

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

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.

Product name: Memnon Fund – Memnon European Fund **Legal entity identifier:** 213800T7YS7ZNDK6NE16 (“Fund”)

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>

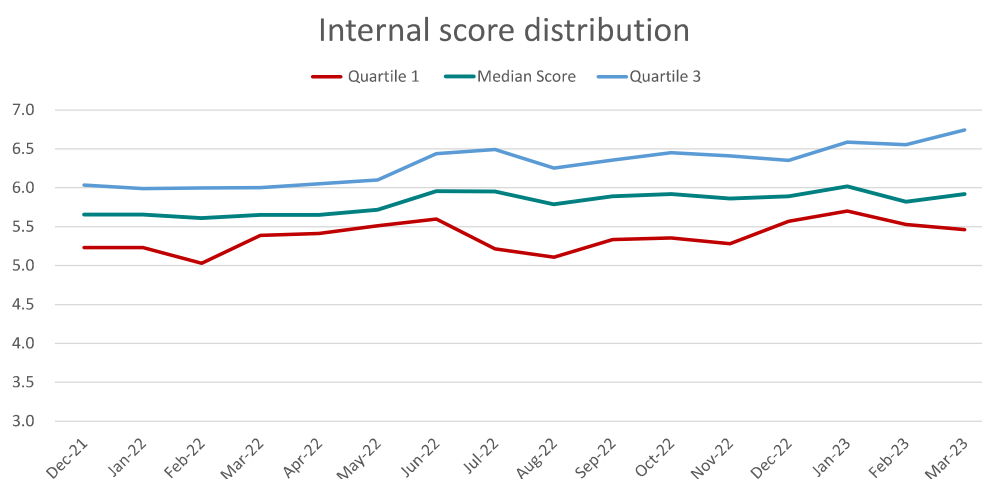


To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, i.e. i) environmental characteristics such as water withdrawal, water recycling, energy usage, percentage of renewable energy use, total waste, total CO2 equivalent emissions or VOC emissions as well as (ii) social characteristics such as number and turnover of employees at the issuer, average training hours, average employee compensation, % women in workforce, % women in management or % minorities in workforce, were met at all time during the reporting period with the minimum share of portfolio aligned with E/S characteristics being 87%.

The average score during the fiscal year was 5.7.

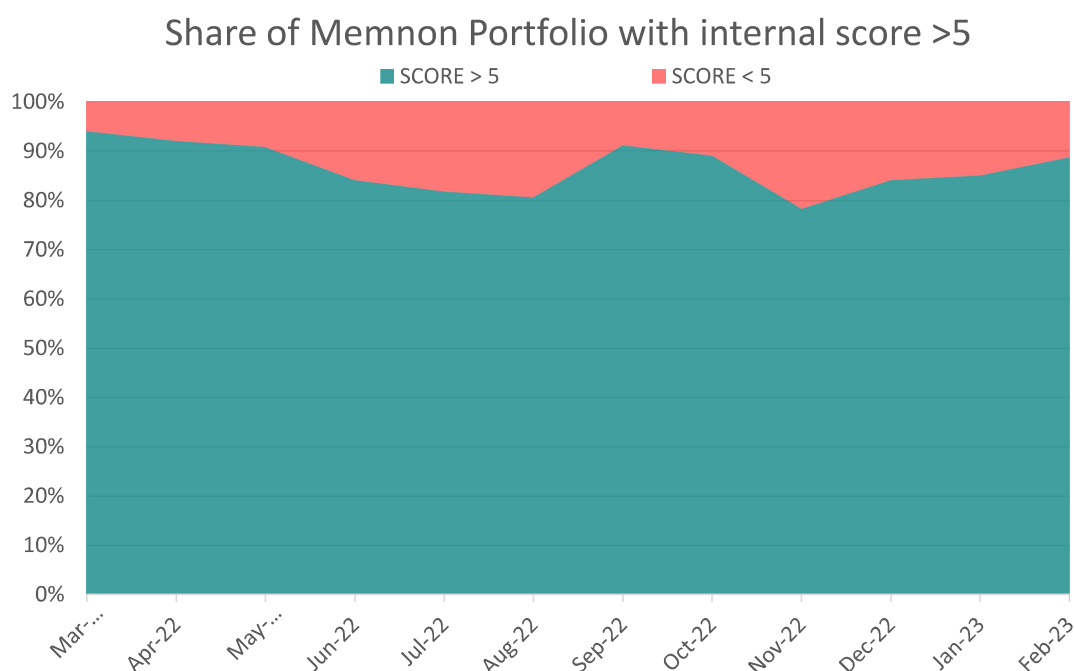
Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.



Companies not meeting the E/S characteristics were subject to engagement and reporting by the management company with the aim of understanding the risks attached to the investment and the company improving its E/S characteristics in the future.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The sustainability indicators were generally high with the threshold of 50% of investments aligned with E/S characteristics being met at all time during the reporting period.



The scoring model is built around the following four pillars:

- (1) Environment: Scoring based on data provided by MSCI;
- (2) Social: Scoring based on data provided by MSCI;
- (3) Governance: Scoring based on internal model of the Management Company completed by internal analysis and engagement; and
- (4) Controversies: Scoring based on data provided by MSCI.

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.

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

As this is the first reporting period of the Fund, no historic comparison is currently possible.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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 EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



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

Not applicable



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Shell	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	8.5%	Britain
Carrefour	Food & Staples Retailing	7.8%	France
Bayer	Pharmaceuticals	6.4%	Germany
Siemens	Industrial Conglomerates	6.2%	Germany
Holcim	Construction Materials	6.0%	Switzerland
Veolia	Multi-Utilities	5.7%	France
Continental Ag	Auto Components	5.4%	Germany
Kering	Multiline Retail	5.2%	France
Sap	Software	5.1%	Germany
Securitas	Commercial Services & Supplies	4.5%	Sweden



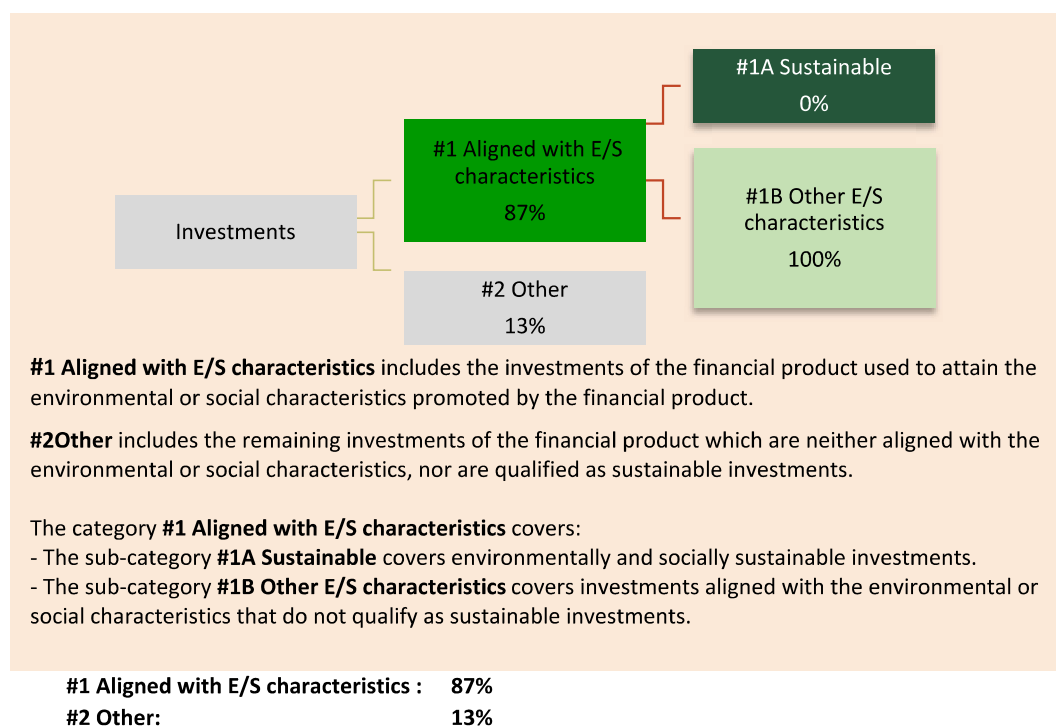
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable

What was the asset allocation?

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

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



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
1 March 2022 until 28 February 2023

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

Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	8.48%
Food & Staples Retailing	6.32%
Industrial Conglomerates	6.16%
Multi-Utilities	5.65%
Auto Components	5.41%
Multiline Retail	5.19%
Software	5.07%
Banks	4.20%
Diversified Financial Services	4.19%
Commercial Services & Supplies	4.00%
It Services	3.77%
Pharmaceuticals	2.92%
Construction Materials	2.85%
Commercial Banks	2.65%
Food Products	2.53%



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

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy


☒

No

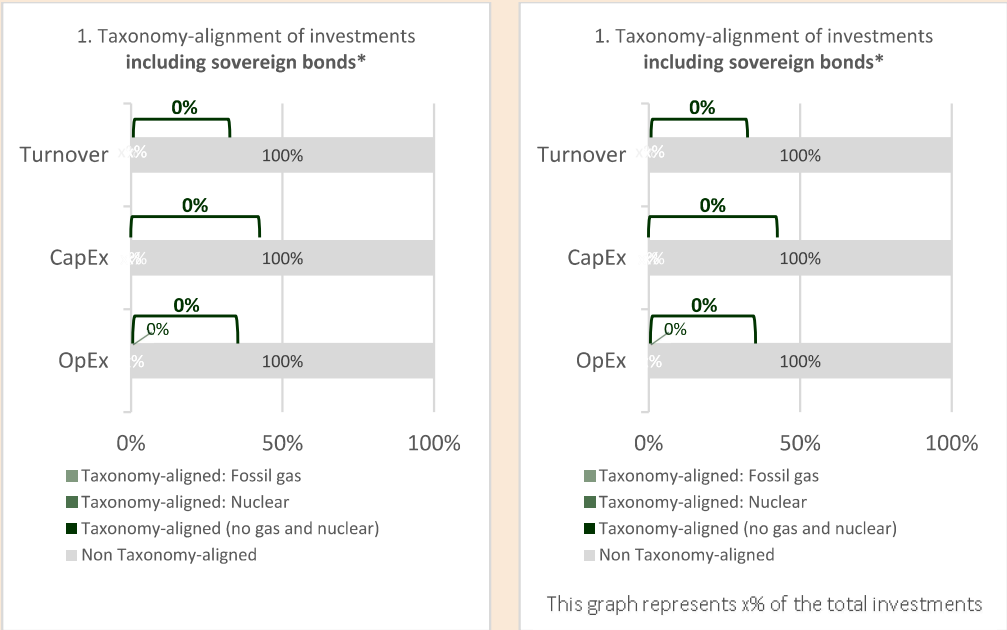
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

 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.

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



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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



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

Not applicable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable



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

Up to 13% of the Investments of the Fund classified in #2 Others were securities which has a scoring which is lower than 5 in the internal scoring model and after engagement with companies' management it was

decided to invest despite the lower score. Those companies were often penalised by a low historical Governance score that the management company think it is currently improving because of change of management or improvement of practices. The Fund also invested in (i) financial derivative instruments used in the context of efficient portfolio management and (ii) liquidities used for cash management purposes (included in the 13% referenced above).



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

Over the fiscal year, the investment company took part to 122 one to one meetings with companies and 301 group meetings. A large number of these meetings were with companies invested financial product during which environmental and/or social characteristics were assessed, among other characteristics.



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

Not applicable

● ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not applicable

● ***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?***

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.