



# Article 10 (SFDR)

## Website disclosure for an article 9 fund

### Asia Sustainable Future Fund

Product name: **Asia Sustainable Future Fund**  
 Legal entity identifier: **54930033RKG8C33FR372**

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 30%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective: 30 %</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments</b>



## A. Summary

### Overview

The fund has a sustainable investment objective in accordance with Article 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (the "SFDR").

The fund seeks to invest primarily in companies that the Investment Manager believes, based on its analysis, meet the following environmental, social and governance ("ESG") standards: (1) they do not cause significant environmental or social harm; (2) they have good governance practices; and (3) they contribute to a sustainable future. In evaluating whether a company meets these ESG standards, the Investment Manager focuses on a company's contribution or potential future contribution to positive ESG outcomes based on a variety of criteria, which may include some or all of the following: climate change mitigation and adaptation, clean environment, circular economy, or sustainable production and consumption; health and well-being, human capital development, inclusive development or enablement of sustainable development; and/or good governance practices that demonstrate a strong commitment to integration of ESG principles. As part of its investment decision making process, the fund uses both activity- and norm-based exclusions for the selection of underlying investments.

### No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The Investment Manager will seek to holistically assess the environmental, social and governance performance of the company. The Investment Manager will use negative news monitoring, activity-based screening, norm-based screening, and take into account and monitor principal adverse impact (PAIs) indicators as further described below.

**Sustainable investment objective of this financial product**

The sustainable investment objective of the fund is to make sustainable investments contributing to the environmental and social focus areas, such as climate change mitigation, clean air, water & earth, and health and well-being, further described below.

**Investment Strategy**

As part of the fund's investment strategy, the Investment Manager selects companies in accordance with the following process: (1) activity-based negative screening, (2) norm-based negative screening, (3) Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, (4) assessment of the contribution of each investment to the environmental and social focus areas such as climate change mitigation, clean air, water & earth, and health and well-being, and (5) based on these processes, the Investment Manager will measure the investee company at the entity level (pass/fail) to achieve its objective of sustainable investments.

**Proportion of Investments**

Fund will invest at least 85% of its NAV in sustainable investments. The remaining portion of the portfolio ( $\leq 15\%$  of NAV) will be invested in other investments which includes: cash, cash equivalents, or hedging instruments.

**Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics & Methodologies**

The sustainable investment objective and the sustainability indicators (including PAI indicators) are monitored on a quarterly basis. Exclusions are monitored constantly. All binding elements of the fund's ESG commitments are regularly, and no less frequently than quarterly, reviewed and monitored as part of the fund's Investment Compliance process.

The fund measures the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the fund by using and reporting annually the sustainability indicators.

**Data sources and processing & Limitations to methodologies and data**

The fund will use third-party data providers, company documents, and direct interactions with company management. However, the methodology is built on external data points that are developed within the limitation of the data sources and company provided information. Not all companies provide data on all the factors the Investment Manager has defined as material. In addition, there may be lack of disclosure in markets where it is not mandatory to report such data.

**Engagement policies**

The Investment Manager may engage with its portfolio companies on sustainability matters through active dialogue and by encouraging enhanced ESG disclosure and implementation. The Investment Manager may also exercise its voting rights in accordance with its sustainability standards.

**Reference benchmark**

The fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective the financial product.



## B. No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

### How do sustainable investments not cause any significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager will seek to holistically assess the environmental, social and governance performance of the company. In addition, the Investment Manager will also rely on negative news flow monitoring to ensure that the sustainable investments made by the fund do not cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives. In addition to the activity-based screening, norm-based screening, and assessment of the companies' contribution to the sustainable investment objectives, the fund will take into account and monitor, as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2023, principal adverse impact (PAIs) indicators as further described below.

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

PAI indicators will be taken into account throughout the entire investment process, where available (either reported or modelled), as follows:

- **Pre-investment phase:** The Investment Manager will screen each potential investment against pre-set thresholds that are relevant and material depending on the industry and country.
- **Post-investment phase:** The estimated PAI indicators are evaluated on an annual basis. In the case where a company exceeds the pre-defined threshold, the fund will aim at engaging with this company to remediate this point. In the case where the company did not remediate the issue raised within a reasonable period of time, the fund will then divest.
- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sustainable Investment Guidelines constitute a norm-based negative screening that excludes companies in severe breach or non-compliance to any of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guideline for Multinational Enterprises. Companies on the watchlist or exclusion list will be coded and monitored through the Investment Manager's trading and compliance system.



## C. Sustainable investment objective

### What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of the fund is to make sustainable investments contributing to:

Environmental Focus Areas:

- Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation
- Clean Elements (Air, Water and Earth)

- Circular Economy
- Sustainable Production & Consumption

Social Focus Areas:

- Health & Wellbeing
- Human Capital Development
- Inclusive Development
- Sustainable Development Enablers

The primary benchmark index is the MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Index (the “Index”) and is indicated for performance comparison only. This Index does not take into account the sustainable investments objectives attained by the fund, which are intended to be achieved by the investment process followed by the Investment Manager. As such, the index does not qualify as a reference benchmark under SFDR.

**What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective by this financial product?**

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives of the fund include:

- The total share of sustainable investments (in % of NAV)
- The share of sustainable investments contributing to each of the eight categories and sub-categories below (either through revenue generated from business activities contributing to these outcomes or through exposure to products and services delivering these outcomes).
- The share of investments being EU Taxonomy eligible<sup>1</sup>
- The aggregate carbon intensity, or the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) of the fund and of the Index.
- The share of investee companies having a lower carbon intensity than the Index.
- The share of investments having a significant exposure (revenues of 10% or more) to the fossil fuel sector.
- The share of investments having exposure to, or ties with the sectors described in the activity-based exclusion list.
- The share of investments in companies that are in severe breach of any of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	Climate change mitigation & adaptation
	Clean Elements
	Circular Economy
	Sustainable production & consumption
<b>SOCIAL</b>	Health & Wellbeing
	Human Capital Development
	Inclusive Development
	Sustainable Development Enablers

<sup>1</sup> Investors’ attention is drawn to the fact that taxonomy eligibility differs from taxonomy alignment and there can therefore be a substantial discrepancy between both concepts. The eligibility of an activity implies that such activity is included in the delegated acts on climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation but does not mean that such activity/investment qualifies as sustainable investment, nor that it is aligned with the taxonomy.

**Does this financial product take into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**☒ Yes

The Investment Manager commits to report at least annually on the indicators considered and, on the actions taken. The focus will be made on indicators considered by the Investment Manager as relevant/material.

At the moment, the Investment Manager reviews and monitors the following Principal Adverse Indicators on a quarterly basis:

- Carbon footprint
- Carbon intensity of investee companies
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
- Emissions to water
- Hazardous waste ratio
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Unadjusted gender pay gap
- Board gender diversity
- Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- Carbon reduction initiatives
- Cases of insufficient action taken to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and bribery

Additional indicators may be considered over time.

The Investment Manager seeks to mitigate the adverse impacts of its investment decision on sustainability factors, where possible, by engaging with investee companies. The Investment Manager engages with portfolio companies where it believes there is room for improvement on relevant PAIs, depending on the industry in which the investee operates.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that data gathering in markets outside the EU remains a challenge. Therefore, in the absence of data, the Investment Manager may rely on modeled/estimated data, which may not fully reflect the reality.

More information on principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ No



## D. Investment strategy

### What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Investee companies are selected by the fund in accordance with the following five step process:

**A. Activity-based negative screening:** the Investment Manager will exclude direct investment in corporate issuers which have exposure to, or ties with, certain sectors, namely issuers deriving:

Any revenue from:

- Controversial weapons
- Weapons production (civilian and military firearms)
- Tobacco (manufacturing)
- Alcohol (manufacturing)

Revenues exceeding 5% of total annual revenues from:

- Adult Entertainment
- Gambling
- Arctic oil, gas exploration and extraction, shale energy and oil sands extraction methods (for example, fracking)
- Thermal coal extraction
- Trading and/or wholesale of tobacco (product retail)

Revenues exceeding 10% of total annual revenues from:

- Military contracting for weapons, weapons-related products and/or services
- Thermal coal power generation, unless a transition plan towards renewable energy is in place
- Palm oil production and distribution

**B. Norm-based negative screening:** the Investment Manager will exclude companies in severe breach or non-compliance of any of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. To undertake this analysis, the Investment Manager will use data generated internally by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates or provided by one or more third party ESG research providers.

**C. DNSH assessment:** the Investment Manager will take into account and screen each potential investments against the PAI indicators.

**D. Contribution to the sustainable investment objectives:** The Investment Manager will then assess the contribution of each investment to the sustainable objectives as follows:

#### Environmental Focus Areas:

- *Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation*
  - The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if it provides exposure to business activities in the renewable & alternative energy space, if it supplies or manufactures components for low/no carbon products and services, facilitates sustainable transportation, or is involved in green infrastructure (upgrading infrastructure and/or retrofitting industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and

industrial processes). In addition, the Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if it engages in taxonomy eligible activities with the potential to get to taxonomy alignment.

- *Clean Elements*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if it provides exposure to business activities in the water, air, or land pollution services space or if it improves natural resource quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, combats desertification, restores degraded water resources, land and soil, or is involved in environmental monitoring and control.

- *Circular Economy*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if it reduces resource use and waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, reuse and recovery of energy and materials.

- *Sustainable Production & Consumption*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if its business is around enhancing energy efficiency and/or efficient resource management and security (achieving environmentally sound management of materials throughout their life cycle, and significantly reducing their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment).

Social Focus Areas:

- *Health & Wellbeing*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if its business activities include food security/sustainable agriculture (with a focus on companies providing goods and services that increase farming yields or which exhibit strong animal welfare practices), nutrition (nutritional profile of products must be “healthy”), health/wellness products and services, safety (companies that use innovation and technology to provide security services or ensure human rights such as digital privacy), or product safety (providing testing and verification services) and elderly care.

- *Human Capital Development*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if its core business is tied to education, staffing, training and development, productivity enhancement or if a company is run by an above-average number of women at the management and board level with strong human resource practices that foster gender equality, provides employment to differently-abled/marginalized people, or focuses on substantially increasing the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

- *Inclusive Development*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if it promotes financial inclusion through microloans to women and loans to micro, small and medium enterprises, provides affordable housing (low-end or mass market housing at the median price per square foot or below



based on geography), affordable healthcare (access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines), digital inclusion (increases access to information and communications technology) or provides access to affordable products and services.

- *Sustainable Development Enablers*

- The Investment Manager will consider that a company contributes to this objective if its business enables and aids sustainable development by developing and promoting sustainability standards, products, services and related infrastructure. Examples include stock exchanges that set ESG disclosure requirements and monitor compliance for listed companies, rating agencies that rate green bonds, or financial institutions that enable green financing or companies that reduce the digital divide by providing access to information and knowledge and promotes ESG standards.

The Investment Manager measures exposure to the focus areas with an activity and operational framework. Activity-based approaches are derived from the exposure to economic activities contributing to sustainability goals. As part of this category, which is focusing on product and services, companies can derive revenues that map to the Investment Manager's E&S focus areas. Operational approaches rely on companies' management of material environmental and social risks and opportunities in their operations. The Investment Manager also undertakes a holistic corporate governance assessment using a proprietary, in-house tool as part of a broader ESG analysis.

**E. Commitment to the sustainable investment objectives:**

- Based on the above, all of the assets of the fund other than cash, cash equivalents and hedging instruments will qualify as sustainable investments, with an indicative target of 30% contributing to the environmental objective and 30% contributing to the social objective. Together with the PAIs, activities and norms- based exclusions for Do No Significant Harm assessment, the Investment Manager measures the company at the entity level (pass/fail) and not at the level of a specific economic activity, which is used to assess exposure to the focus areas.

**What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are the systematic exclusions of certain companies on the basis of the activity-based and norm-based exclusion policies, the selection of potential investee companies based on the latter's contribution to sustainability-related objectives, aligning with the environmental and social sustainable investment objectives of the fund and maintaining a minimum share of investments in sustainable investment as detailed above. In addition, the Investment Manager committed to have a carbon intensity profile of the fund at least 25% lower than that of the Index.

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

The fund makes investments in companies of various market capitalizations that are undervalued, of high quality, and are managed by top management teams with good operational and governance records. As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary investment research used in the corporate governance assessment, the Investment Manager typically considers a company's:

- Track record for allocating capital
- Board quality, diversity and composition

- Alignment of incentives for controlling shareholders, minority shareholders and management
- History of protecting minority stakeholder rights, especially in a crisis
- Ability to attract and retain talent
- Exposure to regulatory, market and other risks
- Management of material environmental and social risk
- Potential for successfully entering new areas of business by leveraging existing strengths
- Shareholder friendliness, including transparency and disclosure

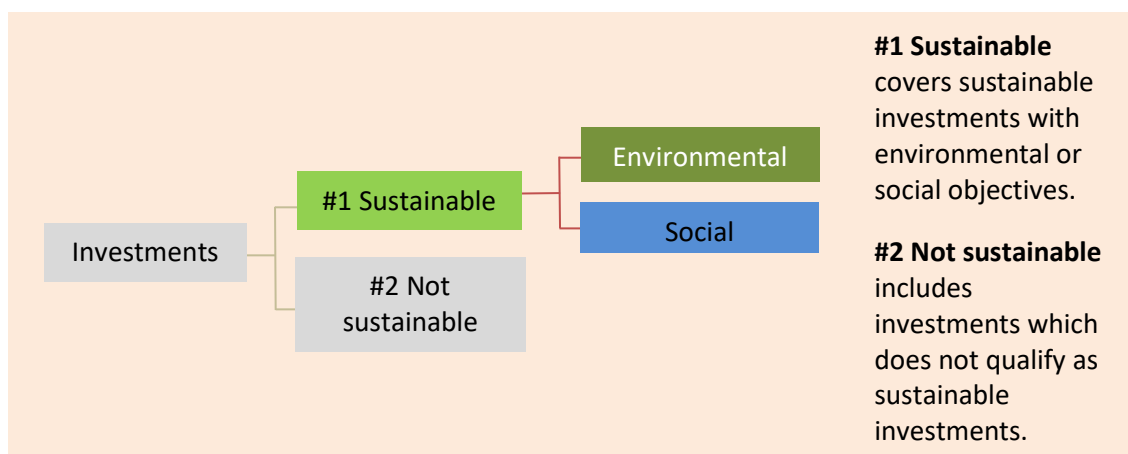
To develop a 360-degree view of investee companies, the Investment Manager's due diligence process includes meetings with one or more of the following stakeholders: company management, employees, customers, suppliers, research and civic organizations. This helps the Investment Manager gauge the strength and quality of management teams, as well as the viability of a company's business model. The Investment Manager may also consider a company's potential for successfully entering new areas of business by leveraging existing strengths. In markets that are rapidly growing and still inherently inefficient, the Investment Manager believes identifying companies with strong corporate governance is essential to helping manage the Investment Manager's clients' investments.

The Investment Manager's process of assessing governance is holistic, and it should be noted that good governance in one market may look different from good governance in another market. The Investment Manager does not believe there is a single optimal model of governance as shareholder structures, regulatory environments, and legal frameworks vary across markets. The Investment Manager focuses on the effectiveness of the structure and whether those structures are in line with best practices, engaging with portfolio companies where there may be deviations from best practice that may enhance shareholder value.



## E. Proportion of investments

### What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?



The fund will invest at least 85% of its NAV in sustainable investments (#1 Sustainable), with an indicative target of 30% of them contributing to positive environmental outcomes and 30% of them contributing to positive social outcomes. The #2 Not Sustainable portion of the portfolio will be invested in other investments which include: cash, cash equivalents, or hedging instruments.

Please note that the minimum percentage of sustainable investments mentioned above is expressed in relation to the fund's net assets. When it comes to the fund's investments other than

cash, cash equivalents and hedging instruments, the fund commits to only invest in companies it deems to be qualifying as sustainable investments.

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

1. Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of liquidity
2. Hedging instruments in order to reduce market risks

No minimum environmental or social safeguards are put in place for investments under 1 and 2 here due to the nature of such investments.



## F. Monitoring of the sustainable investment objective

**How are the sustainable investment objective and the sustainability indicators monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and what are the related internal/external control mechanisms?**

The sustainable investment objective and the sustainability indicators (including PAIs) are monitored on a quarterly basis. Excluded companies are coded into the Investment Manager’s compliance system and blocked from purchase, and these exclusions are monitored constantly on a real-time basis. Companies on the Investment Manager’s norms-based watchlist are reviewed and approved pre-purchase with alerts set up in the Investment Manager’s trading and compliance system.

The Investment Manager is responsible for supervising and improving the implementation of the ESG policies and responsible investment process across all investments. All binding elements of the fund’s ESG commitments are regularly, and no less frequently than quarterly, reviewed and monitored as part of the fund’s Investment Compliance process.



## G. Methodologies

**What are the methodologies used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective?**

The fund measures the attainment of the sustainable objective the fund by using and reporting annually the sustainability indicators. Specifically, the fund will measure the following:

- The total share of sustainable investments (in % of NAV)
- The share of sustainable investments contributing to each of environmental and social categories, such as climate change mitigation, clean elements, health & wellbeing
- The share of investments being EU Taxonomy eligible
- The aggregate carbon intensity, or the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) of the fund and the Index
- The share of investee companies having a lower carbon intensity than the Index
- The share of investments having a significant exposure to the fossil fuel sector

- The share of investments having exposure to, or ties with the sectors described in the activity-based exclusion list
- The share of investments in companies that are in severe breach of any of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

For carbon intensity, the fund will use the weighted average Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions divided by revenue. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.



## H. Data sources and processing

**What are the data sources used to attain the sustainable investment objective of the financial product including the measures taken to ensure data quality, how data are processed and the proportion of data that are estimated?**

- **Data sources**

Multiple data sources are utilized by the Investment Manager, including third-party data providers, company documents, and direct interactions with company management. Third-party data providers include MSCI, Sustainalytics, FactSet, Bloomberg, CDP, ISS ESG, RepRisk and Miotech.

- **Measures to ensure data quality**

Reasonable steps are taken to ensure data quality, such as comparing data from multiple sources or validating company reported data against third-party sources. The team will conduct internal research on incorrect or missing data and provide manual overrides which are captured in the Investment Manager's data portal. Overrides are valid for one year or until new data is available.

- **Estimated data**

The proportion of estimated data varies by data point due to inconsistencies in reporting by investee companies as well as timing and frequency of updates. Specific data points with low levels of data coverage include water emissions, hazardous waste, and gender pay gap.



## I. Limitations to methodologies and data

**What are the limitations to the methodologies and data sources?**

- **Limitation to the methodology**

Inherent limitations to the methodology exist. The methodology is built on external data points that are developed within the limitation of the data sources and company provided information. When capturing normalized data points, the Investment Manager excludes stocks without disclosure on the particular data point.

- **Limitation to the data sources**

Inherent limitations to the data sources exist. Not all companies provide data on all the factors the Investment Manager has defined as material. The Investment Manager focuses on markets outside the EU, and there may be a lack of disclosure on particular metrics that are mandatory to report in the EU, but not in other jurisdictions. The Investment Manager's approach and process is conducted bottom-up with its analysts conducting the research on each company making their own assessments based on a range of available data and company discussions, where relevant.

To overcome this issue, the Investment Manager uses estimates, finds alternative data sources, or removes a company specific indicator and re-normalizes a fund metric based on data availability.



## J. Due diligence

**What is the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets and what are the internal and external controls on that due diligence?**

The fund carries out due diligence on the underlying assets in the investment process on a regular basis. All binding elements of the fund's ESG commitments are regularly, and no less frequently than quarterly, reviewed and monitored as part of the fund's Investment Compliance process. Through its compliance system, the fund is blocked from investing in the excluded companies, and these exclusions are monitored constantly on a real-time basis via its compliance control system. In addition, companies on the fund's norms-based watchlist are reviewed and approved pre-purchase with alerts set up in the Investment Manager's trading and compliance system.



## K. Engagement policies

**Is engagement part of the environmental or social investment strategy?**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**If so, what are the engagement policies? (Including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies)**

The Investment Manager may engage with its portfolio companies on sustainability matters through active dialogue and by encouraging enhanced ESG disclosure and implementation. The Investment Manager also incorporates its ESG team's analysis on how Sustainability Risks and opportunities may differ between issuers within regional and sector peer groups. In certain cases, the Investment Manager, if it deems necessary, may exercise its voting rights in accordance with its sustainability standards, or engage with the investee company when (1) the company is not acting in line with the above-described activity-based and/or norms-based exclusions; or (2) the company is found to be involved in material ESG controversies that have arisen.

The Investment Manager may determine to maintain the sub-fund's investment in investee companies that falls into breach of the above exclusion policy criteria, and continue to monitor such company if the company provides a reasonable plan to eliminate or mitigate the causes for

the failure within a reasonable period of time. For example, in the case of an investee company having a higher carbon intensity than the benchmark, the Investment Manager may engage with the company and encourage them to take appropriate steps to reduce carbon emissions, where there is room for improvement. The Investment Manager may participate in individual engagements or take part in collective engagements with investee companies. The Investment Manager prioritizes engagements based on several factors, including a lack of ESG disclosure, the materiality of issues, policy and regulatory changes, and corporate governance, which are considered to be relevant in terms of potential adverse impacts.



#### L. Attainment of the sustainable investment objective

**Has a reference benchmark been designated?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

#### Where can more product-specific information be found?

**More product-specific information can be found in the pre-contractual template:**

<https://global.matthewsasiasia.com/siteassets/resources/fund-documents/prospectus/prospectus-matthewsasiasiafunds.pdf>

**More product-specific information can be found in the periodic reports:**

<https://global.matthewsasiasia.com/resources/docs/shareholder-reports/>

Version	Date of publication	Date of update (if any)
1	2022-06-20	2024-02-29