Annex 1

Template pre-contractual 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: Agro II – Fondo di investimento alternativo mobiliare riservato
Legal entity identifier: Green Arrow Capital Alternative Funds SGR S.p.A.

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainable Investment Objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ☒ **Yes**	● ☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 100% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment it will have a minimum proportion of ___% di sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective of:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund aims to make sustainable investments that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, the prevention and reduction of pollution, as well as the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Specifically, the Fund's sustainable investments seek to support the decarbonization and the increased resilience and efficiency of the Italian agricultural and agri-food sector, ensuring access to products that are healthy for both people and the environment, while also promoting social characteristics, in line with the ESG strategy specifically defined by the Asset Management Company (SGR) for the Fund.
In particular, the Fund intends to make sustainable investments that enable:

(i) decarbonize and increase the resilience and efficiency of the Italian agricultural and agri-food sector, which is facing challenges related to climate change and, in particular, to:

- reduce carbon intensity through decarbonization processes and emissions reduction by promoting soil carbon sequestration;
- significantly increase the resilience of investments in relation to climate risks, particularly regarding agricultural activities and practices, including their production, purchase, installation, design, and promotion;
- increase the efficiency and circularity of agricultural resources by adopting measures aimed at achieving a significant reduction in input resource consumption and food waste, as well as by investing in the development, production, or commercialization of agricultural technologies that enable a substantial reduction in input resource use;

(ii) support the production of healthy products for consumers, with positive impacts on the environment, and in particular:

- promote organic and sustainable products by investing in sustainable agricultural and livestock activities, as well as in initiatives that encourage diets based on healthy food ingredients with a lower carbon footprint compared to the *benchmark*;
- reduce the environmental impact of investments in the agricultural sector by investing in activities that incorporate the development of projects and procedures aimed at substantially reducing pollutant emissions into the air, water, or soil, other than greenhouse gas emissions;
- preserve biodiversity and ecosystems by investing in activities that incorporate the development of projects and procedures contributing to the conservation and protection of biodiversity or ecosystems, as well as in activities that include restoration measures aimed at supporting the recovery of ecosystems and their functions within a given area;
- extend best practices across the entire agricultural supply chain by investing in agri-food processing activities that have the potential, capacity, and leverage to promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices among raw material suppliers.

The Fund also promotes the following social characteristics:

(i) training aimed at qualification and professional development;

(ii) improvement of working conditions and employee well-being;

(iii) Inclusion of workers to promote cohesion and reduce disparities.

Gli **indicatori di sostenibilità** misurano in che modo sono raggiunti gli obiettivi sostenibili di questo prodotto finanziario

Which sustainability indicators are used to measure the achievement of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

In order to measure the achievement of the sustainable investment objective, the Asset Management Company (SGR) has identified specific *key performance indicators* ("**KPIs**"), defined and updated from time to time in accordance with the applicable regulations and with relevant *international sector standards* and *best practices*. It is understood that the SGR, taking into account the specificities of each investment and based on the principle of materiality, reserves the right to select and use only the most relevant criteria for each individual investment, monitoring the related KPIs accordingly.

In particular, the achievement of the sustainable investment objective will be measured, monitored, and evaluated according to the following KPIs, which can be associated with individual investments based on the pursued objective[1]:

1. Decarbonization, resilience, and efficiency of the Italian agricultural sector			
1.1 Decrease investment's product-related carbon intensity			
1.1.1 Decarbonization			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
- reduction of carbon intensity by at least 10% compared to the reference sector; or - potential to implement carbon savings based on one of the following elements: ○ national energy efficiency programs in agriculture and the agri-food sector; ○ energy (or greenhouse gas emission) savings certified by producers, suppliers, or installers; ○ installation of photovoltaic panels or other equipment for energy generation; ○ renewable energy for own use and/or for export to the grid; ○ purchase of guarantees of origin certificates; ○ positive list of measures established by the EIF or any other transparent and proportionate method accepted by the EIF demonstrating	Annual GHG emission intensity (Scope 1 & 2)	[tCO2e/year/unit]	Product-related emission intensity ≤ 90% compared to the relevant benchmark

[1] The Fund, in the exercise of its activities, focuses on the pursuit of the following SDGs *(United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*) in relation to each objective: #2 Zero Hunger; #3 Good Health and Well-being; #7 Affordable and Clean Energy; #12 Responsible Consumption and Production; #13 Climate Action; #14 Life Below Water; #15 Life on Land; #17 Partnerships for the Goals.

improvement in carbon emission performance.			
1.1.2 Soil carbon sequestration (applicable to agricultural activities)			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Adoption of regenerative agricultural management practices (e.g., reduced soil disturbance, crop rotation/integration with legumes, use of cover crops for green manure, fertigation using crop residues, use of organic amendments such as compost, fermented manure, and digestate) and promotion of crops that enhance nitrogen fixation in the soil, thereby reducing the need for non-organic fertilizers[2].	Emission savings (current and post-holding period)	See Annex V of Regulation 2022/996	Significant improvement in soil carbon sequestration compared to the baseline situation
1.2 Increase the resilience of investments to climate-related risks			
1.2.1 Climate resilience			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
- Significant increase in climate resilience of agricultural activities carried out, compared to the sector benchmark, through the implementation of facilities (including their production, purchase, installation, design, and promotion) and the adoption of agricultural practices that mitigate the effects; - Assessment of physical climate risk and implementation of at least one mitigating measure for each material risk identified through the assessment; - Alignment of the mitigation measures adopted with those promoted and recommended by the EU Common Agricultural Policy.	Physical climate risk assessment		Physical climate risk assessment conducted and implementation of at least one mitigation measure for each identified relevant risk
1.3 Increase the efficiency of agricultural resources			
1.3.1 Implementation of resource efficiency measures			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Adoption of measures with the direct objective of achieving a significant reduction in the	Adoption of resource efficiency measures		Implementation of at least one material

[2] To assess the effectiveness of the implemented measures, the emission savings resulting from soil carbon sequestration must be calculated according to the methodology outlined in Annex V of Regulation 2022/996.

consumption of input resources (including, but not limited to, water, energy, land, fertilizers, livestock, etc., always following a materiality principle) compared to the baseline situation. Eligible measures must lead to a reduction in resource input requirements or a substantial reduction in losses or waste as a result of the new process/technology. Furthermore, they must be aligned with the measures promoted and recommended by the EU Common Agricultural Policy.	throughout the entire holding period		measure aimed at enhancing resource efficiency compared to the *benchmark*
1.3.2 Food recovery and waste valorization			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Adoption of measures aimed directly at reducing the amount of food loss and waste (FLW) and/or improving the valorization of FLW. Such measures must include the development of an inventory of food loss and waste, annual reporting according to Food Loss and Waste standards, and the development of policies and initiatives for the valorization of food waste. It is expected that, by the end of the holding period, the valorized FLW will be at least 90% of the total FLW produced. In order to measure, manage, reduce, and report food losses, investments are required to apply the Food Loss and Waste Protocol, with the objective of reducing the FLW produced and directing it toward destinations that involve waste valorization (e.g., use of FLW or collection and transport by other entities). This includes animal feed, bio-based materials, anaerobic digestion, composting, etc.	Adoption of measures aimed at reducing FLW and valorizing FLW. Valorized FLW / total FLW	% (Valorized FLW / Total FLW)	Implementation of at least one material measure (current or during the holding period) plus FLW valorized at least 90% of total FLW
1.3.3 Resource efficiency enablement			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Development, production, or commercialization of agricultural technologies that enable a substantial reduction in resource input (including, but not limited to, water, energy, land, fertilizers, livestock, etc.) beyond "*business as usual.*" Eligible investments must include in their offering a majority of products/services (≥ 50% of related revenues) directly aimed at increasing the resource efficiency of agricultural activities and demonstrate that they enable resource reductions at least comparable to the best	Percentage of revenue efficiency related to products + Product specifications and description of resource efficiency factors	% revenues	Offering of products that includes at least 50% of revenues from products/services that enable a significant reduction of inputs for agricultural resources

available technologies. Documentary evidence must be provided to illustrate the rationale behind the savings achieved.			
2. Supporting the production of healthy products for consumers with positive impacts on the environment			
2.1 Promotion of organic and sustainable products			
2.1.1 Sustainable and organic agriculture			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Investments in sustainable and organic agricultural and livestock production activities: a) carried out by certified operators that do not involve the conversion, fragmentation, or intensification of the use of *natural* habitats (in particular, areas of high biodiversity value)[3]; or b) sustainable agricultural practices recognized at national and international level, as well as sustainable certification schemes and standards (e.g. Council Regulations (EC) No. 834/2007 and (EU) 2018/84833, Rainforest Alliance, Global GAP, CAP, RED II, ProTerra).	Percentage of products covered by a sustainable and/or organic certification	% of products covered	100% of the production certified with respect to the selected certifications
2.1.2 Low-carbon diet			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Promotion of the shift to food ingredients with a lower carbon footprint compared to the benchmark; for eligibility purposes, an LCA study or similar analysis must have been conducted to quantify the product's carbon footprint, or the product must otherwise be able to provide documented evidence of the carbon reductions it enables compared to the reference benchmark. The relevant benchmark may consist of: a) the carbon footprint of a comparable product made using a "*business as usual*" approach b) the carbon footprint of an alternative product, provided it is more widespread and comparable in terms of use, dietary purpose, and nutritional value	Annual GHG emission intensity (scope 1, 2, 3)	[tCO2e/year/unit]	Product-related emission intensity ≤ 90% compared to the relevant benchmark

[3] Certifications may include international and EU organic farming certifications.

2.2 Reduction of the environmental impacts of agricultural investments			
2.2.1 Reduction of pollutants			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Activities that include the development of projects and procedures aimed at substantially reducing emissions of pollutants into the air, water, or soil (other than greenhouse gases).[4]	Pollutants released (as listed in Regulation 2019/1021)	[total pollutants/year/unit]	≤ 90% of the baseline
2.3 Preserve biodiversity and ecosystems			
2.3.1 Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Integration of the development of projects and procedures that contribute to the conservation and protection of biodiversity or ecosystems, including: a) the sustainable use and management of land, including adequate protection of soil biodiversity, land degradation neutrality, and the remediation of contaminated sites; b) sustainable agricultural practices, including those that help halt or prevent soil and ecosystem degradation, deforestation, and habitat loss.	Adoption of agroforestry practices throughout the holding period		Implementation of at least one material measure that improves the biodiversity protection practices of the investment compared to the relevant *benchmark*.
2.3.2 Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Integration of restoration measures aimed at supporting the recovery of ecosystems and their functions within a given area.	Extent of restoration/improvement of the habitat.	[m2/year]	≥110% of the *baseline*
2.4 Extension of best practices across the agricultural supply chain			
2.4.1 Sustainable supply chains in the agricultural sector			
Criteria	KPI		
	Definition	Unit of measure	Target
Processing activities within the agri-food supply chain with the potential, capacity, and leverage	Percentage of direct agricultural raw material	Percentage of expenses for supply	≥ 80% for one measure

[4] Gli inquinanti sono intesi in conformità alle direttive 2000/60/CE, 2004/35/CE (35), 2004/107/CE (36), 2006/118/CE, 2008/50/CE (37), 2008/105/CE, 2010/75/UE, (UE) 2016/802 (38) e (UE) 2016/2284 (39) del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio.

effect to extend good agricultural practices to raw material suppliers [5].	suppliers implementing the same good practice		≥ 65% for two measures ≥ 50% for three or more measures
Additional requirements: investments eligible under this criterion must monitor the following KPIs for their direct suppliers of agricultural products: Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions; activities in high biodiversity risk areas (yes/no); presence of a biodiversity management plan; violations of UNGC and OECD principles; compliance systems with UNGC and OECD principles.			

[5] Good practices refer to the measures, activities, and practices described in this framework, with particular reference to the following criteria: (i) decarbonization; (ii) carbon sequestration in soil; (iii) climate resilience; (iv) resource efficiency implementation; (v) food waste reduction and waste valorization; (vi) sustainable and organic agriculture; (vii) reduction of pollutants; (viii) conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. The implementation of these practices must involve direct (first-tier) suppliers of agricultural raw materials. At least one of the measures in the regulatory framework must be implemented consistently. Specifically, if one measure is selected, 80% of direct agricultural procurement expenditure must be allocated to its implementation; if two measures are selected, 65% of direct agricultural procurement expenditure must be allocated; if three measures are selected, 50% of direct agricultural procurement expenditure must be allocated. The KPI will be calculated considering only the selected measures, excluding any other measures that are not consistently implemented by most suppliers.

How do sustainable investments avoid causing significant harm to any sustainable investment objective from an environmental or social perspective?

Sustainable investments are selected by ensuring that they do not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objective (the DNSH test, "Do No Significant Harm") according to the definition provided by the EU Taxonomy or based on sustainable development goals adopted by the United Nations. Since the agricultural sector is not covered by the taxonomy, the Fund uses Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators along with additional KPIs and specific analyses to monitor compliance with this principle.

Specifically, for each objective, the Fund pays attention—during *due diligence*, *ongoing monitoring*, and *ex-post* evaluation—to the following aspects:

- Climate change mitigation: calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, carbon footprint, and the share of non-renewable energy consumption and production;
- Climate change adaptation: climate risk screening analysis and climate adaptation plan;
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources: measurement of emissions, water use, and recycling;
- Transition to a circular economy: measurement of hazardous and radioactive waste ratios, non-recycled waste ratios, and food waste produced;
- Pollution prevention and reduction: measurement of emissions into water, hazardous and radioactive waste ratios, emissions of inorganic pollutants, atmospheric pollutants, and ozone-depleting substances;
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems: assessment of activities negatively impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas, lack of sustainable agricultural/territorial practices, operations affecting threatened species, and absence of biodiversity policies;
- Minimum social safeguards: violations of UN Global Compact and OECD principles, absence of UNGC and OECD compliance processes.

How have the indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The Fund evaluates the environmental and social impact of its investment universe using multiple indicators of principal adverse impacts. In relation to each pursued objective, the Fund takes into account not only the mandatory PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I to the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 but also the following supplementary PAIs: (i) with reference to climate and environmental indicators, water use and recycling (PAI 6); and (ii) with reference to social and personnel-related indicators, the injury rate (PAI 2).

How are sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The Asset Management Company (SGR) does not invest in companies that (i) are involved in violations of the principles of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; and (ii) do not have policies in place to monitor compliance with the aforementioned guidelines and principles.

The **principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors related to environmental issues, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, and issues concerning the fight against active and passive corruption.

Does this financial product take into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ **Yes**

The SGR takes into account the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors during its investment activities, through the methods described in detail in the section of this document focused on the investment strategy. Specifically, the Fund requires its portfolio companies, through the Value Creation Tool (VCT), to share quantitative data necessary for the calculation of the PAI indicators (listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Annex 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288), along with other KPIs that allow monitoring the achievement of the Fund's sustainability objectives. The PAI indicators are then calculated through a dedicated proprietary tool and are actively monitored to enable the adoption of any mitigating actions (for example, in response to significant changes in the value of a specific indicator).

☐ **No**

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as the investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What is the investment strategy followed by this financial product?

The Fund, in line with what is set out under "What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?", is dedicated to investing in companies (including start-ups or early-stage businesses) that operate in an environmentally sustainable manner within the agricultural supply chain and agri-food sector. Specifically, and for illustrative purposes only, the Fund may invest in and establish companies operating across all segments of the economy involved in the cultivation, production, farming, and primary processing as well as the related distribution and marketing of agricultural and/or food products. It may also invest in companies operating in the field of technologies supporting agricultural cultivation and agri-food processing, including with the aim of creating or consolidating integrated agricultural supply chains.

To achieve and monitor the Fund's sustainable investment objective, the Asset Management Company ensures that the impact of each investment is assessed at various stages:

(i) In the *pre-screening phase*, conducting, among other things, an identification of relevant ESG factors and performing an *initial assessment* of the target company's potential alignment with the Fund's policy, also identifying the applicable KPIs;

(ii) In the due diligence phase, (a) assessing the target company's capacity to manage ESG issues, (b) evaluating the alignment (gap analysis) of the identified criteria (including prospective analysis), (c) completing a dedicated *Value Creation Tool (VCT)* to set the related ESG planning and monitor improvements, and (d) conducting a climate risk assessment[6];

(iii) In the investment implementation phase and subscription of related agreements, defining mutual obligations to achieve the ESG thresholds as defined by the framework[7];

(iv) During the investment period, through, among other activities, the drafting of a dedicated ESG action plan and semi-annual monitoring of performance, including the

[6] The climate risk assessment is conducted on all investments (as per the Action Plan submitted to the Bank of Italy).

[7] The mutual agreement on the strategic roadmap is a binding requirement for investments.

collection of data related to Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) and ensuring compliance with the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principle[8] and alignment with the defined framework; at this stage, a semi-annual report summarizing overall ESG performance and related outlooks is also prepared;

(v) *Ex post,* at the time of divestment, in the reporting phase and evaluation of the results achieved throughout the Fund's life, to perform assessments supported also by quantitative information, where applicable[9].

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investments in order to achieve the sustainable investment objective?***

The binding elements used in implementing the investment strategy to identify the Fund's investments aimed at achieving the sustainable investment objective specifically concern their suitability to contribute to the decarbonization, increased resilience, and efficiency of the Italian agricultural sector, while ensuring access to healthy products for people and the environment and simultaneously promoting social characteristics, in accordance with the ESG strategy specifically defined by the management company (SGR) for the Fund, without prejudice to the application of the relevant KPIs.

Furthermore, among the binding elements of the investment strategy, the Fund does not invest in any project involving companies that operate, even marginally, in any of the following sectors (the "**Exclusion Lists**"): (i) trade or production of firearms, weapons, military supplies, or ammunition[10]; *(ii) companies whose main activity is in the tobacco sector; (iii) gambling or related products; (iv) production or distribution of hard liquor; (v) production or distribution of pornographic or child pornographic material; (vi) production or marketing of electronic solutions or software specifically designed to illegally: i) access electronic networks, or ii) download data in electronic format; (vii) human cloning; (viii) or companies that violate the UN PRI or the guiding principles of so-called socially responsible investments (i.e., transparency, integrity, and adequacy), in accordance with the guidelines of international industry associations*.

- ***What is the policy for evaluating the good governance practices of the companies benefiting from the investments?***

Good governance practices of the companies benefiting from the investments are assessed based on solid management structures, employee relations, staff remuneration, and compliance with tax obligations. This also aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, as well as ensure compliance with fiscal, legal, and anti-money laundering regulations.

In the case of investments in newly established companies and/or start-ups—which may lack mature or consolidated governance systems—the SGR will conduct an ex-ante evaluation, applying a proportionality principle, to verify the presence within the organizational structure (existing or to be implemented for new companies) of mechanisms that allow the development of good governance practices (e.g., through the signing of specific commitment letters). The implementation of these practices will be continuously monitored by the SGR.

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[8] In the presence of obstacles or a lack of alignment with the DNSH principle, corrective actions will be implemented.
[9] For criteria measured using qualitative objectives, a scientific explanation of the rationale will be provided.
[10] It is understood that this restriction does not apply as long as such activities are part of or ancillary to European Union policies and comply with European Union regulations.

Furthermore, good governance practices are evaluated considering, among other things:

- ✓ **Solid management structures**

The Fund supports companies and their governing bodies that adopt an approach consistent with creating sustainable long-term value. This approach enables effective management of strategic, operational, and material ESG factors, while also considering the interests of the main stakeholders involved.

- ✓ **Relationships with employees**

Companies must base their relationships with employees on fair and transparent practices.

- ✓ **Employee remuneration**

The Fund expects the administrative bodies of companies to implement a compensation structure that adequately incentivizes and rewards personnel and is linked to performance aligned with the interests of their shareholders, including the creation of sustainable long-term value.

- ✓ **Compliance with tax obligations**

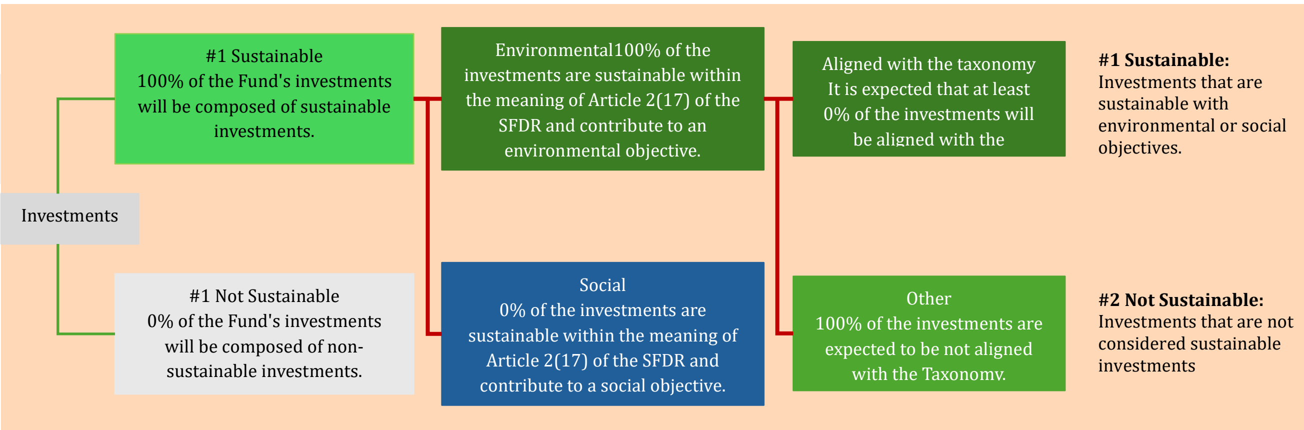
Companies must have appropriate accounting systems and robust control structures aimed at ensuring compliance with tax obligations and identifying, and where necessary minimizing, any potential tax risks.

It is understood that if the *good governance practices* outlined above are not respected and remedial actions cannot be implemented to restore a satisfactory level of governance, this circumstance will be brought to the attention of the Investment Committee, which in turn will refer it to the Board of Directors so that these bodies can duly consider it in their final decision regarding the investment transaction and, if necessary, decide not to proceed with the transaction.

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

The Fund intends to make a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective equal to 100% of the invested portfolio, in economic activities that are not considered eco-sustainable according to the EU taxonomy.

The asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



They are **eco-sustainable investments** that do not take into account the criteria for eco-sustainable economic activities in accordance with the EU taxonomy.

How does the use of derivative instruments contribute to achieving the sustainable investment objective?

The Fund's assets may be used to purchase and/or sell derivative financial instruments solely for hedging purposes. The use of such instruments does not hinder the achievement of the Fund's sustainable investment objectives.

To what minimum extent are the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy?

Agriculture is not covered by the taxonomy. The Fund's objectives are not aligned with the taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy that are compliant with the EU taxonomy[11]?

☐ **Yes:**

☐ **Fossil gas** ☐ **Nuclear energy**

☒ **No**

What is the minimum share of investments in transition and enabling activities?

The fund does not commit to guaranteeing a minimum share of investments in transition and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy is equal to 100% of the sustainable investments made by the Fund.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The Fund does not pursue sustainable investments with social objectives.

Which investments are included in the category "#2 Non-sustainable" and what is their purpose? Are there minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund will not make any investments falling under the category "#Non-sustainable".

Is a specific index designated as a reference index to achieve the sustainable investment

[11] Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy are compliant with the EU taxonomy only if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do not cause significant harm to any of the EU taxonomy's objectives. The full criteria concerning economic activities related to fossil gas and nuclear energy that comply with the EU taxonomy are established in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

objectives?

The Fund does not designate any specific index as a reference index to achieve the sustainable investment objective. The Fund's periodic reports will describe the extent to which the environmental objectives are achieved.

Where can more specific information about the product be found online?

More specific information about the product can be found on the Asset Management Company's website in the dedicated ESG section at the following link: www.deacapitalaf.com/esg.