

ANNEX IV

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Alken Fund – Small Cap Europe (the “Sub-Fund”)

Legal entity identifier:
549300353V37QUFNJU68

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes ●

No ●

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 75.40% of 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

The percentage of sustainable investments shown represents the sustainable investments as a proportion of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund as at the end of the reference period. This is in line with the pre-contractual disclosure for the Fund, where the Sub-Fund committed to invest at least 20% in sustainable investments.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by using the Investment Manager’s own in-house ESG methodology and ESG due diligence sprocess. The Investment Manager’s ESG methodology requires to primarily focus on the **three most material environmental and social factors identified for each sector** (and sub-sector if relevant).

For instance:

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.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Environmental characteristics promoted for the consumer discretionary sector:

1. Clean water and sanitation, in line with SDG6
2. Responsible consumption and production, in line with SDG12
3. Encouraging the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies, in line with Principle 9 of the UNGC

Social characteristics promoted for the same consumer discretionary sector:

1. Decent work and economic growth, in line with SDG8
2. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure, in line with SDG9
3. Supply chain management, in line with SDG12

For each environmental and social factors identified for a particular sector, the Investment Manager successfully implemented and managed its ESG characteristics promotion process.

- Over the period, the investment manager successfully **excluded issuers** based on a number environmental and social characteristics considered to present too much risk and where companies have failed to mitigate those;
- Over the period, the investment manager successfully **categorised issuers** based on their performance on the identified environmental and social characteristics;
- Over the period, the investment manager successfully **reviewed the ESG risk profiles** of invested issuers, identifying their potential exposure to industry specific ESG concerns as well as ESG opportunities and assigning issuers an internal ESG rating;
- Over the period, the investment manager successfully **engaged** with a number of issuers in order **to foster improvements** on the **identified environmental and social characteristics** to be mitigated or improved;
- Over the period, the investment manager successfully reviewed a number of **environmental or social controversies**, analysing potential environmental or social failures and reviewing the level of risk that can be tolerated.

The following table shows the % of portfolio holdings which went through the following sustainable indicators:

Sustainable Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
1. Excluded issuers	100%	100%	100%	100%
2. Categorised issuers	100%	100%	100%	100%
3. Reviewed the ESG risk profiles	13%	29%	8%	18%
4. Engaged	16%	13%	4%	22%
5. Reviewed environmental or social controversies	11%	11%	8%	12%

Overall, the Investment Manager heavily relies on its data provider to review and promote the environmental and social characteristics of the product. Its internal research complements potential gaps in the data provider’s information.

No indicators were submitted to an assurance process.

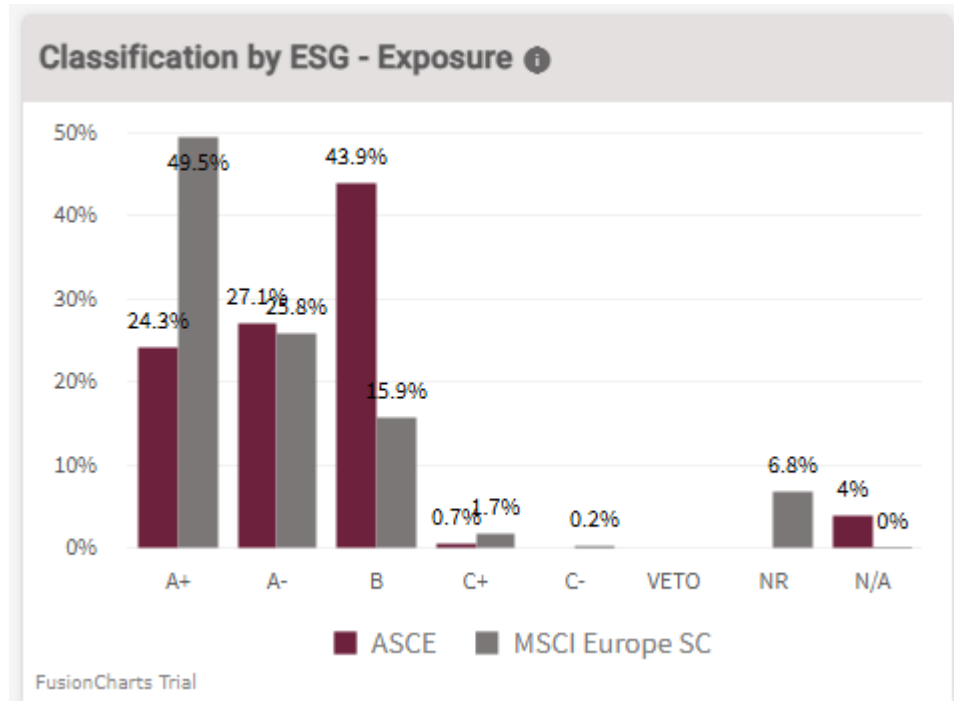
● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

In order to measure the level of performance of the selected environmental and social indicators of this particular product, the Investment Manager uses its internal ESG scoring methodology.

This ESG scoring system is generated from the application of the aforementioned investment ESG restrictions, ESG screening, ESG analysis and controversy review, and ESG engagement.

Each issuer’s aggregated ESG score reflects the overall level of maturity and performance on the selected twelve sectorial indicators that were evaluated. The individual performance of each environmental and social indicator can be obtained directly on the Investment Manager’s portal.

The below chart shows the performance of the selected environmental and social indicators aggregated at the portfolio level as of end of December 2025.



Data extracted from the Investment Manager’s internal ESG portal, as of end of December 30th of the relevant year since inception, for the selected sub-fund Alken Fund Small Cap Europe.

With a majority of the aggregated indicator’s scores showing an overall rating of “B”, this means that the majority of the evaluated environmental and social indicators are reflecting the following performance:

Internal Rating	Description	Quality
B	<i>Good overall ESG performance, but some reservations</i>	<i>Good overall ESG quality on the selected indicators, some improvements that can be made</i>

More precisely, the “B” rating reflects the following quality level on each environmental and social indicators analyzed using the below lenses:

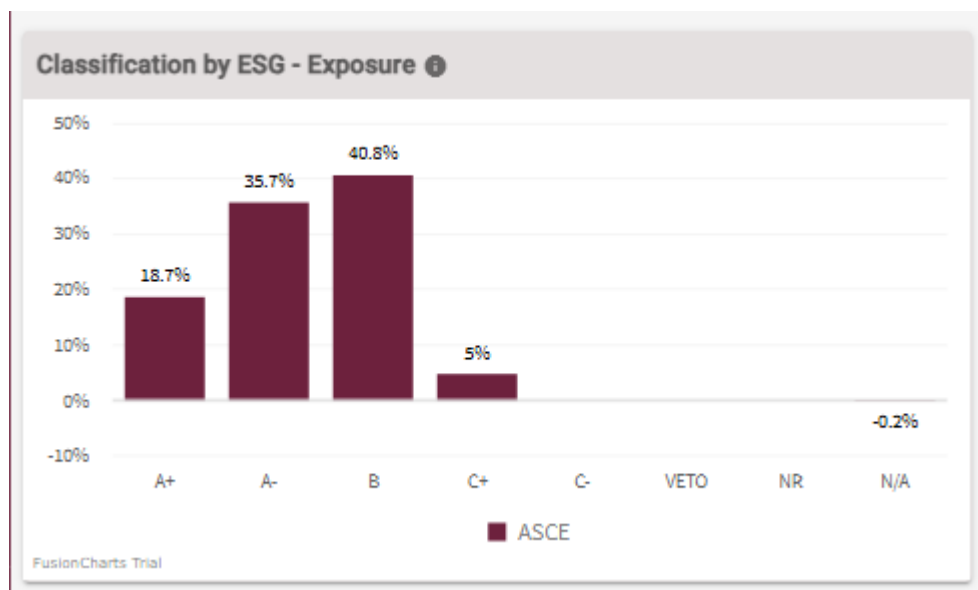
Disclosure	<i>“B”:</i> The overall disclosure level is adequate on the selected environmental and social characteristics
ESG strategy	<i>“B”:</i> Standard action plans, measures, certification, R&D projects have been undertaken on the selected environmental and social characteristics

ESG risk	<i>"B": Measures have been indicated by the issuer in order to mitigate the potential ESG risks on the selected environmental and social characteristics</i>
CSR culture	<i>"B": Efforts are being made in order to promote the issuer's internal CSR DNA on the selected environmental and social characteristics</i>

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

2024

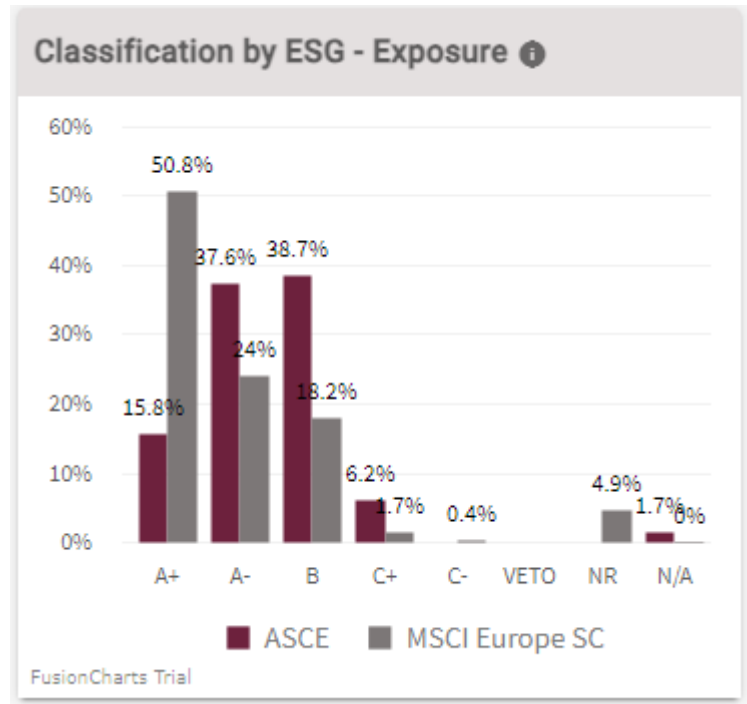
The below chart shows the performance of the selected environmental and social indicators aggregated at the portfolio level as of end of December 2024.



Data extracted from the Investment Manager's internal ESG portal, as of end of December 30th of the relevant year since inception, for the selected sub-fund Alken Fund Small Cap Europe.

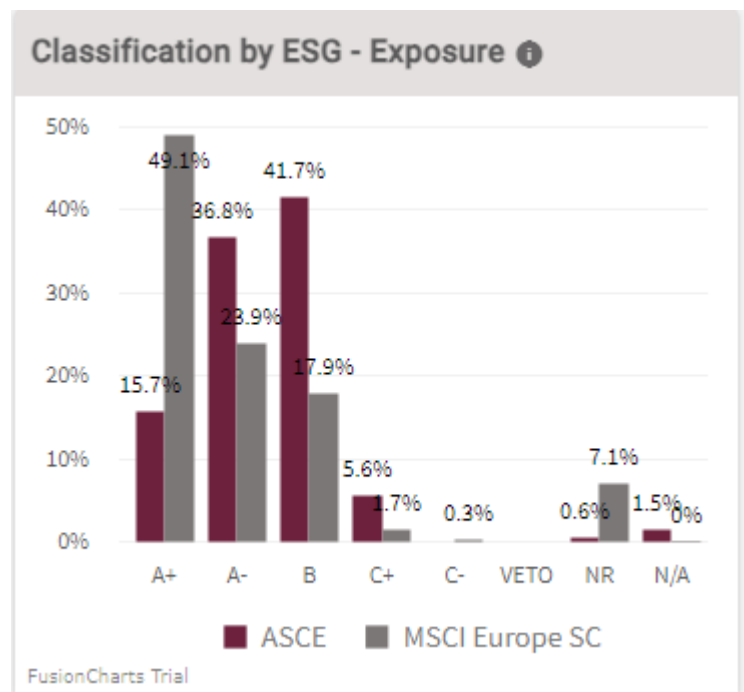
2023

The below chart shows the performance of the selected environmental and social indicators aggregated at the portfolio level as of end of December 2023. No material deviation in 2024 compared to 2023.



2022

The below chart shows the performance of the selected environmental and social indicators aggregated at the portfolio level as of end of December 2022 as comparison. No material deviation in 2023 compared to 2022.



- **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Overall, the contribution of the sub fund to climate change mitigation has been of: 72.39% (note that climate change mitigation was the only sustainable investment objective).

The Sub-Fund intended to invest a **minimum of 20%** of its net asset value in companies which have contributed to “**climate change mitigation**”. “Contributing to climate mitigation” means encouraging the reduction of emissions of issuers and/or encouraging the stabilization of the current levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and whilst doing so, also encouraging issuers to publicly commit to those reduction or stabilization targets.

In order to select companies which contributed to “climate change mitigation” as described above, the Investment Manager set up the **pass/fail approach** which methodology and thresholds are being detailed in the below.

The measurement of the sustainable investments which contributed to the defined environmental objective is organised as follows:

a) Companies have demonstrated a climate mitigation intent:

For this the investment manager uses companies’ disclosures of their carbon reduction targets to established climate platforms or outside:

- MSCI’ CDP disclosures, looking for the “YES” indicator OR
- MSCI SBTi disclosures SBTI APPROVED, looking for the “YES” indicator OR
- MSCI’ carbon emissions reduction targets, looking for anything but the “No target”

⇒ **Quantitative threshold: the Investment Manager considered that a YES to any of those three conditions qualifies as a PASS.**

b) On top of their commitments, companies have demonstrated concrete actions to climate mitigation:

For this the investment manager used companies’ carbon reduction KPIs. At least one of those four conditions were needed to qualify as a PASS.

1. Companies that have an above average taxonomy alignment (using MSCI’ taxonomy alignment estimated revenues)
⇒ Quantitative threshold: any percentage above 20% of taxonomy alignment qualifies as a PASS
2. Companies that have reduced or mitigated their carbon risk exposure (using MSCI’ Carbon Emissions Management Score).
⇒ Quantitative threshold: any score above 2/10 would qualifies as a PASS
3. Companies that are using alternative energy as a percentage of their revenues (using MSCI’s field on alternative energy. This indicator is a percentage).
⇒ Quantitative threshold: any percentage above 20% qualifies as a PASS
4. Companies has embedded the use of energy from renewable sources within their business strategy (using MSCI’s renewable energy use indicator. This field is a YES/NO indicator).
⇒ Quantitative threshold: any YES to this indicator qualifies as a PASS.

Both sections a) and b) shall be PASSED to be considered contributing to the investment manager’s sustainable investment.

A number of contributing companies shall also successfully pass the Step 2 (DNSH Test) and Step 3 (good corporate governance practices). Those meeting all steps 1, 2 and 3 can be considered as a sustainable investment in the portfolio.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager relied on a number of indicators provided by its external data provider to ensure that those climate change mitigation contributing issuers were not at the same time causing harm to any other environmental or social sustainable objective (STEP 2 mentioned above).

The section below details which indicators were chosen and implemented to identify any potential harm that could have been caused by issuers.

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

Extracted from the Investment Manager's internal portal, the below indicators were used to monitor and identify any of the following potential adverse impacts on the contributing issuers.

- a) **No harm shall be caused to mandatory PAI 1:** The investment manager ensured that the company's economic activities are not part of the worst sectorial performers when it comes to their level of carbon emissions.
- b) **No harm shall be caused to mandatory PAI 13:** The company's economic activities shall not be part of the worst sectorial performers when it comes to ensuring a minimum level of female directors on the Board.
- c) **No tolerance to high degree of ESG risks:** The company's economic activities shall not be part of the worst global performers when it comes to general E, S and G matters, using our internal ESG scoring. Note we have identified the worst performers to be the internal category: RED/C-. Also note companies subject to this category can be upgraded according to a strict internal process.
- d) **No tolerance to high degree of controversy:** The company's economic activities shall not be part of the worst performers when it comes to being subject to controversies.
- e) **No tolerance to controversial weapons:** The company's economic activities shall be immune from any type of involvement with controversial weapons.
- f) **No tolerance to large fossil fuel revenue share exposures:** The company's economic activities shall be capped at 30% maximum of revenues generated by thermal coal or shale oil activities.

Note on the Investment Manager's choice of PAIs as DNSH:

As of the end of the reference period, the Investment Manager decided again not to collect all the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as we believe that this is not what the obligation is and the intention of the regulator.

Today, our opinion is that a number of PAIs shall be used to meet the definition of DNSH, but not the 14 mandatory PAI specifically.

Why so? We believe that requesting the 14 mandatory PAI would in effect prevent strategies which are oriented towards "transition" from in fact investing in the high-emitting sectors, which have more capacity to in fact meet the long-term transition goals and achieve a meaningful percentage of Taxonomy Alignment, but which also have short-term PAIs. As such, we believe that the regulator does not in fact expect firms to stop investing in such sectors, on the opposite.

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.

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

The Investment Manager used its external data provider's research in order to be alerted about any serious controversy on notable failures or events which it believed would include issues relating to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Besides, the Investment Manager's ESG internal assessment included a number of elements raised by the OECD Guidelines and by the UN Guiding Principles. For instance, the internal review has from times to times required to verify the respect of human rights and the compliance with minimum international labour rights.



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

The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors has been taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

The Investment Manager has used its ESG material map to assess whether an investee company has caused or could cause principal adverse impacts, or whether it has contributed or could contribute to principal adverse impacts, or whether principal adverse impacts are or would be directly linked with the investee company's operations, products, or services as far as relevant data can be obtained.

The below table details the results obtained through the years, at product level:

Summary

Alken FUND SMALL CAP EUROPE considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of AFFM.

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from **1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**¹.

¹ Note that for the below table, the following metrics have been used:

PAI 1: Scope 1 GHG emissions in tons of CO₂ equivalent

PAI 1: Scope 2 GHG emissions in tons of CO₂ equivalent

PAI 1: Scope 3 GHG emissions in tons of CO₂ equivalent

PAI 1: Total GHG emissions in tons of CO₂ equivalent

PAI 2: Carbon footprint in tons of CO₂ equivalent per million EUR invested

PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies in tons of CO₂ equivalent per million EUR of sales

PAI 4: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector

PAI 5: 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 of total energy sources

PAI 6: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector

PAI 7: 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

PAI 8: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average

PAI 9: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average

PAI 10: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

PAI 11: 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

PAI 12: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies

PAI 13: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members

PAI 14: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons

Optional PAI: Share of investments in companies without a policy to address deforestation

Optional PAI: Number of incidents of discrimination reported in investee companies expressed as a weighted average

Optional PAI: Share of investments in investee companies exposed to operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour exposed to hazardous work in terms of geographic areas or type of operation

Optional PAI: Share of investments in entities without policies on anti-corruption and antibribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

SFDR Report: Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts (PAS) Statement							
Principal adverse sustainability impacts statement							
INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN INVESTEE COMPANIES							
Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact 2025	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS							
Greenhouse emissions	1. GHG Emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions in tons of CO2 equivalent	33,198.47	49,413.58	149,522.49	151,604.39	The metrics have been integrated into our internal PAI monitoring process, they are reviewed and approved by investment team leaders on ESG, and they may be subject to engagement discussions with our issuers.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions in tons of CO2 equivalent	10,560.60	13,359.01	25,201.94	32,586.95	
		Scope 3 GHG emissions in tons of CO2 equivalent	563,406.15	708,371.91	750,406.83	1,591,564.20	
		Total GHG emissions in tons of CO2 equivalent	621,191.36	764,803.60	925,070.21	1,775,452.77	
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint in tons of CO2 equivalent per million EUR invested	727.39	826.18	1,033.34	1,815.69	
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies in tons of CO2 equivalent per million EUR of sales	1,074.72	1,506.72	1,236.01	1,810.73	
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	4.23%	9.38%	21.65%	26.69%	
Greenhouse emissions	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	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 of total energy	68.09%	71.60%	74.55%	81.19%	
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	NACE Code A: N/A NACE Code B: 0.30 NACE Code C: 0.28 NACE Code D: N/A NACE Code E: N/A NACE Code F: 0.03 NACE Code G: 0.03 NACE Code H: 0.05 NACE Code L: N/A	NACE Code A: N/A NACE Code B: 0.36 NACE Code C: 0.57 NACE Code D: N/A NACE Code E: 1.09 NACE Code F: 0.02 NACE Code G: N/A NACE Code H: N/A NACE Code L: 0.27	NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): N/A NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 1.27 NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 0.91 NACE Code D	NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): N/A NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 1.39 NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 1.20 NACE Code D	
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	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	4.49%	7.46%	0.07%	0.20%	
Water	8. Emission to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	2.26	2.35	39.66	257.72	
Social and employee matters	10. 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%	0.00%	0.47%	2.50%	
	11. 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	0.69%	4.89%	28.47%	28.23%	
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	11.31%	5.32%	15.99%	15.14%	
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	40.08%	38.49%	37.24%	36.84%	
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
OTHER INDICATORS FOR PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS							
	15. Deforestation (E FACTOR)	Share of investments in companies without a policy to address	88.63%	82.24%	91.00%	92.38%	Same as above.
	7. Incidents of discrimination (S FACTOR)	Number of incidents of discrimination reported in investee companies	0	0	0	0	
	12. Operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child	Share of investments in investee companies exposed to operations and	0.14%	5.31%	13.68%	13.68%	
	15. Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies (G FACTOR)	Share of investments in entities without policies on anti-corruption and	0.24%	0.00%	2.62%	3.43%	

As no thresholds were defined over the last two years, this is not disclosed yet. Remedial actions can be shared on demand.

The Responsible Investor and Impact Statement Report available on the Investment Manager's website also elaborates on the methodologies to identify and manage PAIs: [Alken Asset Management | Legal \(alken-am.com\)](https://www.alken-am.com/legal).



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product, with a value extracted at the end of each quarter during the reference period which is 1 Jan. until 31 Dec. 2024.

Calculating at regular intervals, with a value extracted at the end of each quarter, during the reference period, the top 15 investments were:

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets
ZEGONA COMMUNICATIONS	ELECTRONICS & SEMICONDUCTORS	9.07%
VUSIONGROUP	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	6.47%
RHEINMETALL	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	5.82%
EXAIL TECHNOLOGIES	MACHINERY & APPARELS	3.82%
LOTTOMATICA GRP	LODGING & CATERING IND., LEISURE FACILITIES	3.72%
TELECOM ITALIA	TELECOMMUNICATION	3.49%
EXOSENS	HOLDING & FINANCIAL TRUST	3.46%
THEON INTL	PHOTOGRAPHY AND OPTICS	3.38%
AYVENS	HOLDING & FINANCIAL TRUST	3.24%
TECHNIP ENERGIES	ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY	3.00%
BFF BANK	BANK & OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	2.61%
ELIS	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	2.48%
VALEO	VEHICLES	2.37%
VALLOUREC	MACHINERY & APPARELS	2.31%
INDRA SISTEMAS	INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	2.24%

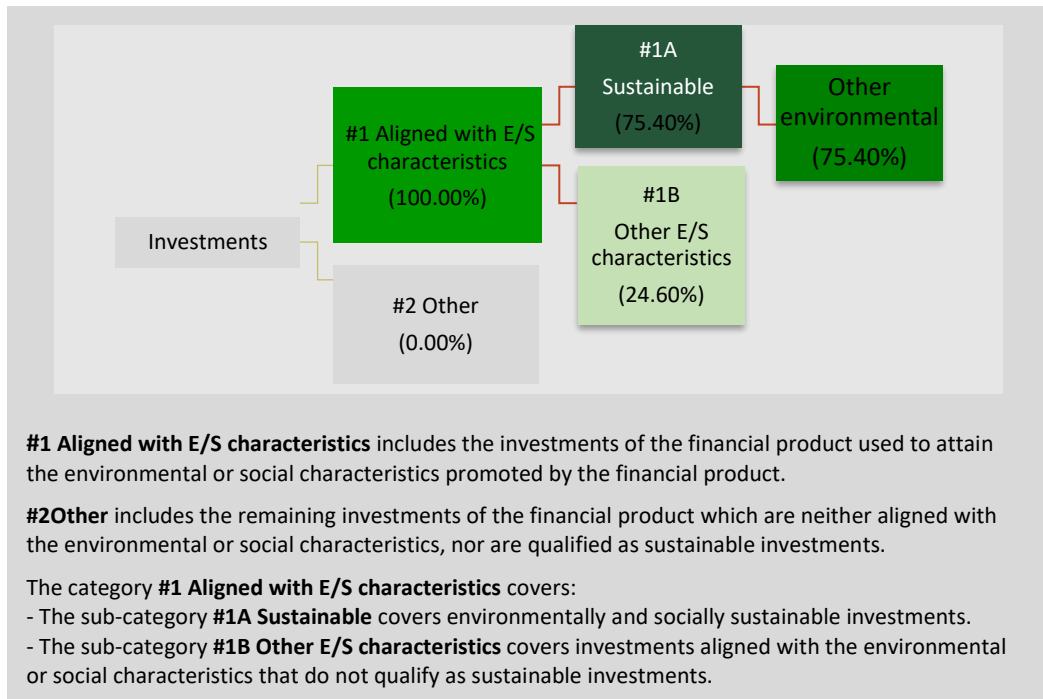
The list above represents the average of the Fund's holdings at quarter end of the reference period.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainable investments made over the reference period was 75.40%.

● What was the asset allocation?



The remaining proportion is used for investment purposes, or for instruments which are mainly used for liquidity or for risk balancing purposes, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes, notably cash, deposits and derivatives. Minimum safeguards are not considered for investments included under this category.

Asset Allocation	2022	2023	2024	2025
#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics	100.00%	100.00%	100%	100%
#2 Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
#1A Sustainable	85.44%	79.40%	72.39%	75.40%
#1B Other E/S characteristics	14.56%	20.60%	27.61%	24.60%
Other environmental	85.44%	79.40%	72.39%	75.40%

For the asset allocation table, please note explaining that the methodology has been updated. Therefore the proportion are different from the FS 2022. We have modified the calculation to provide **unadjusted exposure** for sustainability investments, unless the portfolio exposure exceeds **100%**, in which case we scale it down to **100%**.

● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The list above represents the average of the Fund's holdings at quarter end of the reference period.

Economic Sector	%
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	13.86%
ELECTRONICS & SEMICONDUCTORS	10.31%
HOLDING & FINANCIAL TRUST	9.60%
MACHINERY & APPARELS	8.92%

[include note only for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852]

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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

BANK & OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	8.11%
VEHICLES	7.86%
LODGING & CATERING IND., LEISURE FACILITIES	4.49%
PETROLEUM	4.13%
AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	4.10%
INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	3.87%
INSURANCE	3.64%
TELECOMMUNICATION	3.49%
PHOTOGRAPHY AND OPTICS	3.38%
MINING, COAL & STEEL INDUSTRY	3.19%
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY	3.00%
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES & COMPONENTS	2.79%
BUILDING MATERIALS & BUILDING INDUSTRY	0.88%
REAL ESTATE	0.80%
HEALTHCARE & SOCIAL SERVICES	0.75%
NON-CLASSIFIABLE/NON-Classified INST.	0.65%
MISCELLANEOUS TRADING COMPANIES	0.56%
MISC. CONSUMER GOODS	0.49%
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION	0.45%
GRAPHICS PUBLISHING & PRINTING MEDIA	0.25%
NON-FERROUS METALS	0.19%
ALCOHOL & TOBACCO	0.14%
PHARMACEUTICALS AND COSMETICS	0.07%
PRECIOUS METAL & STONES	0.04%
CHEMICALS	0.01%

Sector allocation by average of the EOQ 2025

Please find below the proportion of investments during the period covered that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels as defined in Article 2, point (62), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as of 31/12/2025:

Integrated Oil & Gas	0.00%
Oil & Gas Exploration & Production	1.47%
Diversified Metals & Mining	0.00%

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

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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

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

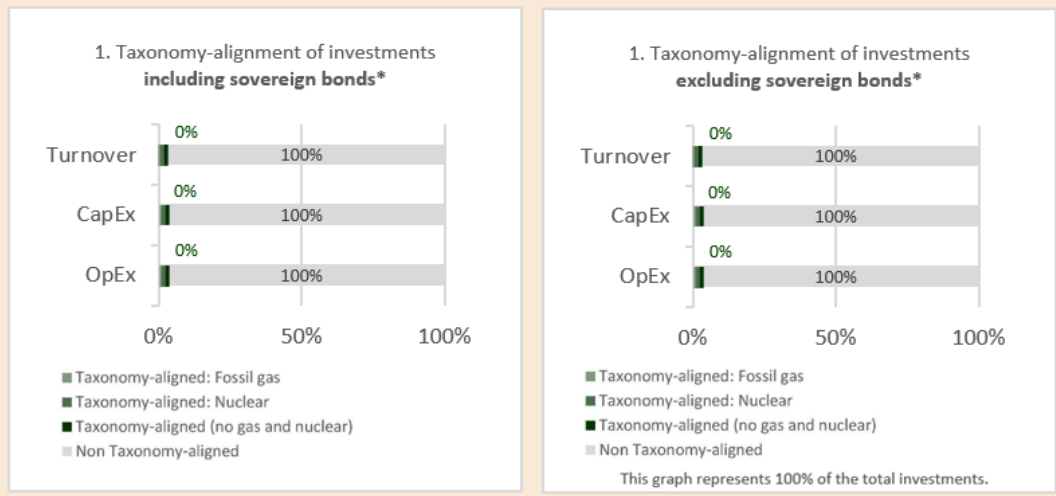
N/A

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy²?**

Yes:
 In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

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.*



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

N/A

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

N/A



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

² 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 objective - 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 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The share of sustainable investment with an environmental objective and not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 75.40%. It is considered that EU Taxonomy alignment of issuers is not sufficiently mature and available yet to commit to a minimum alignment for the product.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The above '#2 Other' refers to Investments that were not expected to promote environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as ancillary assets such as cash and other balance sheet items.

These remaining proportion could be used for investment purposes, or for instruments which are mainly used for liquidity or for risk balancing purposes, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes, notably cash, deposits and derivatives.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards were not considered for investments included under this category.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

During the reference period the Investment Manager took the following actions in order to ensure the environmental and social characteristics were adequately promoted:

During the reference period the Investment Manager took the following engagement actions in order to ensure the environmental and social characteristics were adequately promoted:

Action 1: The first and most prominent engagement theme over 2025 is ESG reporting & regulatory readiness, reflecting frequent requests for clearer disclosure, reporting plans, and supporting evidence for reported metrics. Closely related, data quality and interaction with ESG data providers (e.g., disputes or downgrades from MSCI) appears in a number of engagements conducted, highlighting a practical challenge: teams are spending substantial time verifying contested datapoints, requesting missing policy documentation, and feeding corrections back to providers. Together, these two themes suggest that data integrity and reporting consistency remain central to the Investment Manager's stewardship efforts, and that engagement is increasingly shaped by the interface between corporate disclosure, regulation, and third party scoring methodologies.

Action 2: Beyond disclosure and data, the engagement themes also show meaningful attention to environmental transition and operational risk controls. Key environmental topics include climate strategy and decarbonisation - where issuers are asked for Scope 1–3 targets, credible transition plans, and milestones—as well as waste/pollution and hazardous materials (20 engagements) and health & safety / incident management. These conversations tend to be action oriented, focused on verifying site-level controls, remediation plans, and measurable improvements.

Action 3: Governance remains a consistent thread throughout: anti corruption and business ethics also appears in a number of engagements, alongside broader governance topics like ownership structure and minority shareholder rights and ongoing follow up where issuers have disclosure gaps or remain non responsive.

Action 4: The Investment Manager also uses collaborative partnerships in order to support a number of environmental and/or social characteristics that it wishes to promote.

Action 5: Voting is also a channel to promote some E/S/G characteristics. As such, AFFM commits to vote to 100% of the AGM, using its proxy voting provider GlassLewis.

Conclusion: Overall, the Investment Manager is satisfied with its engagement companies, each year endeavouring to improve its methodology and promote meaningful dialogues.

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

N/A

- ***How does 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 environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

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 environmental or social characteristics that they promote.