

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: **Algebris Strategic Credit Fund (the "Fund")**

Legal entity identifier:

All data presented in the annex which follows has been calculated based on the portfolio holdings of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2025 and constitutes unaudited information which has not been subject to any assurance provided by the Auditors or any third party. All data and other information contained in the annex has been compiled in accordance with the proprietary sustainable finance framework implemented by the Manager for the Fund.

## Sustainable investment objective

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

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

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 27%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" 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 promoted <b>Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it did 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with a social objective: 61%</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but <b>did not make any sustainable investments</b>



## Sustainability indicators

measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

## To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

### Sustainable Investment Objective

For the reference period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the “**Reference Period**”) the overall percentage of portfolio of the Fund (the “**Portfolio**”) invested in sustainable investments was **88%**. Of this, the percentage of NAV invested in sustainable investment with an environmental objective was **27%** and the percentage of NAV invested in sustainable investment with a social objective was **61%**.

The Fund did not meet its minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective of 30% during the Reference Period. This shortfall was principally driven by portfolio construction constraints arising from significant inflows into the Fund during the Reference Period, thereby increasing the net asset value. In particular, the Manager was unable to identify a sufficient number of investment opportunities that met both the Fund’s criteria for sustainable investments with an environmental objective and the Manager’s quality and valuation requirements. Incoming capital was allocated to investments that met the Fund’s overall sustainable investment criteria, resulting in a higher allocation to sustainable investments with a social objective, where a deeper opportunity set was available. The Manager has taken steps to address this shortfall, including expanding research into investment opportunities that meet the criteria for sustainable investments with an environmental objective and enhancing its monitoring framework, enabling earlier corrective action where appropriate. While the Fund did not meet the minimum environmental allocation during the Reference Period, it otherwise continued to be managed in line with its investment objective and investment policy. As at 28 February 2026, the Fund’s allocation to sustainable investments with an environmental objective was 32%.

The remaining **12%** of the Portfolio were in other assets solely for the purpose of liquidity and hedging as permitted under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (“**SFDR**”) and were subject to the minimum safeguards as detailed in the Supplement<sup>1</sup>.

### Sustainable Investment Objective

The Fund has sustainable investment as its objective within the meaning of Article 9 of the SFDR. The sustainable investment objective of the Fund is to make a positive impact on worldwide environmental sustainability and social standards through investing in debt securities of global listed companies which make a positive impact on the world (as measured by a positive contribution to one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (“**SDGs**”)) while at the same time having a low environmental footprint and operating within the environmental boundaries that support sustainable planetary thriving. In addition to the sustainable investment objective, the Fund aims to generate an attractive level of income and positive risk-adjusted returns in the medium-to-long term.

The Fund has identified the following themes (“**ESG Themes**”) and associated sectors that offer sustainable solutions to challenges presented which such information is based on the Manager’s research of legitimate and reputable sources.

- (1) Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency (“**Theme 1**”)
- (2) Clean Water Tech and Sanitation (“**Theme 2**”)

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<sup>1</sup> These percentages have been calculated based on total exposure after removing net short positions, to account for leverage of the Fund.

- (3) Protection of Biodiversity and Marine Resources (“**Theme 3**”)
- (4) Sustainable Agriculture and Food (“**Theme 4**”)
- (5) Waste Disposal and Circulate Economy (“**Theme 5**”)
- (6) Health and Wellbeing (“**Theme 6**”)
- (7) Skills and Education (“**Theme 7**”)
- (8) Industry, Innovation and Digitalisation (“**Theme 8**”)

(Themes 1 to 8 together referred to as the “**ESG Themes**”)

More information on the ESG Themes is available in the Fund's Supplement.

The Fund's investment universe is comprised of sectors and companies that will be central to achieving the shift to a more sustainable model of economic activity, by providing solutions to the trade-off between planetary boundaries and minimum social needs. The Fund aims to invest in companies that contribute to one or more of the ESG Themes, however investors should note that (subject to the binding criteria) an investment may still be eligible for the Fund's portfolio despite being outside of the ESG Themes, provided the investment in such investee companies is a “sustainable investment” as defined in Article 2 (17) of SFDR. The sustainable investment objective of the Fund has both a social and an environmental focus, as the Fund aims to invest in companies that contribute to the UN SDGs while at the same time having a low environmental footprint and operating within the environmental boundaries that support sustainable planetary thriving.

The Fund may invest in securities issued by financial institutions. Financial institutions are the gatekeepers to sustainable development due to the key role they play in allocating finances for the functioning of the economy. As a result, they can contribute to channelling private investment towards the transition to a climate-neutral, climate-resilient, resource efficient and fair economy. To be eligible as an investment in the Fund, financial institutions must not be on any of the ESG exclusion lists applicable to the Fund and have at least 20% of their revenue aligned with one or more of the SDGs. On top of that, the Fund targets financial institutions that are more environmentally conscious in their lending and financing policies than the general sector: as such, to be eligible for investment by the Fund, financial institutions should have credible coal policy, arctic oil policy and oil sands policy. Lastly, they should either be a member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (or equivalent sector initiative) or have a set Science Based Target reviewed by the SBTi and/or other credible science-based emission reduction targets

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Fund.

### ***Indicators and Metrics***

To measure the attainment of the Fund's sustainable investment objective, the following indicators were used (the “**Indicators**”).

#### **(1) Social Impact:**

- (a) **Portfolio Indicator:** at a portfolio level, the sustainability indicator that was used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective is the aggregate alignment to the SDGs of the eight ESG Themes (the “**Portfolio SDG Indicator**”). The Portfolio Indicator is measured by calculating the average of the investee companies' revenue alignment to each SDG weighted by the amount invested.

- (b) **Individual ESG Themes:** at the level of each ESG Theme, the reference sustainability indicator is the share of investments in companies deriving at least 20% of their enterprise value (or sales, EBIT, or EBITDA) from activities aligned with each of the SDGs relevant to the ESG Theme (the “**ESG Theme Indicators**”).

## (2) **Environmental Consciousness**

- (a) **Planetary Boundaries:** The environmental impact of the investee companies’ operations and products are measured against emissions per unit of economic value created (the “**Economic Intensities**”) across the following five boundaries to establish if there has been an overreach of the thresholds set by the Manager (the “**Overshoot**”):

- (i) Climate change (“**PB 1**” or the “**Climate Change Boundary**”);
- (ii) Ocean acidification (“**PB 2**”);
- (iii) Ozone depletion (“**PB 3**”);
- (iv) Nutrients and organic pollutants (“**PB 4**”); and
- (v) Freshwater use (“**PB 5**”);

(PBs 1 to 5 together referred to as the “**Planetary Boundaries**”).

- (b) **Science Based Emission Reduction Target:** when assessing an Overshoot, the Manager takes into account whether the company has set a science-based emission reduction target (“**SBT**”) and/or other relevant environmental targets.

The reference sustainability indicators that will be used to measure attainment of this component of the sustainable investment objective are:

- the share invested in companies Overshooting respectively 0, 1, 2, or more than 2 PBs (“**Environmental Indicator 1**”);
- the share invested in companies with approved SBT and/or with explicit commitments to set a Science Based emission reduction Targets (“**Environmental Indicator 2**”); and
- the share invested in companies with other environmental targets relevant to the Planetary Boundaries framework (e.g. pollution reduction targets, or water usage reduction targets) (“**Environmental Indicator 3**”);

(Environmental Indicators 1 to 3 together referred to as the “**Environmental Indicators**”).

## (3) **Broader ESG Best-In-Class Screening**

For each sector that it invests in, the Fund aims at keeping the average ESG score of companies selected as part of the portfolio above the respective average score of the sectors where the investees operate. Companies exhibiting a global ESG score in the bottom 15% of the relative sector’s ESG scores distribution will be excluded from the investment universe (“**ESG Best-in-Class**”).

The reference sustainability indicators that will be used to measure the attainment of this component of the Sustainable investment objective are:

- (1) the share invested in companies exhibiting ESG scores in the bottom 15% of the respective sector (“**Best in Class Indicator 1**”); and

- (2) the average Environmental Social and Governance score (“**Best In Class Indicator 2.a**”), and Environmental (“**Best In Class Indicator 2.b**”), Social (“**Best In Class Indicator 2.c**”), and Governance (“**Best In Class Indicator 2.d**”) pillar scores of the portfolio compared to the same metrics for the investment universe.

#### (4) **Net Zero AuM**

The share invested in companies with approved SBT and/or with explicit commitments to set a Science Based emission reduction Targets and/or other GHG emission targets aligned with the Paris Agreement (“**NZAM Indicator 1**”)

#### ● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

##### **Methodologies**

The Manager assessed the performance of the sustainability indicators using the following methodologies to calculate the value of Indicators for the Reference Period as applicable:

- (i) a percentage of the Portfolio calculated as the average of the Fund’s quarter-end calculations invested in the applicable issuers over the Reference Period (the “**Average Portfolio Methodology**”);
- (ii) a percentage of revenues of the applicable issuer attributable to the applicable activity calculated as the average revenues of the Fund’s quarter-end calculations over the Reference Period (the “**Average Revenues Methodology**”);
- (iii) a percentage of the Portfolio (calculated in accordance with the Average Portfolio Methodology) that is aligned to each individual SDG as they relate to the individual ESG Themes (the “**Individual SDG Alignment Methodology**”)
- (iv) the tonnes<sup>2</sup> of air pollutants of the investee companies in the Portfolio for the Reference Period (the “**Air Pollutants Methodology**”) and/or the tonnes of inorganic pollutants of the investee companies in the Portfolio for the Reference Period (the “**Inorganic Pollutants Methodology**”) per million EUR invested.
- (v) the tonnes of CO2 emissions of the investee companies in the Portfolio for the Reference Period (the “**CO2e Calculation**”), the tonnes of CO2 emissions of the Portfolio per €1,000,000.00 of AuM for the Reference Period (the “**Carbon Footprint Calculation**”), and the tonnes of CO2 emissions of the Portfolio per €1,000,000.00 of revenue generated by the investee companies in the Portfolio for the Reference Period (the “**GHG Intensity Methodology**”);
- (vi) the tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by the Portfolio per €1,000,000.00 of revenue generated by the investee companies in the Portfolio for the Reference Period (the “**Hazardous Waste Calculation**”);
- (vii) the GWh consumed by the Portfolio per €1,000,000.00 of revenue generated by the investee companies in the Portfolio for the Reference Period (the “**Energy Consumption Calculation**”);
- (viii) the share of the investee companies in the Portfolio’ consumption of non-renewable energy and energy production from non-renewable sources compared to renewable energy sources for the Reference Period (the “**Non-**

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<sup>2</sup> All references to “tonnes” in this report are to metric tonnes unless expressed otherwise.

**Renewable Energy Consumption” and “Non-Renewable Energy Production”)**

- (ix) the average unadjusted gender pay-gap of investee companies (“**Gender Pay Gap Calculation**”). Unadjusted gender pay gap means the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a % of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.
- (x) the average percentage of female board members in investee companies (“**Board Gender Diversity Calculation**”)
- (xi) a percentage of meetings, proposals, and shareholder resolutions voted for or against calculated as a simple percentage of out of the total number of the applicable meetings, proposals, and shareholder resolutions during the Reference Period (the “**Voting Methodology**”);
- (xii) the number of engagements made during the Reference Period (the “**Total Engagements Calculation**”);
- (xiii) the portfolio average (weighted using investment weights) of an issuer-level score from third party ESG data providers covering labour relations and labour practices; the portfolio average (weighted using investment weights) of an issuer-level governance score from third party ESG data providers; the portfolio average (weighted using investment weights) of an issuer-level environmental score from third party ESG data providers; the portfolio average (weighted using investment weights) of an issuer-level social score from third party ESG data providers; and the portfolio average (weighted using investment weights) of an issuer-level ESG score from third party ESG data providers. These are all computed according to the same methodology being the average scores of quarter-end portfolios for the four quarters of the year (the “**Average Score Methodology**”)

((i) to (xii) above together referred to as the “**Reporting Methodologies**”).

The Reporting Methodologies used by the Manager were chosen for the applicable ESG Theme Indicators in compliance with the Fund and Manager’s obligation to ensure that information disclosed is fair, clear and not misleading. Unless expressed otherwise, all methodologies are based on the average of the Fund’s four quarter-ends.

**Reporting**

For the Reference Period, the sustainability indicators can be reported as follows:

**(1) Social Impact:**

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	SOURCE
Portfolio Indicator	The average of investee companies’ revenue alignment to each SDG weighted by the amount invested (%)	Average Revenue	88 %	S&P Global Internal analysis
	<i>Average SDG alignment to SDGs in the Themes</i>		80 %	

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	SOURCE
	<i>Average SDG alignment to other SDGs</i> <sup>3</sup>		<b>99 %</b>	

Individual Themes	The share of investments in companies deriving at least 20% of their revenues from activities aligned with each of the SDGs relevant to the Theme (%) <sup>4</sup>	Average Portfolio	% below:	S&P Global Internal analysis
1	Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency	SDG 7 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>20.3 %</b>	
2	Clean Water Tech and Sanitation	SDG 6 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>1.0 %</b>	
3	Protection of Biodiversity and Marine Resources	SDG 14 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>0.0 %</b> <sup>5</sup>	
4	Sustainable Agriculture and Food	SDG 2 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>0.3 %</b>	
5	Waste Disposal and Circulate Economy	SDG 12 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>5.4 %</b>	
6	Health and Wellbeing	SDG 3 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>1.5 %</b>	
7	Skills and Education	SDG 4 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>2.1 %</b>	
8	Industry, Innovation and Digitalisation	SDG 9 and 11 (Individual SDG Alignment Methodology)	<b>16.4 %</b>	

## (2) Environmental Consciousness:

<sup>3</sup> The Fund invests a part of the portfolio in bonds issued by financial institutions. Based on data from third party providers, all financial institutions in the portfolio are assessed to be strongly aligned with SDG 8, and in some case also to other SDGs. SDG 8 has not been aligned by the Manager to any of the ESG Themes.

<sup>4</sup> The Fund invests a part of the portfolio in bonds issued by financial institutions. Based on data from third party providers, all financial institutions in the portfolio are assessed to be strongly aligned with SDG 8, and in some case also to other SDGs. For this reason, the total of the share invested in the 8 themes may not sum to 100%..

<sup>5</sup> The Manager actively pursues investment opportunities across all the eight sustainable investment themes but is not bound to invest in all of them.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	SOURCE
1	The share invested in companies overshooting: <sup>6</sup>			
	<i>0 boundaries</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>74.3 %</b>	S&P Global Internal analysis
	<i>1 boundary</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>18.1 %</b>	
	<i>2 boundaries</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>3.2 %</b>	
	<i>More than 2 boundaries</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>4.6 %</b>	

2	The share invested in companies with:			
	<i>Committed or Set Near Term SBTs<sup>7</sup></i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>56.7 %</b> <i>Of which set SBTs: 49.9%</i>	S&P Global SBTi Internal analysis
	<i>Committed or Validated Net Zero SBTs<sup>8</sup></i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>31.7 %</b> <i>Of which validated SBTs: 23.7%</i>	

3	The share invested in companies with:			
	<i>Water Management Initiatives</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>82 %<sup>9</sup></b>	S&P Global Clarity AI Internal analysis
	<i>Policies to address deforestation</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>39 %<sup>10</sup></b>	

### (3) **Broader ESG Best-In-Class Screening:**

<sup>6</sup> Data availability for the metrics required to calculate company-level economic intensities is still not complete but has improved from last year. Coverage for these indicators is as follows: 18% of the portfolio has data for all 5, 10% has data for 4 boundaries, and 61% has data for only 2 boundaries or less. This is largely explained by several of the metrics used to compute boundaries being considered by third party providers as not applicable (and hence not available) to financials, which constitute ca 27% of the portfolio on average during the Reference Period. We expect coverage to keep improving over the coming years.

<sup>7</sup> Reported as % of Portfolio invested in applicable companies over the Reference Period, such % calculated using the Average Portfolio Methodology. Accounts for investment in companies that have either committed to or had Near Term Zero targets approved directly by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

<sup>8</sup> Reported as % of Portfolio invested in applicable companies over the Reference Period, such % calculated using the Average Portfolio Methodology. Accounts for investment in companies that have either committed to or had Net Zero targets approved directly by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). 'Committed' indicates the company has made a public commitment to adopting SBTi's Net Zero standard. 'Validated' indicates that SBTi has reviewed and validated the company's Net Zero commitment.

<sup>9</sup> Annual average coverage for this indicator is 95.7% of the portfolio.

<sup>10</sup> Annual average coverage for this indicator is 91% of the portfolio.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	SOURCE
1	The share of investments in companies identified to be in the bottom 15% of the distribution of the relevant sector's ESG score	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>0.00 %</b> <sup>11</sup>	S&P Global
2.a	Portfolio level annual average Global ESG score (0-100, 100 = best)	Average Score Methodology	<b>67</b> <sup>12</sup>	Clarity AI S&P Global
2.b	Portfolio level annual average Global E score (0-100, 100 = best)	Average Score Methodology	<b>65</b> <sup>13</sup>	Clarity AI S&P Global
2.c	Portfolio level annual average Global S score (0-100, 100 = best)	Average Score Methodology	<b>65</b> <sup>14</sup>	Clarity AI S&P Global
2.d	Portfolio level annual average Global G score (0-100, 100 = best)	Average Score Methodology	<b>69</b> <sup>15</sup>	Clarity AI S&P Global

#### (4) Net Zero AUM:

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	SOURCE
The share of investments in companies with:				
1.a	<i>Committed or Set Near Term SBTs</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>56.7 %</b> <i>Of which set SBTs: 49.9%</i>	S&P Global Clarity AI Internal analysis

<sup>11</sup> A restricted list of firms scoring in the bottom 15% of the relevant sector's ESG score distribution is maintained at Firm level and used to screen pre-investment. The list is based on ESG scores from third party providers.

<sup>12</sup> Reported as the average of quarter-end portfolios for the four quarters of the year in accordance with the Average Score Methodology. Algebris sources ESG scores from several third party ESG data providers, to ensure better coverage. The number reported in the table is the average of the scores sourced from different providers, where scores from different providers are available. Annual average coverage for this indicator 96% of the portfolio.

<sup>13</sup> Reported as the average of quarter-end portfolios for the four quarters of the year in accordance with the Average Score Methodology. Algebris sources E scores from several third party ESG data providers, to ensure better coverage. The number reported in the table is the average of the scores sourced from different providers, where scores from different providers are available. Annual average coverage for this indicator 96% of the portfolio.

<sup>14</sup> Reported as the average of quarter-end portfolios for the four quarters of the year in accordance with the Average Score Methodology. Algebris sources S scores from several third party ESG data providers, to ensure better coverage. The number reported in the table is the average of the scores sourced from different providers, where scores from different providers are available. Annual average coverage for this indicator 96% of the portfolio.

<sup>15</sup> Reported as the average of quarter-end portfolios for the four quarters of the year in accordance with the Average Score Methodology. Algebris sources G scores from several third party ESG data providers, to ensure better coverage. The number reported in the table is the average of the scores sourced from different providers, where scores from different providers are available. Annual average coverage for this indicator 100% of the portfolio.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODOLOGY	VALUE	SOURCE
1.b	<i>Committed or Validated Net Zero SBTs</i>	Average Portfolio Methodology	<b>31.7 %</b> <i>Of which validated SBTs: 23.7%</i>	S&P Global Clarity AI Internal analysis

● *...and compared to previous periods?*

**(5) Social Impact:**

**a. The average SGD alignment** of portfolio remained broadly stable (88% versus 90% in the prior year). Among companies that were aligned with the SDG identified specifically in the ESG Themes alignment was 80% - down slightly from 85% in the prior year - while alignment for companies aligned with other SDGs outside of the ESG Themes remained constant at 99%. In the Reference period, the Fund increased its investment in sovereign bonds – which are subject to a dedicated sovereign ESG framework, but are not matched to SDGs. The sovereign component accounted for 20% of the portfolio on average during the Reference Period. The total SDG alignment of the portfolio reported in the Table below is calculated excluding sovereign holding.

**The breakdown of ESG Themes** in the portfolio fluctuated as portfolio composition of the Fund was adjusted depending on the relative attractiveness of investment opportunities. Overall, “Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency” and “Industry, Innovation and Digitalisation” remained the largest allocations across the ESG Themes.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHODO	2023	2024	2025
Portfolio Indicator	The average of investee companies' revenue alignment to each SDG weighted by the amount invested (%)	Average Revenue	<b>88 %</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>
	<i>Average SDG alignment to SDGs in the Themes</i>		<b>83 %</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>80%</b>
	<i>Average SDG alignment to other SDGs</i>		<b>97 %</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>
Individual Themes	The share of investments in companies deriving at least 20% of their revenues from activities aligned with each of the SDGs relevant to the Theme (%)		<b>%:</b>	<b>%:</b>	<b>%:</b>
1	Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency	See above	<b>25 %</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>20.3 %</b>
2	Clean Water Tech and Sanitation	See above	<b>2 %</b>	<b>3.3 %</b>	<b>1.0 %</b>
3	Protection of Biodiversity and Marine Resources	See above	<b>0.0 %</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>
4	Sustainable Agriculture and Food	See above	<b>5.1 %</b>	<b>3.7 %</b>	<b>0.3 %</b>
5	Waste Disposal and Circulate Economy	See above	<b>9.7 %</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>5.4 %</b>
6	Health and Wellbeing	See above	<b>2.0 %</b>	<b>0.8 %</b>	<b>1.5 %</b>

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	METHOD	2023	2024	2025
7	Skills and Education	See above	0.3 %	1.6 %	2.1 %
8	Industry, Innovation and Digitalisation	See above	22.2 %	22.9 %	16.4 %

**(6) Environmental Consciousness:**

- a. **Planetary Boundaries:** the share invested in companies breaching zero boundaries decreased slightly from 79% to 74% of the portfolio. During the Reference Period, the Fund held a small investment in four companies that were found to exceed more than 2 boundaries, one of which was divested in Q4 2025. These positions accounted on average for 4.6% of investments in the Reference Period. In 1 out of 4 cases, one of the boundaries exceeded was the Climate Change boundary – but the company’s emissions had been on a clear one year and 3-year declining path – showing commitment to sustainability. Considering that data on the other boundaries are still sparse and of uneven quality, the Manager plans to engage with these investee companies to establish whether the data is accurate, and if so – to receive clarity on mitigation plans.
- b. **Science Based Targets (SBTs):** the share invested in companies with committed or set Near Term SBTs increased from 54% to 56%, and the share with set Near Term SBTs increased from 47.7% to 49.9% - indicating positive transition from commitments to set targets. Similarly, the share invested in companies with committed or validated Net Zero SBTs increased from 30.8% to 31.7%, and this was accompanied by an increase in the share invested in companies with validated Net Zero SBTs from 17.2% to 23.7%. These numbers are calculated out of the portfolio invested in corporate issuers, excluding the sovereign component (as SBT is not a concept applicable to sovereigns). On average, sovereign investments accounted for about one fifth of the portfolios. Sovereign holdings are assessed with a dedicated sovereign ESG framework.
- c. **Water and Forests:** the share invested in companies with water management policies remained stable at 82%, while the share invested in companies with policies to address deforestation increased from 27% to 39%.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2023	2024	2025
1				
	0 boundaries	80.2 %	79.5 %	74.3 %
	1 boundary	16.2 %	17.4 %	18.1 %
	2 boundaries	1.7 %	3.3 %	3.2 %
	More than 2 boundaries	0.0 %	2.8 %	4.6 %

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2023	2024	2025
2	Committed or Set Near Term SBTs	67 % <i>Of which set SBTs: 41%</i>	54 % <i>Of which set SBTs: 48%</i>	56.7 % <i>Of which set SBTs: 49.9%</i>
	Committed or Validated Net Zero SBTs	34 % <i>Of which validated SBTs: 6%</i>	31 % <i>Of which validated SBTs: 17%</i>	31.7 % <i>Of which validated SBTs: 23.7%</i>
3				
	Water Management Initiatives	93 %	83 %	82 %
	Policies to address deforestation	24 %	27 %	39%

**(7) Broader ESG Best-In-Class Screening:**

- a. **ESG Scores profile:** the aggregate ESG score, as well as the E, S and G individual scores remained broadly stable compared to the Reference Period. The Fund held no names indentified to be in the bottom 15% of the ESG score distribution – unchanged from prior years.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2023	2024	2025
1	The share of investments in companies identified to be in the bottom 15% of the distribution of the relevant sector's ESG score	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
2.a	Portfolio level annual average Global ESG score (0-100, 100 = best)	63	65	67
2.b	Portfolio level annual average Global E score (0-100, 100 = best)	63	68	65
2.c	Portfolio level annual average Global S score (0-100, 100 = best)	61	61	65
2.d	Portfolio level annual average Global G score (0-100, 100 = best)	66	69	69

**(8) Net Zero AUM:**

- a. **Science Based Targets (SBTs):** the share invested in companies with committed or set Near Term SBTs increased from 54% to 56%, and the share with set Near Term SBTs increased from 47.7% to 49.9% - indicating positive transition from commitments to set targets. Similarly, the share invested in companies with committed or validated Net Zero SBTs increased from 30.8% to 31.7%, and this was accompanied by an increase in the share invested in companies with validated Net Zero SBTs from 17.2% to 23.7%. These

numbers are calculated out of the portfolio invested in corporate issuers, excluding the sovereign component (as SBT is not a concept applicable to sovereigns). On average, sovereign investments accounted for about one fifth of the portfolios. Sovereign holdings are assessed with a dedicated sovereign ESG framework.

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2023	2024	2025
The share of investments in companies with:				
1.a	<i>Committed or Set Near Term SBTs</i>	<b>67 %</b> <i>Of which set SBTs: 41%</i>	<b>54 %</b> <i>Of which set SBTs: 48%</i>	<b>56.7 %</b> <i>Of which set SBTs: 49.9%</i>
1.b	<i>Committed or Validated Net Zero SBTs</i>	<b>34 %</b> <i>Of which validated SBTs: 6%</i>	<b>31 %</b> <i>Of which validated SBTs: 17%</i>	<b>31.7 %</b> <i>Of which validated SBTs: 23.7%</i>

● ***How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?***

During the Reference Period, to ensure that investments made by the Fund did not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable objective (“**DNSH**”) the Manager assessed each investment against the following adverse sustainability indicators (the “**Adverse Indicators**”):

1. **Climate and other Environmental Adverse Indicators:**

***GHG Emissions***

- **GHG Emissions:** the total greenhouse gas (“**GHG**”) emissions of the investee company (“**PAI 1**”).
- **Carbon Footprint:** the carbon footprint of the investee company (“**PAI 2**”).
- **GHG Intensity:** the measure of the GHG intensity of the investee company (“**PAI 3**”).
- **Exposure to Fossil Fuel:** the share of investments the Fund made in investee companies active in the fossil fuel sectors (“**PAI 4**”).
- **Non-Renewable Energy Consumption:** the investee companies’ share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources (“**PAI 5**”).

- **Energy Consumption Intensity:** the investee company's energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of the investee company, per high impact climate sector ("**PAI 6**").

PAIs 1 to 6 together referred to as the "**GHG Indicators**".

#### ***Biodiversity***

- **Adverse Biodiversity Activities:** the share of investments by the Fund in investee companies with sites and/or operations located in or near to biodiversitysensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas ("**PAI 7**" or the "**Biodiversity Indicator**").

#### ***Water***

- **Emissions to Water:** the tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested ("**PAI 8**" or the "**Water Indicator**").

#### ***Waste***

- **Hazardous Waste Ration:** the tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested ("**PAI 9**" or the "**Waste Indicator**").

#### ***Emissions***

- **Absence of Carbon Emission Reduction Initiatives:** the share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement adopted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change ("**PAI 10**" or the "**Emissions Reduction Indicator**").

## **2. Social Adverse Indicators:**

### ***Social and Employee Matters***

- **Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines:** the share of investments the Fund made in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises ("**PAI 11**").
- **Lack of process to monitor compliance with UNGC:** the share of investments of the Fund in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises ("**PAI 12**").
- **Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap:** the average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies of the Fund ("**PAI 13**").
- **Board Gender Diversity:** the ratio of female to male board members in the investee companies of the Fund ("**PAI 14**").
- **Exposure to Controversial Weapons:** the share of investments the Fund made in investee companies involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons ("**PAI 15**").
- **Absence of Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policies:** the share of investments in investee companies that do not have policies on anti-

corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (“PAI 16”).

PAIs 11 to 16 referred to together as the (“Social Indicators”).

### 3. Sovereign Adverse Indicators:

#### *GHG Emissions*

- **GHG Intensity: the measure of the GHG intensity of the investee country (“PAI 17”).**

#### *Social*

- **Social Violations: the number of investee countries subject to applicable social violations (“PAI 18”).**

### DNSH Assessment:

- **PAI 1, 2, 3 – GHG Emissions, GHG Intensity and Carbon Footprint**

The Manager monitors investee companies’ GHG emissions and GHG intensity, as well as the carbon footprint at portfolio level, but has not set a hard threshold on this PAI indicator for the time being due to the lack of completeness and irregular quality of the GHG data needed to perform the screening described below.

The Fund applies a strict fossil fuels exclusion policy that is intended to prevent investments in sectors (such as fossil fuels production and power generation) that tend to have a very high GHG emission footprint.

For all companies that are not restricted by the Manager’s ESG exclusion policies, the Manager applies two screens (**Planetary Boundary Test** and **Peer Comparison Test** as further detailed below) to all investee companies in order to establish an investment’s potential for significant harm connected to PAI 1,2 and 3.

**Planetary Boundary Test:** within the proprietary planetary boundary framework, the Manager calculates the GHG intensity of each investee company as the total of the company’s Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions divided by total sales. This intensity is then compared with a fixed threshold representing a GHG intensity compatible with not overshooting the Climate Change Boundary within the context of the Planetary Boundary scientific framework. Companies whose GHG intensity exceeds the threshold are considered to be overshooting the Climate Change Boundary, unless they have a Science Based Net Zero or Near-Term Emission Reduction Target (SBT) already validated by the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) or a public commitment to set such an SBT within 24 months.

**Peer Comparison Test:** for the investee companies that are flagged as overshooting the Climate Change Boundary according to the process described above, the Manager evaluates their performance against peers and over time, with the aim to limit investments in companies that perform worse than peers and/or over time.

For the Reference Period, the number of companies identified by the proprietary Planetary Boundary Test as overshooting the Climate Change Boundary ranged between 13 and 15. Of these, between 6 and 9 of these companies (depending on the period) were banks, and the overshoot was due entirely to an increase in Scope 3 emissions, likely linked to more systematic and accurate reporting of financed emissions. All banks in the portfolio are assessed against a proprietary ESG framework that the Manager uses for banks and financial companies, looking among other things also at banks’ lending policies around fossil fuels and at the Energy

Supply Banking Ratio (ESBR). The ESBR measure how much lending banks extend to clean energy versus fossil fuel energy, and all the banks in the portfolio that were flagged on the climate change boundary due to the increase in Scope 3 numbers did have an ESBR higher than 1 – meaning that they are lending more to clean energy than they are to fossil fuel-based energy sources. The other companies that were flagged as breaching the Climate Change boundaries were utilities or industrial companies. All of these companies displayed decreasing year-on year emissions based on data available at the time of investment and had emission reduction targets in place.

On the basis of the data detailed above, the Manager did not deem that this indicator posed risk of significant harm. The subject of GHG intensity and the setting of SBT targets will continue to constitute a focus of the Manager's engagement with investee companies.

- **PAI 4 – Exposure to Companies Active in the Fossil Fuel Sector**

The Fund is subject to ESG exclusion policies that prevent investment in companies deriving any (0%) revenues from coal mining, coal power generation, arctic oil drilling, oil sands and oil & gas production. The Fund is also prevented from investing in any companies deriving more than 40% of revenues from on oil and gas power generation. In line with the recommendations put forward in the International Energy Agency (“IEA”) 2050 Net Zero report, the Fund is also subject to an exclusion of companies listed on the Global Coal Exit List (GCEL) as having coal power or coal mining expansion plans, regardless of the share of revenues they derive from thermal coal.

***Over the Reference Period, the share of investments in companies deriving any revenues from exploitation, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of any kind of fossil fuels was 14.2%, down from 16.7% in 2024 and 18.8% in 2023.***

This exposure was attributable mostly to investments in utility companies that retain a legacy of fossil-based electricity generation while being already very advanced on their transition journey. All investments in companies exposed to fossil fuels were within the revenue limits of the Fund's ESG exclusion policies as described above and/or within the strict limits applied to grant policy exemptions.

Following a revision in our ESG policy in 2025, the Fund is now subject to the fossil-fuel exposure thresholds that are applied to Paris Aligned Benchmarks. During the Reference Period in particular:

companies that derive 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite: **0 companies**

companies that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels: **0 companies**

companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels: **0 companies**

companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO<sub>2</sub> e/kWh: **0 companies. Note: when operationalising this criterion, we consider all coal-based, oil-based, and gas-based electricity generation (“fossil-based generation”) to be above the 100g of Co<sub>2</sub>e/KWh**

- **PAI 5 – Share of Non-Renewable Energy Consumption / Production**

The Manager monitors the investee companies' share of non-renewable energy consumption as part of its broader ESG due diligence. While the diversification of energy mix can be part of the direct ESG engagement with investee companies, the Manager has not set a quantitative DNSH threshold on this indicator for the time being, in recognition of the fact that there may still exist difficulties in achieving such diversification depending on the specific sectors companies operate in, the energy specificities of some production processes, and/or the availability of alternative renewable energy for the same usage.

Regarding non-renewable energy production, the Fund is subject to a strict fossil fuel policy that restricts investment in companies that derive a significant share of their revenues from fossil fuels – including fossil fuel-based energy production. In the case of a diversified company deriving only a small portion of its revenues from energy production, relying on capacity-based thresholds rather than revenue threshold may overstate the potential for harm. As discussed above, the Fund held no position in companies that would be in breach of the fossil-fuel exposure thresholds that are applied to Paris Aligned Benchmarks, and in particular:

- companies that derive 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite: **0 companies**
- companies that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels: **0 companies**
- companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels: **0 companies**
- companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO<sub>2</sub> e/kWh: **0 companies. Note: when operationalising this criterion, we consider all coal-based, oil-based, and gas-based electricity generation (“fossil-based generation”) to be above the 100g of Co<sub>2</sub>e/KWh**

On the basis of the above analysis, no risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator for the Reference period.

- **PAI 6 – Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sectors**

The Manager monitors the energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sectors. For the time being, no quantitative hard threshold has been set on this PAI, due in part to the fact that coverage and quality of existing data on this is not deemed reliable. Where relevant, this indicator however forms part of engagement with the investee companies.

For the Reference Period, the portfolio-level energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sectors was 0.31 GWh/ EUR million of revenues of the investee companies, down from 0.44 in 2024 and 1.26 in 2023.

On the basis of the above analysis, no risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator for the Reference period.

- **PAI 7 – Activities negatively affecting biodiversity- sensitive areas**

The Manager monitors the exposure of investee companies to biodiversity risk and the existence of biodiversity policies. While having set no binding threshold on this indicator, the Manager aims at keeping exposure to companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive area to zero or a minimum.

Over the Reference Period, the Fund held no investments in companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas. On the basis of the above analysis, no risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator for the Reference period.

- **PAI 8 – Emissions to Water**

The Manager monitors emission to water of investee companies, where available. Where warranted, this may be part of ESG engagement with investee companies. Acid emissions to water are also accounted as part of the Planetary Boundary framework employed by the Manager to evaluate the environmental sustainability of companies' operations. Emission to water were 0.008 tonnes per EUR million invested, slightly higher than in 2024 (0.005) and down from 0.02 tonnes per EUR million invested in 2023. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 9 – Hazardous Waste Ratio**

The Manager monitors hazardous waste ratio of investee companies, where available. Where warranted, this may be part of ESG engagement with investee companies. For the Reference Period, the portfolio level hazardous waste ratio was 1.2 tonnes / EUR million invested, higher than in 2024 (0.9) but lower than in 2023 ( 1.59). No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 10 – Investments in companies without carbon reduction initiatives**

The Manager is a signatory to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative. The Fund is in scope of the Manager's Net Zero AUM commitment, and hence it is subject to a target of reaching 100% Science Based Target (SBT) coverage of its portfolio by 2040. The absence of a SBT does not prevent investment but the Manager engages with investee companies to drive commitment to set SBTs and also monitors the transition from commitments into targets formally validated by the Science Based Target Initiative.

During the Reference Period, 23.7% of the Fund's investments were in companies with already validated Net Zero targets (up from 17% in 2024). 49.9% of investments was made in companies with validated Near Term SBT (up from 47.7% in 2024).

- **PAI 11 and 12 – Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC and OECD-MNE**

All companies are screened prior to investment against the Manager's UNGC Exclusion List which uses MSCI data to identify companies involved in breaches of the UNGC Principles. Investment in such companies is not allowed at Manager level. All ESG exclusion lists are coded into the Manager's internal automated controls system. These have fully integrated pre- and post-trade controls which include the relevant investment guidelines for a particular fund. Any attempts at trading a security that is restricted on ESG grounds would trigger a pre-trade alert.

The Manager also monitors the existence of human rights policies and commitments at investee company level. The absence of such policies does not per se prevent investment (provided that the prospective investee company is not involved in breaches of UNGC principles) but where an investment is made the Manager will engage with the company to promote the implementation of such policies.

No investment was made in the Reference Period in any companies identified to be in breach of either the UNGC Principles or the OECD-MNE guidelines, and no

investment was made in companies without policies and processes to monitor compliance with those principles and guidelines.

No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator for the only investment made by the Fund in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 13 – Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap**

The Manager monitors the unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies, where available. Where warranted, this may be part of engagement with investee companies, in particular due to the fact that data to evaluate this indicator is still scarce.

For the Reference Period, the average annual unadjusted pay gap for the Fund's portfolio was 14.6%, slightly increased from prior years. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator for the only investment made by the Fund in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 14 – Board Gender Diversity**

The Manager monitors the board gender diversity of investee companies, aiming to promote diversity and inclusion. Where warranted, this may be part of engagement with investee companies.

For the Reference Period, the average share of female board members in the portfolio was 33.4%, slightly decreased from prior years. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator for the only investment made by the Fund in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 15 – Exposure to Controversial Weapons**

The Fund is prevented from investing in companies deriving any (0%) revenue from the manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons. The Fund is also prevented from investing in any company having a significant ownership<sup>16</sup> in the entities excluded under the above rule, as well as in debt or equity issued by the top-5 nuclear weapons shareholders and lenders in accordance with the exclusion policy in place in respect of the Fund. The Fund is subject to strict exclusion policies also in the areas of more conventional defence. No investment is allowed in companies that derive 5% or more of their revenues from military contracting or from the production of small arms, and/or that derive 10% or more of revenues from retail and distribution of small arms. Investment in companies having a significant ownership in companies excluded under this rule is also not allowed.

In the Reference Period, the Fund held no exposure to companies deriving any revenues from controversial weapons. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 16 – Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies**

The Manager will also monitor the existence of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies and commitments at investee level. The absence of such policies does not prevent investment (provided that the prospective investee company is not involved in breaches in those areas) but where an investment is made the Manager will engage with the company to promote the implementation of such policies.

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<sup>16</sup> Significant ownership data are sourced from data provider Sustainalytics. Significant ownership is typically defined as an ownership stake of 10% or above.

In the Reference Period, the investments in companies lacking anti-corruption or anti-bribery policies accounted for 0.8% of investments, down from 1.6% in 2024. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 17 – GHG Emissions – Sovereign**

The Manager monitors the GHG emissions for sovereign investments (defined in terms of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per EUR million of the country's GDP) but has not set a quantitative threshold for the time being. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator in the Reference Period.

- **PAI 18 – Number and Share of Countries subject to social violations**

The Manager monitors the number and share of countries subject to social violations. No risk of significant harm was identified on this indicator in the Reference Period.

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

The Manager uses a combination of (1) **quantitative thresholds**; (2) **qualitative assessment**; and (3) **actions taken** to evaluate whether an investee company would cause significant harm for the purpose of PAIs 1 to 16. The interaction of these three elements in the context of evaluating the investments carried out by the Fund in the Reference Period is described in detail below the PAI reporting table – under the section entitled “*How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*”

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

A detailed description of how the alignment with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was assessed is available below the PAI reporting table – in the section entitled “*How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*” The Manager maintains an exclusion list of companies in breach of UN Guiding Principles (“**UNGC**”), and all perspective investments are screened against that list.

During the Reference Period, the Fund held no investments in companies found to be in breach of the UNGC principles or OECD MNE Guidelines, and no investment was held in companies lacking policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC and OECD principles.

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

During the Reference Period, the Manager considered the principal adverse impacts (“**PAI**”) of the Fund's investments prior to investment, and on an ongoing basis by considering the Adverse Indicators detailed above in respect of all investee companies.

**Adverse Indicators Reporting:** During the Reference Period, the impact applicable to the PAIs applied to the investee companies in the Fund's portfolio can be reported as<sup>17</sup>:

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<sup>17</sup> The source for the PAI indicators is Clarity AI if not indicated otherwise

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

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact 2025	
<b>CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS</b>			
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<b>PAI 1. GHG emissions<sup>18</sup></b>	Scope 1 GHG emissions	<b>2,147 tonnes CO2e</b>
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	<b>551.98 tonnes CO2e</b>
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	<b>28,199.55 tonnes CO2e</b>
		Total GHG emissions	<b>30,898.5 tonnes CO2e</b>
	<b>PAI 2. Carbon footprint</b>	Carbon footprint	<b>479.9 tonnes CO2e / EUR M invested<sup>19</sup></b>
	<b>PAI 3. GHG intensity of investee companies</b>	GHG intensity of investee companies	<b>1,098 tonnes CO2e / EUR M revenue<sup>20</sup></b>
	<b>PAI 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector</b>	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	<b>14.2 %<sup>21</sup></b>
<b>PAI 5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production</b>	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	<b>Consumption: 29.96 %<sup>22</sup></b>	
		<b>Production: 8.22 %<sup>23</sup></b>	
<b>PAI 6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector</b>	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	<b>Total: 0.31<sup>24</sup></b> <b>Sectors A, B, G, L: n/a</b> <b>Sectors: C = 0.02; D = 0.25; E = 0.01; F=0.001;; H = 0.001</b>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>PAI 7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas</b>	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	<b>0.00 %<sup>25</sup></b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>PAI 8. Emissions to water</b>	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	<b>0.008 tonnes / EUR M invested<sup>26</sup></b>

<sup>18</sup> Calculated in accordance with the CO2e Calculation. Annual average coverage for this indicator ranges between 95.6% and 96.4%

<sup>19</sup> Calculated in accordance with Carbon Footprint Calculation. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 95.6%

<sup>20</sup> Calculated in accordance with the GHG Intensity Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 95.6%

<sup>21</sup> Calculated using the Average Holdings Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 90.6%

<sup>22</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Non-Renewable Energy Consumption Calculation. Annual average coverage for this is 85%

<sup>23</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Non-Renewable Energy Consumption Calculation. Annual average coverage for this is 100%

<sup>24</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Energy Consumption Calculation. Annual average coverage for this is 93%

<sup>25</sup> Calculated using the Average Holdings Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 87%

<sup>26</sup> Calculated in accordance with the GHG Intensity Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 39.6%

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2025
Waste	PAI 9. Hazardous waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	1.2 tonnes / EUR M invested <sup>27</sup>
Emission Reduction	PAI 10: Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement. Only validated Science Based Targets are considered for this indicator.	40.4 % <sup>28</sup>

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS			
Social and employee matters	PAI 11. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % <sup>29</sup>  (of which UNGC violations: 0.00%)
	PAI 12. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % <sup>30</sup>
	PAI 13. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	14.6 % <sup>31</sup>
	PAI 14. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	33.4 % <sup>32</sup>
	PAI 15. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines,	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00 % <sup>33</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Intensity Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 95%

<sup>28</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Average Holdings Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 100%

<sup>29</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Average Holdings Methodology. Source: MSCI.

<sup>30</sup> Calculated in accordance with the Average Holdings Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 87%

<sup>31</sup> Calculated using the Gender Pay Gap Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 83%

<sup>32</sup> calculated using the Board Gender Diversity Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 96%

<sup>33</sup> Calculated using the Average Holdings Methodology.

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2025
	cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)		
	<b>PAI 16: Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies</b>	Share of investments in investee companies without policies on anti-corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption	<b>0.8 %<sup>34</sup></b>
<b>MANDATORY SOVEREIGN PAIs</b>			
<b>Greenhouse Gases Emission</b>	<b>PAI 17: GHG Intensity (sovereigns)</b>	Tonnes of GHG emission in proportion of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	<b>25 tonnes CO2e / EUR M GDP<sup>35</sup></b>
<b>Social Indicators</b>	<b>PAI 18: Investee countries subject to social violations</b>	Relative number of investee countries subject to social violations	<b>0.0 %<sup>36</sup></b>
<b>Social Indicators</b>	<b>PAI 18: Investee countries subject to social violations</b>	Absolute number of investee countries subject to social violations	<b>0.00</b>



## What were the top investments of this financial product?

Issuer	Sector	Country	%of NAV	Cum % NAV
BNP PARIBAS	Financial	France	2.8%	2.8%
Electricite de France SA	Utilities	France	2.3%	5.1%
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA	Financial	Italy	2.2%	7.4%
BARCLAYS PLC	Financial	United Kingdom	2.2%	9.5%
DEUTSCHE BANK AG	Financial	Germany	2.1%	11.6%
Orange SA	Communications	France	2.1%	13.7%
BANCO SANTANDER SA	Financial	Spain	1.8%	15.6%
MCGRAW-HILL EDUCATION	Communications	United States	1.8%	17.4%

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**

<sup>34</sup> calculated using the Average Holdings Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 95.7%

<sup>35</sup> Calculated in accordance with the GHG Intensity Methodology. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 97.5%

<sup>36</sup> Calculated as the absolute number of countries meeting the relevant PAI definition. Annual average coverage for this indicator is 97.5%

ILIAD HOLDING SAS	Communications	France	1.7%	19.1%
BT	Communications	United Kingdom	1.7%	20.8%
Enel SpA	Utilities	Italy	1.6%	22.4%
IBERDROLA FINANZAS SAU	Utilities	Spain	1.6%	24.0%
Vodafone Group PLC	Communications	United Kingdom	1.5%	25.6%
CROWN EURO HOLDINGS SA	Industrial	United States	1.5%	27.1%
SOCIETE GENERALE	Financial	France	1.5%	28.6%

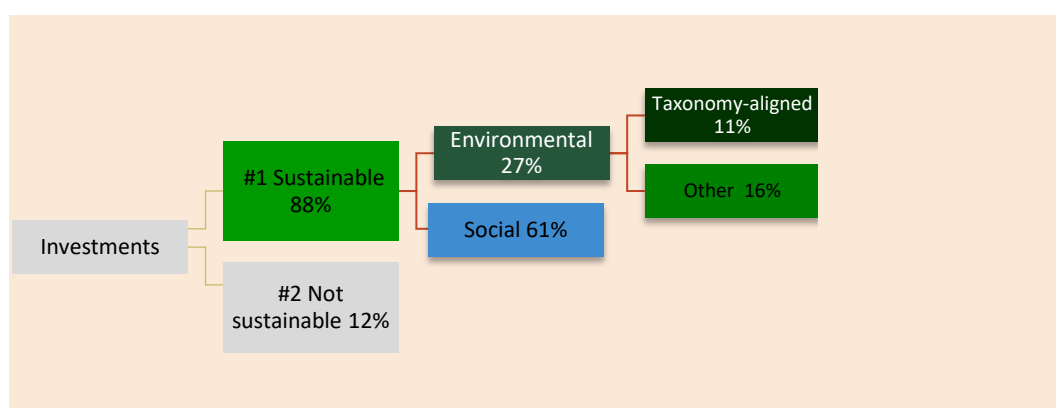


## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### ● *What was the asset allocation?*

The proportion of the Fund's investment that were in sustainable investments was **88%** with: (i) **27%** invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective, **11%** of which was in investments with an environmental objective that do qualify as sustainable under the EU Taxonomy and **16%** in investments with an environmental objective that do not qualify as sustainable under the EU Taxonomy; and (ii) **61%** invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The remaining **12%** was in 'other' investments. Please refer to the section 'What investments were included under "not sustainable", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?' below for a description of the purpose of the investments during the Reference Period within #2 Not Sustainable.

As noted above, during the Reference Period, the proportion of investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective was 27% using the Average Portfolio Methodology, a decrease from 37% in 2024. As noted earlier, this decrease was due to significant inflows into the Fund during the Reference Period, thereby increasing the net asset value.



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% of NAV</b>
Communications	Internet Media & Services	0.28%
Communications	Local TV & Radio Broadcast	0.44%
Communications	Publishing	2.23%
Communications	Wireless Telecommunications	7.85%
Communications	Wireline Telecommunications	3.64%
Consumer Discretionary	Auto Parts	1.32%
Consumer Staples	Agricultural Producers	0.43%
Consumer Staples	Personal Care Products	0.33%
Financials	Banks	12.91%
Financials	Diversified Banks	13.02%
Financials	Institutional Brokerage	0.34%
Financials	Life Insurance	0.10%
Financials	Other Financial Services	0.03%
Financials	P&C Insurance	0.94%
Financials	Reinsurance	0.09%
Financials	Wealth Management	0.98%
Government	Regional Government	0.28%
Government	Sovereign Government	18.24%
Government	Supranationals	0.10%
Health Care	Medical Devices	0.55%
Health Care	Specialty & Generic Pharma	1.01%
Industrials	Building Construction	0.33%
Industrials	Electrical Components	1.52%
Industrials	Electrical Power Equipment	0.25%
Industrials	Infrastructure Construction	1.00%
Industrials	Security Services	1.61%
Industrials	Transit Services	0.80%
Industrials	Waste Management	1.91%
Materials	Building Materials	0.69%

Sector	Sub-Sector	% of NAV
Materials	Containers & Packaging	1.96%
Materials	Paper & Pulp Mills	1.12%
Real Estate	Health Care REIT	0.51%
Real Estate	Multi Asset Class Own & Develop	0.35%
Technology	Infrastructure Software	1.03%
Technology	Semiconductor Devices	0.81%
Utilities	Electric Transmission & Dist	6.59%
Utilities	Gas Utilities	1.08%
Utilities	Integrated Electric Utilities	5.44%
Utilities	Power Generation	5.39%
Utilities	Water Utilities	2.52%

Note: sectors are defined as BICS Level 1 Sectors, sub-sectors are BICS Level 3

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

During the Reference Period investments of the Fund in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the “EU Taxonomy” (being Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments) (including in transitional and enabling activities) were **11%** of the investments of the Fund.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy<sup>37</sup>?**



Yes:



In fossil gas



In nuclear energy



No

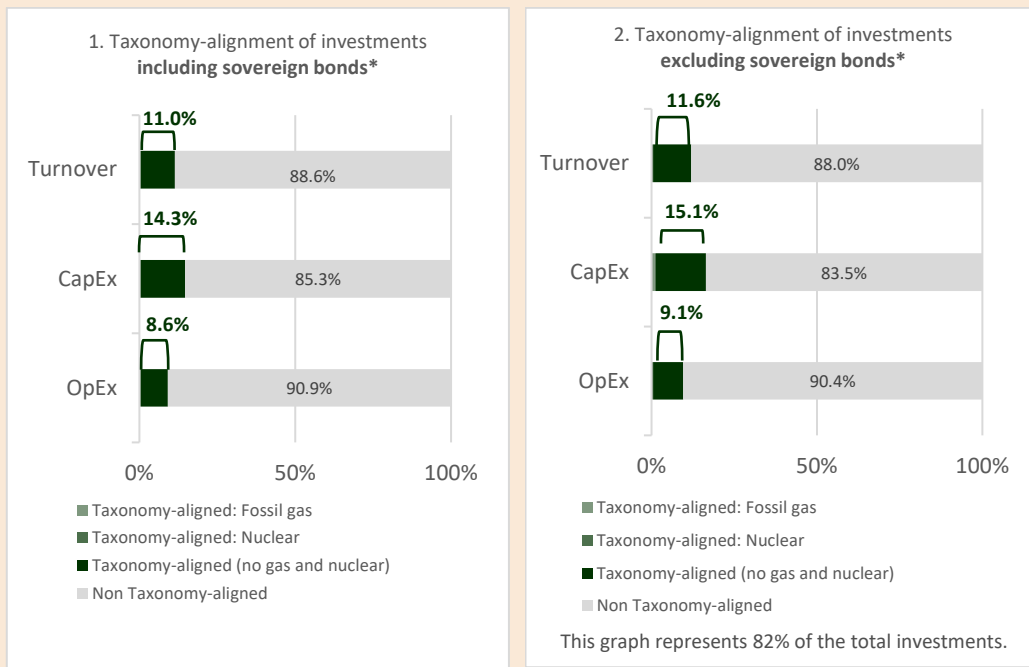
<sup>37</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegate Regulation (EU) 2022/12141

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

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

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

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



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

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

The share of investments in enabling activities was 3.3% and the share on investment in transitional activities was 0.09%.

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

	2023	2024	2025	Change
<b>Aligned (including Sovereign)</b>				
Turnover	12.98%	11.61%	11.38%	-0.23%
CapEx	18.35%	13.77%	14.66%	0.89%
OpEx	15.68%	5.80%	9.08%	3.29%
<b>Aligned (excluding Sovereign)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Change</b>
Turnover	11.69%	11.63%	12.03%	0.40%
CapEx	14.81%	13.80%	16.45%	2.65%
OpEx	12.43%	5.81%	9.59%	3.78%



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

	2023	2024	2025	Change
Enabling Activities	7.62%	3.59%	3.34%	-0.25%
Transitional Activities	0.24%	0.01%	0.09%	0.08%



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

16%



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

61%



### What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The “#2 Not Sustainable” investments made by the Fund include instruments used for the purpose of hedging (including currency risk management), and liquidity (cash and cash equivalents which may include government bonds).

All “#2 Non-Sustainable” assets were subject to the minimum environmental and social safeguards, however in respect of cash no minimum environmental or social safeguards were applicable.



### What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

To achieve its sustainable investment objective, the Fund considers material ESG factors throughout the investment process from the definition of the relevant investment universe all the way to stock picking and portfolio construction. The Fund’s ESG investment framework includes a combination of:

1. Positive Screenings
2. Strict ESG exclusion Policies
3. Monitoring of ESG controversies
4. ESG best in class screening
5. Positive screening for environmental and social impact (SDG alignment and contribution)
6. Active ESG engagement and voting

Over the Reference Period, the following actions have been taken in relation to the above elements to meet the Fund’s sustainable Investment objective:

#### 1) Positive Screenings

- a) **SDG Alignment:** The Manager measures the extent to which the activities of the investee companies of the Fund align and contribute to one or more of the UN-SDGs. This assessment investigates what share of the investee company’s revenues is

derived from activities positively contributing to one or more SDGs, while at the same time checking whether the investee company also operates any business lines potentially conflicting with the SDGs. Only companies that derive at least 20% of the enterprise value (or sales, EBIT or EBITDA) from activities that contribute positively towards one or more of the SDGs are eligible for investment by the Fund<sup>38</sup>. The Manager aims to select companies with a high share of revenue alignment. More information and reporting are available under the section *How did the Sustainability Indicators perform?*

- b) **Environmental Consciousness:** The Manager scrutinizes the environmental impact of the investee companies' operations and products, using a proprietary Planetary Boundaries Framework underpinned by a collection of the environmental key performance indicators at investee company level. The Manager also consider the Principal Adverse Impact indicators (PAIs) to establish whether any investment poses a risk of significant harm to environmental or social factors. More information and reporting on these screenings are available under the sections *How did the Sustainability Indicators perform?* and *How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*
- c) **ESG Best-In-Class:** The Manager performs a broader ESG due diligence process to establish the degree to which ESG factors are integrated in prospective investees' business operations, managerial practices, and organizational developments. For each sector that it invests in, the Fund aims to keep an average ESG score of companies selected as part of the portfolio above the respective average score of the sectors where the investees operate. Companies exhibiting a global ESG score falls in the bottom 15% of the relative sector's ESG scores distribution will be excluded from the Investment Universe. During the Reference Period, the Fund held no investment in companies scoring in the bottom 15% of the ESG score distribution for the relevant sector. More information and reporting on the portfolio level ESG scores as well as individual E, S, and G scores are available under the sections *How did the Sustainability Indicators perform?*

## 2) Exclusion Policies

The Fund is subject to the Manager's firm-level exclusion policies detailed in the Supplement, applying strict restrictions on exposure to (i) Controversial Weapons; (ii) Predatory Lending; (iii) Tobacco; (iv) Alcohol; (v) Gambling; (vi) Military Contracting; (vii) Small Arms; (viii) Thermal Coal; (ix) Unconventional Oil and Gas; (x) Conventional Oil and Gas; (xi) UNGC & OECD violations. All ESG exclusion lists are coded into the Manager's internal automated controls system. These have fully integrated pre- and post-trade controls which include the relevant investment guidelines for a particular fund. Any attempts at trading a security that is restricted on ESG grounds would trigger a pre-trade alert. During the Reference Period the Fund did not hold any investments in breach of the ESG exclusion policies applicable to the Fund listed above.

## 3) Engagement and Voting

The Manager encourages good governance and sustainable corporate practices, which contribute to long-term value creation. The Manager's Proxy Voting Policy and Shareholder Engagement Policy set the principals to be applied for determining when and how any voting rights held in respect of investments are exercised. The Manager is a supporter of the Say on Climate Initiative – Shareholder Voting on Climate Transition Action Plans (a shareholder voting initiative to encourage companies to publish annual disclosures of emissions and to adopt a plan to manage these emissions) ("Say on Climate"). Where companies will not do so voluntarily, the Manager has formally stated in its voting policy that it will vote for and/or file

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<sup>38</sup> The Fund undertakes this assessment through the use of SDG revenue alignment data from third party ESG data providers, complemented by the Manager's internal research based on public information and dialogue with the relevant companies.

annual general meeting (AGM) resolutions (whenever it has voting rights, and sufficient votes) requiring such a vote that furthers the aims of Say on Climate.

The Manager has been participating in collective ESG investment initiatives – in particular the Carbon Disclosure Project's (CDP) Non-disclosure Campaign (NDC) – since 2021. In the context of this initiative, the Manager has been requesting investee companies to respond to climate change, forests and water security questionnaires developed and managed by CDP.

In 2025, the Fund held engagements with 10 of the companies in the portfolios. The topics covered were: (1) Disclosure of environmental metrics; (ii) environmental impact of operations; (iii) environmental impact of product / services offered.



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

N/A

- ***How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

N/A

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?***

N/A

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

N/A

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

N/A

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.