

APPENDIX NO. 6– WOOD & COMPANY RENEWABLES PODFOND

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBFUND

The name of the sub-fund is: WOOD & Company Renewables podfond (the "**Sub-Fund**").

Sub-fund's ID No.: 75164612

The Sub-Fund's Investment Shares are assigned the following ISIN number: CZ0008052008

The Sub-Fund was registered in the list of investment funds maintained by the ČNB on 5 February 2024

The Sub-Fund's Investment Shares are recorded in the Central Securities Depository.

The Sub-Fund's Investment Shares are not admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Union.

2. INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- 2.1 The investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation of the Sub-Fund's Investment Shares through an investment strategy concentrated on renewable energy investments, particularly in Europe. The Sub-Fund will invest primarily, but not exclusively, in photovoltaic, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal plants, battery storage systems and biogas plants and related assets and services. The Sub-Fund's strategy is to promote the construction, operation, and use of renewable energy in Europe and to take advantage of the growth potential of this sector and its support from regulators and relevant government authorities. The objective of the Sub-Fund is to hold, expand and operate, or eventually sell, the individual assets it acquires in order to maximise value and returns for Investors.

The Sub-Fund is denominated in euros. The Sub-Fund's currency risk will be hedged in the manner and where the Manager deems appropriate. The Sub-Fund will use a conservative leverage ratio. The recommended investment horizon for the Investor is a minimum of 5 years.

- 2.2 The Sub-Fund's returns shall mainly be reinvested to increase the value of the Investment Shares but may also be paid out as Dividends to the holders of the Investment Shares in accordance with Article 3.
- 2.3 The performance of the Sub-Fund's portfolio shall not be compared against any reference benchmark or market composite index.
- 2.4 The following may be acquired as the Sub-Fund's assets:
- (a) ownership interests and shares in companies engaged in renewable energy and related services,
 - (b) loans and borrowings related to the Sub-Fund's strategy,
 - (c) securities,
 - (d) money market instruments, including bank deposits,

- (e) financial derivatives,
- 2.5 The sum of the investment assets that do not meet the conditions under Section 17b (1) (c) of the Czech Income Taxes Act must always be less than 10% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.
- 2.6 Deposits corresponding to the price of the issued Investment Shares must be invested without undue delay after the issue of the Investment Shares of the Sub-Fund but considering the time necessary to find a suitable investment opportunity corresponding to the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund.
- 2.7 A financial derivative which is not approved for trading may be concluded on the Sub-Fund's account, if:
- (a) the value, to which the value of the derivative is linked, is only the interest rate, exchange rate or currency,
 - (b) the derivative is reliably and verifiably valued each business day,
 - (c) the Fund may, on its own initiative, at any time assign, withdraw or otherwise terminate the derivative for an amount agreeable between the parties under conditions which are not significantly unbalanced for any party, or else conclude a new derivative for such amount, which will compensate the underlying assets of the derivative in the manner stipulated in accordance with standard obligations methodology; and
 - (d) the derivative is concluded with a counterparty which is subject to the supervision by ČNB, or by the supervisory authority of another member state, or by the supervisory authority of any other state.
- 2.8 The techniques for the management of the Sub-Fund consist solely of repo transactions according to Articles 2.10 to 2.13 of the Statutes and financial derivatives according to Article 2.7. The management techniques may only be used if:
- (a) They are used solely for the purpose of effective management of the Fund and to reduce the risk associated with investing on the Sub-Fund's account, to reduce the costs associated with investing on the Sub-Fund's account, or to obtain additional capital or generate additional returns, providing that the pertinent risks are consistent with the Sub-Fund's risk profile;
 - (b) The use of these techniques does not circumvent the rules set by the Government Regulation and imposed by the Statutes, or the Sub-Fund's investment strategy; and
 - (c) The Sub-Fund's debts arising from the use of these techniques are at all times fully covered by the Sub-Fund's assets.
- 2.9 For the purpose of calculating the total exposure, the sub-fund may use:
- (a) the gross asset value method,
 - (b) the value-at-risk method, or
 - (c) another advanced risk measurement method.
- 2.10 The Sub-Fund may grant a loan or borrowing. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings shall not exceed 100% of the Sub-Fund's capital.

- 2.11 The Sub-Fund's assets may not be used to provide loans or borrowings, make donations, secure the debts of another person or satisfy any debts unrelated to its investment strategy and management.
- 2.12 The Sub-Fund may receive a loan or borrowing.
- 2.13 The Sub-fund may issue a bond.
- 2.14 For the sake of efficient management, the Sub-Fund may utilise leverage. With the use of leverage, only transactions consistent with permissible investment instruments may be concluded on the Sub-Fund's account. The leverage ratio shall not exceed 100% of the Sub-Fund's capital.

3. PRINCIPLES FOR PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

- 3.1 The Fund's Board of Directors may decide to pay Dividends from the Sub-Fund.
- 3.2 The relevant day for the payment of Dividends is always determined in the relevant decision of the Fund's Board of Directors. Dividends are paid to Investors which own the Sub-Fund's Investment Shares on the relevant day.
- 3.3 Dividends will be paid by non-cash transfer to the bank account specified in writing by the Investor or the Securities Broker keeping the Follow-up Register, always by the end of the second calendar month following the relevant day.
- 3.4 The amount of Dividend is decided by the Fund's Board of Directors. The amount of Dividend is subject to the Fund's realized profits and other circumstances. Dividends are not guaranteed. The payment of Dividends decreases the value of the Sub-Fund's Investment Shares.
- 3.5 The payment of Dividends is subject to tax in accordance with the applicable tax regulations.
- 3.6 The right to the payment of Dividend is subject to the expiry of the limitation period, which is 4 years. The limitation period starts from the day when the obligation to pay the Dividend was to be fulfilled.

4. RISK PROFILE

- 4.1 The Investment Share value may rise or fall over periods of time depending on developments in the energy markets, financial markets, and other factors. There is no guarantee of return on the amount originally invested. Due to possible unpredictable fluctuations in the financial and energy markets, the Fund cannot guarantee the achievement of its objectives. The Fund cautions investors that the past performance of the Sub-Fund is no guarantee of future performance.
- 4.2 Investments in the Sub-Fund are meant to achieve above-average returns while observing the long-term investment horizon. The investment is in no case fit for short-term speculations, or as an investment with the underlying intention of not observing the recommended investment horizon of at least 5 years.
- 4.3 Risks arising from an investment in the Sub-Fund:
 - (a) Risks associated with investments in renewable energy
 - (i) Asset development and construction risk - the value of assets in Europe depends to a large extent on the location chosen, the suitability of which

affects the resulting performance of individual assets. The development and construction of renewable energy assets is a long-term process during which unexpected market changes may occur. Furthermore, the contractor risk, in particular the ability to meet the budgetary and scheduling requirements. These can then adversely affect the overall success of the asset,

- (ii) Regulatory risk - the risk associated with a change in the regulatory framework relating to the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. The generation and sale of electricity from renewable energy sources is a regulated business in most European countries and most of the potential revenues from the operation of renewable energy sources are therefore directly or indirectly subject to price regulation. The laws, regulations, decisions, and national policies of the countries where the assets of the Sub-Fund are located materially affect the revenues from those assets. Changes in legislation (including new legal requirements) may create new legal risks to the business and may affect the return on assets in ways that the Sub-Fund is unable to predict. These laws and regulations may apply to the Sub-Fund's assets directly, such as influencing the Sub-Fund as an operator of an electricity generation facility or indirectly (such as environmental and competition regulations). The ability of the Sub-Fund to comply with future regulatory changes, the increased costs associated with such changes and potential for higher costs may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's return on assets, the Sub-Fund's financial condition and the Sub-Fund's operating financial result. Related risks - the risk of loss or failure to obtain public power generation authorisations for the underlying assets,
- (iii) the risk of negative development of the market for renewable energy sources - in particular the risk of a decrease in the price of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, as well as insufficient interest in concluding contracts for the purchase of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, disconnection of renewable energy sources due to insufficient capacity of the transmission system, the negative impact of the price and availability of transmission stabilization/power balance services and the related negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund's assets,
- (iv) the risk of negative development of financing for the construction and operation of renewable energy sources - in particular the risk of negative development of the availability, scope and conditions of bank and other external financing,
- (v) Technology risk - the assets of the Sub-Fund may become non-functional due to the failure or end of life of technology. Technology risks are also associated with the acquisition of inappropriate technology or inappropriate maintenance of technology. As a result, future projected returns on the Sub-Fund's assets may be compromised,
- (vi) risk of damage due to an unforeseen event - in the event that any renewable energy resource in the Sub-Fund's portfolio is significantly damaged as a result of a natural or any other unforeseen event or the need for sudden repairs arises, it is possible that their ability to generate electricity may be compromised and their market value may decline significantly,
- (vii) valuation risk of non-financial assets - assets are valued at the time of purchase and every six months thereafter in the manner set out in Art. 6.3 of this Annex (e.g. by an appraisal performed by an independent qualified appraiser selected

by the Fund), although the final value of the asset is determined only by its sale price. If the valuation carried out by the Administrator (e.g. through a valuation by an independent qualified valuer) turns out to be different from the sale price of the asset, this could have an adverse effect on the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

- (viii) sustainability risk - mainly consisting of the potential inaccuracy of the data collected in relation to reality, failure to achieve the intended environmental effect of the projects financed, the occurrence of unforeseen negative environmental or social effects or sudden increases in the cost of operating or maintaining the underlying assets. If these events were to occur, the environmental and/or social performance promoted could be distorted or not achieved, which could adversely affect the value of the Investment Shares.
- (b) General Risks
- (i) risk of adverse macroeconomic developments - the markets in which the acquired assets are located are significantly affected by macroeconomic factors affecting the economic performance of the assets, in particular inflation, unemployment and changes in GDP,
 - (ii) market risk - arises from the impact of financial market developments on the prices and values of the Sub-Fund's individual assets. This is primarily interest rate risk, where the fair value or future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates and, at the same time, the development and acquisition activities of the Sub-Fund's acquired assets will become more expensive as financing costs increase,
 - (iii) operational risk - consists of loss due to internal process deficiencies or failures, human factors or external events. It also includes the risk of loss of assets entrusted to the custody or other care, which may be caused in particular by the insolvency, negligence or wilful conduct of the person holding the assets of the Fund or securities issued by the Sub-Fund in custody or other care,
 - (iv) liquidity risk - the risk that the Sub-Fund will not be able to meet its obligations under requests to redeem Investment Shares. For these reasons, investors bear the risk of suspension of the issuance and redemption of Investment Shares,
 - (v) currency risk - relates to the fact that the Sub-Fund may invest in real estate or investment instruments in a currency other than the currency of the Sub-Fund Class and the value of the Sub-Fund's assets or the value of the Investment Shares will change due to movements in foreign exchange rates,
 - (vi) derivatives risk - mainly related to changes in the market prices of the underlying assets; a related risk is the risk of a possible progressive dependence on the price of the underlying asset, where a small initial investment opens up room for significant gains as well as losses,
 - (vii) concentration risk - arises from the potential concentration of the Sub-Fund's assets in investments in a particular region, sector or narrow group of issuers or in a single asset,
 - (viii) leverage risk - relates to the use of foreign capital to make further investments in the Sub-Fund's assets. Leverage may enhance the performance of the Sub-Fund, but in the event of an adverse development, it may reduce the performance of the Sub-Fund,

- 4.4 The usage and conclusion of repo transactions in managing the Sub-fund, and the procedures for measuring and reducing the risks associated with the use of these techniques, unless explicitly addressed in the Statutes, are subject to provisions of the Government Regulation. A repo transaction must not be concluded in a manner or for a purpose that circumvents the Sub-Fund's investment strategy, or the rules imposed by the Statutes and the Government Regulation.

5. FEES AND EXPENSES

A. Fees paid from the Sub-Fund's assets

- 5.1 The fixed management fee is imposed at each valuation of the assets and liabilities, from the initial valuation of the assets and liabilities. The fixed management fee of 1.75 % p.a. is determined by the following formula:

$$FMP_T = N_t * NAUV_{t-1} * 0,0175 * \frac{n}{x}$$

t	day of the current valuation of the assets and liabilities
$t - 1$	day of the previous valuation of the assets and liabilities before day t
T	period starting on the day following day $t - 1$ and ending on day t
FMP	fixed management fee
N	total number of Investment Shares
$NAUV$	fund capital per Investment Share
n	number of days in period T
x	number of days in the relevant year

An aliquot portion of the fixed management fee is paid after each particular valuation of the Sub-Fund's assets.

- 5.2 The performance fee is paid annually. The amount of the accrued performance fee determined at each valuation of the Fund's assets and debts according to the following formula:

$$VO_t = 0,15 * \max \{ [GAV_t - GAV_m - \sum_{i=1}^t (S_i - R_i - D_i)]; 0 \}$$

VO	performance fee,
GAV	the fund capital of the Sub-Fund before considering the performance fee,
m	the last day of the preceding reference period on which the performance fee last became payable (or the date of the first issue of the Investment Shares),
S_i	the value of subscriptions for Investment Shares of the Sub-Fund on the date of i after the day of m ,
R_i	the value of redemptions of the Sub-Fund's Investment Shares on the date of i after the day of m ,
D_i	the value of the Dividends of the Sub-Fund which were entitled to payment on the date of i after the date m .

The entitlement to performance fee arises only if:

$$NAUV_t + \sum_{i=1}^t DUV_i \geq NAUV_m$$

NAUV the fund capital of the Sub-Fund attributable to one Investment Share of the Sub-Fund,

DUV the value of the Sub-Fund's dividends attributable to one Investment Share of the Sub-Fund,

Otherwise:

$$VO_t = 0$$

- 5.3 The remuneration for the performance of the depositary function is set at a fixed monthly amount of EUR 1,742, plus value added tax. This amount shall be paid to the Depositary each calendar month and the remuneration shall be payable to the Depositary for the first time for the period from 1 May 2024.
- 5.4 The remuneration for the performance of the Administrator's function consists of a share of the fixed management fee paid by the Sub-Fund.
- 5.5 Other fees and expenses payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund are set out in Article 11 of the Statutes; in addition to the fees and expenses set out herein, other expenses payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund may be incurred in connection with the acquisition, operation or sale of assets in accordance with the Investment Strategy.

B. Fees paid by the investor

- 5.6 When Investment Shares are issued, an entry fee (surcharge) is applied in the amount of up to 3% of the net amount invested.
- 5.7 On redemption of the Sub-Fund's Investment Shares, the Fund may apply an exit fee (deduction), the maximum amount of which is determined by the time between the issue of Investment Shares to the Investor or their acquisition from another Investor (hereinafter jointly "**Investment Date**") and the request for their redemption. The following percentage values represent the amount of the exit fee as a percentage of the monetary consideration paid to the Investor for the redemption of Investment Shares:
- (a) 5 % if the request for redemption of Investment Shares is submitted within 5 years of the Investment Date (inclusive).
- (b) 0 % if the request for redemption of Investment Shares is submitted more than 5 years after the Investment Date.

The net amount paid to the Investor is determined by the following formula:

$$NCF = \frac{N * NAUV}{1 + s}$$

NCF net amount paid to the Investor (in EUR)
N number of redeemed Investment Shares
NAUV fund capital per Investment Share of the Sub-Fund
s percentage amount of the exit fee (deduction)

The exit fee is the Sub-Fund's income.

If the Investor has more than one investment in Investment Shares, the redemption applies progressively to the oldest investments.

6. OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- 6.1 The initial value at which the issue of Investment Shares is launched after the creation of the Sub-Fund is set to EUR 1. This amount may be increased by an entry fee (surcharge) pursuant to Point 5.6 of this Appendix.
- 6.2 A Client who already owns Investment Shares in the Fund will also be issued Investment Shares by the Sub-Fund if the amount of his/her redeemed investment in all Sub-Funds of the Fund corresponds in aggregate to the amount referred to in Article 10.11(h) of the Statute. The minimum investment amount shall then be EUR 5,000.
- 6.3 Valuation of the Sub-Fund's assets and debts is carried out regularly 3 times a year, on 30 April, 31 October and 31 December of the calendar year. The valuation of the assets held by the Sub-Fund is based on the underlying data, in particular publicly available market prices, expert opinions, expert estimates and internal calculations made as of a date from which a maximum of 6 (six) months has elapsed. The Administrator shall arrange for an Extraordinary Valuation of the Sub-Fund as required by 9.6 of the Articles of Association. The value of the Investment Shares shall be announced no later than the end of the sixth calendar month following the date on which the valuation of the assets and debts of the Sub-Fund was carried out.
- 6.4 Investment Shares are redeemed from the Investor under the usual conditions within six (6) months of the first valuation of the Sub-Fund following the delivery of the relevant request in accordance with the Contract; however, no later than within one (1) year of the delivery of the relevant request. No Investment Shares are redeemed within five (5) years of the creation of the Sub-Fund.
- 6.5 The Fund may suspend in accordance with the Act issuance or redemption of Investment Shares of the Sub-Fund for a maximum period of two (2) years where necessary for reasons of protection of Investors' rights or their legally protected interests.

7. INFORMATION ON SUSTAINABILITY

- 7.1 This Sub-Fund promotes, amongst other characteristics, environmental characteristics in the sense of Article 8 of the SFDR Regulation. In accordance with the SFDR Regulation, the Sub-Fund provides information in relation to sustainability in Appendix 6a of the Statutes below.
- 7.2 The sub-fund invests in all forms of renewable energy sources (RES), including battery and other energy storage systems, hydrogen economy and other related assets and services, with the primary objective of supporting the development of a zero-emission energy sector. In assessing RES investment opportunities and projects, the Sub-Fund considers sustainability and evaluates potential impacts on the environment, local communities and project governance. Throughout the investment process, from the due diligence phase to subsequent monitoring and reporting, the sub-fund takes into account ESG criteria.

- 7.3 The sub-fund ensures that appropriate technological approaches are implemented for generating sources and their downstream operation, including energy storage systems, hybrid solutions and other advanced technologies in the areas of digitalisation and automation, predictive maintenance and smart grids.
- 7.4 An important objective of the Sub-Fund is to make responsible investments in RES that bring significant environmental and social benefits in addition to financial returns. The emphasis on technological solutions ensures the long-term sustainability and efficiency of investments, maximising value for investors and contributing to positive change in society.

8. HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

- 8.1 The Sub-fund was established on February 5, 2024, the performance value for the incomplete year is not shown in compliance with the rules of EFAMA (The European Fund and Asset Management Association).
- 8.2 Past performance data are no guarantee of the Sub-Fund's performance in future periods and their viability as indicators of future performance is limited.

In Prague, on 1 January 2026

Sustainable investment means investment in economic activity that contributes to environmental or social objective, where it does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and the companies in which it is invested comply with good governance practices.

The EU taxonomy is a classification system set out in the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of **environmentally**

sustainable economic activities. The Regulation does not contain a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investment with environmental The objectives may or may not be consistent with the taxonomy.

Product name: WOOD & Company, investment fund with variable share capital, as – WOOD & Company Renewables sub-fund (hereinafter referred to as the “Sub-fund” or also “financial product”)

Legal entity identification code: 315700A9B58DJX628652

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product aim to be a sustainable investment?

Yes

Made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective of:** ___%

into economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

into economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

Made **sustainable investments with a social objective of** ___%

No

It promoted environmental/social (E/S) features and, although it did not pursue a sustainable investment objective, it had sustainable investments of ___%, namely

investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

investments with a social objective

He promoted E/S features but **did not perform any sustainable investments**



To what extent have the environmental and/or social properties promoted by this financial product been fulfilled?

The Sub-Fund primarily targets investments focused on renewable energy sources, particularly in Europe. This includes, but is not limited to, investments in photovoltaic, wind, hydro and geothermal power plants, biogas plants, battery storage facilities and related services, within which the financial product monitors its environmental performance.

Investments in the Renewables Sub-Fund during the reporting period were directed towards the construction of a solar power plant in Romania.

Sustainability

indicators measure how the environmental or social properties promoted by a financial product are achieved.

The main adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employment issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery.

● **What were the results of the sustainability indicators?**

Environmental

Regular production monitoring

Construction was underway in 2024. Trial operation is expected in Q1 2025.

There was no production monitoring in the reference period, however, the estimated annual production of emission-free energy is 61,232 MWh.

Construction impact assessment

As part of the impact assessment of the construction of investments in 2024, an assessment will be carried out life cycle based on construction data. The greenhouse gas intensity in the countries where the investment is made was 142.71 t CO₂e/GDP (mEUR) (Romania for 2023).

Social

Education of the professional public

In 2024, several investment conferences were held with the aim of educating and training qualified investors, where the entire portfolio of sub-funds, including Renewables, was presented.

In total, over 1,000 people were contacted.

Governance

Compliance with legislative requirements

During the reference period, the Sub-Fund's management ensured compliance with the legislative, administrative and operational requirements of the investment.

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

In previous periods, the indicators were not reported.

● **What were the sustainable investment objectives that the financial product partially implemented, and how did the sustainable investments contribute to these objectives?**

The Sub-Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective.

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

The Sub-Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective.

How were indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

ON

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

ON

The EU taxonomy sets out the "do no significant harm" principle, according to which investments that comply with the taxonomy should not significantly harm the objectives of the EU taxonomy, and is complemented by specific Union criteria.

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

Other sustainable investments must not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product take into account the main adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The financial product did not take into account the main adverse impacts on sustainability factors due to the lack of all relevant data for the given reference period. Some data on the adverse impacts on the sustainability of the financial product require data collection beyond the data currently available (e.g. data on biodiversity, etc.). The Fund will gradually introduce data collection over the next period.



What were the largest investments of this financial product?

The list includes investments that represent the **largest share of investments** of the given financial product during the reference period, which is: year 01.03.2024 - 31.12.2024

The biggest investment	Industry	Assets in %	Country
Gogosu Solar sro	CZ-Nace F.41	53.01%	Czech Republic



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

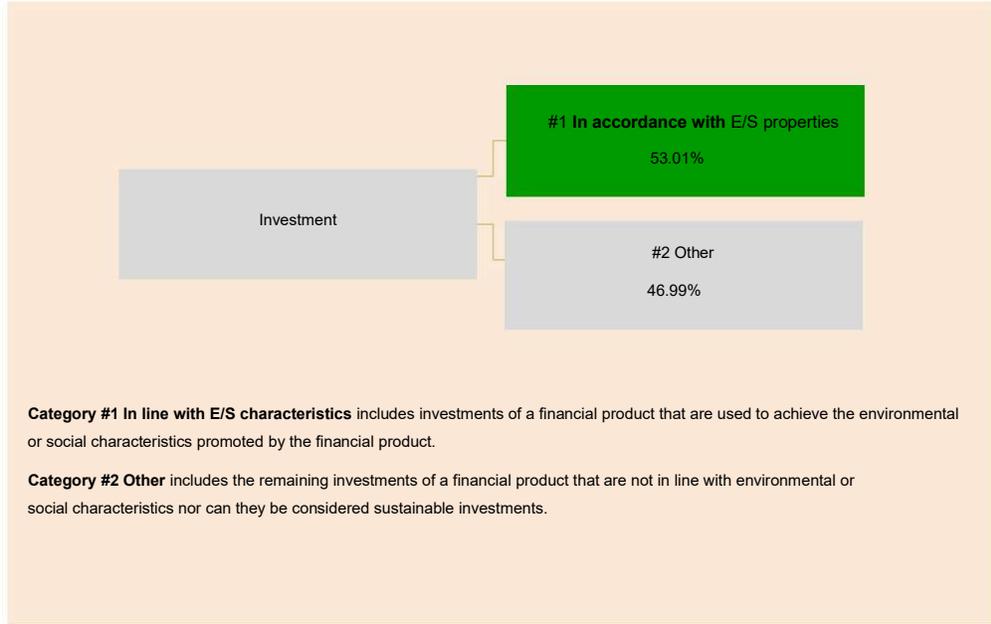
Cash	46.993%
Equity participations	53.007%

To comply with the EU taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission reductions and a transition to renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035.

When it comes to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Supporting activities directly enable other activities to contribute significantly to the environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon solutions are not yet available. alternatives and, among other things, their greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best results.



Category #1 In line with E/S characteristics includes investments of a financial product that are used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

Category #2 Other includes the remaining investments of a financial product that are not in line with environmental or social characteristics nor can they be considered sustainable investments.

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

Investments were made in renewable energy sources, namely PV plants, i.e. energy - the secondary sector.



● **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective in line with the EU taxonomy?**

0%

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy¹ ?**

Yes:

Fossil gas

Nuclear energy

No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities will only be compliant with the EU taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are compliant with the EU taxonomy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Activities in accordance with the taxonomy are expressed as a proportion on:

- **turnover** representing the share of income from the environmental activities of the companies in which it is invested,
- **capital expenditure (CAPEX)** showing green investments of the companies in which the investment is made, e.g. in the transition to green

economy, - **operating expenses (OPEX)** representing the green operating activities of the companies in which it is invested.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were compliant with the EU taxonomy. Given that there is no appropriate methodology for determining taxonomy compliance for sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows taxonomy compliance in relation to all investments of the financial product, including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows taxonomy compliance only in relation to investments of the financial product in non-sovereign bonds.



* For the purposes of these charts, "government bonds" represent all government exposures.

● **What was the proportion of investment in transitional and support activities?**

0%

● **What was the percentage of investments that were in line with the EU taxonomy compared to previous reference periods?**

0%



What was the proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not in line with the EU taxonomy?

100% - Our investments generally demonstrate compliance with the EU Taxonomy in the area of substantial contribution, but due to lack of data, we are unable to demonstrate full compliance in the areas of DNSH.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

0%

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



What investments were included in the “Other” item, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The other item includes: Cash.

Purpose: Liquid component.

These items did not follow minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What measures were taken to meet environmental and/or social performance during the reference period?

Timely construction was supervised, including compliance with safety conditions during construction and minimization of environmental impacts within the framework of applicable legislation.



How did this financial product perform compared to the benchmark?

This financial product has not chosen any benchmark due to its classification.

How does a benchmark differ from a broad market index?

ON

How did this financial product perform on sustainability indicators to determine the benchmark's compliance with the environmental or social characteristics claimed?

ON

How did this financial product perform compared to the benchmark?

ON

How did this financial product perform compared to the broad market index?

ON

Reference

values are indices measuring whether a financial product achieves environmental or the social qualities it promotes.