extent of the amount can be reliably determined. The manner in which the asset management activities are structured may result in the legal ownership of an asset and/or liability, of which all or nearly all rights to the economic benefits and risks flow to the Fund, vesting with related parties.

Income is recognized in the profit and loss account if an increase in the economic potential associated with an increase in an asset or a decrease in a liability has taken place, the extent of which can be reliably determined. Expenses are recognized if a decrease in the economic potential associated with a decrease in an asset item or an increase in a liability has taken place, the extent of which can be reliably determined.

If a transaction results in (practically) all future economic benefits and risks with regard to an asset item or a liability being transferred to a third party, the asset item or the liability will no longer be recognized in the balance sheet. Furthermore, assets are no longer recognized in the balance sheet from the moment when the probability conditions of the future economic benefits and reliability of the value assessment can no longer be satisfied. A liability will no longer be recognized in the balance sheet from the moment when the probability conditions of the expected outflow of funds and reliability of the value assessment can no longer be satisfied.

Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability is netted and recognized in the balance sheet as a net amount if there is a legal or contractual right to settle the asset and the liability whilst being netted at the same time, and there is in addition the intention to settle the items in this manner. Interest income and interest expenses related to financial assets and liabilities recognized on a net basis are also recognized on a net basis.

Related party transactions

A related party is a party that can exert significant influence on another party or can exert a significant influence on the financial and business policy of another party. Transactions with related parties are effected at arm's length rates.

Investments

Investments are valued at the purchase price at the time of acquisition, which is the market value of the asset or liability plus purchase costs. Investments in investment funds are then valued individually at market value, which is considered equivalent to the intrinsic value as published by the fund manager. Realized and unrealized changes in value within the portfolio are recognized in the profit and loss account.

The following investment acquisition and selling costs are charged to the Subfund:

Purchase and selling costs of the investments: costs charged by the broker for the purchase and sale of listed investments. Upon purchase, broker costs are capitalized as part of the purchase price. When periodically determining the market value of investments, the costs are presented in the profit and loss account as part of the unrealized changes in value. Costs associated with the sale of investments are presented as part of the realized changes in value.

Cash

Bank account credit balances are stated at fair value, which is the nominal value. Cash includes current account credit balances with banks, any cash at bank and on hand and outstanding time and other deposits insofar as not included in the investments.

Other assets and liabilities

Receivables are initially stated at fair value, including transaction costs. Receivables are subsequently revalued at amortized cost based on the effective interest method, without deducting impairment losses. Provisions are determined on the basis of individual assessment of the recoverability of the receivables.

Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income are initially stated at fair value. Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income are subsequently revalued at amortized cost based on the effective interest method. If there is no premium or discount and there are no transaction costs, the amortized cost is equal to the nominal value of the debt.

Determining the result

The result is determined as the difference between the income and the expenditure. Income and expenditure are allocated to the period to which they relate. The result also includes direct investment income, such as dividend. The dividend concerns the gross dividend after deduction of commission and nondeductible dividend tax. Results in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rates applicable on the transaction date.

Changes in the fair value of investments

Realized changes in value are determined by deducting the average cost price (including purchase costs) from the sales proceeds (including selling costs). Unrealized changes in value are determined by deducting the average cost price (including purchase costs) from the balance sheet value at the end of the financial year.

The realized and unrealized changes in value of investments are presented in the period to which they relate as realized or unrealized changes in the fair value of investments respectively under investment income in the profit and loss account.

Investment purchase and selling costs are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds respectively for the related investments and are therefore part of the changes in the fair value of investments.

Income tax

The Fund is a tax transparent mutual fund, meaning that the Fund is not tax liable for income tax and is not subject to the payment of dividend tax.

Management fee

Costs are charged to the Subfund by the Manager for the management of the Fund Net Assets. The provisions made are transferred to the Manager on a monthly basis. The annual management fee is 0.20% (2021: 0.20%).

Service fee

The Manager also receives a monthly service fee that is deducted from the Subfund. The service fee covers other costs, such as:

- auditor, legal and tax advisor fees;
- costs associated with the preparation, printing and sending of the Information Memorandum, annual and semi-annual reports and any other documents relating to the Fund;
- costs associated with calculating and publishing the net asset values;
- costs associated with maintaining the participant register and keeping financial and investment accounting records;
- costs associated with meetings of participants.

The annual service fee is 0.08% (2021: 0.09%). The Manager ultimately pays the costs actually incurred that fall under the service fee.

Costs associated with investments in other investment funds

If the Subfund invests in other investment funds, the costs incurred within these funds, such as a management fee, service fee and other costs, may be indirectly financed by the Subfund.

In the Information Memorandum, the Subfund has explicitly reserved the option to invest in other investment funds. The Manager aims to keep the overall cost level, including the costs of underlying funds, at the same level as if the investments were made without the involvement of another investment fund.

Costs for the issue and redemption of participations

No costs are charged by the Subfund for the issue and redemption of participations.

Cash flow statement

The cashflow statement has been prepared according to the 'indirect method', whereby a distinction is made between cash flows from investment and financing activities. Cash relates to credit balances with banks that are available on demand. In the cash flow from investment activities, the result is adjusted for costs that are not expenditure and proceeds that are not revenue.

Notes to the balance sheet and profit and loss account

1. Investments

The investments can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Investments	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds	1,387,625	1,567,521
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds - Participatieklasse C	1,362,598	1,452,386
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Euro Bedrijfsobligatie Fonds Participatieklasse C	340,604	309,632
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Euro Staatsobligatie Fonds Participatieklasse C	68,956	6,418
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund with NHG	79,118	71,106
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund without NHG	146,474	132,203
Northern Trust Pacific Custom	352,039	356,259
Northern Trust - Emerging Markets	329,303	336,710
iShares JP Morgan ESG USD EM B	129,753	139,605
iShares USD High Yield Corp Bond	77,977	81,662
iShares EUR High Yield Corp Bond	56,131	57,950
Total investments	4,330,578	4,511,452

The Subfund invests more than 20% of the Net Assets in the following investment funds:

- ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds (Participation Class C)
- ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds (Participation Class A)

These are both investment funds under management of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer, the annual report 2022 (including the specification of investments and a description of the result) can be found on www.asr.nl. As at 31-12-2022, the relative share of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal in the ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds was equal to 60.3% (31-12-2021: 50.8%) and in ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds to 74.8% (31-12-2021: 70.4%)

The movement in investments during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Investments	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	4,511,452	3,443,698
Purchases	831,505	2,345,269
Sales	-338,000	-2,052,173
Changes in values	-674,379	774,658
Balance at the end of the reporting period	4,330,578	4,511,452

The intrinsic value, as published by the fund manager, is used for the valuation of participations in investment funds. The investments in i-Shares are valued at fair value, the fair value is derived from quoted market prices.

More information on the risk management with regard to the investments is available in sections Report of the Manager and Subfunds.

A specification of the investments is presented in Appendix 1.

2. Receivables

The receivables all have a term of less than one year and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Receivables	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Refundable dividend tax	5,004	2,303
Receivables from participants for subscriptions	1,458	1,689
Expense reimbursement receivable from the manager	-	281
Other receivables	262	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	6,724	4,273

3. Cash

Cash concerns credit balances with banks that are available on demand.

4. Current liabilities

The current liabilities all have a term of less than one year and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Current liabilities	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Management and service fees payable	-1,016	-1,107
Payable in respect of participant redemptions	-400	-7
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-1,416	-1,114

5. Issued share capital, unappropriated result and other reserves

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal multi-year overview:

Net Asset Value	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Fund Net Assets (x € 1,000)	4,339,719	4,560,970	3,446,789
Number of participations	51,276,205	46,287,483	42,592,148
Net Asset Value in euros per participation	84.63	98.54	80.93

The movement in issued share capital during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Issued share capital	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	3,158,761	2,823,157
Issues during the reporting period	602,904	523,084
Redemptions during the reporting period	-162,088	-187,480
Balance at the end of the reporting period	3,599,577	3,158,761

The movement in the number of participations during the reporting period was as follows:

Schedule of movements in the number of participations	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	46,287,483	42,592,148
Issued during the reporting period	6,786,759	5,795,609
Purchase during the reporting period	-1,798,037	-2,100,274
Balance at the end of the reporting period	51,276,205	46,287,483

The movement in other reserves during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Other reserves	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	623,632	451,971
Profit distribution of the previous financial year	778,577	171,661
Balance at the end of the reporting period	1,402,209	623,632

The movement in unappropriated result during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Unappropriated result	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	778,577	171,661
Profit distribution of the previous financial year	-778,577	-171,661
Unappropriated result of the current financial year	-662,067	778,577
Balance at the end of the reporting period	662,067	778,577

6. Investment income

The investment income can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Investment income	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Dividend	21,400	12,474
Other income	71	30
Total	21,471	12,504

7. Changes in the fair value of investments

The realized changes in the fair value of investments are the results from sales, including any selling costs.

The unrealized changes in the fair value of investments held include any purchasing costs.

The changes in the fair value of investments can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Changes in the fair value of investments	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 (positive)	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 (negative)	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021 (positive)	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021 (negative)
Realized	207	-24,996	202,638	-2,307
Unrealized	-	-649,590	577,083	-2,756

8. Other income

The other operating income consists of expenses reimbursed by the Manager and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Reimbursement of expenses by the manager	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Reimbursement of expenses by the manager	3,059	3,128
Total	3,059	3,128

9. Operating expenses

The operating expenses can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Operating expenses	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Management fee	-8,636	-8,030
Service fee	-3,454	-3,614
Interest charges	-128	-69
Total	-12,218	-11,713

Total Expenses Ratio (OCF)

	Information Memorandum	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%

The Ongoing charges figure (OCF) includes all costs charged to the Subfund in the reporting period, including the management and service fees of the underlying investment funds, excluding interest charges, any taxes and transaction costs arising from the purchase and sale of investments. The OCF is calculated by dividing the total costs in the reporting period by the average Net Asset Value of the Subfund.

The average Net Asset Value of the Subfund is the sum of the Net Asset Values divided by the number of times at which the Net Asset Value is calculated during the reporting year. The number of measurement points is regarded as a weighted average.

Overview of costs

Costs directly financed by the Subfunds		Imported costs from underlying investment funds	Expense reimbursement received from the Manager	Total OCF 01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022
Management fee	Service fee			
0.20%	0.08%	0.07%	-0.07%	0.28%

The Manager pays the Subfunds an expense allowance to offset the costs associated with investments in the underlying investment funds.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR)

	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal	9.35%	91.69%

The Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) provides an indication of the turnover rate of the investments relative to the average fund capital and is a benchmark for the degree to which an investment policy is active. For example, a turnover ratio of 200% indicates that purchase and sales transactions amounting to twice the value of the average fund capital have been executed in addition to purchase and sales transactions resulting from subscriptions and redemptions.

In the calculation used, the turnover is equal to the sum of purchases and sales of investments in the reporting period less the sum of issues and redemptions of participations. This includes all investment categories except deposits with an original term of less than one month. The PTR is determined by the turnover expressed as a percentage of the average Net Asset Value of the Subfund, calculated in the same way as when determining the OCF for the reporting period.

Related party transactions

The Subfund has the following relationships with related parties:

- ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. is the Manager of the Subfund and charges a management fee (€ 8,636,000) and a service fee (€ 3,454,000).
- The board of ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. has no participations in the Subfund.
- ASR Levensverzekering N.V. participates in the Subfund for risk and expense of policyholders by means of acquired participations.

Transactions with related parties have been conducted in line with market conditions. See Note 2 (receivables) and Note 4 (current liabilities) for the balance sheet positions with related parties.

Other

Entry charges, exit charges, management fees and service fees are exempt from VAT.

Profit appropriation

Following the adoption of the annual report, the profit is added to the other reserves as part of the fund assets.

Proposed dividend

The Subfund does not distribute dividends. Dividends received by the Subfund are reinvested and are reflected in the movement of the value of the Subfund.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events occurred in the period up to the preparation of this annual report that require any changes or explanatory notes to the financial statements.

SIGNING OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Utrecht, 31 March 2023

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V.

On behalf of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal

The management board,

Mr. J.T.M. Julicher (director)

Mr. M.R. Lavooi (director)

Mrs. W.M. Schouten (director)

Mr. P. Klijnsmit (director)

Other information

Independent auditor's report

To: the General Meeting and the Manager of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal

Report on the audit of the accompanying financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2022 of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal ('the Fund'), based in Utrecht.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal as at 31 December 2022, and of its result for 2022 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022;
2. the profit and loss account for 2022; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The manager is responsible for the preparation of the other information.

Description of the responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of the manager for the financial statements

The manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the manager is responsible for such internal control as the manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the manager is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the manager should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the manager either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The manager should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to errors or fraud, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the manager;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company ceasing to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Utrecht, 31 March 2023
KPMG Accountants N.V.

G.J. Hoeve RA

Financial statements 2022

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief

Balance sheet

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 (before profit appropriation x €1,000)

Balance sheet	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	Reference
Investments			
Equity and participations in investment funds	255,324	221,455	
Total investments	255,324	221,455	1
Receivables	452	497	2
Other assets			
Cash	1,348	3,064	3
Current liabilities	-60	-54	4
Receivables and other assets less current liabilities	1,740	3,507	
Assets less current liabilities	257,064	224,962	
Issued participation capital	234,549	167,608	
Other reserves	57,354	20,728	
Unappropriated result	-34,839	36,626	
Total Net Assets	257,064	224,962	5

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account for the period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022 (x € 1,000)

Profit and loss account	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021	Reference
Investment income	1,232	590	6
Realized changes in the fair value of investments	-1,321	8,651	7
Unrealized changes in the fair value of investments	-34,206	27,799	7
Other income	124	98	8
Total operating income	-34,171	37,138	
Management fee	-470	-350	
Service fee	-188	-158	
Interest charges	-10	-4	
Total operating expenses	-668	-512	9
Profit after tax	-34,839	36,626	

Cashflow statement

Cashflow statement for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 (x €1,000)

Cashflow statement	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021	Reference
Total investment result	-34,839	36,626	
Changes in the fair value of investments	35,527	-36,450	1
Purchase of investments (-)	-86,833	-143,071	1
Sales of investments (+)	17,437	85,732	1
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in receivables	45	-243	2
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in liabilities	6	-166	4
Net cash flow from investment activities	-68,657	-57,572	
Issue of participations	72,465	65,662	5
Redemption of participations	-5,524	-5,298	5
Net cash flow from financing activities	66,941	60,364	
Movement in cash	-1,716	2,792	
Cash per January 1	3,064	272	3
Cash per December 31	1,348	3,064	3
Movement in cash	-1,716	2,792	

Principles of valuation and determination of results

General

ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen ('the Fund') was established on 30 September 2013 in the form of a mutual fund with Subfunds within an umbrella structure, and the activities commenced on 18 November 2013. The Fund included the following Subfunds as at 31 December 2022:

1. ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief
2. ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Neutraal
3. ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief

The obligations under the Financial Supervision Act (Wft) are not applicable to the Manager as far as the ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen is concerned. Potential investors, namely group companies of the Manager within the meaning of Section 1:13a (1) (g) of the Wft, are therefore again reminded that the Fund is not subject to supervision by the AFM. Nevertheless, the Manager has decided to voluntarily prepare the annual report on the Fund with due observance of the applicable rules as set out in Guideline 615 'Investment Institutions' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek, "BW"). All amounts included in the annual report are in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. The amounts stated in the tables are rounded figures. Rounding differences may occur as a result. The Manager compiled the financial statements on 31 March 2023.

Reporting period and corresponding figures

The annual report covers the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Prior period comparative figures relate to the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currency are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted into euros at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date.

Currency differences arising from the conversion are presented in the profit and loss account under realized and unrealized changes in the fair value of investments.

No investments in foreign currency were recorded within the Fund as at 31 December 2022.

Manager

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the Manager) is the Manager within the definition of Section 1.1 of the Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, hereinafter referred to as the Wft). The Manager is responsible for managing the fund assets in accordance with the investment policy and performing the participant and financial administration. The Manager holds a license granted by the supervisory authority in accordance with Section 2:65 (1) (a) of the Wft and is included in the register kept by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten, AFM).

Legal Owner

Stichting ASR Bewaarder acts, in accordance with the general terms and conditions of management and custody, as the owner (title-holder) in a legal sense at the risk and expense of the participants in the Fund.

The primary duty of the Legal Owner is to carry out the depositary functions referred to in Section 4:37f of the Wft on the Fund's behalf. The Legal Owner is liable vis-à-vis the Fund or the participants for the loss of financial instruments taken into custody by it or by a third party to which it has outsourced custody. Further information on the duties, responsibilities and liability of the Legal Owner can be found in the prospectus.

Basis of preparation

The annual report is prepared on a going concern basis. An asset will be recognized in the balance sheet if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and its value can be reliably determined. A liability will be recognized in the balance sheet if it is probable that its settlement can be associated with an outflow of funds and the extent of the amount can be reliably determined. The manner in which the asset management activities are structured may result in the legal ownership of an asset and/or liability, of which all or nearly all rights to the economic benefits and risks flow to the Fund, vesting with related parties.

Income is recognized in the profit and loss account if an increase in the economic potential associated with an increase in an asset or a decrease in a liability has taken place, the extent of which can be reliably determined. Expenses are recognized if a decrease in the economic potential associated with a decrease in an asset item or an increase in a liability has taken place, the extent of which can be reliably determined.

If a transaction results in (practically) all future economic benefits and risks with regard to an asset item or a liability being transferred to a third party, the asset item or the liability will no longer be recognized in the balance sheet. Furthermore, assets are no longer recognized in the balance sheet from the moment when the probability conditions of the future economic benefits and reliability of the value assessment can no longer be satisfied. A liability will no longer be recognized in the balance sheet from the moment when the probability conditions of the expected outflow of funds and reliability of the value assessment can no longer be satisfied.

Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability is netted and recognized in the balance sheet as a net amount if there is a legal or contractual right to settle the asset and the liability whilst being netted at the same time, and there is in addition the intention to settle the items in this manner. Interest income and interest expenses related to financial assets and liabilities recognized on a net basis are also recognized on a net basis.

Related party transactions

A related party is a party that can exert significant influence on another party or can exert a significant influence on the financial and business policy of another party. Transactions with related parties are effected at arm's length rates.

Investments

Investments are valued at the purchase price at the time of acquisition, which is the market value of the asset or liability plus purchase costs. Investments in investment funds are then valued individually at market value, which is considered equivalent to the intrinsic value as published by the fund manager. Realized and unrealized changes in value within the portfolio are recognized in the profit and loss account.

The following investment acquisition and selling costs are charged to the Subfund:

Purchase and selling costs of the investments: costs charged by the broker for the purchase and sale of listed investments. Upon purchase, broker costs are capitalized as part of the purchase price. When periodically determining the market value of investments, the costs are presented in the profit and loss account as part of the unrealized changes in value. Costs associated with the sale of investments are presented as part of the realized changes in value.

Cash

Bank account credit balances are stated at fair value, which is the nominal value. Cash includes current account credit balances with banks, any cash at bank and on hand and outstanding time and other deposits insofar as not included in the investments.

Other assets and liabilities

Receivables are initially stated at fair value, including transaction costs. Receivables are subsequently revalued at amortized cost based on the effective interest method, without deducting impairment losses. Provisions are determined on the basis of individual assessment of the recoverability of the receivables.

Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income are initially stated at fair value. Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income are subsequently revalued at amortized cost based on the effective interest method. If there is no premium or discount and there are no transaction costs, the amortized cost is equal to the nominal value of the debt.

Determining the result

The result is determined as the difference between the income and the expenditure. Income and expenditure are allocated to the period to which they relate. The result also includes direct investment income, such as dividend. The dividend concerns the gross dividend after deduction of commission and nondeductible dividend tax. Results in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rates applicable on the transaction date.

Changes in the fair value of investments

Realized changes in value are determined by deducting the average cost price (including purchase costs) from the sales proceeds (including selling costs). Unrealized changes in value are determined by deducting the average cost price (including purchase costs) from the balance sheet value at the end of the financial year.

The realized and unrealized changes in value of investments are presented in the period to which they relate as realized or unrealized changes in the fair value of investments respectively under investment income in the profit and loss account.

Investment purchase and selling costs are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds respectively for the related investments and are therefore part of the changes in the fair value of investments.

Income tax

The Fund is a tax transparent mutual fund, meaning that the Fund is not tax liable for income tax and is not subject to the payment of dividend tax.

Management fee

Costs are charged to the Subfund by the Manager for the management of the Fund Net Assets. The provisions made are transferred to the Manager on a monthly basis. The annual management fee is 0.20% (2021: 0.20%).

Service fee

The Manager also receives a monthly service fee that is deducted from the Subfund. The service fee covers other costs, such as:

- auditor, legal and tax advisor fees;
- costs associated with the preparation, printing and sending of the Information Memorandum, annual and semi-annual reports and any other documents relating to the Fund;
- costs associated with calculating and publishing the net asset values;
- costs associated with maintaining the participant register and keeping financial and investment accounting records;
- costs associated with meetings of participants.

The annual service fee is 0.08% (2021: 0.09%). The Manager ultimately pays the costs actually incurred that fall under the service fee.

Costs associated with investments in other investment funds

If the Subfund invests in other investment funds, the costs incurred within these funds, such as a management fee, service fee and other costs, may be indirectly financed by the Subfund.

In the Information Memorandum, the Subfund has explicitly reserved the option to invest in other investment funds. The Manager aims to keep the overall cost level, including the costs of underlying funds, at the same level as if the investments were made without the involvement of another investment fund.

Costs for the issue and redemption of participations

No costs are charged by the Subfund for the issue and redemption of participations.

Cash flow statement

The cashflow statement has been prepared according to the 'indirect method', whereby a distinction is made between cash flows from investment and financing activities. Cash relates to credit balances with banks that are available on demand. In the cash flow from investment activities, the result is adjusted for costs that are not expenditure and proceeds that are not revenue.

Notes to the balance sheet and profit and loss account

1. Investments

The investments can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Investments	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds	92,524	84,748
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds - Participatieklasse C	91,291	80,762
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Euro Bedrijfsobligatie Fonds Participatieklasse C	9,575	6,760
ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Euro Staatsobligatie Fonds Participatieklasse C	4,096	431
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund with NHG	2,777	1,859
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund without NHG	5,138	3,409
Northern Trust Pacific Custom	22,856	19,724
Northern Trust - Emerging Markets	21,763	18,682
iShares JP Morgan ESG USD EM B	2,608	2,471
iShares USD High Yield Corp Bond	1,515	1,624
iShares EUR High Yield Corp Bond	1,181	985
Total investments	255,324	221,455

The Subfund invests more than 20% of the Net Assets in the following investment funds:

- ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds (Participation Class C)
- ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds (Participation Class A)

These are both investment funds under management of a.s.r. vermogensbeheer, the annual report 2022 (including the specification of investments and a description of the result) can be found on www.asr.nl. As at 31-12-2022, the relative share of the ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief in ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds was equal to 4.0% (31-12-2021: 2.7%) and in ASR ESG IndexPlus Institutioneel Europa Aandelen Fonds to 5.0% (31-12-2021: 4.0%).

The movement in investments during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Investments	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	221,455	127,665
Purchases	86,833	143,072
Sales	-17,437	-85,732
Changes in values	-35,527	36,450
Balance at the end of the reporting period	255,324	221,455

The intrinsic value, as published by the fund manager, is used for the valuation of participations in investment funds. The investments in i-Shares are valued at fair value, the fair value is derived from quoted market prices.

More information on the risk management with regard to the investments is available in sections Report of the Manager and Subfunds.

A specification of the investments is presented in Appendix 1.

2. Receivables

The receivables all have a term of less than one year and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Receivables	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Receivables from participants for subscriptions	162	378
Refundable dividend tax	278	109
Expense reimbursement receivable from the manager	-	10
Other receivables	12	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	452	497

3. Cash

Cash concerns credit balances with banks that are available on demand.

4. Current liabilities

The current liabilities all have a term of less than one year and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Current liabilities	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Management and service fees payable	-60	-54
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-60	-54

5. Issued share capital, unappropriated result and other reserves

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief multi-year overview:

Net Asset Value	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Fund Net Assets (x € 1,000)	257,064	224,962	127,972
Number of participations	2,879,720	2,165,577	1,529,793
Net Asset Value in euros per participation	89.27	103.88	83.65

The movement in issued share capital during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Issued share capital	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	167,608	107,244
Issues during the reporting period	72,465	65,662
Redemptions during the reporting period	-5,524	-5,298
Balance at the end of the reporting period	234,549	167,608

The movement in the number of participations during the reporting period was as follows:

Schedule of movements in the number of participations	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	2,165,577	1,529,793
Issued during the reporting period	772,276	692,282
Purchase during the reporting period	-58,133	-56,498
Balance at the end of the reporting period	2,879,720	2,165,577

The movement in other reserves during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Other reserves	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	20,728	13,637
Profit distribution of the previous financial year	36,626	7,091
Balance at the end of the reporting period	57,354	20,728

The movement in unappropriated result during the reporting period was as follows (x €1,000):

Unappropriated result	2022	2021
Balance at the start of the reporting period	36,626	7,091
Profit distribution of the previous financial year	-36,626	-7,091
Unappropriated result of the current financial year	-34,839	36,626
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-34,839	36,626

6. Investment income

The investment income can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Investment income	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Dividend	1,229	588
Other income	3	2
Total	1,232	590

7. Changes in the fair value of investments

The realized changes in the fair value of investments are the results from sales, including any selling costs.

The unrealized changes in the fair value of investments held include any purchasing costs.

The changes in the fair value of investments can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Changes in the fair value of investments	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 (positive)	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 (negative)	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021 (positive)	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021 (negative)
Realized	2	-1,323	8,682	-31
Unrealized	-	-34,206	27,920	-121

8. Other income

The other operating income consists of expenses reimbursed by the Manager and can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Reimbursement of expenses by the manager	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Reimbursement of expenses by the manager	124	98
Total	124	98

9. Operating expenses

The operating expenses can be broken down as follows (x €1,000):

Operating expenses	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
Management fee	-470	-350
Service fee	-188	-158
Interest charges	-10	-4
Total	-668	-512

Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)

	Information Memorandum	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%

The Ongoing charges figure (OCF) includes all costs charged to the Subfund in the reporting period, including the management and service fees of the underlying investment funds, excluding interest charges, any taxes and transaction costs arising from the purchase and sale of investments. The OCF is calculated by dividing the total costs in the reporting period by the average Net Asset Value of the Subfund.

The average Net Asset Value of the Subfund is the sum of the Net Asset Values divided by the number of times at which the Net Asset Value is calculated during the reporting year. The number of measurement points is regarded as a weighted average.

Overview of costs

Costs directly financed by the Subfunds		Imported costs from underlying investment funds	Expense reimbursement received from the Manager	Total OCF
Management fee	Service fee			
0.20%	0.08%	0.05%	-0.05%	0.28%

The Manager pays the Subfunds an expense allowance to offset the costs associated with investments in the underlying investment funds.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR)

	01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021
ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief	11,15%	89.86%

The Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) provides an indication of the turnover rate of the investments relative to the average fund capital and is a benchmark for the degree to which an investment policy is active. For example, a turnover ratio of 200% indicates that purchase and sales transactions amounting to twice the value of the average fund capital have been executed in addition to purchase and sales transactions resulting from subscriptions and redemptions.

In the calculation used, the turnover is equal to the sum of purchases and sales of investments in the reporting period less the sum of issues and redemptions of participations. This includes all investment categories except deposits with an original term of less than

one month. The PTR is determined by the turnover expressed as a percentage of the average Net Asset Value of the Subfund, calculated in the same way as when determining the OCF for the reporting period.

Related party transactions

The Subfund has the following relationships with related parties:

- ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. is the Manager of the Subfund and charges a management fee (€ 470,000) and a service fee (€ 188,000).
- The board of ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. has no participations in the Subfund.
- ASR Levensverzekering N.V. participates in the Subfund for risk and expense of policyholders by means of acquired participations.

Transactions with related parties have been conducted in line with market conditions. See Note 2 (receivables) and Note 4 (current liabilities) for the balance sheet positions with related parties.

Other

Entry charges, exit charges, management fees and service fees are exempt from VAT.

Profit appropriation

Following the adoption of the annual report, the profit is added to the other reserves as part of the fund assets.

Proposed dividend

The Subfund does not distribute dividends. Dividends received by the Subfund are reinvested and are reflected in the movement of the value of the Subfund.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events occurred in the period up to the preparation of this annual report that require any changes or explanatory notes to the financial statements.

SIGNING OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Utrecht, 31 March 2023

ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V.

On behalf of ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief

The management board,

Mr. J.T.M. Julicher (director)

Mr. M.R. Lavooi (director)

Mrs. W.M. Schouten (director)

Mr. P. Klijnsmit (director)

Other information

Independent auditor's report

To: the General Meeting and the Manager of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief

Report on the audit of the accompanying financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2022 of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief ('the Fund'), based in Utrecht.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief as at 31 December 2022, and of its result for 2022 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022;
2. the profit and loss account for 2022; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of ASR Pensioen Mixfondsen Offensief in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The manager is responsible for the preparation of the other information.

Description of the responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of the manager for the financial statements

The manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the manager is responsible for such internal control as the manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the manager is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the manager should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the manager either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The manager should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to errors or fraud, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the manager;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company ceasing to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Utrecht, 31 March 2023
KPMG Accountants N.V.

G.J. Hoeve RA

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Specification of investments

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief

(Market value x € 1.000)

Name of Instrument	Instrument type	Quantity	Price	Market value 31-12-2022
ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds	Fund certificate	1,051,909	95.11	100,042
AEIIEAF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	1,486,467	64.78	96,299
AEIIEBF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	1,111,977	46.97	52,225
AEIIESF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	184,922	45.32	8,380
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund with NHG	Fund certificate	698	8,754.00	6,113
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund without NHG	Fund certificate	1,297	8,752.61	11,351
Northern Trust Pacific Custom	Fund certificate	2,694,813	9.31	25,091
Northern Trust - Emerging Markets	Fund certificate	1,814,524	12.89	23,392
iShares JP Morgan ESG USD EM B	Fund certificate	3,175,547	4.49	14,248
iShares USD High Yield Corp Bond	Fund certificate	1,809,256	4.64	8,395
iShares EUR High Yield Corp Bond	Fund certificate	1,303,289	4.63	6,037
Total ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Defensief				351,573

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal

(Market value x € 1.000)

Name of Instrument	Instrument type	Quantity	Price	Market value 31-12-2022
ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds	Fund certificate	14,590,362	95.11	1,387,625
AEIIEAF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	21,033,040	64.78	1,362,598
AEIIEBF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	7,252,164	46.97	340,604
AEIIESF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	1,521,671	45.32	68,956
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund with NHG	Fund certificate	9,038	8,754.00	79,118
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund without NHG	Fund certificate	16,735	8,752.61	146,474
Northern Trust Pacific Custom	Fund certificate	37,808,901	9.31	352,039
Northern Trust - Emerging Markets	Fund certificate	25,544,372	12.89	329,303
iShares JP Morgan ESG USD EM B	Fund certificate	28,918,239	4.49	129,753
iShares USD High Yield Corp Bond	Fund certificate	16,805,743	4.64	77,977
iShares EUR High Yield Corp Bond	Fund certificate	12,118,603	4.63	56,131
Total ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Neutraal				4,330,578

ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief

(Market value x € 1.000)

Name of Instrument	Instrument type	Quantity	Price	Market value 31-12-2022
ASR Duurzaam Amerikaanse Aandelen Fonds	Fund certificate	972,859	95.11	92,524
AEIIEAF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	1,409,166	64.78	91,291
AEIIEBF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	203,867	46.97	9,575
AEIIESF Participatieklasse C	Fund certificate	90,400	45.32	4,096
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund with NHG	Fund certificate	317	8,754.00	2,777
ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund without NHG	Fund certificate	587	8,752.61	5,138
Northern Trust Pacific Custom	Fund certificate	2,454,748	9.31	22,856
Northern Trust - Emerging Markets	Fund certificate	1,688,194	12.89	21,763
iShares JP Morgan ESG USD EM B	Fund certificate	581,185	4.49	2,608
iShares USD High Yield Corp Bond	Fund certificate	326,445	4.64	1,515
iShares EUR High Yield Corp Bond	Fund certificate	254,932	4.63	1,181
Total ASR Pensioen Mixfonds Offensief				255,324

Appendix 2 - Sustainability performance of the Subfunds

ANNEX IV

Product name: ASR Pensioen Mix Fonds Defensief
Legal entity identifier: 724500TLRTZYUAUOFA11

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 53 % of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

The definition of sustainable investments is currently still being developed, both in legislative interpretation and in the market. Based on these developments, ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (“ASR Vermogensbeheer”, “AVB” or the “Manager”) will be able to update the definition of sustainable investments in 2023. In calculating the percentage of sustainable investments, ASR Vermogensbeheer applies the methodology described under the heading ‘What were the objectives of the sustainable investments partially made by the financial product, and how did the sustainable investments contribute to achieving those objectives’.

This Subfund reinvests in other funds. As soon as it is informed of the percentage of sustainable investments in the investment funds by the managers of these investment funds, AVB will include this data in its disclosures. Furthermore, there is a delay of about one month in the provision of data to ASR Vermogensbeheer by other fund managers. This may have a limited impact on the Subfund’s percentage of sustainable investments.

Further information on the external funds, including the sustainability performance of those funds, is available on the following websites:

- Northern Trust Pacific Custom ESG Index FGR Fund: <https://www.fgrinvesting.com/nl/fund-range>
- Northern Trust Emerging Market Custom ESG Equity Index UCITS FGR Fund: <https://www.fgrinvesting.com/nl/fund-range>
- iShares € High Yield Corp Bond ESG UCITS ETF EUR (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/309958/>
- iShares \$ High Yield Corp Bond ESG UCITS ETF USD (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/309952/>
- iShares J.P. Morgan ESG \$ EM Bond UCITS ETF USD (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/305218/>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Subfund only invests in other investment funds. Part of these investment funds are managed by the Manager; the other investments funds are managed by external managers.

Funds managed by the Manager:

The sustainability policy of ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. ('SRI Policy') applies directly to the underlying funds managed by the Manager itself. You can find more information on our website under the heading 'sustainable investing'. The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted in respect of these funds:

1. **Exclusions:** Exclude companies and countries that do not fit within the sustainability policy guidelines.
2. **Companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance:** Invest as much as possible in companies or governments that deliver a relatively better performance on sustainability issues compared to other companies or countries.
3. **Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction:** Contribute as much as possible to the non-financial targets in force in the area of greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

More information on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying investment funds managed by the Manager itself can be found on the Manager's Website..

Funds managed by external managers:

Regarding funds managed by external managers, the Manager requires these external managers to endeavour to invest in line with the Manager's sustainability policy as far as possible. By doing so, the Manager aims to encourage such investment institutions to invest in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') and the United Nations Global Compact ('UN GC') and standards as defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers with regard to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons (such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions).

More information on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying investment funds managed by external managers can be found on the external managers' websites

Through the sustainability indicators in the next question, we provide insight into the extent to which these characteristics are met.

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

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform? ...and compared to previous periods?**

The indicators used to measure the sustainability characteristics performed as follows:

Funds managed by the Manager:

1. Exclusions:

- a. The Manager excludes activities in particular sectors. During 2022, AVB applied the following limit values in its sustainability policy:
- Companies whose operations involve controversial or conventional weapons are excluded.
 - Companies generating more than 50% of their revenue from nuclear energy are excluded.
 - Companies whose operations involve gambling and tobacco products are excluded.
 - AVB has drawn up an exit strategy with regard to companies in the fossil energy sector. Companies whose operations involve mining and production of thermal coal are excluded; companies generating more than 5% of their revenue from unconventional oil and gas (such as shale gas) are excluded; companies generating more than 20% of their revenue from coal-fired electricity production are excluded.
 - For an explanation and more information, please refer to the sustainability policy (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/sri-beleid>).

- b. The Manager excludes companies which grossly violate the principles of the UN Global Compact.

Companies that do not qualify under the sustainability policy restrictions were excluded in 2022. A list of those companies can be found here:

<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>.

2. Companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance:

The sustainability performance review looks at a number of indicators:

Approach towards environmental issues (strategy in producing and distributing of goods and services, in using and processing residual streams, and with regard to greenhouse gas emissions);

- a. Workers' rights and good employment practice;
- b. Human rights and good citizenship; and
- c. Good governance and conduct.

We use external data suppliers that analyse company performance on these themes and underlying indicators, awarding each company an ESG score (whereby ESG stands for environmental, social and governance).

The underlying funds have a greater exposure to companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance than the relevant financial benchmark of each fund.

3. Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction:

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured and monitored as part of the investment process. The carbon intensity reflects the company's most recent scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions, relative to its revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by the company's own operations. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions relating to the electricity used by the company. As at year-end 2022, the CO₂eq emissions are 101t CO₂eq per EUR million of investee companies' revenue. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 87% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

Funds managed by external managers:

During 2022, the funds managed by external managers were entirely in line with the Manager's sustainability policy in respect of external managers. This means that these investment institutions invest in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') and the United Nations Global Compact ('UN GC') and standards as defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers with regard to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons (such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions). The external funds' sustainability performance figures can be found in the annual reports of these funds. You can find links to these funds at the start of this annex. When the Manager receives more detailed information from the external manager, this information will be included in future reports.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

ASR Vermogensbeheer qualifies investments as sustainable investments on the basis of the following three criteria:

- Climate change mitigation (limiting impact on climate change): Companies that have set themselves a Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) target or have been SBTi approved commit themselves to limit their emissions in accordance with the latest scientific insights. In this way, these companies contribute to climate change mitigation.
- Companies generating at least 20% sustainable revenue from operations that make a clear contribution to one of the objectives listed below:
 - Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and waste minimisation, sustainable management of water, forest and land resources.
 - Social objectives: access to basic needs such as healthcare, housing and food, financing of SMEs and private access to financing, educational services.
- A.s.r. guidelines for impact investments: Investments falling under the a.s.r. non-financial target for impact investments according to international frameworks. Examples include investments in line with the Green Bonds Principles that contribute to climate change mitigation, for instance, or investments that contribute to objectives such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water or healthcare accordance to the UN PRI Impact Investing Market Map.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The Manager has aligned the sustainability policy with international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the principles and rights under the Eight Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. All investments are screened against these principles. Companies that do not meet the OECD Guidelines or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights had been or were excluded during the reference period. More information on this subject can be found in the list of exclusions as at year-end 2022 (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>).

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

— — — *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The following indicators have been taken into account:

PAI for companies #2 and for countries #15 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #3 Greenhouse gas intensity of the investments. The Subfund's investment policy reduces the weight in carbon-intensive companies (for example, in the cement sector), while giving more weight to companies that are better able to manage the risks and opportunities associated with carbon emissions. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #10 Violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. Funds managed by the Manager: Companies in serious violation of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines are excluded. Indications of serious violations by a company in the portfolio may result in a dialogue with the company. If the outcome of this dialogue is unsatisfactory, the company will be excluded. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #14 Exposure to controversial weapons. Regarding the funds managed by the Manager: Controversial weapons are excluded, as are conventional weapons; see the sustainability policy for more information. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for countries #16 Investee countries subject to social violations. Regarding the funds managed by the Manager: Countries appearing on the sanctions lists of the United Nations, the European Union, the Netherlands, FATF, OFAC and the UK are excluded. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for real estate Table I #18 Energy inefficiency. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the percentage of homes considered to be energy inefficient. This indicator was calculated using the nominal value of the mortgage. At present, a.s.r. has no insight into the "PED for NZEB" (primary energy demand for nearly zero-emission buildings); homes built after 31 December 2020 are not included in the calculation.

PAI for real estate Table II #18 Greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the total greenhouse gas emissions per million euros of invested capital (scope 1 and scope 2, relating to the energy consumption of homes). Scope 3 emissions have been disregarded, since these are irrelevant for residential real estate and, by extension, for investments in mortgages. The calculation is made using the nominal value of mortgages.

PAI for countries Table III #19 Average freedom of expression score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to have no basic political freedoms and no protection of civil rights are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries that are classified as 'not free' by 'Freedom in the World' (an annual report published by the US NGO 'Freedom House'). The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for countries Table III #21 Average corruption score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to be highly corrupt are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries with a score of less than 30 on the Corruption Perceptions

Index published by Transparency International. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

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

With regard to companies: The Manager has aligned the sustainability policy with international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the principles and rights under the Eight Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. Where the funds managed by the Manager are concerned, all investments are screened against these principles. Companies that do not meet the OECD Guidelines or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were excluded during the reference period, or are about to be excluded. More information on this subject can be found in the list of exclusions as at year-end 2022 (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>).

With regard to countries: In May 2022, the European Commission explained that the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are aimed at companies, which means that this question does not apply to investments in governments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

As part of the sustainability policy, the following principal adverse sustainability impact indicators (PAI) have been taken into account. These are indicators prescribed by the European Commission that provide insight into adverse impacts of investments.

Based on the available data, insight can be provided into two PAIs for investments by the Manager as well as external managers, and into eight PAIs for investments by the Manager.

The following two PAIs are calculated for both the investment funds under management of the Manager and the investment funds managed by external managers:

PAI for companies #2 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. As at year-end 2022, the average emission figure is 42t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital. The average figure as at year-end 2021 was 48t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital, which means that the intensity as at year-end 2022 had fallen relative to 2021. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 83% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

PAI for companies #3 Greenhouse gas intensity of the investments. The carbon intensity reflects the company's most recent scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions relative to its revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by the company's own operations. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions relating to the electricity used by the company. As at year-end 2022, the carbon emissions are 101t Co₂eq per million euros of investee companies' revenue. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 87% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

Regarding the funds managed by the Manager, PAI #10, #14, #15, #16, #18 (Tables I and II), #19 (Table III) and #21 (Table III) were considered as well:

PAI for companies #10 Violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. Companies in serious violation of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines are excluded. Indications of serious violations by a company in the portfolio may result in a dialogue with the company. If the outcome of this dialogue is unsatisfactory, the company will be excluded. As at year-end 2022, 0% of the investments were investments in companies involved in serious violations of the UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available. Many companies were already excluded on the basis of this criterion in 2021, but this indicator was not yet reported back then.

PAI for companies #14 Exposure to controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are excluded, as are conventional weapons; see the sustainability policy for more information. As at year-end 2022, this Subfund's share in companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons was 0% (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available.

PAI for countries #15 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of investments in government securities is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. As at year-end 2022, the average emission figure is 64t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital. This average was calculated on the basis of 97% of the investments in government securities about which data was available. As at year-end 2021, the average figure was 81.7t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital.

PAI for countries #16 Investee countries subject to social violations. As at year-end 2022, 0% of the investments were investments in countries subject to social violations. These are countries that appear on the sanctions lists of the European Commission or United Nations because of violations of social rights. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available. Many countries were already excluded on the basis of this criterion in 2021, but this indicator was not yet reported back then.

PAI for real estate Table I #18 Energy inefficiency. Regarding the investments in mortgages, a.s.r. has measured the percentage of homes considered to be energy inefficient. This indicator was calculated using the nominal value of the mortgage. At present, a.s.r. has no insight into the "PED for NZEB" (primary energy demand for nearly zero-emission buildings); homes built after 31 December 2020 are not included in the calculation.

For the investments in the mortgage funds, the results are as follows:

- At year-end 2022, the exposure of ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund NHG to energy-inefficient mortgages is 74.08%.
- At year-end 2022, the exposure of ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund non-NHG to energy-inefficient mortgages is 60.07%.

As this is the first time that this indicator is reported, no comparative figures are available.

PAI for real estate Table II #18 Greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the total greenhouse gas emissions per million euros of invested capital (scope 1 and scope 2, relating to the energy consumption of homes). Scope 3 emissions have been disregarded, since these are irrelevant for residential real estate and, by extension, for investments in mortgages. The calculation is made using the nominal value of mortgages.

For the ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund NHG, the results are as follows:

- The total emission value as at year-end 2022 (scopes 1+2, based on nominal amounts) is 16.6 t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital (year-end 2021: 16.8 t CO₂eq)

For the ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund non-NHG, the results are as follows:

- The total emission value as at year-end 2022 (scopes 1+2, based on nominal amounts) is 11.3 t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital (year-end 2021: 10.9 t CO₂eq)

PAI for countries Table III #19 Average freedom of expression score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to have no basic political freedoms and no protection of civil rights are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries that are classified as ‘not free’ by ‘Freedom in the World’ (an annual report published by the US NGO ‘Freedom House’). As at year-end 2022, 100% of the portfolio is classified as ‘free’ (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). These results were calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available.

PAI for countries Table III #21 Average corruption score. Countries believed to be highly corrupt are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries with a score of less than 30 on the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International, which are therefore regarded as highly corrupt. The Corruption Perceptions Index awards countries a score of 0-100. As at year-end 2022, the subfund’s average score is 71 (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments in government bonds; for investments in external funds insofar as data was available.

A number of other principal adverse sustainability impact indicators relate to subjects which are considered in this Subfund as part of the ESG rating. Since these PAIs are currently not (yet) used as a reference point, they are not reported.

Funds managed by external managers:

At present, the Manager has no information yet about PAIs selected by external managers of funds in which reinvestments have been made. This information is available in the annual reports of the external funds. When the Manager receives more detailed information from the external manager, this information will be included in future reports.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 31-12-2022

Largest investments	Sector	% assets	Country
ASR LEVEN HYPOTHEKEN non-NHG	Housing market (mortgages)	3.23%	NL
ASR LEVEN HYPOTHEKEN NHG	Housing market (mortgages)	1.74%	NL
APPLE INC	Information Technology	1.65%	US
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	1.60%	US
NESTLE SA	Consumer Staples	1.19%	CH
ALPHABET INC	Communication Services	0.98%	US
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	0.85%	NL
ROCHE HOLDING AG	Health Care	0.84%	CH
ASTRAZENECA PLC	Health Care	0.84%	GB
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	0.73%	US
TOTALENERGIES SE	Energy	0.72%	FR
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	Health Care	0.56%	US
DIAGEO PLC	Consumer Staples	0.54%	GB
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	Health Care	0.54%	US
TAIWAN SEMICON MAN TWD10	Information Technology	0.53%	TW



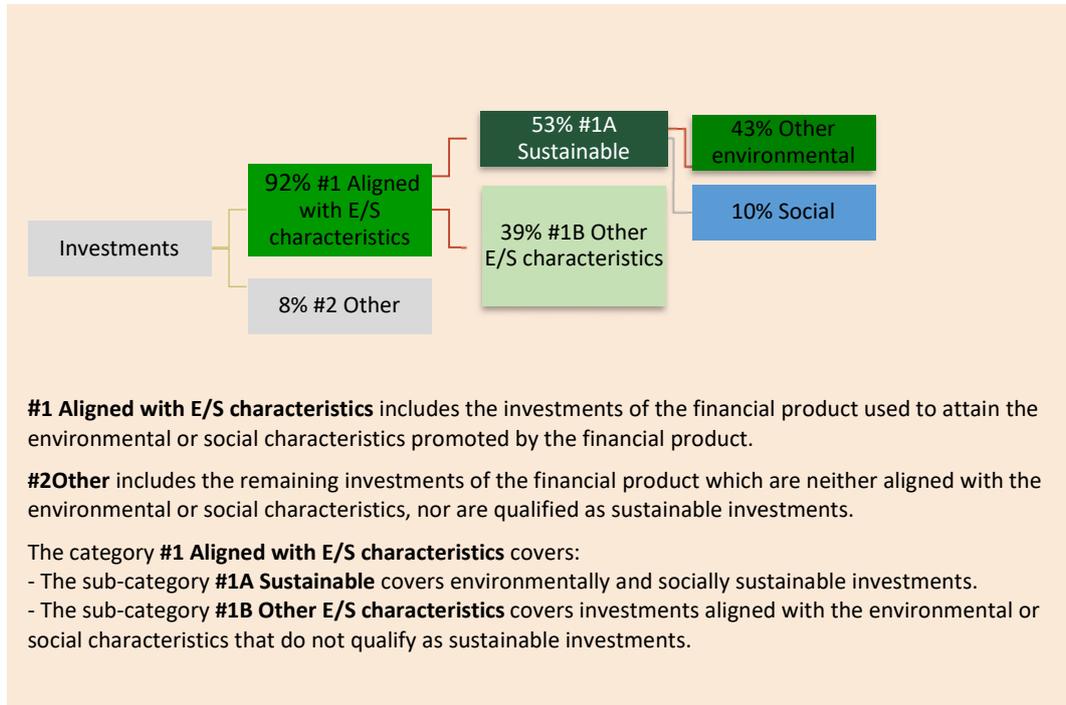
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

92% of the investments is invested in line with the E/S characteristics described in this annex (#1 Aligned with the E/S characteristics stated) and 8% in #2 Other (ETFs). 53% is invested in #1A Sustainable investments (subcategory Other environmental and social) and the remaining part (39%) of the investments in #1B Other E/S characteristics. See the overview in the figure below. In the allocation between environmental and social sustainable investments, the investments which generate more than 20% sustainable revenue and thereby primarily gain revenue from social objectives were fully assigned to Social.

Cash and derivatives have not been classified as investments. Where relevant, derivatives are purchased for risk hedging purposes. These derivatives do not involve environmental or social characteristics.

● **What was the asset allocation?**



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

The sector allocation of the investment funds under management of the Manager can be found here:

Sector	% assets 31-12-2022
Financials	19.36%
Industrials	16.31%
Information Technology	13.00%
Health Care	11.69%
Consumer Discretionary	7.00%
Consumer Staples	6.54%
Housing market (mortgages)	6.36%
Communication Services	4.12%
Utilities	4.11%
Materials	3.61%
Energy	3.46%
Sovereign	2.86%
Real Estate	1.25%
Other	0.33%

More information on the sector allocation of the underlying investment funds managed by external managers can be found on the external managers' websites.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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.



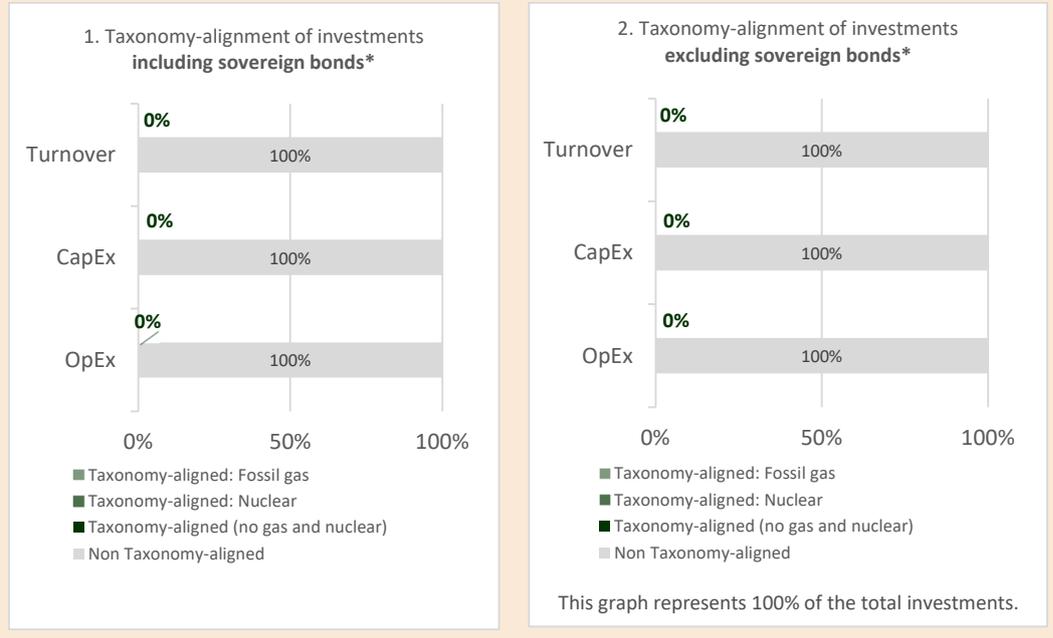
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

In the EU Taxonomy, the European Commission has identified the economic activities qualified as sustainable in respect of six environmental objectives. Although the criteria for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are now in force, companies do not report on these aspects until their annual report for 2022. For this reason, ASR Vermogensbeheer has included 0% EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this annual report. The European Commission is currently still developing criteria in respect of the other four environmental objectives.

● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



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

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Subfund has not invested in transitional and enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

As this is the first reporting period on EU Taxonomy aligned investments, there are no reference period figures yet.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As at year-end 2022, the Subfund has invested 43% of the invested capital in investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

As at year-end 2022, the Subfund has invested 10% of the invested capital in social sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This Subfund has the option to invest in ETFs; the share in such funds as at year-end 2022 was 8%, and these investments are included under ‘Other’ in the asset allocation figure. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied in this respect.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Manager took the following measures in 2022 in order to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics:

Funds managed by the Manager:

1. The portfolio was screened as part of the six-monthly screening process, which includes an external validation of compliance with the sustainability policy. In this context, investments are excluded if they conflict with national or international standards as defined in the sustainability policy (for example, the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles, the UN Global Compact, the Sustainable Investment Code or sector-specific criteria in line with climate science). New exclusions in the reference period concerned mainly investments in the fossil energy sector, as a result of policy adjustments by the Manager. An updated list of excluded companies is drawn up after each screening, which can be viewed here: <https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>.

2. In the investment decision-making process, consideration is given to the ESG score and emissions of the company concerned, with the aim of achieving the Subfund’s E/S characteristics.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

3. A dialogue was initiated with investee companies and governments, with the aim of monitoring and improving the ESG performance based on the applicable sustainability policy. AVB initiated a dialogue with a total of 599 companies in 2022 – this figure is not specific to this Subfund. The most recent account of voting and reporting on dialogue in which this is explained in more detail can be found here: <https://asvermogensbeheer.nl/duurzaam-beleggen/active-ownership>



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

The financial benchmark is used for the purpose of comparing the average ESG score and 'best-in-class' %. This means that the benchmark is not used as a reference benchmark within the meaning of this question, and this question is not applicable.

ANNEX IV

Product name: ASR Pensioen Mix Fonds Neutraal
 Legal entity identifier: 724500TLRTZYUAUOFA11

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 56 % of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective : ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

The definition of sustainable investments is currently still being developed, both in legislative interpretation and in the market. Based on these developments, ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (“ASR Vermogensbeheer”, “AVB” or the “Manager”) will be able to update the definition of sustainable investments in 2023. In calculating the percentage of sustainable investments, ASR Vermogensbeheer applies the methodology described under the heading ‘What were the objectives of the sustainable investments partially made by the financial product, and how did the sustainable investments contribute to achieving those objectives’.

This Subfund reinvests in other funds. As soon as it is informed of the percentage of sustainable investments in the investment funds by the managers of these investment funds, AVB will include this data in its disclosures. Furthermore, there is a delay of about one month in the provision of data to ASR Vermogensbeheer by other fund managers. This may have a limited impact on the Subfund’s percentage of sustainable investments.

Further information on the external funds, including the sustainability performance of those funds, is available on the following websites:

- Northern Trust Pacific Custom ESG Index FGR Fund: <https://www.fgrinvesting.com/nl/fund-range>
- Northern Trust Emerging Market Custom ESG Equity Index UCITS FGR Fund: <https://www.fgrinvesting.com/nl/fund-range>
- iShares € High Yield Corp Bond ESG UCITS ETF EUR (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/309958/>
- iShares \$ High Yield Corp Bond ESG UCITS ETF USD (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/309952/>
- iShares J.P. Morgan ESG \$ EM Bond UCITS ETF USD (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/305218/>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Subfund only invests in other investment funds. Part of these investment funds are managed by the Manager; the other investments funds are managed by external managers.

Funds managed by the Manager:

The sustainability policy of ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. ('SRI Policy') applies directly to the underlying funds managed by the Manager itself. You can find more information on our website under the heading 'sustainable investing'. The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted in respect of these funds:

1. **Exclusions:** Exclude companies and countries that do not fit within the sustainability policy guidelines.
2. **Companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance:** Invest as much as possible in companies or governments that deliver a relatively better performance on sustainability issues compared to other companies or countries.
3. **Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction:** Contribute as much as possible to the non-financial targets in force in the area of greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

More information on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying investment funds managed by the Manager itself can be found on the Manager's Website..

Funds managed by external managers:

Regarding funds managed by external managers, the Manager requires these external managers to endeavour to invest in line with the Manager's sustainability policy as far as possible. By doing so, the Manager aims to encourage such investment institutions to invest in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') and the United Nations Global Compact ('UN GC') and standards as defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers with regard to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons (such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions).

More information on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying investment funds managed by external managers can be found on the external managers' websites

Through the sustainability indicators in the next question, we provide insight into the extent to which these characteristics are met.

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

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform? ...and compared to previous periods?**

The indicators used to measure the sustainability characteristics performed as follows:

Funds managed by the Manager:

1. Exclusions:

- a. The Manager excludes activities in particular sectors. During 2022, AVB applied the following limit values in its sustainability policy:
- Companies whose operations involve controversial or conventional weapons are excluded.
 - Companies generating more than 50% of their revenue from nuclear energy are excluded.
 - Companies whose operations involve gambling and tobacco products are excluded.
 - AVB has drawn up an exit strategy with regard to companies in the fossil energy sector. Companies whose operations involve mining and production of thermal coal are excluded; companies generating more than 5% of their revenue from unconventional oil and gas (such as shale gas) are excluded; companies generating more than 20% of their revenue from coal-fired electricity production are excluded.
 - For an explanation and more information, please refer to the sustainability policy (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/sri-beleid>).

- b. The Manager excludes companies which grossly violate the principles of the UN Global Compact.

Companies that do not qualify under the sustainability policy restrictions were excluded in 2022. A list of those companies can be found here:

<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>.

2. Companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance:

The sustainability performance review looks at a number of indicators:

Approach towards environmental issues (strategy in producing and distributing of goods and services, in using and processing residual streams, and with regard to greenhouse gas emissions);

- a. Workers' rights and good employment practice;
- b. Human rights and good citizenship; and
- c. Good governance and conduct.

We use external data suppliers that analyse company performance on these themes and underlying indicators, awarding each company an ESG score (whereby ESG stands for environmental, social and governance).

The underlying funds have a greater exposure to companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance than the relevant financial benchmark of each fund.

3. Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction:

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured and monitored as part of the investment process. The carbon intensity reflects the company's most recent scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions, relative to its revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by the company's own operations. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions relating to the electricity used by the company. As at year-end 2022, the CO₂eq emissions are 97t CO₂eq per EUR million of investee companies' revenue. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 89% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

Funds managed by external managers:

During 2022, the funds managed by external managers were entirely in line with the Manager's sustainability policy in respect of external managers. This means that these investment institutions invest in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') and the United Nations Global Compact ('UN GC') and standards as defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers with regard to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons (such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions). The external funds' sustainability performance figures can be found in the annual reports of these funds. You can find links to these funds at the start of this annex. When the Manager receives more detailed information from the external manager, this information will be included in future reports.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

ASR Vermogensbeheer qualifies investments as sustainable investments on the basis of the following three criteria:

- Climate change mitigation (limiting impact on climate change): Companies that have set themselves a Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) target or have been SBTi approved commit themselves to limit their emissions in accordance with the latest scientific insights. In this way, these companies contribute to climate change mitigation.
- Companies generating at least 20% sustainable revenue from operations that make a clear contribution to one of the objectives listed below:
 - Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and waste minimisation, sustainable management of water, forest and land resources.
 - Social objectives: access to basic needs such as healthcare, housing and food, financing of SMEs and private access to financing, educational services.
- A.s.r. guidelines for impact investments: Investments falling under the a.s.r. non-financial target for impact investments according to international frameworks. Examples include investments in line with the Green Bonds Principles that contribute to climate change mitigation, for instance, or investments that contribute to objectives such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water or healthcare accordance to the UN PRI Impact Investing Market Map.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The Manager has aligned the sustainability policy with international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the principles and rights under the Eight Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. All investments are screened against these principles. Companies that do not meet the OECD Guidelines or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights had been or were excluded during the reference period. More information on this subject can be found in the list of exclusions as at year-end 2022 (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>).

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

— — — *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The following indicators have been taken into account:

PAI for companies #2 and for countries #15 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #3 Greenhouse gas intensity of the investments. The Subfund's investment policy reduces the weight in carbon-intensive companies (for example, in the cement sector), while giving more weight to companies that are better able to manage the risks and opportunities associated with carbon emissions. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #10 Violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. Funds managed by the Manager: Companies in serious violation of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines are excluded. Indications of serious violations by a company in the portfolio may result in a dialogue with the company. If the outcome of this dialogue is unsatisfactory, the company will be excluded. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #14 Exposure to controversial weapons. Regarding the funds managed by the Manager: Controversial weapons are excluded, as are conventional weapons; see the sustainability policy for more information. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for countries #16 Investee countries subject to social violations. Regarding the funds managed by the Manager: Countries appearing on the sanctions lists of the United Nations, the European Union, the Netherlands, FATF, OFAC and the UK are excluded. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for real estate Table I #18 Energy inefficiency. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the percentage of homes considered to be energy inefficient. This indicator was calculated using the nominal value of the mortgage. At present, a.s.r. has no insight into the "PED for NZEB" (primary energy demand for nearly zero-emission buildings); homes built after 31 December 2020 are not included in the calculation.

PAI for real estate Table II #18 Greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the total greenhouse gas emissions per million euros of invested capital (scope 1 and scope 2, relating to the energy consumption of homes). Scope 3 emissions have been disregarded, since these are irrelevant for residential real estate and, by extension, for investments in mortgages. The calculation is made using the nominal value of mortgages.

PAI for countries Table III #19 Average freedom of expression score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to have no basic political freedoms and no protection of civil rights are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries that are classified as 'not free' by 'Freedom in the World' (an annual report published by the US NGO 'Freedom House'). The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for countries Table III #21 Average corruption score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to be highly corrupt are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries with a score of less than 30 on the Corruption Perceptions

Index published by Transparency International. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

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

With regard to companies: The Manager has aligned the sustainability policy with international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the principles and rights under the Eight Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. Where the funds managed by the Manager are concerned, all investments are screened against these principles. Companies that do not meet the OECD Guidelines or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were excluded during the reference period, or are about to be excluded. More information on this subject can be found in the list of exclusions as at year-end 2022 (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>).

With regard to countries: In May 2022, the European Commission explained that the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are aimed at companies, which means that this question does not apply to investments in governments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

As part of the sustainability policy, the following principal adverse sustainability impact indicators (PAI) have been taken into account. These are indicators prescribed by the European Commission that provide insight into adverse impacts of investments.

Based on the available data, insight can be provided into two PAIs for investments by the Manager as well as external managers, and into eight PAIs for investments by the Manager.

The following two PAIs are calculated for both the investment funds under management of the Manager and the investment funds managed by external managers:

PAI for companies #2 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. As at year-end 2022, the average emission figure is 39t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital. The average figure as at year-end 2021 was 42t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital, which means that the intensity as at year-end 2022 had fallen relative to 2021. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 84% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

PAI for companies #3 Greenhouse gas intensity of the investments. The carbon intensity reflects the company's most recent scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions relative to its revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by the company's own operations. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions relating to the electricity used by the company. As at year-end 2022, the carbon emissions are 97t CO₂eq per million euros of investee companies' revenue. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 89% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

Regarding the funds managed by the Manager, PAI #10, #14, #15, #16, #18 (Tables I and II), #19 (Table III) and #21 (Table III) were considered as well:

PAI for companies #10 Violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. Companies in serious violation of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines are excluded. Indications of serious violations by a company in the portfolio may result in a dialogue with the company. If the outcome of this dialogue is unsatisfactory, the company will be excluded. As at year-end 2022, 0% of the investments were investments in companies involved in serious violations of the UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available. Many companies were already excluded on the basis of this criterion in 2021, but this indicator was not yet reported back then.

PAI for companies #14 Exposure to controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are excluded, as are conventional weapons; see the sustainability policy for more information. As at year-end 2022, this Subfund's share in companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons was 0% (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available.

PAI for countries #15 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of investments in government securities is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. As at year-end 2022, the average emission figure is 64t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital. This average was calculated on the basis of 97% of the investments in government securities about which data was available. As at year-end 2021, the average figure was 81.7t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital.

PAI for countries #16 Investee countries subject to social violations. As at year-end 2022, 0% of the investments were investments in countries subject to social violations. These are countries that appear on the sanctions lists of the European Commission or United Nations because of violations of social rights. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available. Many countries were already excluded on the basis of this criterion in 2021, but this indicator was not yet reported back then.

PAI for real estate Table I #18 Energy inefficiency. Regarding the investments in mortgages, a.s.r. has measured the percentage of homes considered to be energy inefficient. This indicator was calculated using the nominal value of the mortgage. At present, a.s.r. has no insight into the "PED for NZEB" (primary energy demand for nearly zero-emission buildings); homes built after 31 December 2020 are not included in the calculation.

For the investments in the mortgage funds, the results are as follows:

- At year-end 2022, the exposure of ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund NHG to energy-inefficient mortgages is 74.08%.
- At year-end 2022, the exposure of ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund non-NHG to energy-inefficient mortgages is 60.07%.

As this is the first time that this indicator is reported, no comparative figures are available.

PAI for real estate Table II #18 Greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the total greenhouse gas emissions per million euros of invested capital (scope 1 and scope 2, relating to the energy consumption of homes). Scope 3 emissions have been disregarded, since these are irrelevant for residential real estate and, by extension, for investments in mortgages. The calculation is made using the nominal value of mortgages.

For the ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund NHG, the results are as follows:

- The total emission value as at year-end 2022 (scopes 1+2, based on nominal amounts) is 16.6 t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital (year-end 2021: 16.8 t CO₂eq)

For the ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund non-NHG, the results are as follows:

- The total emission value as at year-end 2022 (scopes 1+2, based on nominal amounts) is 11.3 t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital (year-end 2021: 10.9 t CO₂eq)

PAI for countries Table III #19 Average freedom of expression score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to have no basic political freedoms and no protection of civil rights are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries that are classified as ‘not free’ by ‘Freedom in the World’ (an annual report published by the US NGO ‘Freedom House’). As at year-end 2022, 100% of the portfolio is classified as ‘free’ (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). These results were calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available.

PAI for countries Table III #21 Average corruption score. Countries believed to be highly corrupt are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries with a score of less than 30 on the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International, which are therefore regarded as highly corrupt. The Corruption Perceptions Index awards countries a score of 0-100. As at year-end 2022, the subfund’s average score is 71 (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments in government bonds; for investments in external funds insofar as data was available.

A number of other principal adverse sustainability impact indicators relate to subjects which are considered in this Subfund as part of the ESG rating. Since these PAIs are currently not (yet) used as a reference point, they are not reported.

Funds managed by external managers:

At present, the Manager has no information yet about PAIs selected by external managers of funds in which reinvestments have been made. This information is available in the annual reports of the external funds. When the Manager receives more detailed information from the external manager, this information will be included in future reports.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 31-12-2022

Largest investments	Sector	% assets	Country
ASR LEVEN HYPOTHEKEN ZONDER NHG	Housing market (mortgages)	3.38%	NL
APPLE INC	Information Technology	1.85%	US
ASR LEVEN HYPOTHEKEN MET NHG	Housing market (mortgages)	1.83%	NL
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	1.80%	US
NESTLE SA	Consumer Staples	1.36%	CH
ALPHABET INC	Communication Services	1.10%	US
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	0.98%	NL
ROCHE HOLDING AG	Health Care	0.97%	CH
ASTRAZENECA PLC	Health Care	0.97%	GB
TOTALENERGIES SE	Energy	0.83%	FR
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	0.82%	US
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	Health Care	0.64%	US
DIAGEO PLC	Consumer Staples	0.62%	GB
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	Health Care	0.61%	US
TAIWAN SEMICON MAN TWD10	Information Technology	0.60%	TW



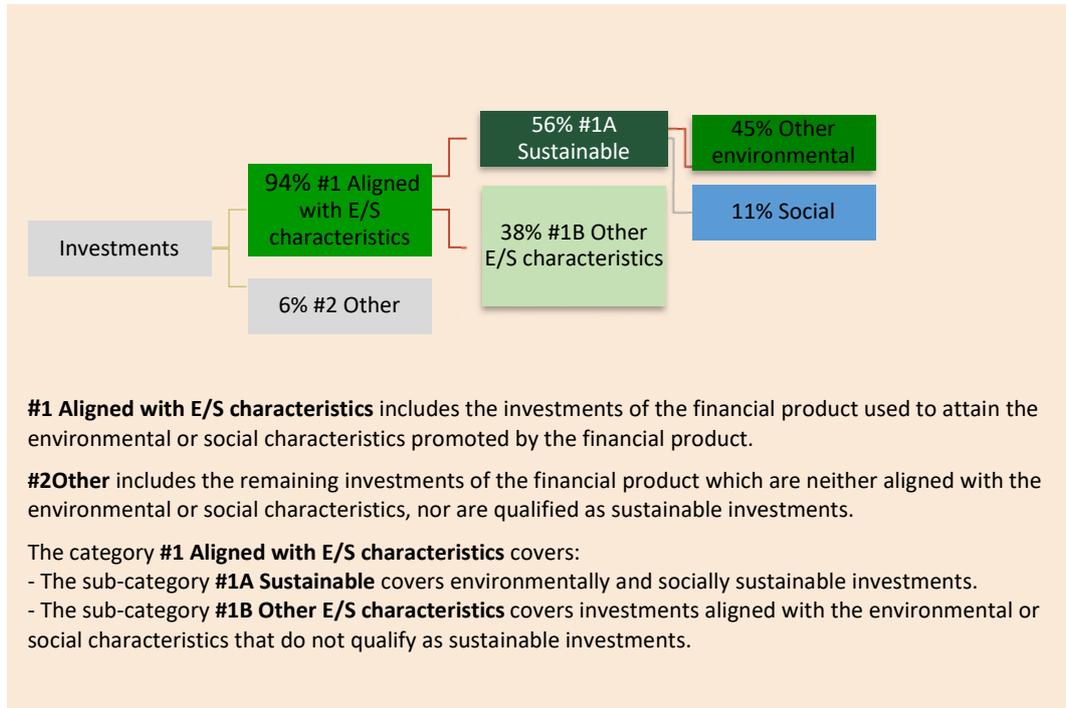
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

94% of the investments is invested in line with the E/S characteristics described in this annex (#1 Aligned with the E/S characteristics stated) and 6% in #2 Other (ETFs). 56% is invested in #1A Sustainable investments (subcategory Other environmental and social) and the remaining part (38%) of the investments in #1B Other E/S characteristics. See the overview in the figure below. In the allocation between environmental and social sustainable investments, the investments which generate more than 20% sustainable revenue and thereby primarily gain revenue from social objectives were fully assigned to Social.

Cash and derivatives have not been classified as investments. Where relevant, derivatives are purchased for risk hedging purposes. These derivatives do not involve environmental or social characteristics.

● **What was the asset allocation?**



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

The sector allocation of the investment funds under management of the Manager can be found here:

Sector	% assets 31-12-2022
Financials	16.84%
Information Technology	14.68%
Industrials	13.31%
Health Care	13.27%
Consumer Discretionary	7.96%
Consumer Staples	7.45%
Housing market (mortgages)	6.66%
Communication Services	4.66%
Materials	4.12%
Energy	3.93%
Utilities	3.60%
Sovereign	1.89%
Real Estate	1.41%
Other	0.22%

More information on the sector allocation of the underlying investment funds managed by external managers can be found on the external managers' websites.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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.



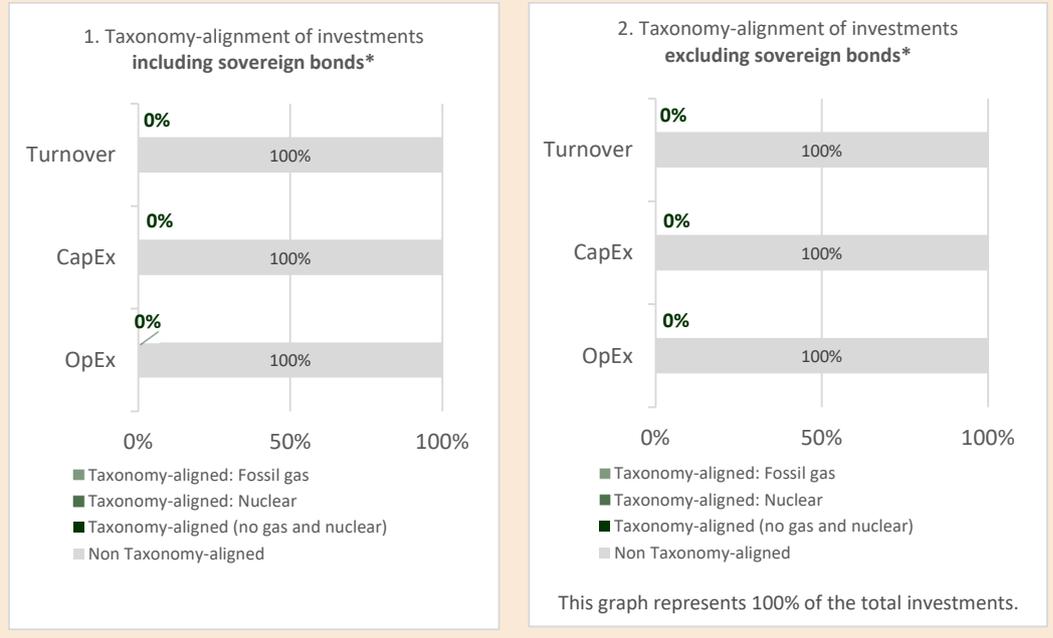
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

In the EU Taxonomy, the European Commission has identified the economic activities qualified as sustainable in respect of six environmental objectives. Although the criteria for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are now in force, companies do not report on these aspects until their annual report for 2022. For this reason, ASR Vermogensbeheer has included 0% EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this annual report. The European Commission is currently still developing criteria in respect of the other four environmental objectives.

● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



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

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Subfund has not invested in transitional and enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

As this is the first reporting period on EU Taxonomy aligned investments, there are no reference period figures yet.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As at year-end 2022, the Subfund has invested 45% of the invested capital in investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

As at year-end 2022, the Subfund has invested 11% of the invested capital in social sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This Subfund has the option to invest in ETFs; the share in such funds as at year-end 2022 was 6%, and these investments are included under ‘Other’ in the asset allocation figure. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied in this respect.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Manager took the following measures in 2022 in order to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics:

Funds managed by the Manager:

1. The portfolio was screened as part of the six-monthly screening process, which includes an external validation of compliance with the sustainability policy. In this context, investments are excluded if they conflict with national or international standards as defined in the sustainability policy (for example, the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles, the UN Global Compact, the Sustainable Investment Code or sector-specific criteria in line with climate science). New exclusions in the reference period concerned mainly investments in the fossil energy sector, as a result of policy adjustments by the Manager. An updated list of excluded companies is drawn up after each screening, which can be viewed here: <https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>.

2. In the investment decision-making process, consideration is given to the ESG score and emissions of the company concerned, with the aim of achieving the Subfund’s E/S characteristics.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

3. A dialogue was initiated with investee companies and governments, with the aim of monitoring and improving the ESG performance based on the applicable sustainability policy. AVB initiated a dialogue with a total of 599 companies in 2022 – this figure is not specific to this Subfund. The most recent account of voting and reporting on dialogue in which this is explained in more detail can be found here: <https://asvermogensbeheer.nl/duurzaam-beleggen/active-ownership>



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

The financial benchmark is used for the purpose of comparing the average ESG score and 'best-in-class' %. This means that the benchmark is not used as a reference benchmark within the meaning of this question, and this question is not applicable.

ANNEX IV

Product name: ASR Pensioen Mix Fonds Offensief
 Legal entity identifier: 724500TLRTZYUAUOFA11

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective : ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 62 % of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

The definition of sustainable investments is currently still being developed, both in legislative interpretation and in the market. Based on these developments, ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. (“ASR Vermogensbeheer”, “AVB” or the “Manager”) will be able to update the definition of sustainable investments in 2023. In calculating the percentage of sustainable investments, ASR Vermogensbeheer applies the methodology described under the heading ‘What were the objectives of the sustainable investments partially made by the financial product, and how did the sustainable investments contribute to achieving those objectives’.

This Subfund reinvests in other funds. As soon as it is informed of the percentage of sustainable investments in the investment funds by the managers of these investment funds, AVB will include this data in its disclosures. Furthermore, there is a delay of about one month in the provision of data to ASR Vermogensbeheer by other fund managers. This may have a limited impact on the Subfund’s percentage of sustainable investments.

Further information on the external funds, including the sustainability performance of those funds, is available on the following websites:

- Northern Trust Pacific Custom ESG Index FGR Fund: <https://www.fgrinvesting.com/nl/fund-range>
- Northern Trust Emerging Market Custom ESG Equity Index UCITS FGR Fund: <https://www.fgrinvesting.com/nl/fund-range>
- iShares € High Yield Corp Bond ESG UCITS ETF EUR (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/309958/>
- iShares \$ High Yield Corp Bond ESG UCITS ETF USD (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/309952/>
- iShares J.P. Morgan ESG \$ EM Bond UCITS ETF USD (Acc): <https://www.blackrock.com/nl/professionele-beleggers/produkten/305218/>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Subfund only invests in other investment funds. Part of these investment funds are managed by the Manager; the other investments funds are managed by external managers.

Funds managed by the Manager:

The sustainability policy of ASR Vermogensbeheer N.V. ('SRI Policy') applies directly to the underlying funds managed by the Manager itself. You can find more information on our website under the heading 'sustainable investing'. The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted in respect of these funds:

1. **Exclusions:** Exclude companies and countries that do not fit within the sustainability policy guidelines.
2. **Companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance:** Invest as much as possible in companies or governments that deliver a relatively better performance on sustainability issues compared to other companies or countries.
3. **Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction:** Contribute as much as possible to the non-financial targets in force in the area of greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

More information on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying investment funds managed by the Manager itself can be found on the Manager's Website..

Funds managed by external managers:

Regarding funds managed by external managers, the Manager requires these external managers to endeavour to invest in line with the Manager's sustainability policy as far as possible. By doing so, the Manager aims to encourage such investment institutions to invest in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') and the United Nations Global Compact ('UN GC') and standards as defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers with regard to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons (such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions).

More information on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying investment funds managed by external managers can be found on the external managers' websites

Through the sustainability indicators in the next question, we provide insight into the extent to which these characteristics are met.

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

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform? ...and compared to previous periods?**

The indicators used to measure the sustainability characteristics performed as follows:

Funds managed by the Manager:

1. Exclusions:

- a. The Manager excludes activities in particular sectors. During 2022, AVB applied the following limit values in its sustainability policy:
- Companies whose operations involve controversial or conventional weapons are excluded.
 - Companies generating more than 50% of their revenue from nuclear energy are excluded.
 - Companies whose operations involve gambling and tobacco products are excluded.
 - AVB has drawn up an exit strategy with regard to companies in the fossil energy sector. Companies whose operations involve mining and production of thermal coal are excluded; companies generating more than 5% of their revenue from unconventional oil and gas (such as shale gas) are excluded; companies generating more than 20% of their revenue from coal-fired electricity production are excluded.
 - For an explanation and more information, please refer to the sustainability policy (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/sri-beleid>).

- b. The Manager excludes companies which grossly violate the principles of the UN Global Compact.

Companies that do not qualify under the sustainability policy restrictions were excluded in 2022. A list of those companies can be found here:

<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>.

2. Companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance:

The sustainability performance review looks at a number of indicators:

Approach towards environmental issues (strategy in producing and distributing of goods and services, in using and processing residual streams, and with regard to greenhouse gas emissions);

- a. Workers' rights and good employment practice;
- b. Human rights and good citizenship; and
- c. Good governance and conduct.

We use external data suppliers that analyse company performance on these themes and underlying indicators, awarding each company an ESG score (whereby ESG stands for environmental, social and governance).

The underlying funds have a greater exposure to companies or governments with a relatively better sustainability performance than the relevant financial benchmark of each fund.

3. Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction:

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured and monitored as part of the investment process. The carbon intensity reflects the company's most recent scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions, relative to its revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by the company's own operations. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions relating to the electricity used by the company. As at year-end 2022, the CO₂eq emissions are 92t CO₂eq per EUR million of investee companies' revenue. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 94% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

Funds managed by external managers:

During 2022, the funds managed by external managers were entirely in line with the Manager's sustainability policy in respect of external managers. This means that these investment institutions invest in accordance with the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') and the United Nations Global Compact ('UN GC') and standards as defined by the Dutch Association of Insurers with regard to the exclusion of investments in controversial weapons (such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions). The external funds' sustainability performance figures can be found in the annual reports of these funds. You can find links to these funds at the start of this annex. When the Manager receives more detailed information from the external manager, this information will be included in future reports.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

ASR Vermogensbeheer qualifies investments as sustainable investments on the basis of the following three criteria:

- Climate change mitigation (limiting impact on climate change): Companies that have set themselves a Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) target or have been SBTi approved commit themselves to limit their emissions in accordance with the latest scientific insights. In this way, these companies contribute to climate change mitigation.
- Companies generating at least 20% sustainable revenue from operations that make a clear contribution to one of the objectives listed below:
 - Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and waste minimisation, sustainable management of water, forest and land resources.
 - Social objectives: access to basic needs such as healthcare, housing and food, financing of SMEs and private access to financing, educational services.
- A.s.r. guidelines for impact investments: Investments falling under the a.s.r. non-financial target for impact investments according to international frameworks. Examples include investments in line with the Green Bonds Principles that contribute to climate change mitigation, for instance, or investments that contribute to objectives such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water or healthcare accordance to the UN PRI Impact Investing Market Map.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The Manager has aligned the sustainability policy with international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the principles and rights under the Eight Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. All investments are screened against these principles. Companies that do not meet the OECD Guidelines or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights had been or were excluded during the reference period. More information on this subject can be found in the list of exclusions as at year-end 2022 (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>).

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

— — — *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The following indicators have been taken into account:

PAI for companies #2 and for countries #15 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #3 Greenhouse gas intensity of the investments. The Subfund's investment policy reduces the weight in carbon-intensive companies (for example, in the cement sector), while giving more weight to companies that are better able to manage the risks and opportunities associated with carbon emissions. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #10 Violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. Funds managed by the Manager: Companies in serious violation of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines are excluded. Indications of serious violations by a company in the portfolio may result in a dialogue with the company. If the outcome of this dialogue is unsatisfactory, the company will be excluded. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for companies #14 Exposure to controversial weapons. Regarding the funds managed by the Manager: Controversial weapons are excluded, as are conventional weapons; see the sustainability policy for more information. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for countries #16 Investee countries subject to social violations. Regarding the funds managed by the Manager: Countries appearing on the sanctions lists of the United Nations, the European Union, the Netherlands, FATF, OFAC and the UK are excluded. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for real estate Table I #18 Energy inefficiency. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the percentage of homes considered to be energy inefficient. This indicator was calculated using the nominal value of the mortgage. At present, a.s.r. has no insight into the "PED for NZEB" (primary energy demand for nearly zero-emission buildings); homes built after 31 December 2020 are not included in the calculation.

PAI for real estate Table II #18 Greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the total greenhouse gas emissions per million euros of invested capital (scope 1 and scope 2, relating to the energy consumption of homes). Scope 3 emissions have been disregarded, since these are irrelevant for residential real estate and, by extension, for investments in mortgages. The calculation is made using the nominal value of mortgages.

PAI for countries Table III #19 Average freedom of expression score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to have no basic political freedoms and no protection of civil rights are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries that are classified as 'not free' by 'Freedom in the World' (an annual report published by the US NGO 'Freedom House'). The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

PAI for countries Table III #21 Average corruption score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to be highly corrupt are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries with a score of less than 30 on the Corruption Perceptions

Index published by Transparency International. The PAI as at year-end 2022 is reported in the next section.

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

With regard to companies: The Manager has aligned the sustainability policy with international frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the principles and rights under the Eight Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. Where the funds managed by the Manager are concerned, all investments are screened against these principles. Companies that do not meet the OECD Guidelines or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were excluded during the reference period, or are about to be excluded. More information on this subject can be found in the list of exclusions as at year-end 2022 (<https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>).

With regard to countries: In May 2022, the European Commission explained that the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are aimed at companies, which means that this question does not apply to investments in governments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

As part of the sustainability policy, the following principal adverse sustainability impact indicators (PAI) have been taken into account. These are indicators prescribed by the European Commission that provide insight into adverse impacts of investments.

Based on the available data, insight can be provided into two PAIs for investments by the Manager as well as external managers, and into eight PAIs for investments by the Manager.

The following two PAIs are calculated for both the investment funds under management of the Manager and the investment funds managed by external managers:

PAI for companies #2 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. As at year-end 2022, the average emission figure is 38t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital. The average figure as at year-end 2021 was 39t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital, which means that the intensity as at year-end 2022 had fallen relative to 2021. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 86% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

PAI for companies #3 Greenhouse gas intensity of the investments. The carbon intensity reflects the company's most recent scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions relative to its revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by the company's own operations. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions relating to the electricity used by the company. As at year-end 2022, the carbon emissions are 92t CO₂eq per million euros of investee companies' revenue. This indicator applies specifically to companies and was calculated on the basis of 94% of the investments. AVB used its own calculation method in measuring these emissions, which concern investments managed by the Manager as well as investments managed by external managers.

Regarding the funds managed by the Manager, PAI #10, #14, #15, #16, #18 (Tables I and II), #19 (Table III) and #21 (Table III) were considered as well:

PAI for companies #10 Violations of UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. Companies in serious violation of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines are excluded. Indications of serious violations by a company in the portfolio may result in a dialogue with the company. If the outcome of this dialogue is unsatisfactory, the company will be excluded. As at year-end 2022, 0% of the investments were investments in companies involved in serious violations of the UN Global Compact or OECD Guidelines. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available. Many companies were already excluded on the basis of this criterion in 2021, but this indicator was not yet reported back then.

PAI for companies #14 Exposure to controversial weapons. Controversial weapons are excluded, as are conventional weapons; see the sustainability policy for more information. As at year-end 2022, this Subfund's share in companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons was 0% (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available.

PAI for countries #15 Carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of investments in government securities is measured and monitored as part of the investment process. As at year-end 2022, the average emission figure is 64t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital. This average was calculated on the basis of 97% of the investments in government securities about which data was available. As at year-end 2021, the average figure was 81.7t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital.

PAI for countries #16 Investee countries subject to social violations. As at year-end 2022, 0% of the investments were investments in countries subject to social violations. These are countries that appear on the sanctions lists of the European Commission or United Nations because of violations of social rights. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available. Many countries were already excluded on the basis of this criterion in 2021, but this indicator was not yet reported back then.

PAI for real estate Table I #18 Energy inefficiency. Regarding the investments in mortgages, a.s.r. has measured the percentage of homes considered to be energy inefficient. This indicator was calculated using the nominal value of the mortgage. At present, a.s.r. has no insight into the "PED for NZEB" (primary energy demand for nearly zero-emission buildings); homes built after 31 December 2020 are not included in the calculation.

For the investments in the mortgage funds, the results are as follows:

- At year-end 2022, the exposure of ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund NHG to energy-inefficient mortgages is 74.08%.
- At year-end 2022, the exposure of ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund non-NHG to energy-inefficient mortgages is 60.07%.

As this is the first time that this indicator is reported, no comparative figures are available.

PAI for real estate Table II #18 Greenhouse gas emissions. Regarding the investments in mortgages (through the funds managed by the Manager), a.s.r. has measured the total greenhouse gas emissions per million euros of invested capital (scope 1 and scope 2, relating to the energy consumption of homes). Scope 3 emissions have been disregarded, since these are irrelevant for residential real estate and, by extension, for investments in mortgages. The calculation is made using the nominal value of mortgages.

For the ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund NHG, the results are as follows:

- The total emission value as at year-end 2022 (scopes 1+2, based on nominal amounts) is 16.6 t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital (year-end 2021: 16.8 t CO₂eq)

For the ASR Mortgage Fund – Subfund non-NHG, the results are as follows:

- The total emission value as at year-end 2022 (scopes 1+2, based on nominal amounts) is 11.3 t CO₂eq per million euros of invested capital (year-end 2021: 10.9 t CO₂eq)

PAI for countries Table III #19 Average freedom of expression score. With regard to investments in government securities, countries believed to have no basic political freedoms and no protection of civil rights are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries that are classified as ‘not free’ by ‘Freedom in the World’ (an annual report published by the US NGO ‘Freedom House’). As at year-end 2022, 100% of the portfolio is classified as ‘free’ (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). These results were calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments about which data was available.

PAI for countries Table III #21 Average corruption score. Countries believed to be highly corrupt are excluded. Specifically, we do not invest in countries with a score of less than 30 on the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International, which are therefore regarded as highly corrupt. The Corruption Perceptions Index awards countries a score of 0-100. As at year-end 2022, the subfund’s average score is 71 (this indicator was not yet reported in 2021). This percentage was calculated on the basis of 100% of the investments in government bonds; for investments in external funds insofar as data was available.

A number of other principal adverse sustainability impact indicators relate to subjects which are considered in this Subfund as part of the ESG rating. Since these PAIs are currently not (yet) used as a reference point, they are not reported.

Funds managed by external managers:

At present, the Manager has no information yet about PAIs selected by external managers of funds in which reinvestments have been made. This information is available in the annual reports of the external funds. When the Manager receives more detailed information from the external manager, this information will be included in future reports.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 31-12-2022

Largest investments	Sector	% assets	Country
APPLE INC	Information Technology	2.10%	US
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	2.03%	US
ASR LEVEN HYPOTHEKEN non-NHG	Housing market (mortgages)	2.01%	NL
NESTLE SA	Consumer Staples	1.55%	CH
ALPHABET INC	Communication Services	1.25%	US
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	1.11%	NL
ROCHE HOLDING AG	Health Care	1.10%	CH
ASTRAZENECA PLC	Health Care	1.10%	GB
ASR LEVEN HYPOTHEKEN NHG	Housing market (mortgages)	1.09%	NL
TOTALENERGIES SE	Energy	0.94%	FR
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	0.93%	US
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	Health Care	0.72%	US
DIAGEO PLC	Consumer Staples	0.71%	GB
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	Health Care	0.69%	US
SAP SE	Information Technology	0.68%	DE



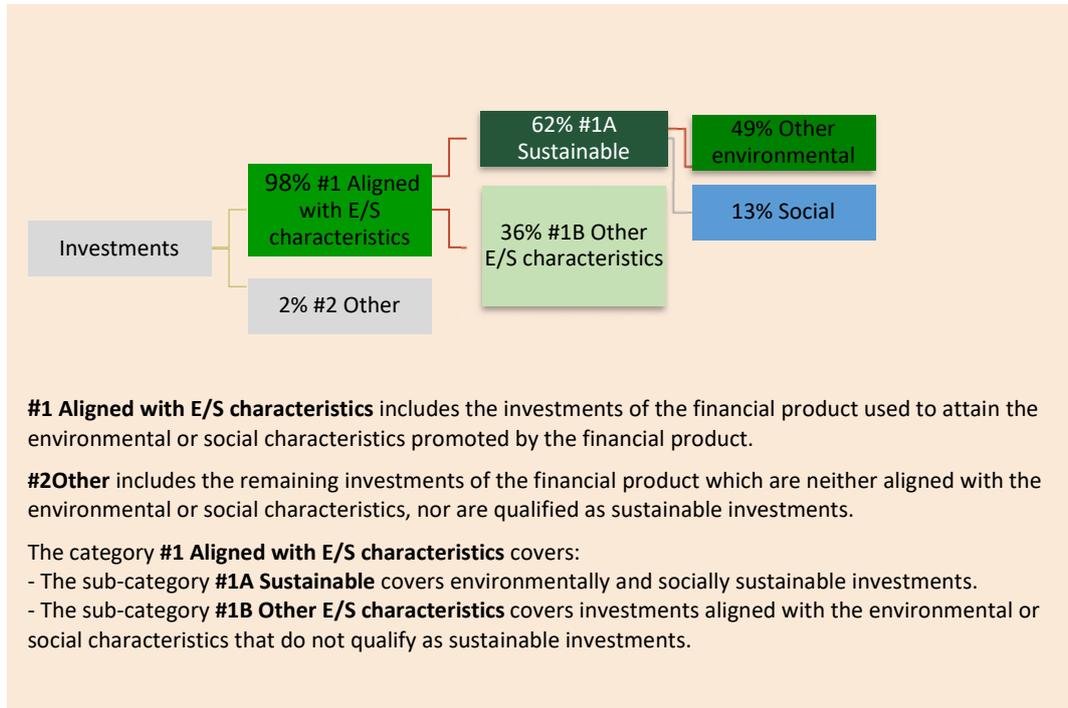
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

98% of the investments is invested in line with the E/S characteristics described in this annex (#1 Aligned with the E/S characteristics stated) and 2% in #2 Other (ETFs). 62% is invested in #1A Sustainable investments (subcategory Other environmental and social) and the remaining part (36%) of the investments in #1B Other E/S characteristics. See the overview in the figure below. In the allocation between environmental and social sustainable investments, the investments which generate more than 20% sustainable revenue and thereby primarily gain revenue from social objectives were fully assigned to Social.

Cash and derivatives have not been classified as investments. Where relevant, derivatives are purchased for risk hedging purposes. These derivatives do not involve environmental or social characteristics.

● **What was the asset allocation?**



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

The sector allocation of the investment funds under management of the Manager can be found here:

Sector	% assets 31-12-2022
Information Technology	16.15%
Financials	15.68%
Health Care	14.62%
Industrials	11.76%
Consumer Discretionary	8.77%
Consumer Staples	8.21%
Communication Services	5.13%
Materials	4.54%
Energy	4.33%
Housing market (mortgages)	3.85%
Utilities	3.37%
Sovereign	1.83%
Real Estate	1.55%
Other	0.20%

More information on the sector allocation of the underlying investment funds managed by external managers can be found on the external managers' websites.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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.



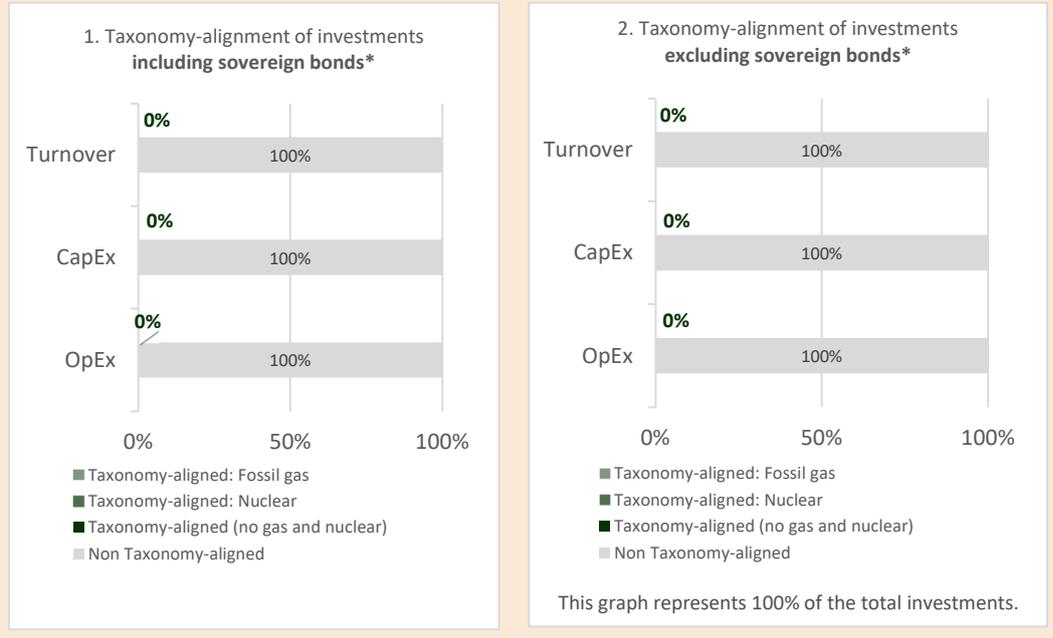
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

In the EU Taxonomy, the European Commission has identified the economic activities qualified as sustainable in respect of six environmental objectives. Although the criteria for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are now in force, companies do not report on these aspects until their annual report for 2022. For this reason, ASR Vermogensbeheer has included 0% EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this annual report. The European Commission is currently still developing criteria in respect of the other four environmental objectives.

● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



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

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Subfund has not invested in transitional and enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

As this is the first reporting period on EU Taxonomy aligned investments, there are no reference period figures yet.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As at year-end 2022, the Subfund has invested 49% of the invested capital in investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

As at year-end 2022, the Subfund has invested 13% of the invested capital in social sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This Subfund has the option to invest in ETFs; the share in such funds as at year-end 2022 was 2%, and these investments are included under ‘Other’ in the asset allocation figure. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied in this respect.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Manager took the following measures in 2022 in order to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics:

Funds managed by the Manager:

1. The portfolio was screened as part of the six-monthly screening process, which includes an external validation of compliance with the sustainability policy. In this context, investments are excluded if they conflict with national or international standards as defined in the sustainability policy (for example, the OECD Guidelines, the UN Guiding Principles, the UN Global Compact, the Sustainable Investment Code or sector-specific criteria in line with climate science). New exclusions in the reference period concerned mainly investments in the fossil energy sector, as a result of policy adjustments by the Manager. An updated list of excluded companies is drawn up after each screening, which can be viewed here: <https://asrvermogensbeheer.nl/kennisbank/beleidstukken/uitgesloten-landen-en-bedrijven>.

2. In the investment decision-making process, consideration is given to the ESG score and emissions of the company concerned, with the aim of achieving the Subfund’s E/S characteristics.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

3. A dialogue was initiated with investee companies and governments, with the aim of monitoring and improving the ESG performance based on the applicable sustainability policy. AVB initiated a dialogue with a total of 599 companies in 2022 – this figure is not specific to this Subfund. The most recent account of voting and reporting on dialogue in which this is explained in more detail can be found here: <https://asvermogensbeheer.nl/duurzaam-beleggen/active-ownership>



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

The financial benchmark is used for the purpose of comparing the average ESG score and 'best-in-class' %. This means that the benchmark is not used as a reference benchmark within the meaning of this question, and this question is not applicable.

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