



# SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT 2021





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# Colophon

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## **Management Board OBAM N.V.**

OBAM Investment Management B.V.

## **Supervisory Board OBAM N.V.**

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A.H. Lundqvist  
L. Meijaard

## **Management Company**

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## **Auditor**

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2596 CZ Den Haag

## **Administrator**

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Amsterdam branch  
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## **Paying Agent and Listing Agent**

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# Introduction

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# Foreword

In this semi-annual report regarding the first half of 2021, it is set out that OBAM N.V. ('OBAM'), after the volatile but positively closed financial year 2020, again achieved an attractive return of 20.4% over the first half of 2021. With this result, the reference benchmark (MSCI All Countries NR) was well beaten by +4.6%.



## Introduction

The positive return of 20.4% over the first half of 2021 was primarily driven by positive operating results of the investment portfolio, stimulated by the worldwide roll-out of vaccines and the continued strong support from US, European and Japanese policymakers and the central banks. As a result, long-term interest rates were at extremely low levels, which contributed to a positive sentiment in the global equity markets.

Our active and consistent investment policy for the OBAM strategy, with a sharp focus on the selection of high-quality and uniquely positioned quality companies, has made a significant contribution to this above-average investment results. Furthermore, as an active long-term investor, we have regularly benefited from higher volatility on the global stock exchanges over the past 6 months.

Please note that the original semi-annual report has been drawn up in the Dutch language. This document is a version thereof translated into the English language. In the event of differences between the English and the Dutch versions, the latter will prevail.

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We end this foreword with a word of thanks. First of all, we would like to express our thanks to all our investors for their confidence in OBAM and its manager OBAM Investment Management B.V. We would also like to express our thanks to the Supervisory Board of OBAM, which advised and assisted the Management Board in all steps of the process. Many thanks for this.

Kind regards and we wish you good health and a prosperous OBAM investing year!

On behalf of the Management Board of OBAM,  
The Management Company, OBAM Investment  
Management B.V.

S.H.W. Zondag  
I. Habets

# OBAM in figures



## Five years overview

<b>Totals EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>31-12-2018</b>	<b>31-12-2017</b>
Net asset value	1,212,847	1,042,906	1,072,482	901,278	1,048,788
Less: value of priority shares	3	3	3	3	3
	<b>1,212,844</b>	<b>1,042,903</b>	<b>1,072,479</b>	<b>901,275</b>	<b>1,048,785</b>
Income from investments and other result	9,283	10,717	19,606	22,919	14,719
Value changes of investments	203,062	76,923	319,867	-80,331	135,892
Expenses	-3,300	-6,115	-6,160	-6,246	-6,374
<b>Total result</b>	<b>209,045</b>	<b>81,525</b>	<b>333,313</b>	<b>-63,658</b>	<b>144,237</b>

<b>Classic class</b>					
<b>Per share EUR</b>	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>31-12-2018</b>	<b>31-12-2017</b>
Number of outstanding ordinary shares	10,187,085	10,431,532	11,483,492	13,265,538	14,216,195
Net asset value	119.06	99.98	93.39	67.94	73.77
Transaction price <sup>1</sup>	118.76	99.73 <sup>2</sup>	93.20	67.80	73.62
Dividend <sup>3</sup>	-	1.25	1.45	1.20	0.90
Performance % <sup>4</sup>	20.4	8.8	39.5	-6.8	14.7
Performance index %	15.9	6.7	28.9	-4.8	8.9
Relative performance % <sup>5</sup>	4.6	2.1	10.6	-2.0	5.8

1 The transaction price is determined on the first valuation day of the next reporting period on the basis of the net asset value at the end of the reporting period with fixed movements for redemptions

2 In the annual report 2020 an incorrect value, amounting to €99.18 was presented which is corrected in this semi-annual report. This correction has no further impact.

3 Dividend per ordinary share over the reporting period.

4 Distributed dividend is considered when calculating the return based on the net asset value. The dividend is shown and included in the performance over the reporting period in which the dividend was paid, not in the reporting period to which the dividend relates.

5 The relative performance is the difference between the performance and the performance of the index. There could be rounding differences.

<b>Results per share EUR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>01-01-2021</b>	<b>01-01-2020</b>	<b>01-01-2019</b>	<b>01-01-2018</b>	<b>01-01-2017</b>
	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>30-06-2020</b>	<b>30-06-2019</b>	<b>30-06-2018</b>	<b>30-06-2017</b>
Average number of outstanding ordinary shares	10,279,134	11,035,894	12,855,005	13,950,284	15,472,550
Income from investments and other result	0.90	0.59	0.95	0.89	0.70
Value changes of investments	19.76	-2.15	14.40	2.09	4.59
Expenses	-0.32	-0.28	-0.24	-0.22	-0.21
<b>Total result</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>-1.84</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>5.08</b>

1 The earnings per share were calculated based on the net asset value and the average number of outstanding shares.



# OBAM/PORTFOLIO

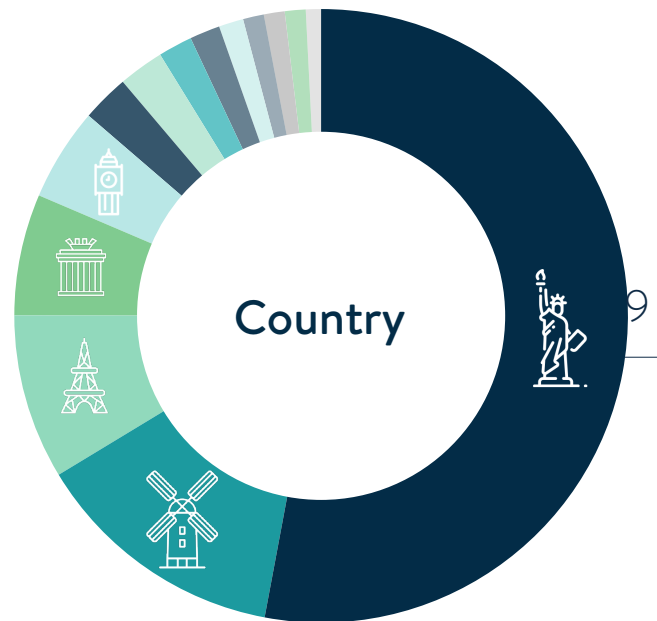
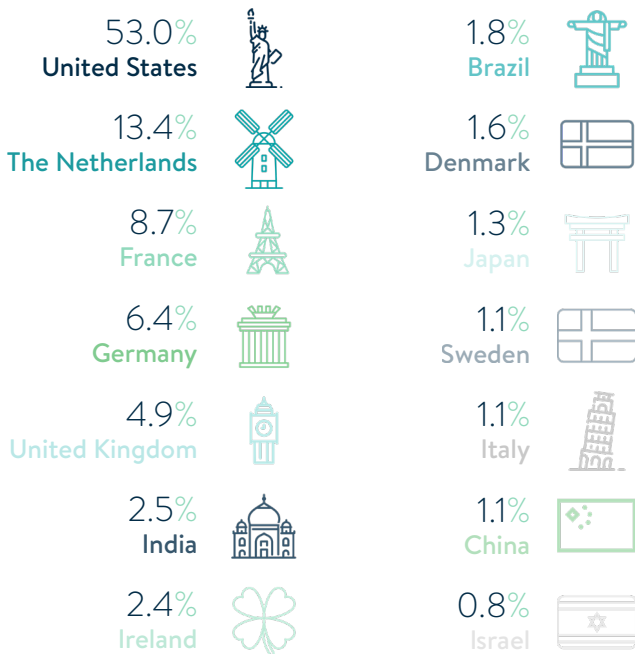
## Holdings

1	Alphabet	5.2%
2	Microsoft	4.8%
3	Paypal	4.3%
4	ASML	4.3%
5	Amazon	4.2%

## Overweights\*

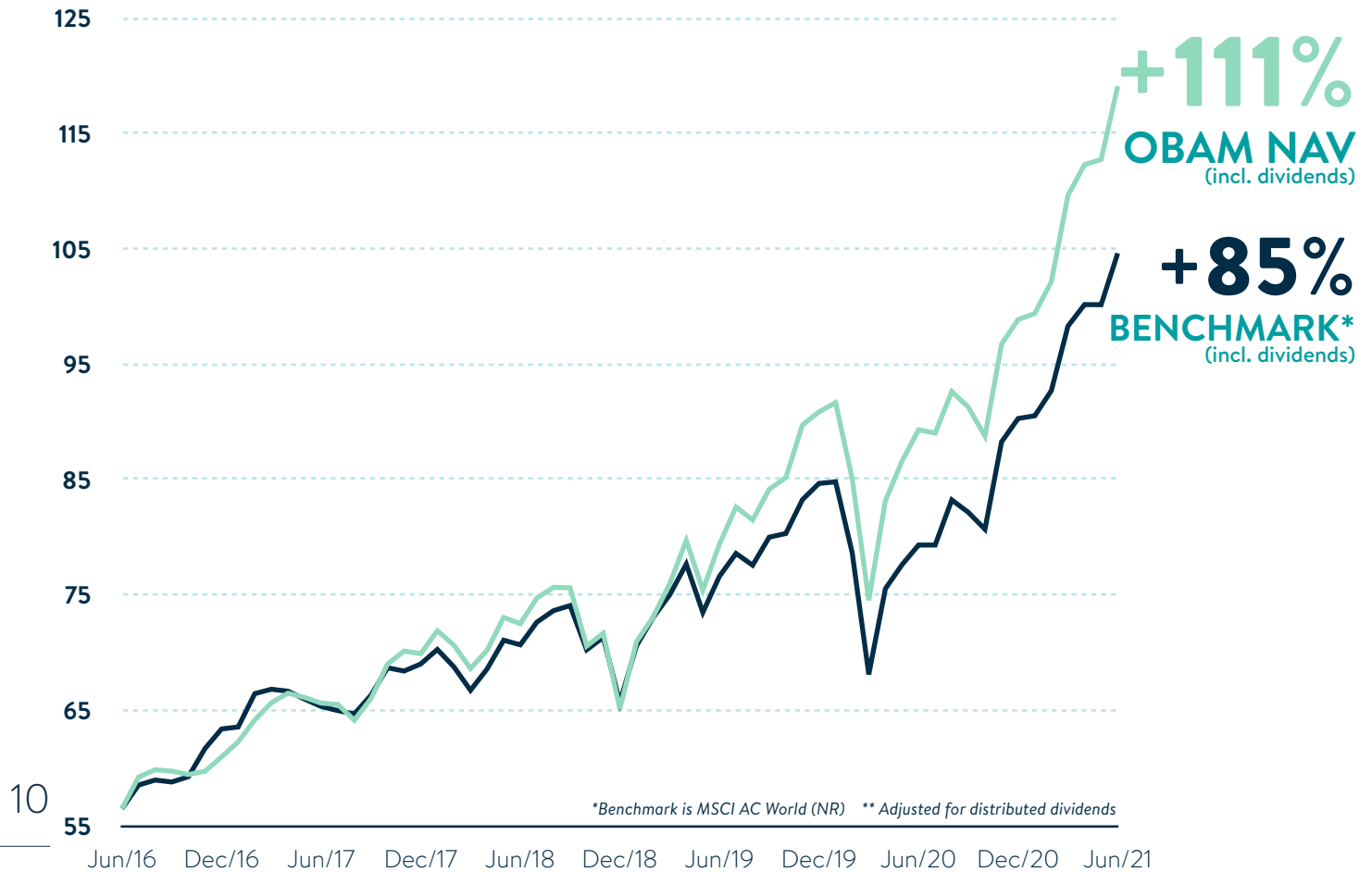
1	Alphabet	4.1%
2	ASML	3.9%
3	Paypal	3.8%
4	Koninklijke Ahold	3.2%
5	SAP	3.1%

\*Benchmark is the MSCI AC World (NR)

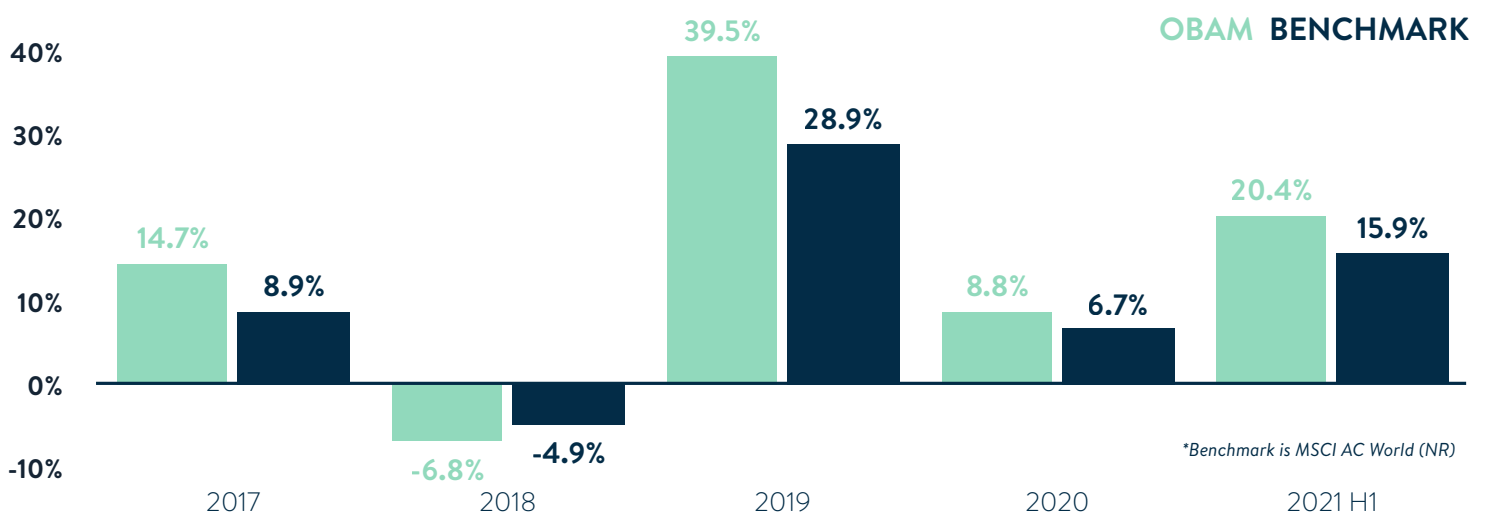


# OBAM/RETURNS

Development of the Net Asset Value per share class Classic\*\* (in EUR)



Out-/underperformance OBAM class Classic versus the benchmark\* (in %)



Returns OBAM class Classic (in %)

Returns (cumulative)	1Y	3Y	5Y
OBAM	33.3%	63.3%	110.9%
MSCI AC WORLD NR	31.9%	48.0%	85.3%
<b>RELATIVE RETURNS</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>

# OBAM/SUSTAINABILITY

Signatory of:



**MORNINGSTAR**® Sustainability Rating  
 6% OBAM ranks among the top 6% most sustainable funds in the world in a peer group of over 6900 comparable global equity funds

©2021 Morningstar. All rights reserved. ESG risk-analysis per end of May 2021. For more information about the Morningstar Sustainability Rating, including methods, visit: [www.morningstar.com](http://www.morningstar.com)

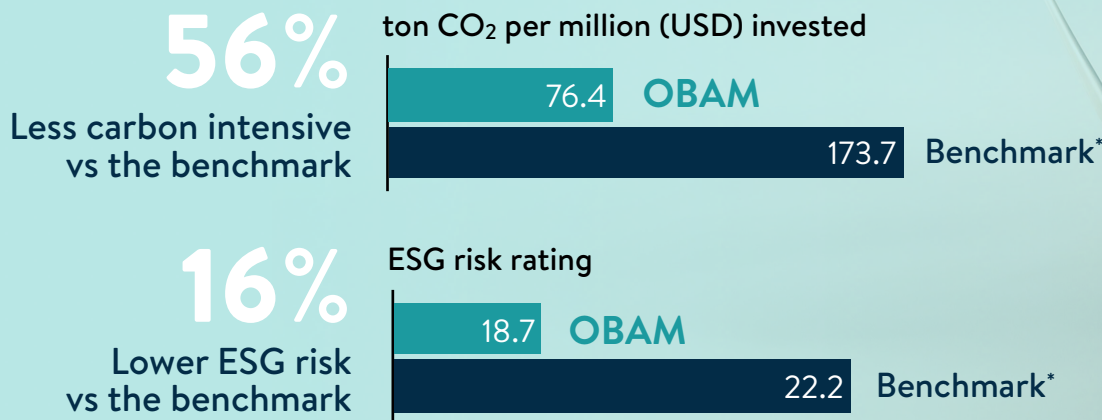


**OBAM actively supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**<sup>1</sup>

The United Nations formulated 17 ambitious SDGs to make the world more sustainable. The goals contribute to ending poverty, inequality and climate change, among other goals.

**OBAM believes in the importance of all 17 SDGs and actively considers the impact of their investments on the SDGs.**

## CO<sub>2</sub> FOOTPRINT & ESG RISK



Want to know more about the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint?  
 Visit: <https://obam.nl/duurzaamheid/co2-voetafdruk>

\*Benchmark is the MSCI AC World (NR)  
 Source: Sustainalytics, per end of June 2021



# Board Report

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# About OBAM

OBAM is a Dutch investment company with variable capital. OBAM was founded in 1936 and has been listed on the stock exchange since 1954. This makes OBAM one of the best known and oldest existing investment funds in Europe. After years of operating under the wings of large parent companies, OBAM became independent as of 1 July 2020.



## Our mission

OBAM's mission is to achieve a high and consistent return for investors against an acceptable risk and in a sustainable manner.

## Our core values

- *Passion*  
OBAM is passionate about investing. We thoroughly select the best investment opportunities for our investors to achieve the best possible performance.
- *Sustainability*  
Sustainability is key to OBAM. We pursue for long-term sustainable performance and we do so with respect for the environment, people and society. We make our investment decisions based on the best possible expected results and make a positive impact where possible.
- *Reliability*  
We appreciate that our investors entrust their money to OBAM. For this reason, we treat the sum paid in by our investors with the greatest dedication and respect.
- *Think different*  
At OBAM we do not allow ourselves to be influenced by the daily news and short term developments. We actively monitor developments in the markets, the economy and in the wider society and use this to form our own opinion. We make very conscious choices and invest with great conviction. We are critical and eager to learn in our research and innovative in our investment process.

## Our investment strategy

OBAM invests in listed equities worldwide, through active management aiming to achieve a higher return in the medium term than the reference benchmark, the MSCI All Countries World Index.

Our investment strategy focuses on well-positioned quality companies with an above-average intrinsic return and growth prospects as well as attractive valuation characteristics, which are expected to outperform the broad stock markets in the long term. Although spreading risk is an important point in connection with policy determination, a relatively large part of our capital is deliberately concentrated in well-led quality companies.

Our investment strategy is based on five investment convictions:

### 1. OBAM focuses on the long term

One of OBAM's characteristics is that in principle, investments remain in our portfolio for a prolonged period. We make investments based on medium-term prospects (three to five years), selecting companies that show stable growth and create value within our investment horizon.

### 2. OBAM focuses on structural growth trends

We select companies that can profit from structural growth trends. We recognize, at present, four growth trends: (i) global digitalization, (ii) sustainability & energy transition, (iii) robotics & automation and (iv) the emerging and the aging consumer markets.

### 3. OBAM focuses on quality

OBAM is continuously in search of quality companies with a high and strong market position in the sector where they are active. These are companies with major competitive advantages based, for instance, on a technological headstart, a well-known brand name or access to low raw material prices. We moreover look at factors such as profitability, high margins, healthy cash flows, innovative strength and pricing capabilities.

### 4. OBAM focuses on valuation

The companies in our portfolio must have an attractive valuation, whereby we consider a company's risk-return profile.

### 5. OBAM focuses on sustainability

Sustainability plays an important role in OBAM's investment strategy. At OBAM we believe that asset managers play a crucial role in creating a sustainable society. For this reason, we invest our investors' money by means of a transparent and sustainable investment strategy. Our belief in a sustainable investment strategy is not just based on a societal conviction, but also a strategic perspective. If a company does not respond well to sustainability, its value may be impacted in the long term. By building a portfolio with companies with strong and innovative corporate models that contribute towards a sustainable world and create a future, we create outperformance for our investors.

One of OBAM's characteristics is that the quality of individual companies is key, rather than the general economy. After all, business performance is not aligned with macro-economic developments. Because of this policy, OBAM's value development may deviate significantly from the development of the reference benchmark.

## Our sustainability strategy

OBAM promotes environmental and social characteristics provided that the companies in which the investment are made follow good governance practices (article 8 SFDR).

The ecological and social characteristics promoted by OBAM have been integrated into a sustainable investment strategy. This strategy is based on three pillars:

### 1. Companies in which OBAM invests should comply with OBAM's sustainable investment principles

These principles form the basis of OBAM's sustainable investment strategy. OBAM's sustainability principles are based on the UN Global Compact Principles. UN Global Compact is a worldwide sustainability initiative that calls on companies to observe 10 principles in the area of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. OBAM stimulates companies in the investment portfolio to comply with the sustainability principles by following an active voting and engagement policy. Companies that do not comply with the sustainability principles and are unable or unwilling to improve their behaviour are excluded.

### 2. OBAM is of the opinion that sustainability risks could negatively impact the value of a company

OBAM identifies, assesses and monitors sustainability risks of (potential) portfolio companies. OBAM assesses the sustainability risk of (potential) portfolio companies as part of the portfolio selection and the portfolio monitoring activities. If the sustainability risk of a (potential) portfolio company exceeds OBAM's risk appetite, additional control measures are considered to mitigate the risk. A higher sustainability risk could mean that OBAM requires a higher return. As an ultimate remedy, OBAM may consider excluding a (potential) portfolio company. Furthermore, on behalf of OBAM N.V., OBAM IM does not invest in controversial industries, such as: (i) controversial weapons, (ii) palm oil, (iii) tobacco, (iv) nuclear energy, (v) tar sand, coal and fossil energy and (vi) adult entertainment. The extent to which companies in these industries are excluded from the investment universe depends on the exclusion levels determined by OBAM.

### 3. OBAM endorses the importance of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals

OBAM endorses the importance of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs') as drawn up by the United Nations. Du-

ring the investment management process, OBAM identifies whether (potential) portfolio companies violate one or more SDGs. OBAM excludes companies which violate one or more SDGs and which are unable or unwilling to improve their behaviour from the portfolio. OBAM has selected five SDGs that it aims to make a proactive contribution to: quality of education (SDG 4), dignified work and economic growth (SDG 8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12) and climate action (SDG 13). These SDGs are referred to as our focus SDGs. OBAM strives to select companies that make a positive contribution to one of these focus SDGs. Furthermore, OBAM encourages portfolio companies to increase their contributions to these focus SDGs by its voting and engagement policy.

# Our organization

At OBAM, we believe that a transparent organizational structure contributes towards realizing our investment strategy in a responsible manner. We thereby pursue an organizational structure that doesn't just comply with the relevant laws and regulations, but which also matches our activities.





## OBAM Corporate Governance

### Management Board of OBAM

The Management Board of OBAM is responsible for the realization of OBAM's (investment) objectives and (investment) strategy. In addition, the Management Board is responsible for complying with relevant laws and regulations and risk management. The Management Board is accountable to the Supervisory Board and the General Meeting.

Since 1 July 2020, the Management Board has been conducted by OBAM IM. OBAM IM is also the Management Company of OBAM. As per the date of signing this report, the Board of OBAM IM consists of:

- Mr S.H.W. Zondag (CEO and CIO); and
- Mr I. Habets (CFRO).

### Supervisory Board of OBAM

The Supervisory Board supervises the policy and the performance of the Management Board and assists them with advice. The supervision of the Supervisory Board focuses on, among other things: the realization of the strategy, the general course of affairs within OBAM, the internal risk management and control systems and the financial reporting.

As per the date of signing this report, the Supervisory Board of OBAM consists of:

- Mrs M. Tiemstra (chairman);
- Mr A.H. Lundqvist; and
- Mr L. Meijaard.

### The General Meeting

The General Meeting represents the interests of the investors.

The authorized capital of OBAM consists of ordinary shares and priority shares. The ordinary shares of OBAM are statutory divided into classes Classic and X. As per the date of this semi-annual report, no class X shares are issued. The priority shares are held by Stichting Keizerberg. A description of the rights and obligations with regard to priority shares is included under 'Other information'.

### Diversity

OBAM believes that different competences, cultures, knowledge and experiences contribute

to an effective decision-making process. That is why OBAM strives for a balanced composition of the organization based on: gender, knowledge and experience, competences and cultural background.

While OBAM does not employ any staff members and there are no natural persons on the Management Board, OBAM applies the diversity principles in practice to the composition of the Supervisory Board. The above diversity principles are considered when nominating supervisory directors.

In recent years, OBAM has focused on a balanced distribution of men and women in the Supervisory Board, with the objective being that at least 30% of the seats were occupied by women and at least 30% of the seats by men. Mid-2021, the Supervisory Board consisted of two men and one woman (66.7% - 33.3%), thereby realizing the set objective.

### Compliance and Fund Governance

OBAM adheres to the applicable laws and regulations and the guidelines of supervisors. In addition, OBAM, as a listed investment fund, subscribes to the principles and 'best practices' of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.

### The Management Company

OBAM is an institution for collective investment in transferable securities ('UCITS') as defined in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wft'). OBAM has appointed a management company to manage the fund as referred to in art. 1:1 of the Wft. The Management Company has a licence on the basis of art. 2:69b of the Wft to manage UCITS and is under the supervision of the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('AFM'). Since 1 July 2020, OBAM IM acts as Management Company of OBAM.

### Management tasks

The Management Company is responsible for the management of the investments (portfolio management) of OBAM, the fund administration, the risk management and marketing, sales and distribution. The Management Company can perform these activities independently or outsource them. Even in the event of outsourcing, the Management Company remains ultimately responsible for the implementation of the tasks.

The section 'Outsourcing parties and service providers' under 'General Notes' outlines which service providers and outsourcing parties the Management Company has appointed to perform

the above-described management activities during the past half year.

### Compliance and Fund Manager Governance

OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, adheres to applicable laws and regulations and the guidelines of regulators. The Compliance Officer periodically monitors compliance with applicable laws and regulations and ensures that new and / or amended legislation is implemented in the organization on time. In the past financial year extra attention was paid to:

- the implementation of ESG legislation, more specifically the implementation of the Regulation on disclosure of sustainability in the financial services sector (EU/2019/2088), which entered into force on 10 March 2021; and
- the implementation of the revised Regulation on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories (EU/909/2014).

In addition, OBAM IM is a member of the Dutch Fund and Asset Management Association ('DUFAS'). DUFAS is the sector association for the asset management sector that is active in the Netherlands. OBAM IM, as Management Company, subscribes to the Asset Manager Code drawn up by DUFAS, which answers the question of what customers can expect from their asset management company. OBAM IM almost fully adheres to the Asset Manager Code. How OBAM IM has applied the principles is further elaborated in the annual report 2019 - 2020.

### In control statement

OBAM IM, as the Management Company of OBAM, did have a description of the business operations available during the reporting period that meets the requirements of the Financial Supervision Act and the Decree on conduct of business supervision of financial enterprises ('Bgfo').

During the reporting period, OBAM IM did not make any discoveries on the grounds of which it must conclude that business operations are not effective and do not function in accordance with the description.

Therefore, OBAM IM, as the Management Company of OBAM, declares with a reasonable degree of certainty that the description of the set-up of the business operations, as referred to in Section 121 of the Decree on conduct supervision of financial enterprises, is in accordance with the

Financial Supervision Act and related legislation and that the business operations during the reporting period functioned effectively and in accordance with the description.

For the coming period, OBAM IM does not expect any change in the set-up of its business operations that will have a material impact on the management activities. OBAM IM naturally strives to further optimize the effectiveness of its business operations and internal control environment.

### The Depositary

As a UCITS, OBAM is obliged to appoint a Depositary as defined in art. 1:1 Financial Supervision Act. OBAM has appointed BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. acting through its branch in Amsterdam as Depositary. The Depositary holds a license to conduct the custody business and is under the supervision by both the AFM and the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers.

The Depositary is charged with the safekeeping of the assets of OBAM. Custody of the assets includes the following activities:

- holding the assets of OBAM in safekeeping;
- monitoring and checking the cash flows of OBAM;
- supervising the Management Company. In the context of its supervisory duties, the Depositary will:
  - ensure that the sale, repurchase, subscription, redemption and cancellation of OBAM shares are conducted in conformity with the prospectus, articles of association and applicable laws and regulations;
  - ensure that the value of the shares of OBAM is calculated in conformity with the prospectus, articles of association and applicable laws and regulations;
  - carry out the instructions of the Management Company, unless they conflict with the prospectus, articles of association and applicable laws and regulations;
  - ensure that in transactions involving the assets of OBAM, any consideration is remitted to OBAM within the usual time limits; and

## Board Report

- ensure that the income of OBAM is applied in conformity with the prospectus, the articles of association and applicable laws and regulations.

The Depositary uses the services of the Luxembourg branch of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. for the safekeeping of the assets of OBAM. A further description of the services that are purchased by the Depositary from the Luxembourg branch of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. is included in the 'General notes' under 'Outsourcing parties and service providers'.

# Our policy

Our policy is an important means of realizing our investment strategy. In this chapter we would like to share how we applied our investment policy, voting and engagement policy, marketing, sales and distribution policy and risk management policy during the reporting period.



## Investment policy

### Market developments

The first half of the year on the stock markets of 2021 was still dominated by the outbreak of the coronavirus. At the beginning of the year the mood was mainly positive, with markets anticipating the worldwide roll-out of vaccines that would drive away the Covid-19 pandemic. The roll-out got off to an awkward start, but in the course of the reporting period gradually picked up speed in western countries and led to the relaxation of the Covid-19 measures, firstly in the US.

The negative news about a third wave of coronavirus infections in Europe was brushed aside. Investors expected the Covid-19 pandemic to have largely passed by the middle of the summer, and that the economy would be able to make a strong recovery in the second half of 2021. A potential packet of robust support measures and investments in the US also contributed toward the positive sentiment.

In general, the macro-economic figures and the operating result continued to be better than expected. Due to much higher inflation expectations in the US, the long-term (10-year) interest rates in the US which were below 1% at the start of the year rose to a high of over 1.7% at the end of March. The costs of raw materials (e.g. iron ore, oil, copper, grains, aluminum) and wage costs had risen across the board. The vaccination tempo gradually also gathered momentum in Europe, leading to the relaxation of the coronavirus restrictions in many countries. The recovery of the economy in countries where a large part of the population is vaccinated also proceeded faster than expected. In many regions everyday life and economic activity returned once the vaccination coverage had risen strongly. For the time being, the impact of new variants of the virus on the economy appear to be limited.

It was noticeable that despite the higher inflation expectations, at the end of the reporting period, the long-term (10-year) US interest rate had fallen again. This may have a technical cause, or investors may expect the higher inflation to be no more than temporary. Among other things for this reason, the sentiment on the share markets also remained positive. Against this background, in the first half of 2021, the MSCI All Countries reference index showed a 15.9% return measured in euros. The US dollar rose by 3% against the euro, also contributing towards the positive return. The biggest motivation for this was the expectation

that the US central bank system ('the Fed') would increase interest rates earlier than expected.

Where sectors were concerned, energy was at the top with a rise of 29.5% owing to the strong increase of the oil price (+51.4% West Texas Intermediate crude oil). Financial services also performed above-average with a return of 19.7% due to a rise of the long-term (10-year) interest rate in the US (from 0.90% to 1.47% over the first half of the year). Although banks profit more from a rise of the short-term interest rates, the short-term interest rates are also expected to rise earlier than thought.

The companies that profited strongly from the Covid-19 pandemic were relatively under pressure during the reporting period on account of profit takings. Utility companies were among the poorest performing sectors, given that interest rate rises are seen as negative for these companies that are generally regulated and are sometimes viewed as an alternative for bonds. In general, the more defensive sectors such as consumer goods, lagged behind the market average, given that investors were more inclined to look for companies that could profit from the recovery of the economy. Unless stated otherwise, all returns mentioned above are in local currencies.

### Investment policy

OBAM focuses on companies with strong company models, high sustainability standards, strong profitability and favourable growth prospects against an attractive valuation. The investment policy aims to determine an optimal mix of investments at all times. At industry level, exposure to companies that profit from energy transition was particularly expanded. Within financial values the exposure was phased out, seeing as prices had risen sharply, as a result of which there was no longer an upward potential. The sector rotation to more cyclic shares that took place at the beginning of March due to strongly rising long-term interest rates provided an attractive entry point for a number of leading franchises such as Adobe, Equinix and SolarEdge, that were affected by this sector rotation. The changes in the sector weightings over the first half year are not otherwise significant. Against this background, among other things, the following transactions were carried out.

In the communication services sector Netflix was purchased. Netflix is the leading streaming platform worldwide. It spends by far the most on content compared to its competitors. Netflix has shown that it can still grow, despite the launching

of various rival streaming platforms. In the coming years we expect the free cash flows to increase considerably, in combination with a high level of profit growth. Within financial services Blackstone was sold after its valuation lost its appeal due to the strong share price increase.

In the health care sector, Medtronic, Zoetis and Sotera were bought and Roche was sold. Medtronic will show an acceleration of turnover growth as a result of a strong pipeline of new products to be launched in the coming two years (among other things a robot solution). The share has also had an attractive valuation. Sotera Health provides sterilization and laboratory test services and is thereby a leading player worldwide. Sterilization is an essential part of the manufacturing process for the medical and pharmaceutical industry. We expect that Sotera will be able to continue its relatively high growth in the coming years, combined with a further increase of the margins and a strong cash and power generation. Zoetis is global market leader in the field of veterinary health care, with high turnover growth and high margins, and is currently profiting from the growth in expenditure on pets. Roche was sold due to reduced growth expectations for the company in the coming years.

In the industrial sector Assa Abloy and NX Filtration were bought. Assa Abloy is the world's biggest player in the area of locks, among other things for doors and access systems. NX Filtration supplies worldwide water filtration products such as nano, ultra and micro membranes. What is unique about the company's technology is that often, no chemicals need to be used in the water purification process, while its energy consumption is also much lower than current methods.

In the utility companies sector Enel and NextEra Energy were bought. Enel is the largest sustainable utility company in the world, generating more than 50% of its electricity from sustainable sources. We expect a predictable profit growth in the coming years, against an attractive valuation. NextEra is the best positioned US utility company to profit from the transition to green energy. The momentum of sustainable energy is accelerating in the US under Biden with tax credit increases and a growing number of commitment commitments by the state and the federal government to roll out sustainable energy.

In the consumer staples sector L'Oréal was bought and Nestlé sold. Together with its brand names, L'Oréal is a leader in the attractive growing personal care branch. The company will make extra

profits from the high investments in the digital beauty strategy, which will accelerate its profit growth. Nestlé was sold as in our opinion, the valuation of its shares had become too high.

In the consumer discretionary sector Michelin was bought and Sonos sold. Michelin is a leading player in a concentrated tyre industry with attractive prospects. It has a strong history of innovation, which has given it a premium position for many years. The growth of electric vehicles will be favourable for Michelin and could lead to an even higher level of profitability. Sonos was sold after the share had increased in value considerably and there was no longer any upward potential.

In the real estate sector we bought Equinix. Equinix has a dominant position in the data centre market in the area of inter-connections, among other things necessary to enable a faster data exchange between parties. The correction of the price of the share provided an attractive entry point.

Lastly, in the field of information technology we purchased Akamai and SolarEdge and sold Automatic Data Processing (ADP). Akamai is the biggest CDN-provider (worldwide network of servers supplying content) in the world, with a high-quality customer base. The company is growing in the area of cloud security (now 35% of the turnover, which will rise to 50% in the coming years). The company generates high consistent margins and free cash flows, and its shares are attractively valued. SolarEdge is a producer of transducers used in solar panels to convert sunshine into electricity. SolarEdge is a leading player in this area with attractive margins and high long-term growth potential. The fall in the share price makes SolarEdge's valuation attractive. ADP was sold after we no longer saw any upward potential in the share.

### Performance

In the first half of the financial year, the total investment return on the portfolio was 20.4% (based on net asset value after costs). The index was thereby outperformed by more than 4.6%. The share selection effect was very positive, driven by almost all sectors, especially the information technology and materials sectors. The allocation effect was negative, which was largely explained by the substantial underweighting in energy, the best performing sector over the reporting period, on account of the strong oil price increase. The largest contributions to the relative return were made by the information technology, communication services and materials

sectors. Shares such as ASML, PayPal, Alphabet, International Flavors & Fragrances and UPL hereby had the greatest positive effect. Vestas, Siemens Energy and Prosus made a negative contribution to the result.

### Outlook

On balance, share market prospects are still positive, now that it appears that the negative (economic) effects of the coronavirus pandemic have largely ended and that for the time being, the low interest rates are persisting. Concerns about inflation do remain, however, on account of worldwide incentive programs and strongly rising raw material prices. This puts pressure on profit growth for companies, as many are unable to charge on such considerable cost rises in their prices.

Despite the fact that long-term (10-year) US capital market interest has somewhat dropped again, we expect the higher inflation pressure potential to last somewhat longer. Should inflation expectations become much higher and take on a more durable character, necessitating central banks to take faster action against them, share markets could be impacted. In view of the low absolute level, this will not immediately put the brakes on the market, although volatility in the financial markets could increase, among other things as a result of news reports on the higher profit tax in the US planned by Biden, and worldwide agreements on minimal profit taxes of 15% for companies. Current trends such as digitalization, automation and energy transitions will remain a major incentive for companies to realize above-average growth.

### Voting and engagement policy

Its voting and engagement policy enables OBAM to promote the good entrepreneurship of the portfolio companies. The voting and engagement policy is an integral part of the investment process and an important tool for implementing a sustainable investment strategy. This section sets out the main points of OBAM's voting and engagement policy. For more information, please see the Voting and Engagement policy, as published on our website.

#### Voting policy

OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, has formulated a policy on voting behavior. This policy explains how OBAM IM, on behalf of OBAM, votes at shareholders' meetings of companies in which OBAM invests. We see the exercise of the right to vote as one of the means of exerting a positive influence on the business

operations of these companies. In this framework, our voting behavior is an important mechanism to implement our sustainability strategy, among other things. We therefore vote in line with both the PRI and the SDGs, as set by the United Nations.

Exercising voting rights is an integral part of the investment process. OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, has contracted Sustainalytics B.V. ('Sustainalytics') as of 1 July 2020, to support the implementation of the voting policy. On the basis of the general voting policy Sustainalytics will perform an analysis per agenda item of each shareholders' meeting and subsequently issue a voting advice to OBAM IM. This voting advice can be adopted or rejected by OBAM IM, after which Sustainalytics will ensure that the votes are cast in accordance with the decision of OBAM IM.

Every quarter we publish on our website per company how we voted per agenda item. These overviews can be found at [www.obam.nl](http://www.obam.nl).

#### Engagement policy

By actively entering into dialogue with companies, we believe that we can have a positive influence on good corporate governance and social involvement of these companies.

OBAM distinguishes two forms of engagement:

- *Responsive engagement:* responsive engagements are a direct response to the action or omission of a portfolio company as a result of which the portfolio company: (i) violates one or more focus SDGs and/or (ii) violates one or more sustainability principles. The aim of responsive engagement is not just to remedy the incident, but also to improve a portfolio company's future sustainability performance and risk management to ensure incidents don't occur again; and
- *Proactive engagement:* proactive engagements focus on the opportunities to improve the corporate governance of the portfolio companies. Proactive engagement is hereby used if the sustainability risk of a portfolio company increases.

Engagement can be expressed in different ways, such as entering into dialogue conversations or initiating or supporting collective engagement initiatives. OBAM is convinced that a collective of investors with the same vision can have a relevant impact.

At the end of June 2021 there were no more companies in our portfolio that violate one or more sustainability principles. During this reporting period we kept a close watch on 2 extra positions (“watch list”). Regarding these portfolio companies, (collective) engagements therefore took place. If these companies are not able and/or prepared to improve their behaviour regarding our sustainability principles they may be excluded. One of these engagement activities is further set out below. For more information about our engagement activities, see our Proxy Voting and Engagement Reports as published on our website.

During the reporting period OBAM continued its engagement activities vis-à-vis Amazon. These engagement activities started in 2020, after it was established that Amazon is not fully committed to our sustainability principles regarding the right to a safe and health workplace. Various contact moments with the company took place with a view to improving its policy on a healthy and safe workplace. Last February 2021 Amazon acknowledged that improving its working conditions is an important focal point. Since then, Amazon has reported making remarkable investments to promote the health and safety of employees in the workplace. Furthermore, Amazon's Global Human Rights Statement includes a formal commitment to employee health and safety. We are keeping a close watch on Amazon while continuing to support collective engagement activities.

### Marketing, sales and distribution policy

The marketing, sales and distribution policy of OBAM aims to increase the assets of OBAM by means of activating various distribution channels. An annual plan forms the basis for the policy as this plan supervises the actions taken and to be taken.

### Marketing, sales and distribution activities

At the end of 2020 Our Manager (OBAM IM) took on the role of Chief Commercial Officer. This step was taken to further increase our commercial activities, with the aim of activating distribution channels / investors. The focus is on the broad distribution of the fund, both in the wholesale market and the institutional market.

During the first half of 2021 new marketing materials were developed and the reintroduction of the fund to various institutional investors, intermediaries and distribution platforms was commenced. To this end, among other things, strategic cooperation was entered into with several players who were well known in the fund

market, who we now work together with to increase OBAM's name recognition. Among other things we have started the “OBAM Talks” podcast which is distributed via various platforms. We have moreover further intensified our communication via social media with a view to generating more attention (for our website). Among other ways via LinkedIn we hereby bring new monthly reports and fact sheets to the attention of investors.

With the renewed focus on the “intermediate” channel, whereby name recognition is particularly built up by personal contacts and social media, and the costs of activating the direct channel and the costs of activating the channel are relatively high, a decision has been taken to discontinue the radio advertising campaigns for the time being.

In connection with the business plan an initial start has been made to develop distribution activities outside the Netherlands, and we are currently seeing whether, by means joint ventures, we can make an entry into Germany and later on, Scandinavia.

### Fund volume

During the first half of 2021, the total number of outstanding shares (Classic class) of OBAM decreased from 10,431,532 to 10,187,085. The liquidity of the investments in the portfolio is more than sufficient, therefore the outflow of funds entrusted has not affected the investment policy pursued. The average tradability of the shares in the portfolio can be considered good to very good, which means that investment preferences can be fully reflected in the portfolio. The development of the fund volume in relation to the fund market remains a point of attention for both the Management Board of OBAM and the Supervisory Board. This topic is discussed in detail at all meetings.

### Dividend policy

OBAM strives for the most attractive and stable dividend distribution possible. In determining the dividend proposal to shareholders, OBAM considers, among other things, the result of OBAM over the past financial year and the net income from the investments (direct income minus costs). In addition, OBAM takes the following tax aspects into account when determining the dividend proposal:

- the status of OBAM as a fiscal investment institution ('FBI' or 'Fiscale beleggingsinstelling');



- the possible set off of withheld withholding tax; and
- (additional) withholding of Dutch dividend tax at the level of the shareholders.

These tax aspects are explained in more detail below.

Bearing in mind the above tax-related factors, the Management Board draws up a dividend proposal that is appropriate given the company's result over the preceding financial year and taking into account the interest of the shareholders. The dividend for the reporting period 2020 and as paid out in 2021 amounting to EUR 1.25 per share has been approved by the General Meeting.

### OBAM as a fiscal investment institution

OBAM has opted for the status of a fiscal investment institution as referred to in art. 28 Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. Based on this status, OBAM is not liable to corporate tax if several conditions are met. One of these conditions relate to the dividend payment. OBAM must pay out the profit available for distribution (almost) in full to the shareholders within eight months after the end of the financial year. This is also referred to as the 'distribution obligation'. The distribution obligation plays an important role in determining the amount of the dividend proposal to the shareholders.

### Setting off of withheld withholding tax

When determining the amount of the dividend proposal, the amount of domestic and foreign withholding tax that has been withheld from dividends received by OBAM is considered.

This withheld withholding tax may under certain conditions be deducted from the dividend tax that OBAM deducts from the dividend it distributes. Setting off this withholding tax benefits OBAM's liquidity position, and is also beneficial in the longer term for OBAM's net asset value and performance.

### (Additional) withholding of Dutch dividend tax at the level of the shareholders

A dividend pay-out that, based on tax laws and regulations, is higher than strictly necessary, results at the level of the shareholders in an additional deduction of Dutch dividend tax. In most cases, however, shareholders can set off Dutch dividend tax against their own tax liability without restriction.

## Risk management policy

OBAM identifies the risks that arise during the implementation of the (investment) strategy and formulates policy to control these risks. At OBAM, we identify, assess and manage risks by means of our risk management framework. The framework consists of four parts: (i) the risk taxonomy, (ii) the risk appetite, (iii) the risk management process and (iv) the risk control framework.

OBAM IM, as Management Company of OBAM, is responsible for the risk management of OBAM. The Management Company is accountable to the Supervisory Board of OBAM.

### Risk taxonomy

The risk taxonomy outlines the risk categories identified by OBAM. A risk category is a clustering of risks which could have a negative effect on the execution of the investment strategy in the best interest of the investors. The overview below outlines all risk categories identified by OBAM IM. These risk categories are defined in more detail in the prospectus.

Risk Taxonomy

Financial risks	Non-financial risks
Market risk	Operational risk
Concentration risk	Outsourcing risk
Liquidity risk	Pandemic risk
Country risk	Conflicts of interest risk
Risk related to investments in mainland China	Risks related to legislation and regulations
Counterparty risk	
Custody risk	
Risks of leveraged investments	
Risks associated with the segregation of assets	
Settlement risk	
Risks associated with techniques for efficient portfolio management	
Model risk	
Dilution risk	

### Risk appetite

The risk appetite is the aggregate level of risk that OBAM is willing to accept to achieve the (investment) strategy. OBAM defines a risk appetite for each identified risk category.

The risk appetite will be periodically reassessed, whereby it is examined whether internal and external developments give cause to adjust the risk appetite. During the reporting period OBAM did reassess the risk appetite for the last time. OBAM did not see any need to make changes to the risk appetite.

### Risk management process

The risk management process is a continuous process of identifying, assessing, managing and

monitoring risks:

- *Identification:* for each risk category OBAM identifies the ways a risk can manifest itself. We call these risk scenarios;
- *Assessment:* for each scenario identified, an estimate is made of the likelihood that a scenario will occur and the impact that the scenario has on OBAM. This results in a gross risk. We then assess whether the gross risk falls within or outside our risk appetite for the relevant risk category;
- *Mitigation:* the risk response depends on whether the gross risk falls within or outside the boundaries of the risk appetite. If the gross risk falls outside the risk appetite, we will implement appropriate control measures; and
- *Monitoring:* the risk control measures are implemented in the risk control framework. The CFRO and the Legal and Compliance Officer of the Management Company monitor the effectiveness of the risk control measures. The effectiveness of the risk control measures determines the gross risk of a specific risk scenario. If the risk control measures prove to be insufficiently effective (gross risk falls outside the risk appetite), OBAM will review the risk control measures taken and / or propose additional risk control measures.

### Risk control framework

The risk control framework consists of all activities aimed to realize the investment strategy and mitigate the accompanying risks. The identified control measures are implemented in the risk control framework. The risk control framework consists of policy, processes and monitoring and reporting activities which should enable OBAM to reach its investment targets.



## Semi-annual figures

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# Figures



## Balance sheet

<b>before appropriation of result</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000</b>
<b>Investments</b>	1		
Shares		1,183,740	994,547
		<b>1,183,740</b>	<b>994,547</b>
<b>Receivables</b>	2		
Dividends receivable		1,113	563
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income		784	1,428
		<b>1,897</b>	<b>1,991</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	3		
Cash		28,573	48,124
		<b>28,573</b>	<b>48,124</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	4		
Due for redemptions		260	459
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income		1,103	1,297
		<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,756</b>
<b>Total of receivables and other assets minus current liabilities</b>		29,107	48,359
<b>Total of assets minus current liabilities</b>		<b>1,212,847</b>	<b>1,042,906</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>	5		
Issued share capital		7,134	7,305
Share premium		35,605	61,807
Other reserve		961,063	892,269
Unappropriated result		209,045	81,525
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>1,212,847</b>	<b>1,042,906</b>
<b>Net asset value per share (EUR)</b>		<b>119.06</b>	<b>99.98</b>

## Profit and loss account

	Notes	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Direct result on investments</b>	6		
Dividends		8,957	7,347
Interest income		-	78
		<b>8,957</b>	<b>7,425</b>
<b>Indirect result on investments</b>	6		
<i>Realised value changes of investments<sup>1</sup></i>			
Price results on shares		42,399	-64,882
Foreign exchange results on shares		3,289	5,991
		<b>45,688</b>	<b>-58,891</b>
<i>Unrealised value changes of investments<sup>1</sup></i>			
Price results on shares		140,882	38,565
Foreign exchange results on shares		16,492	-3,423
		<b>157,374</b>	<b>35,142</b>
<b>Other result</b>	6		
Exchange differences on cash		221	-1,105
Other income		105	257
		<b>326</b>	<b>-849</b>
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>212,345</b>	<b>-17,173</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	7		
Investment management fees		2,850	2,532
Interest expenses		47	97
Other expenses		403	452
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,081</b>
<b>Result</b>		<b>209,045</b>	<b>-20,254</b>
<b>Result per share (EUR)</b>		<b>20.34</b>	<b>-1.84</b>

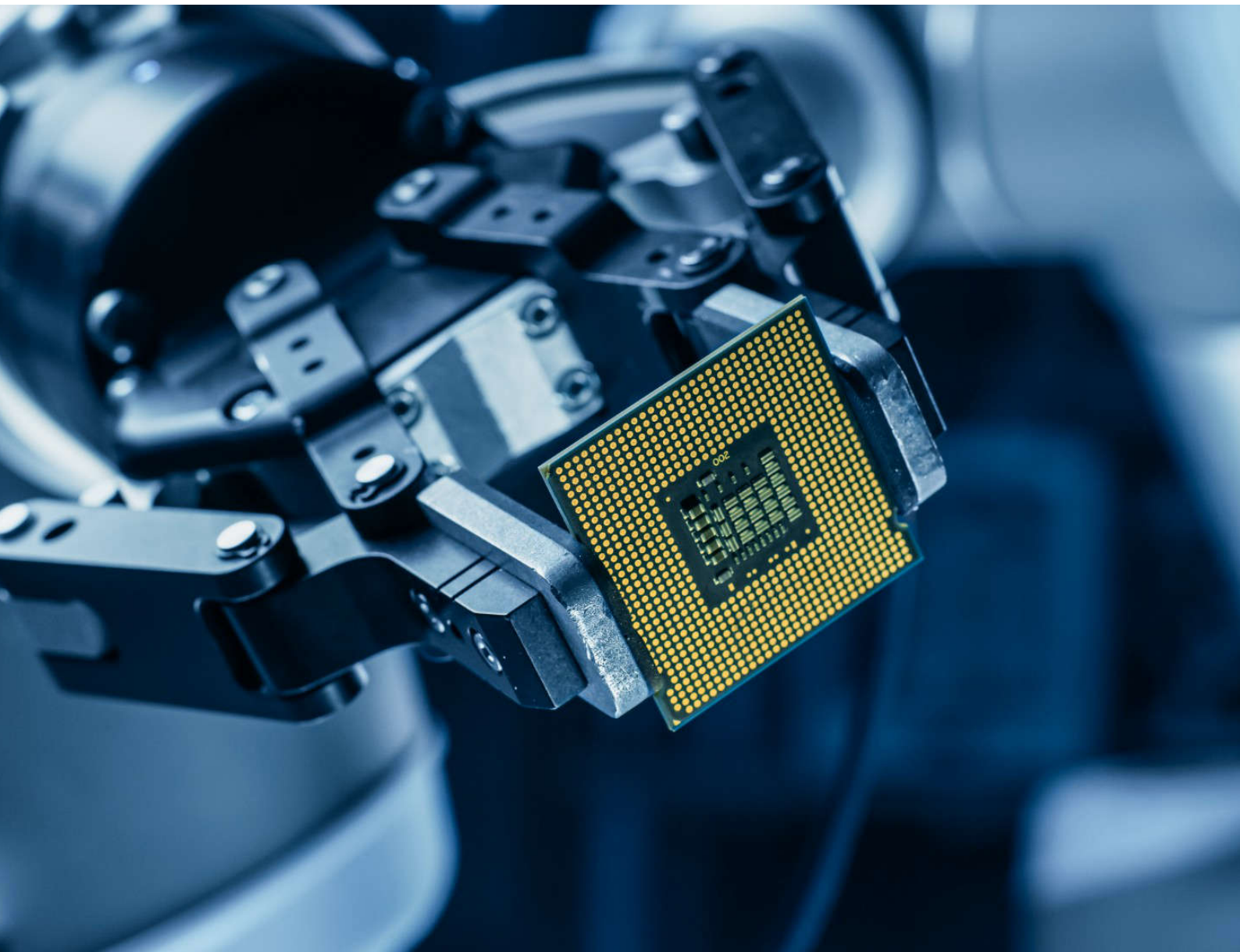
<sup>1</sup> With effect from the reporting period 2020, the calculation method for realized and unrealized changes in value has changed. The comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly to reflect this change.

Semi-annual figures

## Cash flow statement

	Notes	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>			
Purchases		-404,887	-400,051
Sales		418,757	477,168
Dividend received		9,052	8,479
Interest received		-	78
Interest paid		-47	-97
Payments related to investment management		-2,901	-2,534
Other receivables		-	164
Other payables		-547	-446
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>		<b>19,427</b>	<b>82,761</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Received on (re-)issued shares		8,459	18,496
Paid on repurchased shares		-35,032	-89,696
Movement in due for redemptions		105	247
Dividend distribution		-12,731	-15,449
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>-39,199</b>	<b>-86,402</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>		<b>-19,772</b>	<b>-3,641</b>
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	3	48,124	61,675
Exchange differences on cash		221	-1,105
<b>Cash at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>28,573</b>	<b>56,929</b>

# General notes





## General

### Principles semi-annual report

OBAM is an investment company with variable capital, incorporated in 1936 under Dutch law and established in Amsterdam. The Chamber of Commerce number is 33049251.

This semi-annual report has been prepared in accordance with the following principles:

- the semi-annual figures have been prepared in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including: (i) Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, (ii) the Model Annual Accounts Decree, (iii) the Financial Supervision Act and (iv) the Guidelines for Annual Reporting. These semi-annual figures have been prepared as much as possible in accordance with the standard model annual accounts for investment institutions, as set out in the Model Annual Accounts Decree. These semi-annual figures differ in some areas, so we will explain why;
- the semi-financial figures have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption. This means that the semi-annual figures have been prepared on the assumption that OBAM's continuity will be maintained and that OBAM can continue its (investment) activities in the foreseeable future;
- OBAM's statutory financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December. The reporting period of this semi-annual report and these financial statements relates to the period 1 January 2021 up to and including 30 June 2021;
- the financial statements are presented in euros; this is both the functional currency and the presentation currency;
- the numbers stated at the items in the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and Cash Flow Statement correspond with the relevant numbers in the 'Notes to the figures';
- the five-year overview of: (i) the total net asset value, (ii) the total result, (iii) the number of shares outstanding, (iv) the net asset value and (v) the transaction price per share as well as the performance data are included on page 8 of the semi-annual report; and
- the valuation principles, the principles for determining the result as well as the principles for the cash flow statement are unchanged from the principles used in the annual report (1 January 2020 up to 31 December 2020).

### Securities lending

In accordance with the prospectus, it is not permitted to lend securities from the portfolio.

## Risk factors

The risk management policy is described as part of the 'Management report' on page 25.

Within this risk management policy, risks are periodically identified and assessed based on significance and materiality. The internal procedures and control activities aim to effectively mitigate both financial and non-financial risks. This section describes the individual risk categories that OBAM distinguishes.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations on the financial markets, or fluctuations in share prices, interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and derivatives linked to these products.

OBAM has an average risk appetite compared to the market. In general, The Management Company prefers stocks which are less dependent on market fluctuations and the more on company specific developments. At the end of June 2021, the (3 year) beta factor was 1.06, which is comparable to average market movements.

### Price risk

The value of the investments fluctuates with changes in the prices of the shares in which the company invests. This risk increases when the spread of shares in portfolio is narrowed to a specific region, sector and/or individual stock selection.

OBAM's policy is intended to reduce the potential negative effect of price fluctuations on the company's net asset value as far as possible, among other things through judicious selection and diversification. By investing in various sectors and countries, an attempt is made to ensure that there is sufficient diversification in the portfolio. OBAM accordingly manages the value risk primarily through diversification of the investment portfolio.

The risks may increase further where use is made of futures and (written) option positions or where investments are funded with borrowed money.

No guarantees are given that the investment targets will be achieved. This can result in the increase or the decrease of the net asset value of OBAM shares. This implies that investors may receive less money back than they have invested.

With regard to price risk, OBAM has an average risk appetite. The portfolio of OBAM at the end of the reporting period is diversified across 11 sectors and 14 countries. The Management Company uses diversification to limit the price volatility as compared to the market. This is reflected among other things in the (3 years) beta-factor of 1.06, which is similar to the market. The 'active share' is, at 83.42%, higher compared to average investment funds because OBAM invests with conviction in the stocks it has identified as attractive. These stocks are generally more dependent on company-specific developments than on market trends.

To manage price risks, liquidity and marketability will be monitored continuously at fund level. OBAM primarily invests in medium-sized and large companies with a dominant market position and high liquidity of the underlying shares. At the end of the reporting period, the investment portfolio showed an overweight position in the sectors information technology, consumer discretionary and consumer staples. OBAM is strongly overweighted in the Netherlands and Germany. Besides, the company is directly underweighted in emerging markets.

### Risk of investing in emerging markets

The risk may be considerably greater in emerging markets. This will be the case particularly in countries where there is for example an authoritarian regime, political instability or high taxes. Compared with mature markets, the equity markets in these countries may be characterised by greater volatility, lower liquidity and higher transaction costs, while the investment information may be incomplete or unreliable.

With regard to risk of investing in emerging markets, OBAM has a low risk appetite. At the end of the reporting period, the company had an underweighted direct position in emerging markets. This means that the direct risk of investing in emerging markets is relatively limited compared to the market. The emerging markets in which OBAM has direct investments are China, Brazil and India. OBAM does invest in many multinationals which increasingly generate their sales in emerging markets. In this way the Management Company seeks to profit from the relatively high growth in these markets.

### Derivatives risk

OBAM may make use of financial derivatives. This may involve a leverage effect, which may cause the volatility of the company to increase. Certain derivatives give rise to losses that are greater than the costs of those derivatives. Some derivatives, especially derivatives traded over the counter ('OTC'), may be valued in different ways. A derivative may have a weaker than expected correlation with the underlying securities and may therefore appear to be ineffective or even have an adverse effect on the value of the company. OBAM can make use of OTC options. These options are agreed upon by parties. The risk to which OBAM is exposed if the other party cannot fulfil its obligations is limited to the positive net asset value of the relevant OTC contracts.

With regard to derivatives risk, OBAM has a low risk appetite. The Management Company did not use derivatives during the reporting period. The primary purpose of any future use of derivatives is to hedge risks, not to generate additional income.

### Currency risk

OBAM may invest in securities or other instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the euro. As a result, OBAM's performance may be affected by movements in exchange rates. These currency fluctuations can have both a positive and a negative effect on the return. The Management Company may choose (within the scope of the investment policy) to hedge the currency risks by using financial derivatives.

With regard to currency risk, OBAM has a slightly higher risk appetite. OBAM invests in shares worldwide and is herewith exposed to currency risk just as the broad market is. The slightly increased currency risk is the result of the regional allocation of the portfolio. This deviates from the benchmark. OBAM tries to spread the portfolio regionally, directly and indirectly so that it has a dampening effect on currency risk. Although the Management Company is free to do so, currencies are generally not hedged. During the financial period, the Management Company did not use foreign exchange contracts.

The net asset value of OBAM will fluctuate as a result of changes in exchange rates against the euro, as well as changes in the prices of securities.

In the table below a summary is shown of the currency exposure that is based on the currency in which the shares in the portfolio are listed, as a percentage of total investments. This information can be used to provide a view of the extent to which the value of the company's investments may fluctuate. The summary shows the situation as at the balance sheet date. This is a snapshot. The percentage distribution can change constantly as a result of transactions and price fluctuations.

	<b>Percentage total investments 30-06-2021</b>	<b>Percentage total investments 31-12-2020</b>
<b>Currency</b>		
US dollar	59.5	62.1
Euro	30.6	25.3
British pound	3.9	2.9
Danish krone	1.6	1.4
Japanese yen	1.3	1.1
Swedish krona	1.1	0.5
Hong-Kong dollar	1.1	2.0
Indian rupee	0.9	-
Swiss franc	-	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The notes on the concentration risk and country risk provide further information on the allocation of the investments across sectors and countries.

### Concentration risk

Although spreading risk is an important factor in the determination of the policy, a relatively large proportion of the assets may be invested in a relatively small number of companies (see chapter 'The 15 largest investments').

With regard to the concentration risk, OBAM has a high-risk appetite compared to the market. At the end of June 2021, there were 56 stocks in portfolio. As a result, the concentration risk of OBAM is higher than the market. The Management Company invests with great conviction in the stocks it identifies as attractive propositions, with the aim of generating a high absolute and relative return. To control the risks, the Management Company diversifies by investing in various countries, regions, currencies, sectors

or subsectors. The Management Company may also increase the cash position to a maximum of 15% of the invested capital. This situation did not arise during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period, OBAM was invested in 56 shares, spread across 14 countries and 11 sectors. This ensures that the investments are well diversified and limits the concentration risk. Investments during the reporting period were made within the limits as set out in the prospectus.

The table below provides insight into the spread of the investments of OBAM across sectors at the end of the reporting period.

Sector	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
	MSCI	total	MSCI	total
	30-06-2021 <sup>1</sup>	30-6-2021	31-12-2020 <sup>1</sup>	31-12-2020
Communication services	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.6
Consumer discretionary	12.7	13.9	13.0	16.8
Consumer staples	6.9	10.6	7.4	11.7
Energy	3.4	1.0	3.0	-
Financials	14.1	10.3	13.4	13.3
Health care	11.6	10.4	11.8	11.3
Industrials	9.9	9.3	9.7	7.3
Information technology	21.9	29.2	21.9	24.2
Materials	4.9	4.1	5.0	2.8
Utilities	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.8
Real estate	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg and MSCI

### Liquidity risk

The degree of marketability of the securities in which the company invests influences the actual sale and purchase prices. To limit the liquidity risks, the company invests mainly in highly marketable listed securities. The high degree of liquidity also forms the basis for timely payment in the event of repurchase of own shares by OBAM. The degree of (non)liquidity of the securities in OBAM's portfolio is expressed in the values of the relevant positions.

With regard to liquidity risk, OBAM has a low risk appetite. The liquidity of OBAM remained fairly stable during the reporting period. OBAM invests primarily in equities with high levels of market capitalization and liquidity. As at 30 June 2021, 94.68% of the portfolio can be expected to be sold within two working days, where it is expected that these sales (based on approximately 20% of the daily volume) will not affect the share prices in a negative way.

### Country risk

Market risks can be greater in certain countries, in particular those with such characteristics as political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation.

With regard to country risk, OBAM has an average risk appetite. To mitigate country risk, the weights are monitored continuously.

## Semi-annual figures

The table below provides insight into the spread across the different countries in which OBAM is invested.

	Percentage MSCI 30-06-2021 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage total investments 30-06-2021	Percentage MSCI 31-12-2020 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage total investments 31-12-2020
<b>Geographical breakdown, based on the MSCI-classification<sup>2</sup></b>				
Australia	1.9	-	2.0	-
Belgium	0.2	-	0.2	-
Brazil	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.8
Canada	2.9	-	2.7	-
China	4.6	1.1	4.9	2.0
Denmark	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.4
Finland	0.3	-	0.3	-
France	2.8	8.7	2.9	6.1
Germany	2.4	6.4	2.5	6.1
Hongkong	1.1	-	1.2	-
India	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.8
Indonesia	0.1	-	0.2	-
Ireland	1.0	2.4	1.0	-
Israel	0.2	0.8	0.2	-
Italy	0.5	1.1	0.6	-
Japan	5.9	1.3	6.7	1.1
Luxembourg	0.1	-	0.1	-
Malaysia	0.2	-	0.2	-
Mexico	0.2	-	0.2	-
The Netherlands	1.5	13.4	1.4	12.0
Norway	0.2	-	0.2	-
Russia	0.4	-	0.4	-
Saudi Arabia	0.4	-	0.3	-
Singapore	0.3	-	0.3	-
Spain	0.6	-	0.7	-
Taiwan	1.8	-	1.7	-
Thailand	0.2	-	0.2	-
United Kingdom	3.6	4.9	3.8	4.6
United States	57.0	52.9	55.2	58.9
South Africa	0.4	-	0.5	-
South Korea	1.7	-	1.8	-
Sweden	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.5
Switzerland	2.8	-	2.9	4.7
Other	1.1	-	1.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg and MSCI

<sup>2</sup> The geographical breakdown of the portfolio of OBAM is based on MSCI-classification. In principle, the classification of the individual shares depends on the country of domicile of the share.

### Risks associated with techniques for efficient portfolio management

Techniques employed for efficient portfolio management and in particular relating to the quality of the collateral instruments received/reinvested, may give rise to various risks, such as liquidity risks and counterparty risks, which can have an impact on the results of the company.

The Management Company did not use techniques for efficient portfolio management during the reporting period.

## Principles

### Valuation principles

Assets and liabilities are valued on the basis of fair value, unless mentioned otherwise.

#### Valuation of the investments

The valuation of investments is carried out on the basis of the following criteria:

- the regularly traded listed securities are valued at the closing prices which are fixed after the cut-off time. For OBAM's investments in Asian markets, the most recently known market prices will be taken into account consistently for the time of valuation;
- on days when one or more stock exchanges or markets on which a substantial part of the underlying investments is traded is or are closed for the usual reasons, the listed investments may be valued on the basis of an appraisal by the Management Board which it deems advisable for such investments;
- listed securities that are not traded or are traded irregularly are valued at the discretion of the Management Board at an (estimated) market value taking into account all criteria which it deems advisable for such investments.

#### Trade date and settlement date

All purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities that must be settled within the time frame established by regulation or a market convention are recognized based on the transaction date. The transaction date is the date on which OBAM becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Forward purchases and sales other than those that must be settled within the timeframe established by regulation or a market convention are recognized as derivative financial instruments until settlement.

#### Netting

If legal regulations require netting of financial assets with financial liabilities and OBAM has the intention to net at settlement date or the net assets settle at the same time and the obligation to settle, then financial assets and liabilities will be netted and only the net value will be presented on the balance sheet.

#### Valuation of derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are derived financial instruments such as forward contracts, futures and options. The value of derivatives depends on the value of the underlying variables, these financial instruments need relatively little or no net initial investment and are settled at a certain moment in the future.

Forward contracts, futures and options which have not yet been settled are stated at fair market value. Realised and unrealised results on these contracts are accounted for in the results on investments in the profit and loss account.

#### Taxes

The taxes consist mainly of reclaimable and deferred dividend and withholding taxes. The receivables due to reclaimable and deferred dividend and withholding taxes have a term in excess of one year. The other receivables have a term shorter than one year. Valuation takes place after deduction of a provision for any irrecoverability, if necessary.

#### Valuation of other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value. Where necessary, provisions are formed for irrecoverability.

#### Foreign currency

The following basic principles are applied by the company for the conversion of currency:

- assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into euros at the rate prevailing on the date of valuation;

## Semi-annual figures

- currency exchange differences are recognized in the results;
- income and expenditure in foreign currencies are converted into euros at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Exchange rates at 30 June, equivalent to 1 euro.

<b>Exchange rates</b>	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>30-6-2020</b>
US dollar	1.1859	1.1232
British pound	0.8585	0.9090
Chinese yuan	7.6627	7.9453
Danish krone	7.4363	7.4532
Hong-Kong dollar	9.2095	8.7050
Indian rupee <sup>1</sup>	88.1480	-
Japanese yen	131.6231	121.1711
Swedish krona	10.1420	10.4640
Swiss franc	1.0962	1.0643

<sup>1</sup> In the comparative reporting period, no investments were made in shares in this currency.

### Principles of determination of results

The results are determined by the proceeds from the dividend received during the reporting period, the interest over the reporting period and other income after deduction of the costs attributable to the reporting period.

The buying costs of investments are capitalised in the cost price and are thus classified as part of the results on investments. Selling costs of investments are deducted from the realised price results on shares.

Realised and unrealised price and currency results on investments are taken directly to the profit and loss account. Realised value changes are the difference between the realised sales proceeds and the value at the beginning of the reporting period or the purchase price during the reporting period. The unrealised value changes presented in a reporting period are the difference between the value at the end of the reporting period and the value at the beginning of the reporting period or the purchase price during the reporting period.

OBAM has decided to implement a change in accounting policies with regard to the calculation method of the realised and unrealised value changes with effect from the financial year 2020. This change in accounting policies ensures a better connection to the current market standards and therefore contribute to an improved insight in the calculation method.

In order to give a better insight in the annual return and thereby the developments of the realised and unrealised value changes in the profit and loss account for the financial year 2020, it was decided to change the calculation method of the realised and unrealised value changes. The realised value changes are no longer calculated by deducting the purchase value from the sales proceeds but by deducting the fair value at the beginning of the financial year or the purchase price during the financial year from the sales proceeds. As a result of the new calculation method, it is no longer necessary to reverse the cumulative value of unrealised value changes already recognised in previous financial years.

The comparative figures (from 1 January 2020 until 30 June 2020) have been adjusted accordingly in the profit and loss account. As a result, the comparative figures deviate from the profit and loss account in the semi-annual report 2020. The change of the calculation method does only affect the presentation of the breakdown of the indirect return on investments in realised and unrealised value changes and does not affect the affect the height of the net asset value or the result. After adjustment of the calculation method, the realised value changes for the first half of the financial year 2020 are EUR 74.0 million lower than presented in the semi-annual report for the financial year 2020, the unrealised value changes are EUR 74.0 million higher than as presented in the semi-annual report for the financial year 2020.

The premiums and discounts for the issue or the redemption of shares are accounted for under other income.

### Cash flow statement accounting principles

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method, whereby a distinction is made between cash flow from investment activities and financing activities

OBAM has decided to implement a change in accounting policies with regard to presentation method of the cash flow statement with effect from the financial year 2020. This change in accounting policies ensures a better connection to the current market standards and therefore contribute to an improved insight in the presentation method of the reported figures. In order to improve the understanding of the cash flows in the cash flow statement, it was decided to change the presentation method from the indirect method to the direct method. Compared to the indirect method, the direct method provides a better insight into the cash flows from dividends and interest by presenting them separately.

The comparative figures (first half of the financial year 2020) have been adjusted accordingly in the current cash flow statement. As a result, these figures deviate from the cash flow statement in the semi-annual report 2020. The change in the presentation method does not affect any items of the net asset value or the result.

Exchange rate differences on cash arise from movements in foreign exchange rates regarding the conversion of receivables and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the fund currency between the moment of entering a transaction and the settlement date of a transaction. As a result of increases and decreases in transaction (volumes) as well as volatility of foreign exchange rates, the item exchange differences on cash may undergo (significant) changes compared to the comparable period.

### Outsourcing parties and service providers

As set out in 'Our organization' under 'The Management Company' and 'The Depositary', the Management Company and the Depositary may make use of service providers and outsourcing parties for the execution of their management tasks respectively depositary tasks. In this section we further explain which service providers and outsourcing parties were used by the Management Company and the Depositary during the past reporting period, among others, in the performance of their duties.

#### Affiliated parties and service providers of the Management Company

The Management Company is responsible for the management of the investments (portfolio management) of OBAM, the fund administration, the risk management and the trading of OBAM shares (sales and distribution). As of 1 July 2020, OBAM IM is the Management Company of OBAM.

OBAM IM has outsourced part of the management activities related to the administration as defined in art. 1:1 Financial Supervision Act to the Administrator:

- *Administrator:* the Administrator is responsible, among other things, for: (i) the financial administration of OBAM, (ii) the investment administration of OBAM, including receiving, transmitting and monitoring the execution of orders, (iii) calculating the net asset value and (iv) preparing regulatory reports and annual and semi-annual reports.

With effect from 1 July 2020, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Amsterdam branch has been appointed by OBAM IM as Administrator. BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. Amsterdam branch outsources part of the work related to the calculation of the net asset value to BNP Paribas Global Securities Operations Private Limited, India.

In addition, OBAM IM used the services of ING Bank N.V. for the execution of the management activities during the past reporting period:

- *Fund Agent:* the Fund Agent is charged, among other things, with assessing and accepting or rejecting purchase and sale orders in respect of the shares of OBAM as entered in the stock market order book. The Fund Agent is therefore responsible for OBAM's investor administration.



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ING Bank N.V. acts as Fund Agent of OBAM; and

- *Paying Agent and Listing Agent*: the Paying Agent is charged among other things with the payment of dividends on behalf of OBAM and adjustment of the global share certificate which embodies the shares of Classic share class. The Listing Agent is charged among other things with all activities related to the listing of the Classic share class of OBAM on Euronext Amsterdam.

ING Bank N.V. acts as Paying Agent and Listing Agent of OBAM.

#### Service providers of the Management Company

On behalf of OBAM the Management Company has appointed Meijburg & Co as tax adviser for the preparation of the declaration corporate income tax, the calculation of the distribution obligation and levy reduction and declaration dividend tax.

#### Affiliated parties and service providers of the Depositary

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of OBAM's assets. OBAM has acquired BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. acting through its Amsterdam branch appointed as Depositary.

To be able to execute depositary activities in a large number of countries, the Depositary has outsourced depositary tasks to (non) affiliated parties. A list of third parties to which the Depositary has outsourced depositary tasks is available on the website of the Depositary ([www.bnpparibas.nl](http://www.bnpparibas.nl)) and will be available free of charge by the Depositary upon request. The list may be updated from time to time. In principle, the Depositary is liable to OBAM for the loss of a financial instrument taken into custody, also in the event of outsourcing of custody tasks.

# Notes to the figures



## Notes to the balance sheet

## 1. Investments

	<b>01-01-2021</b>	<b>01-01-2020</b>
	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>30-06-2020</b>
<b>Shares</b>	<b>EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>EUR x 1,000</b>
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	994,547	1,010,863
Purchases	404,887	400,051
Sales	-418,757	-477,168
Realised and unrealised results on investments	203,063	-23,750
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>1,183,740</b>	<b>909,996</b>

All shares are listed. A specification of the portfolio as at 30 June 2021 is included on page 51 of this report. The active share on 30 June 2021 was 83.42% (30 June 2020: 82.22%). This percentage is a snapshot per that date.

## 2. Receivables

## Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income

	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>
<b>Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income</b>	<b>EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>EUR x 1,000</b>
Reclaimable dividend and withholding taxes	784	1,428
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,428</b>

## Tax recovery under the Aberdeen/Fokus Bank project

In several European Union member states, community law grants undertakings for collective investments (UCIs), the right to file claims with a view to recovering taxes they have been unjustly forced to pay. When one member state imposes a higher tax burden on a foreign UCI than on a resident UCI, this constitutes discrimination under community law.

This principle was confirmed by the ruling of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the 'Aberdeen' case (18 June 2009). This ruling acknowledges that a non-resident UCI can be subject to discriminatory taxation, which constitutes an obstacle to freedom of establishment and/or the free movement of capital. Other CJEU rulings have subsequently confirmed this jurisprudence. Key examples are the rulings in the Santander (10 May 2010) and Emerging Markets (10 April 2014) cases regarding French and Polish tax legislation, respectively.

In light of this jurisprudence and in order to safeguard the right of UCIs to receive tax rebates, the Management Company has decided to file claims with the tax authorities in several member states whose discriminatory legislation fails to comply with community law. Preliminary studies will be carried out to determine whether or not the claims are viable, i.e. for which funds, in which member states and over what period of time it is necessary to request a rebate. This project is referred to as the Aberdeen/ Fokus Bank Project.

To date, there is no European legislation establishing a uniform framework for this type of claim. As a result, the time taken to receive a rebate and the complexity of the procedure vary depending on the member state in question. This means that it is necessary to constantly monitor developments in this regard.

In case such rebate is received for OBAM N.V. and the concerned amount of tax withheld was earlier offset against Dutch dividend tax paid, such rebate might need to be reimbursed to the Dutch tax authority.

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Under the Aberdeen cases no tax amounts were received nor offset in the first half of 2021.

### 3. Other assets

#### Cash

This only concerns bank balances immediately due.

### 4. Current liabilities

#### Due for redemptions

These solely include the debts in respect of the redemptions of shares of OBAM still unsettled as at the balance sheet date.

#### Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income

	30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income</b>		
Management fee payable	486	437
Depository fee payable	61	160
Other expenses payable	556	700
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,297</b>

### 5. Shareholders' equity

#### Issued share capital

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 Quantity	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 Quantity	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Issued share capital</b>				
<b>Classic class</b>				
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	10,431,532	11,483,492	7,302	8,038
Issued	76,887	227,089	54	159
Repurchased	-321,334	-1,019,271	-225	-713
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>10,187,085</b>	<b>10,691,310</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,484</b>
<b>Priority shares</b>				
Position at the end of the reporting period	60	60	3	3
<b>Total issued share capital</b>			<b>7,134</b>	<b>7,487</b>
<b>Authorized capital at the end of the reporting period:</b>				
Ordinary shares, nominal value EUR 0.70			56,350	56,350
Priority shares, nominal value EUR 50.00			3	3
			<b>56,353</b>	<b>56,353</b>

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### Share premium

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Share premium</b>		
<b>Classic class</b>		
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	61,807	156,723
Received on shares issued	8,406	18,338
Paid on shares repurchased	-34,608	-89,077
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>35,605</b>	<b>85,984</b>

### Other reserve

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Other reserve</b>		
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	892,269	574,405
Received from/transferred to Unappropriated result	68,794	317,864
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>961,063</b>	<b>892,269</b>

### Unappropriated result

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Unappropriated result</b>		
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	81,525	333,313
Dividend distribution on shares	-12,731	-15,449
Received from/transferred to Other reserve	-68,794	-317,864
Result current reporting period	209,045	-20,255
<b>Position at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>209,045</b>	<b>-20,255</b>

### Three years overview

<b>Totals EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>30-06-2021</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>
Net asset value	1,212,847	1,042,906	1,072,482
Less: value of priority shares	3	3	3
	<b>1,212,844</b>	<b>1,042,903</b>	<b>1,072,479</b>
Number of outstanding shares	10,187,085	10,431,532	11,483,492
Net asset value per share (EUR)	119.06	99.98	93.39
Result per share (EUR)	20.34	7.55	27.08

## Notes to the profit and loss account

## 6. Income from investments

## Dividends

This refers to gross cash dividends, reduced by the portion of the non-reclaimable withholding tax which is not eligible for deduction from the dividend tax payable and foreign withholding tax that is not reclaimed.

In principle, all reclaimable foreign withholding tax is reclaimed, unless in practice it proves impossible to meet the rules of procedure to reclaim it and/or the costs would outweigh the benefits.

This is the case in the following countries Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan, Singapore, Canada – if the shares are held on an American stock exchange – and South Korea. Furthermore, OBAM does not reclaim any individual amounts of less than EUR 354 (on account of the high cost of reclaiming the funds in relation to the amount reclaimed). Withholding tax that is not reclaimed is disclosed as a loss in the profit and loss account.

The non-reclaimable withholding tax and the dividend tax withheld in The Netherlands are set off against the dividend tax payable by the company on its own dividend distribution.

## (Un)realised results on investments

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000			01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000		
	gain	loss		gain	loss	
<b>Realised</b>						
Price results on shares	46,175	-3,776	42,399	23,352	-88,234	-64,882
Foreign exchange results on shares	4,103	-814	3,289	7,126	-1,135	5,991
<b>Total</b>			<b>45,688</b>			<b>-58,891</b>

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000			01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000		
	gain	loss		gain	loss	
<b>Unrealised</b>						
Price results on shares	148,753	-7,871	140,882	89,107	-50,542	38,565
Foreign exchange results on shares	17,042	-550	16,492	1,107	-4,530	-3,423
<b>Total</b>			<b>157,374</b>			<b>35,142</b>

## Interest income/-expenses

This includes the interest income and expenses in respect of the cash held, respectively bank debts and withdrawn term deposits.

## Exchange differences on cash

This includes foreign exchange result on bank accounts, receivables and liabilities in other currency than the euro.

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### Other income

'Other income' includes the income obtained from the premium applied to on balance subscriptions of OBAM shares and the discount applied to on balance redemptions of shares of OBAM (for the first half of 2021: EUR 105,177; for the first half of 2020: EUR 256,612). The proceeds from the premiums and discounts are added to the company's assets and booked through the profit and loss account.

## 7. Expenses

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Investment management fees</b>		
Management fee Classic class	2,786	2,413
Depositary fee	64	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,532</b>

### Management fee

A fee of 0.5% is charged for management costs for the Classic class. The management fee is calculated on a daily basis on the basis of the assets of the class. The management fee is charged to the results of the class on a daily basis excluding VAT.

### Depositary fee

OBAM is required to pay the Depositary:

- a fee for the performance of its depositary tasks – excluding the safekeeping of securities in the OBAM investment portfolio – equal to a maximum of 0.006%. The fee is calculated on a daily basis on the basis of the assets of the Classic class; and
- a safekeeping fee whose size depends on the countries in which OBAM invests. The safekeeping of the securities in the investment portfolio of OBAM as well as the placement of liquid assets in deposits by OBAM take place at normal market rates.

The fee for the depositary tasks and the safekeeping fees are charged on a daily basis – plus VAT wherever applicable – to the result of the Classic class.

### Transaction costs

The transaction costs are market-based and are charged against the result of the company. The transaction costs for the first half year 2021 amount to EUR 1,252,115 (for the first half year 2020: EUR 716,420).

### Other expenses

	01-01-2021 30-06-2021 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2020 30-06-2020 EUR x 1,000
<b>Other expenses</b>		
Fee Administrator and Fund Agent	80	120
Fee Paying Agent, Listing Agent and Clearer	14	30
Marketing expenses	150	150
Auditors' fees	32	27
Remuneration for Supervisory Board	35	26
Operational expenditure and reporting	15	20
Supervision Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets	39	37
Advisory fees	17	17
Miscellaneous	21	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>452</b>

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*Fee Administrator, fee Paying Agent, Listing Agent and fee Fund Agent*

OBAM pays an administration fee to the administrator amounting to 0.01247%, with a minimum of EUR 150,000 per year.

As of 1 July 2020, OBAM pays ING Bank N.V. a fee for its services as Paying Agent, Listing Agent and Fund Agent amounting to EUR 20,000 per year, increased by transaction fees in line with market practice.

These fees are calculated on a daily basis on the basis of the assets of the Class. No VAT is charged on these fees. The fees are charged to the results of the Class on a monthly basis.

**Comparison actual expenses with expenses according to prospectus**

<b>01-01-2021 30-06-2021</b>	<b>Actual costs EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>Costs according to prospectus EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>Percentage difference</b>
<b>Cost category</b>			
Management fee	2,786	2,786	0.00%
Administration fee	80	80	0.00%
Fee Paying Agent and Listing Agent	14	14	0.00%
Depositary fee	64	64	0.00%
Remuneration for Supervisory Board	35	35	0.00%
Other expenses	274	274	0.00%
<b>Totaal</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,253</b>	

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The prospectus describes expenses that are payable by the company. The management fee, the fees for the Administrator, the fees for the Paying Agent, the Listing Agent and the Fund Agent and a part of the Depositary fee are calculated on a daily basis, based on a percentage of the assets, as mentioned in the prospectus. The part of the Depositary fee that relates to the safekeeping of the securities depends on the geographic distribution of the portfolio. The remuneration for the Supervisory Board has been capped, and the maximum values per person are listed in the prospectus.

**Ongoing charges**

On the basis of laws and regulations, the total costs that are withdrawn from the assets of the company during the reporting period must be reported as 'ongoing charges'. These costs are calculated as follows: total costs that are withdrawn from the assets during the reporting period divided by the average net asset value.

- 'Total costs' include the costs incurred in the reporting period charged to the total results as well as the costs charged to shareholders' equity. The costs of investment transactions (excluding entry/exit fees that OBAM pays for purchase/ sale of units in other investment funds), interest expenses, any performance fee and any costs associated with holding derivatives (e.g. margin calls) are not taken into account for this.
- The 'average net asset value' is calculated as the sum of all the net asset values calculated during the reporting period, divided by the number of net asset values calculated during this reporting period.

	<b>Ongoing charges 01-01-2021 30-06-2021</b>	<b>Ongoing charges 01-01-2020 30-06-2020</b>
Classic class	0.53%	0.61%



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### Transactions with affiliated parties

In the first half of 2021, there were no (transactions with) affiliated parties. BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT France S.A.S. is a minority shareholder of OBAM IM and BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. and BNP Paribas ASSET MANAGEMENT France S.A.S. belong to the same group. BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT France S.A.S., however, has no dominant control over (a key position of) the day-to-day management or the policy of OBAM IM and OBAM IM has independently decided to outsource a part of the management activities, related to the administration, to BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.

### Staff members

The company does not have any staff members.

### Off-balance-sheet commitments

On the balance sheet date, there were no other commitments than those shown on the balance sheet.

### Subsequent events

After the balance sheet date, no events have taken place which are relevant to the semi-annual figures of the company.

### Other information

#### DUFAS membership

OBAM Investment Management B.V. is a member of DUFAS and subscribes to the DUFAS Asset Manager Code as well as the DUFAS Principles of Fund Governance. The ten principles of the DUFAS Asset Manager Code can be found on the website [www.obam.nl](http://www.obam.nl).

#### Buying and selling policy

OBAM operates as an open-end fund and is prepared to buy shares or issue new shares on any valuation day (as defined in the prospectus of OBAM) at the prevailing transaction price. The transaction price of Classic class is determined in euros on each valuation day and will be published on the website.

In the event of a net increase in the assets of OBAM due to the repurchase and / or issue of shares on a valuation day, the net asset value will be increased by a premium; in the event of a net decrease of the assets of OBAM due to the repurchase and/or issue of shares, the net asset value will be reduced by a discount. The price set in this manner is the transaction price.

The purpose of the discount and premium is to protect the incumbent shareholders and is added to the fund assets. The premium and discount is used by OBAM to cover the costs of the entry and withdrawal of shareholders. This concerns the purchase and sale costs of the underlying investments and any market impact and taxes. The Management Board has capped the premium and discount at a maximum percentage. This maximum percentage is mentioned in the chapter 'Fees and expenses' in the prospectus of OBAM. The Management Company will publish the actual percentage on the website.

In principle, shares of OBAM may be purchased and sold on any valuation day on the stock exchange of Euronext Amsterdam through the agency of a bank or other financial firm. Orders will be executed once each valuation day at the transaction price determined by the Management Company. Orders placed with the company before 16.00 hrs (the 'cut-off time') will be executed on the next valuation day ('T') at approximately 10.00 hrs at the transaction price announced by the Management Company for that day. Orders placed after the cut-off time will be executed on the following valuation day.

#### Research commission sharing agreements

In the first half of 2021 Research Commission Sharing Agreements with brokers were made use of. Transaction costs, charged by brokers, consist of two components: a fee for the actual execution of an order and a fee for the research supplied by the relevant broker for the purpose of the company. In a Research Commission Sharing Agreement, it is agreed with the broker that the fee with respect to the purchase of research is separated from the fee with respect to the actual execution of the transaction. The compensation for research is then booked separately on the relevant broker's account as a credit. OBAM may decide to transfer (a part of) this compensation to another broker or research provider for

Semi-annual figures

the provision of research. By separating the execution from the purchase of research, the best brokers in both fields can be identified.

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## Investments

As at June 30, 2021, based on MSCI-classification

### Shares

<b>Quantity</b>		<b>Market value EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>Percentage total investments</b>
<b>Communication services</b>			
30,100	Alphabet C	63,614	
47,700	Netflix	21,246	
654,000	JCDecaux	15,291	
		<b>100,151</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Consumer discretionary</b>			
17,700	Amazon.com	51,346	
263,500	Nike	34,327	
200,000	EssilorLuxottica	31,128	
130,529	Michelin	17,556	
164,000	Prosus	13,525	
45,500	Shimano	9,164	
48,000	Lowe's	7,851	
		<b>164,897</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Energy</b>			
296,000	Vopak	11,337	
		<b>11,337</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Financials</b>			
147,000	Deutsche Börse	21,638	
4,151,000	Itaú Unibanco	21,037	
301,000	State Street Corporation	20,884	
304,906	HDFC Bank	18,800	
575,000	ASR Nederland	18,739	
133,000	JPMorgan Chase	17,444	
250,000	Allfunds Group	3,670	
		<b>122,212</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Healthcare</b>			
243,000	CVS Health Corporation	17,098	
973,000	Smith & Nephew	17,710	
62,000	Vertex Pharmaceuticals	10,541	
76,000	Zoetis	11,943	
270,000	Medtronic	28,261	
671,263	Sotera Health	13,715	
5,102,400	Sinopharm Group	12,798	
164,000	Merck & Co.	10,755	
		<b>122,821</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Industrials</b>			
181,000	Waste Management	21,385	
567,500	Vestas Wind Systems	18,682	
548,000	Bureau Veritas S	14,621	
555,000	Siemens Energy	14,108	
513,000	Assa Abloy AB-B	13,040	
1,100,000	NX Filtration	11,924	
483,000	RELX	10,842	

<b>Quantity</b>		<b>Market value EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>Percentage total investments</b>
180,000	Nabtesco Corporation	5,709	
		<b>110,311</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Information technology</b>			
255,000	Microsoft	58,251	
213,200	PayPal	52,402	
90,000	ASML Holdings	52,146	
365,000	Apple	42,154	
337,000	SAP	40,049	
279,000	Akamai Technologies	27,432	
53,000	Adobe	26,173	
156,900	Fidelity National Financial	18,744	
64,500	Visa	12,717	
39,000	SolarEdge Technologies	9,089	
59,000	Applied Materials	7,084	
		<b>346,241</b>	<b>29.2</b>
<b>Materials</b>			
301,000	International Flavors & Fragrances	37,920	
1,220,000	UPL	10,913	
		<b>48,833</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Consumer staples</b>			
1,575,000	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	39,485	
350,500	Reckitt Benckiser Group	26,119	
66,100	L'Oréal	24,840	
188,500	PepsiCo	23,552	
113,000	Heineken	11,548	
		<b>125,544</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Utilities</b>			
1,650,000	Enel SpA	12,923	
116,000	NextEra Energy	7,168	
		<b>20,091</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Real estate</b>			
16,700	Equinix	11,302	
		<b>11,302</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total shares</b>		<b>1,183,740</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total investments</b>		<b>1,183,740</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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## The 15 largest investments

As at June 30, 2021

<b>Quantity</b>		<b>Market value EUR x 1,000</b>	<b>Percentage total investments</b>
30,100	Alphabet C	63,614	5.4
255,000	Microsoft	58,251	4.9
213,200	PayPal	52,402	4.4
90,000	ASML Holdings	52,146	4.4
17,700	Amazon.com	51,346	4.3
365,000	Apple	42,154	3.6
337,000	SAP	40,049	3.4
1,575,000	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	39,485	3.3
301,000	International Flavors & Fragrances	37,920	3.2
263,500	Nike	34,327	2.9
200,000	EssilorLuxottica	31,128	2.6
270,000	Medtronic	28,261	2.4
279,000	Akamai Technology	27,432	2.3
53,000	Adobe	26,173	2.2
350,500	Reckitt Benckiser Group	26,119	2.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>610,807</b>	<b>51.6</b>

Schiphol, 27 August 2021

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The Management Board  
OBAM Investment Management B.V.



## Other information

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## 9. Personal interests

At the start and the end of the reporting period, the Management Board and the members of the Supervisory Board of OBAM held the following securities which are also held by OBAM.

	30-06-2021 quantity	31-12-2020 quantity
<b>Shares</b>		
Alphabet C	-	159
ASML Holdings	-	684
Heineken	170	1,634
Microsoft	-	1,096
Nestlé	-	1,937
Roche Holding	-	505
SAP	-	1,063

# 10. Special rights

Special rights are assigned to the holder of priority shares. The most important rights are:

- to propose binding nominations for the (re)appointment of the Management Board and the members of the Supervisory Board; and
- to give prior consent with respect to amendment of the Articles of Association, legal mergers, legal splits and winding up of the company.

The priority shares are held in the name of Stichting Keizerberg. As per the date of signature of this report, the members of the board of Stichting Keizersberg are Mr. J.C. Kragt and Mr. C.J.M. Janssen.

No transactions took place between Stichting Keizerberg and the OBAM during the reporting period other than the payment of dividend by OBAM to Stichting Keizerberg.



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