



DPAM
INDOSUEZ

2025

DPAM's biodiversity policy



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I. Executive Summary

This document consolidates DPAM's views on biodiversity into a comprehensive policy, and outlines our actions on biodiversity-related risks.

DPAM's Biodiversity Policy sets out our commitment to addressing biodiversity loss as a systemic risk to both ecosystems and financial markets. It is structured in two main parts: the first provides an informative introduction for readers seeking to understand the urgency and context of biodiversity loss, including definitions, global frameworks and the financial relevance of nature-related risks. The second part details DPAM's specific approach to integrating biodiversity into investment practices.

This policy targets the four main drivers of biodiversity loss: land and sea use change, climate change, pollution and the direct use and exploitation of natural resources. The focus is on companies that are particularly exposed to activities harmful to biodiversity and that do not demonstrate adequate risk management practices. All identified companies are subject to dedicated engagement efforts to drive improvements.

The policy also describes DPAM's governance structure, the use of Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure-aligned frameworks, the integration of biodiversity-related risks into investment decisions and our engagement strategy. Overall, this policy reinforces DPAM's role as a responsible investor working toward a nature-positive and financially resilient future.



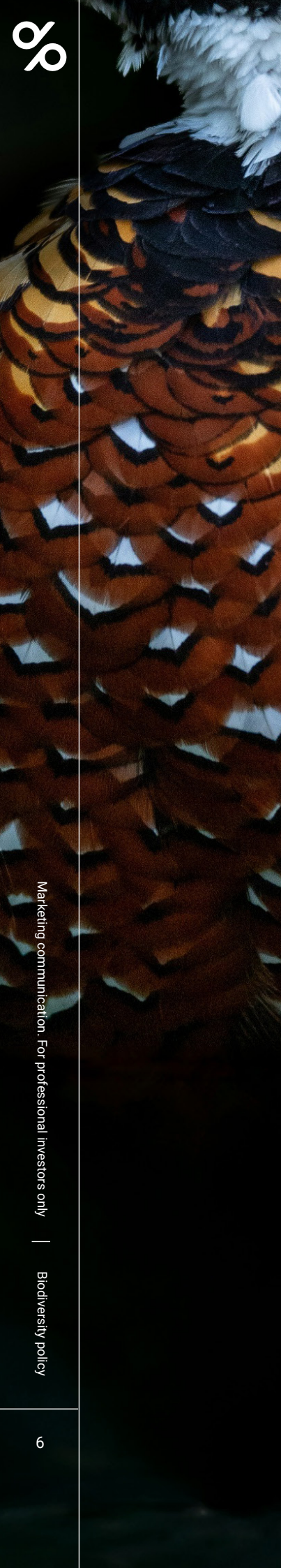
II. Introduction

Biodiversity is fundamental to the health of our planet, the economy and society. The financial sector has a critical role in addressing biodiversity loss by integrating nature-related risks and opportunities into investment decisions. As an asset manager, we recognise that biodiversity loss presents systemic risks to financial markets and we are committed to embedding biodiversity considerations into our investment processes.



Definitions

Defining biodiversity, ecosystem and ecosystem services.



Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth, encompassing species, ecosystems and genetic diversity. It includes all living organisms, from animals and plants to fungi and microorganisms, that interact within ecosystems to sustain life. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, much like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life. Biodiversity is therefore essential for maintaining resilient ecosystems.



Ecosystem

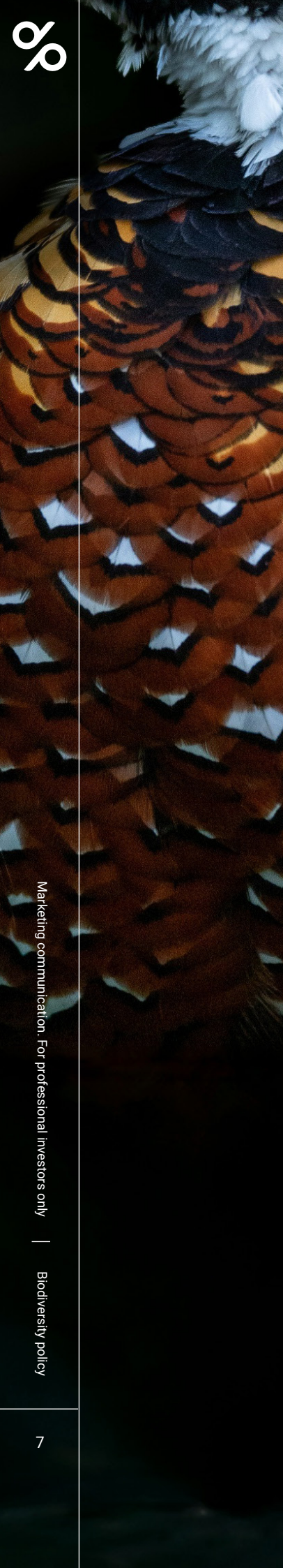
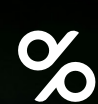
An ecosystem is defined as a natural unit of living things (animals, plants, and micro-organisms) and their physical environment. Ecosystems vary in scale and can be local (parks, rivers and streams), continental (rainforests, deserts and seas) or global.



Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services are defined as the services provided by the natural environment that benefit people. There are four broad categories of ecosystem service which are widely recognised. Provisioning services include the provision of food, fibers, and fuel. Regulating and maintaining services, which often overlap and are therefore grouped together, include functions such as flood protection, soil formation and air and water quality. Cultural services provide benefits to people through culture, recreation and mental wellbeing.

Ecosystems provide critical services such as climate regulation, food production and water purification. The degradation of biodiversity poses significant risks to ecosystems, instabilities in supply chains and therefore threats to financial stability.



Examples

Consider your daily fruit and vegetables; pollinators such as birds, bees and other insects are believed to facilitate a third of the world's crop production.

Trees, shrubs, and other plant life are not only aesthetically pleasing, but also greatly facilitate the absorption of rainfall, thereby reducing the risk of flooding. Along the coasts, coral reefs and mangrove forests serve as natural barriers, protecting coastlines from waves and storms. Additionally, all green plants contribute to cleansing the air and soil of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

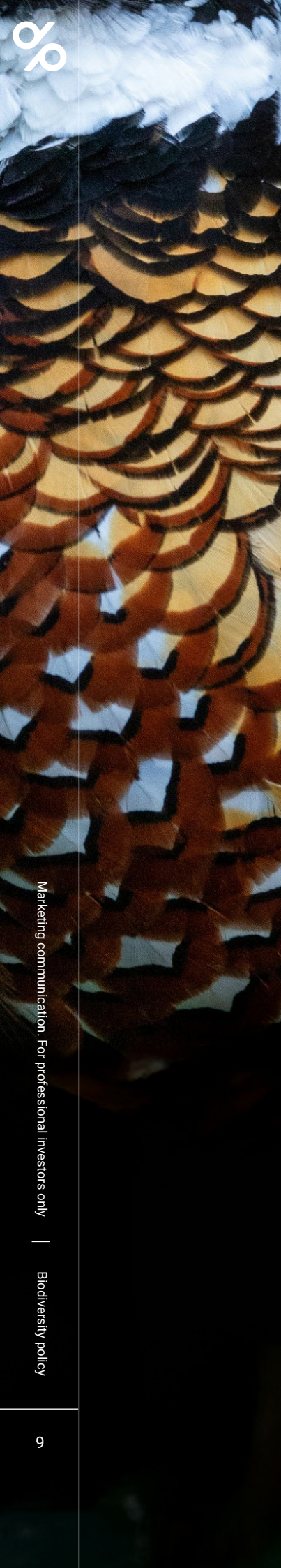
A significant number of households, especially in developing countries, still depend on wood for cooking and heating. It's easy to forget, but many of our medicines contain a variety of natural components.

Moreover, research has shown that spending time in nature leads to improvements in people's physical and mental health, for instance, by reducing stress levels and lowering blood pressure.



Why is nature important for society?

The case for investor action



The case for investor action

The exposure of companies, and entire economic sectors, to ecosystem services is an important indicator of risk. For example, the [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (IPBES) estimates that pollination (a provisioning ecosystem service) is essential for 75% of global crops, with \$351 billion of food produced dependent on the pollination ecosystem service. This illustrates a level of risk which is extremely materially significant for the agricultural sector, and which may be considered more widely as a systemic risk.

Research from the World Economic Forum (2020) shows that \$44 trillion of economic value generation, or more than half of the world's total GDP, is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services and is therefore exposed to nature loss. In 2023, PwC updated this figure to about 55% of global GDP, equivalent to about US\$58 trillion.

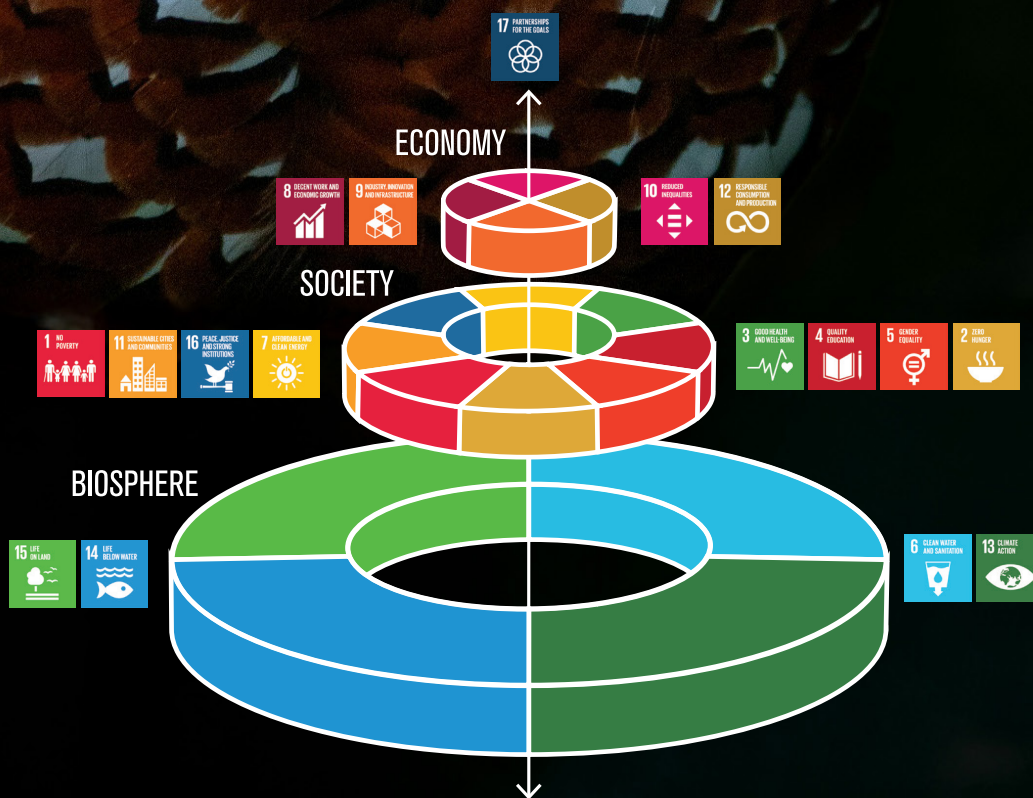


Biodiversity loss is an environmental issue but also a financial concern with widespread implications.

The increasing focus on nature-related issues, particularly the decline in biodiversity, reflects a growing recognition of the interplay between ecosystem health and our planet's capacity to tackle climate change.



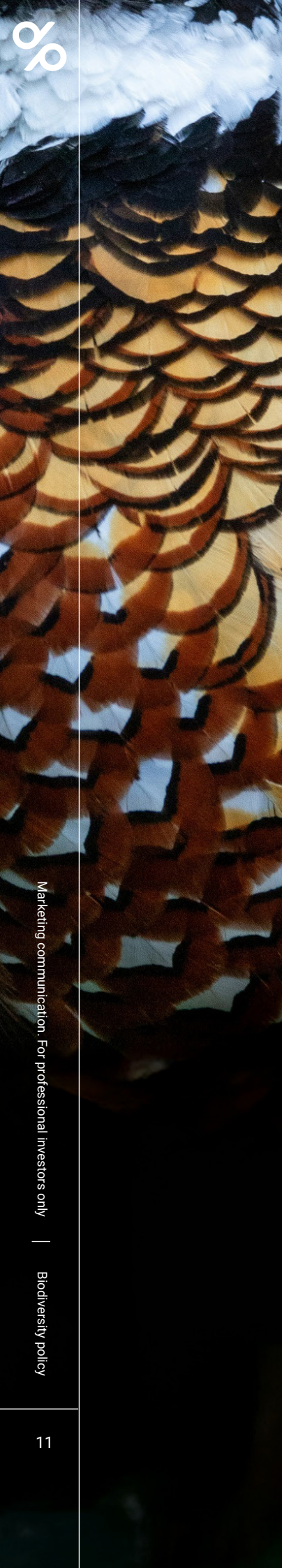
Biodiversity underpins all economic activities



Graphics by Serker Lokrantz/Azote

Source: Stockholm Resilience Center

This illustration of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) further highlights the foundational role of biodiversity and ecosystems in achieving global sustainability. Represented at the base of the diagram, the biosphere underpins both societal well-being and economic prosperity. This 'wedding cake model' conveys a powerful message: without healthy ecosystems and thriving biodiversity, progress on the other SDGs, such as those related to health, food security, water and economic development, cannot be sustained. As an asset management company committed to long-term value creation, we recognise that preserving biodiversity is not only an environmental imperative but a prerequisite for resilient societies and stable economies.



Biodiversity related risks

Physical risks result from the degradation of biodiversity. They are often location-specific: for example, the loss of protective coastal habitats such as mangroves can increase flood risk, or the loss of wild pollinator insects can reduce yields or increase costs for agricultural businesses. Worst-case estimates from the World Bank suggest that a collapse of just four ecosystem services could result in a US\$2.7trn contraction of the world's GDP by 2030.

Transition risks arise from the misalignment of economic activities, prompted by changes in regulation and policy, legal precedent, technology or investor sentiment and consumer preferences. An example would be a failure to meet the due diligence expectations of the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free products and associated litigation risks.



Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

“Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period.”

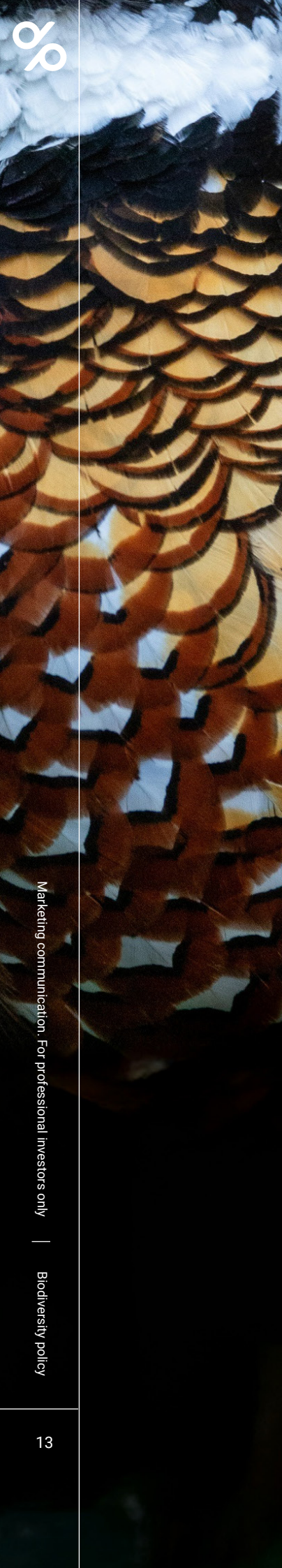
2 years		10 years	
1 st	Misinformation and disinformation	1 st	Extreme weather events
2 nd	Extreme weather events	2 nd	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
3 rd	State-based armed conflict	3 rd	Critical change to Earth systems
4 th	Societal polarization	4 th	Natural resource shortages
5 th	Cyber espionage and warfare	5 th	Misinformation and disinformation
6 th	Pollution	6 th	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
7 th	Inequality	7 th	Inequality
8 th	Involuntary migration or displacement	8 th	Societal polarization
9 th	Geoeconomic confrontation	9 th	Cyber espionage and warfare
10 th	Erosion of human rights and/or civic freedoms	10 th	Pollution

Risk categories

- █ Economic
- █ Environmental
- █ Geopolitical
- █ Societal
- █ Technological

Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025.

Biodiversity loss is now recognised as a global risk. In the 2025 World Economic Forum Global Risks report, five out of the 10 global risks are environmental, with biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse as the second most likely risk to have a severe impact over a 10-year period. This positioning reflects increasing awareness that the degradation of natural systems threatens not only the environment but also global stability, food security, economic resilience and human well-being. For us, as an asset manager, this reinforces the urgency of integrating biodiversity considerations into investment decision-making, recognising that safeguarding nature is essential to mitigating long-term systemic risks.



Double materiality

Businesses can negatively impact nature, but businesses also depend on nature and its ecosystem services. Recognising these dependencies is the first step towards managing the risks and opportunities they create. Mounting evidence indicates that the depletion of nature globally is a systemic risk. Consequently, asset managers face a compelling imperative to address nature-loss within their investment portfolios to safeguard and enhance the assets they manage, in line with their fiduciary duty.



Nature is in decline



Humanity currently uses the equivalent of 1.8 Earths to meet its consumption demands
Source: Global Footprint Network



73% average decline in wildlife populations since 1970.
Source: WWF



More than 75% of global food crops rely on pollinators, contributing US\$ 235–577 billion annually to global agricultural output.
Source: World Health Organisation, Biodiversity



Over 50% of modern medicines are derived from natural sources, including antibiotics from fungi and painkillers from plant compounds.
Source: World Health Organisation, Biodiversity



Forests store 80% of terrestrial biodiversity, absorbing approximately 2.6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide annually, helping mitigate climate change.
Source: World Health Organisation, Biodiversity



Invasive alien species contribute to 60% of species extinctions, causing US\$ 423 billion in global economic damage each year.
Source: World Health Organisation, Biodiversity



Healthy ecosystems provide 75% of global freshwater resources, with wetlands playing a key role in water purification. However, since 1970, 35% of wetlands have been lost.
Source: World Health Organisation, Biodiversity



Indigenous Peoples, representing an estimated 6% of the global population, are crucial stakeholders and rights holders in the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. They manage over 38 million square kilometres of land globally, which includes nearly 40% of all protected areas.
Source: World Health Organisation, Biodiversity



Global frameworks and commitments



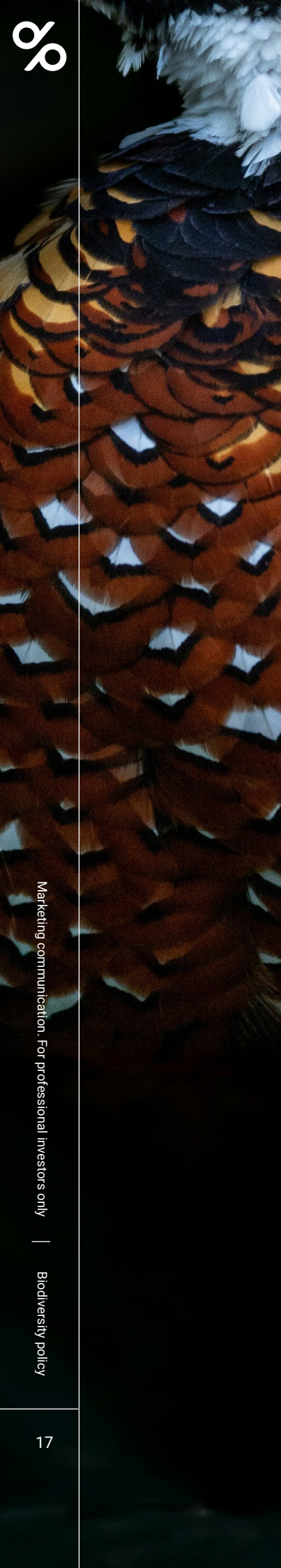
Global frameworks and commitments

The international community has established several frameworks to guide biodiversity conservation and sustainable investment practices. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) outlines ambitious global targets, including the protection of 30% of global land and oceans by 2030 and the integration of biodiversity considerations into corporate decision-making. The European Union's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 further strengthens the legal framework for nature conservation, reinforcing corporate responsibility for biodiversity reporting and impact assessments. Additionally, the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge reflects a growing commitment among financial institutions to align investment strategies with nature-positive objectives. These frameworks serve as guiding principles for investors to embed biodiversity considerations into financial analysis and decision-making processes.

A key outcome of COP16.2 for biodiversity in Rome was the long-awaited adoption of the Resource Mobilisation Strategy, providing a roadmap for securing the estimated \$700 billion in annual funding needed by 2030 to meet global biodiversity goals. The strategy outlines concrete actions for mobilising resources from various sources, including public finance, private investments, blended finance, and innovative mechanisms such as the newly established Cali Fund. The convention provided a pathway to achieve the targeted mobilisation of USD 200bn a year by 2030, including international flows of USD 20bn per year, by 2025 (USD 30bn by 2030). In addition, it was stressed that redirecting harmful subsidies and integrating biodiversity into financial decision-making will be critical to ensuring that financial flows align with biodiversity goals.



These frameworks underscore the need for biodiversity action but also the emergence of investment opportunities.



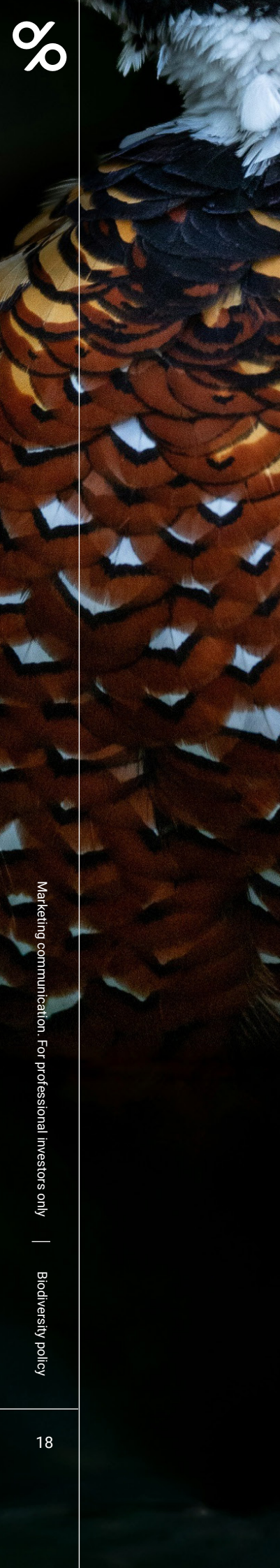
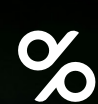
Global Biodiversity Framework

The GBF, adopted at COP15 in December 2022, establishes an ambitious global roadmap to achieve harmony with nature by 2050. Often referred to as the Paris Agreement for Nature, the GBF includes 23 actionable targets for 2030. The GBF calls for the integration of biodiversity into all sectors of society, including finance, emphasising the role of businesses and financial institutions in aligning activities with nature-positive outcomes. Some targets directly refer to the private sector and emphasise the urgency of integrating biodiversity considerations into financial decision-making.



EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030

In Europe, the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 has been developed as a central pillar of the European Green Deal, aiming to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030. It outlines concrete commitments such as legally protecting at least 30% of the EU's land and sea, restoring degraded ecosystems and planting at least three billion trees by the end of the decade. It also strengthens the regulatory landscape through enhanced corporate sustainability disclosure requirements and calls for aligning financial flows with biodiversity objectives.



**Taskforce on Nature-related
Financial Disclosures**

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

Understanding biodiversity's broader environmental implications is imperative, given its interplay with climate change, pollution, land and sea use and other factors. The **TNFD** is a pivotal framework, complementing existing efforts such as the **Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)**. By underscoring the integral relationship between climate and nature-related risks, the TNFD advocates for a holistic environmental risk management approach.

The TNFD is built on the same four pillars as the TCFD, resulting in a significant overlap which facilitates the seamless integration of nature-related aspects into existing reporting frameworks. Leveraging our current TCFD disclosures, DPAM aims to extend our reporting to cover nature-related risks and dependencies, providing stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of our environmental impact.



DPAM acknowledges the material risks and opportunities presented by biodiversity loss and has committed to adopting the TNFD recommendations, with the first TNFD-aligned disclosures planned for financial year 2025. As an Early Adopter of the TNFD framework, DPAM seeks to expand its reporting on nature-related risks and dependencies, thereby providing a comprehensive view of its environmental impact.



Finance for biodiversity pledge

Recognising the critical role of the financial sector in reversing biodiversity loss, DPAM became a signatory of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge in December 2020.

As a signatory, DPAM commits to:

- Collaborate and share knowledge with peers to advance biodiversity practices.
- Engage with investees to assess and manage biodiversity risks and opportunities.
- Set and disclose biodiversity targets in line with science-based approaches.
- Align investments with biodiversity goals, including the Kunming-Montreal GBF targets.
- Publicly report on progress made toward biodiversity commitments.



Measuring biodiversity



Measuring biodiversity

Data on biodiversity impacts and dependencies is crucial for informed decision-making for investment strategies. However, selecting appropriate data sources presents challenges due to the multifaceted nature of biodiversity and the lack of a common metric. As opposed to climate change where carbon emissions have become the standard unit of measurement globally, assessing biodiversity with one single metric is more challenging. Different technical methodologies and models based on diverse assumptions, offered by various data providers further complicate the selection process. To address this, DPAM initiated market research, which included a field expert assessment of the available methodologies, providing us with recommendations tailored to the specific needs of asset managers. As part of our sustainable and responsible investment governance process, the market research and expert views were discussed internally to make a final decision on the selection.



Drivers of biodiversity loss

Due to the complexity and interplay of ecosystems and related data, generating a complete and precise picture of the richness of species and genes that make up terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems is a challenging undertaking (IPBES report). One approach is therefore to identify and quantify the drivers of biodiversity loss.

The decline of biodiversity is driven by a complex interplay of indirect drivers - such as socio-economic trends, consumption patterns, technological developments and governance structures - and direct drivers that more immediately impact ecosystems.



Key Drivers of biodiversity loss



Land-use change,



Climate change



Pollution



Overexploitation of natural resources



Invasive species

Among these, land-use change remains the most significant pressure on terrestrial ecosystems, while pollution and overfishing have particularly severe effects on freshwater and marine biodiversity.

The background of the page is a close-up photograph of a wood grain, showing various shades of brown and tan with distinct, wavy patterns. The lighting is dramatic, with some areas being darker and others lighter, highlighting the texture of the wood.

III. DPAM's approach

DPAM has a clear governance structure in place to implement ESG oversight and our biodiversity approach.





Governance



Governance

The Sustainable and Responsible Investment Steering Group (SRI SG)

Is the initiator and guardian of DPAM's identity as active, sustainable and research-driven investor. The SRI SG oversees the implementation of DPAM's mission statement with regard to responsible investment. The SRI SG is both the pioneer and the guardian of the coherence, consistency and credibility of DPAM's investment process in light of its strategic commitment to responsible investing. Its role is: (1) to promote responsible investing and to spread ESG knowledge within DPAM and beyond; and (2) to enhance responsible investment and ESG expertise internally and externally. Among other tasks, the SRI SG ensures the integration of biodiversity-related issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes by developing ESG-related tools, metrics and analyses.

Responsible Investment Competence Center (RICC)

The Responsible Investment Competence Center (RICC) manages DPAM's sustainable activities on a daily basis. The RI Competence Center, headed by our Chief Sustainable Investment Officer and supported by full-time ESG specialists, is in charge of the coordination of all initiatives, methodologies and projects related to ESG. They represent DPAM in biodiversity-related industry initiatives and consultations, while also developing and executing DPAM's formal biodiversity-related corporate engagement activities. In addition, they are responsible for delivering training to portfolio managers and analysts and ensuring the continuous improvement of biodiversity-related investment practices. Please see our Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy for more information on these bodies, in particular see page 25 for more information on the SRI SG and page 30 to learn more about the RICC.



Assessing biodiversity



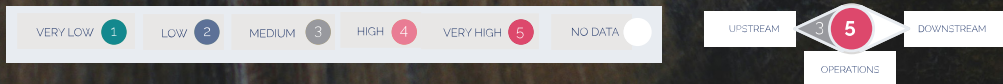
Corporate level

For corporate investments we assess biodiversity through a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, leveraging on materiality analyses to capture sector-specific dependencies and impacts alongside LCIA-based biodiversity footprinting metrics



Materiality ratings of impacts on the drivers of biodiversity loss

Sector	Sub-Industry	Land/Water/Sea Use Change			Resource Exploitation	Climate Change	Pollution				Invasives and Other
		Terrestrial ecosystem use	Freshwater ecosystem use	Marine ecosystem use	Water use	GHGs emissions	Non-GHG air pollutants	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbance
Consumer Discretionary	Computer & Electronics Retail	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	2	4	3
	Footwear	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	4	4	3
	Home Furnishings	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	3
Consumer Staples	Brewers	4	3	3	5	4	2	1	1	3	3
	Food Retail	4	3	3	3	5	3	3	2	4	3
	Personal Products	4	3	3	4	5	2	4	3	4	3
Industrials	Highways & Rail tracks	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	4
Energy	Oil & Gas Exploration & Production	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	3	4
Utilities	Electric Utilities	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
	Water Utilities	4	3	3	4	5	3	4	3	3	3



Source: Science- Based Targets for Nature, Initial Guidance for Business, 2020

From a strategic and risk management perspective, DPAM performed an initial assessment to identify exposure to sectors with significant nature-related risks derived from impacts and dependencies. This assessment forms the starting point for risk identification and the prioritisation of specific industries. The impact assessment is based on four drivers of biodiversity loss (climate change, pollution, resource depletion and land use) and the dependencies assessment is based on 24 ecosystem services. As a next step, sector specific KPI's will be set to monitor priority sectors.



Biodiversity foot printing metrics

To assess and monitor issuers' behaviour regarding biodiversity, DPAM relies on data from third-party providers, thematic research and broker research. Companies can have an impact on biodiversity either based on the nature of their activities, such as those linked to deforestation or ecosystem conversion, or because of the location of their operations (or supply chains) in biodiversity-sensitive areas.

When it comes to protecting and restoring nature, investors, governments and non-governmental organisations all point to the same key issue: we don't currently have sufficiently robust or comprehensive data and tools to measure our impact on nature as precisely as we would like. Most data providers therefore provide solutions to assess and quantify a company's biodiversity footprint through modelled data.

On the one hand, the **biodiversity footprint** of a company refers to the overall **impact** that its operations, products and value chain have on biodiversity and ecosystems. It measures how much a company contributes to the drivers of biodiversity loss.

Biodiversity footprint models often estimate the impact of corporates through environmental pressures on species and habitats, considering inputs and outputs in the entire value chain based on a company's activities and geographic location. DPAM uses biodiversity footprint data based on the Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA) methodology from IMPACT World+. Additionally, data from recognised databases such as EXIOBASE, ecoinvent and company-specific revenue data, is integrated to establish a company's overall biodiversity performance.

The impact assessment of a company is described quantitatively with the biodiversity metrics **Potentially Disappeared Fraction (PDF) or Species and Mean Species Abundances (MSA)**.

The dependency assessment, on the other hand, allows users to assess the risk exposure of companies by identifying revenue exposure to specific ecosystem services and the level of intensity of that dependency.



Background info on the LCIA methodologies

The life cycle of a product includes appraising its environmental impact over its lifetime (including numerous substance emissions and resources used). Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) methods allow translating in- and outputs into a limited number of environmental impact scores by conversion factors which indicate the environmental impact per unit of emission or resource use.

The IMPACT World+ model is a globally regionalised LCIA method, built on a midpoint-damage framework with four distinct complementary viewpoints. It integrates multiple state-of-the-art developments as well as damage to ecosystems (for example, via eutrophication, acidification, climate change, etc.) within a consistent LCIA framework.

For each impact indicator, the magnitude of global potential damage is analysed based on an estimation of the total annual anthropogenic emissions and extractions at the global scale. It provides for a regionalised approach covering the entire world at different levels of spatial resolution and distinguishes between short- and long-term impact using dynamic modeling. Shorter-term impacts are defined as occurring within the first 100 years after the environmental intervention with longer-term impacts occurring from 100 years after the emission up to the infinite (or 500 years for climate change and marine acidification for which a full recovery will never be reached).



Sovereign level

For sovereign investments we rely on our proprietary country model that includes over 60 quantitative indicators to assess sovereign sustainability

A sustainable country is committed to fully ensuring the freedom of its citizens and invests in their personal development and welfare. DPAM has developed a proprietary model to assess the sustainability performance of countries (see [Sustainability ranking OECD](#) and [Sustainability ranking emerging countries](#)). This model is equally weighted between environmental, social and governance pillars. The approach is dynamic as our selected criteria are reviewed twice annually, with the support of the Country Sustainability Advisory Board, with the intention of selecting the most appropriate criteria for each domain.

The environmental dimension considers air quality and emissions, biodiversity, climate change and energy efficiency. Indicators to assess a country's efforts towards biodiversity preservation include among others: deforestation, water stress, protected areas, pesticide use, mismanaged plastic waste etc.



Integrating biodiversity into the investment process



Related policies

Since DPAM's biodiversity commitment impacts portfolio construction and investment guidelines, all biodiversity-relevant policies and conditions are reviewed on an annual, or when necessary, ad-hoc basis. This includes:

[DPAM's Controversial Activities Policy](#)

A policy detailing the investment criteria related to several high-impact biodiversity activities, such as unconventional oil & gas and palm oil etc.

[DPAM's Engagement Policy](#)

A policy covering DPAM's Engagement approach, with a dedicated section on biodiversity.

[DPAM's Voting Policy](#)

A policy covering DPAM's Voting approach.

To assess and monitor issuers' behavior regarding biodiversity, DPAM relies on data from third-party providers, thematic research and broker research. Moreover, controversies related to biodiversity are also monitored on a regular basis by leveraging a wide range of sources to identify severe environmental damage that negatively impacts biodiversity.



Research

The biodiversity footprint is included in ESG fundamental research and leads to engagement with issuers when the indicator is material for the activity. Furthermore, the assessment of the contribution to Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15, which are related to biodiversity, ensures systematic integration of this theme in the impact assessment of our portfolios.



Principal Adverse Indicators

In addition to internal and external sustainability research, as mandated by the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, we are integrating Principle Adverse Impact Indicators related to biodiversity into investment decisions through our ESG screening tools.

The following PAI indicators relate to biodiversity:

- Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- Emissions to water
- Hazardous waste ratio
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises (which also comprise environmental norms).



Controversial behaviour

DPAM's controversial behaviour review prohibits investment in companies that face significant controversies related to biodiversity issues (level 5 and exclusion decisions from the SRI SG). Moreover, controversies assessed as level 4 and 3 with a negative outlook are systematically discussed.



Controversial activities

For the following controversial activities (which might result in biodiversity risks), exclusion thresholds apply. More information can be found in DPAM's controversial activities policy.

- Unconventional oil and gas – arctic drilling
- Palm oil
- GMO's and biotechnologies
- Paper pulp (no hard exclusions, but rather ESG integration in fundamental analysis)

In practice, rather than applying hard exclusions, at DPAM we choose to integrate ESG criteria in fundamental analysts' sector analysis. The selected ESG criteria notably include the certification of forests, the carbon intensity of operations and the percentage of raw materials which have received FSC certification.



Engagement strategy



Engagement strategy

To further strengthen our dedication and align with the first two commitments of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge, DPAM was one of the initial signatories of Nature Action 100. [Nature Action 100](#) is a collaborative engagement initiative that aims to drive greater corporate ambition to reverse nature and biodiversity loss. In addition, DPAM is also part of several other biodiversity-linked initiatives such as [FAIRR](#), [the UN PRI Nature Reference group](#), [the Investor Initiative on Hazardous Chemicals](#) and [the UN PRI's Spring](#), which all foster collaboration and enable the exchange of best practice with peers.



Means

DPAM's engagement strategy on biodiversity is guided by the RICC in collaboration with portfolio managers and sector analysts. Leveraging internal and external resources, DPAM adopts a data-driven and collaborative approach to define priorities and monitor progress.

Key resources and tools:

- Data providers and thematic research (for example, ISS, CDP, FAIRR, Planet Tracker, Forest 500);
- Collaborative initiatives such as Nature Action 100;
- NGO campaigns and extra-financial data from VBDO, Planet Tracker, PRI;
- Broker Research.



Objectives and expectations

Assessment and disclosure of nature-related impacts and dependencies

Investee companies are expected to assess and publicly disclose their nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities at the operational level and across their entire value chain. These disclosures should align with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework and European Sustainability Reporting Standards E4 guidelines, ensuring transparency and comparability.

Board oversight and management accountability

Companies should establish board-level oversight of biodiversity-related matters and disclose the governance structures responsible for addressing biodiversity impacts, risks and opportunities. Effective governance ensures biodiversity is embedded into long-term business resilience and strategies.

Science-based and time-bound targets

Investee companies should commit to measurable, time-bound biodiversity targets aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and supported by methodologies such as Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN). Expanding on the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for the climate, the SBTN provides guidance to set measurable targets to address impacts on biodiversity, freshwater, land and oceans. Recent developments include pilot projects and tools to guide adoption, though challenges such as scaling, data availability and integration remain.

Nature transition planning


Investee companies should develop nature transition plans on how to achieve targets and to integrate nature-positive practices that align with global biodiversity goals. While progress is seen in corporate commitments and tools for nature-related assessments, challenges like consistent data and cross-sector collaboration remain.

For more information on biodiversity-related engagement and our escalations steps, please see [DPAM's engagement policy](#).

Contact details

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