

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

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.

ANNEX V

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

Product name: HELENOS Pricav Legal entity identifier: 699400A2YT7VSNFVB556

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? <i>[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the sustainable investments]</i>	
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<div><div><div></div><div>It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</div></div><div><div><div></div><div>in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div><div><div></div><div>in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div>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</div></div><div><div><div></div><div>with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div><div><div></div><div>with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div><div><div></div><div>with a social objective</div></div></div></div>
<div><div><div></div><div>It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 100%</div></div></div>	<div><div><div></div><div>It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</div></div></div>

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

As mentioned in the Subscription Agreement under art. 39 the mission of the Fund is “to enhance financial inclusion and employment creation by investing in greenfield, early stage or developing beneficiaries targeting micro-entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises and social enterprises such as, for instance, microfinance institutions and financial technology companies, through the provision of long term funding, in accordance with the Investment Strategy. Priority is given to Investments in microfinance institutions, banks and institutions with mutual or cooperative status and/or background. In pursuing its development goal, the Fund will observe



principles of sustainability and profitability, and compliance with market conditions and regulations.”

As of 31/12/2024, the Fund has a 17.5M€ outstanding portfolio over 21 investees across 12 countries: 40% MFIs, 16% small cooperative banks, 14% credit unions, 30% crowdfunding and digital platforms. The average ticket per investee was 472k€ and the average outstanding loan for end client is 13,200€ (which considers individual and enterprises loans).

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

In 2023, the Fund pursued the key social objectives recalled under art. 40 of the Subscription Agreement, namely : to promote social inclusion; to strengthen microcredit’s structuring role in the economy; to boost the micro-entrepreneurial sector; to develop the social entrepreneurship ecosystem and contribute to local and/or regional development in Europe; to support and foster the sustainable development and socially responsible initiatives; to enhance financial inclusion and employment creation.

Sustainability indicators	2023	2024
SDG 1 – No Poverty		
# Active clients	79,608	78,432
% BoP Loans	72%	67,7%
# Loans to unbanked clients	21,220	15,001
# Rural clients	43,449	42,757
SDG 2 – No Hunger		
# Rural loans	50,889	52,248
% Portfolio dedicated to agriculture/livestock	20%	20,3%
% Portfolio to micro-enterprises in agriculture	19%	48,1%
# loans to smallholders	3,037	7,658
SDG 5 – Gender Equality		
# Loans to women	30,666	24,627
# Loans to women for business development	12,200	11,017
% Women senior managers	53%	43,1%
% Women in the work force	60%	58,3%
SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth		
# Jobs created/maintained	54,819	48,568
# New business created	7,432	4,820
% Portfolio financing income generating activities	52%	51,9%
SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities		
# Youth financed (<35)	9,754	21,316
# Unbanked clients	21,220	15,001
# Start-ups financed	187	514
% Client retention rate	44%	36,3%
% Investees offering non-financial services	56%	60%
SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption & Production		
SDG 13 – Climate Action		
# Green loans	3,716	2,963
% Investees with environmental exclusion lists	81%	86,7%
% Investees with environmental strategy	69%	86,7%
% Investees monitoring internal ecological footprint	50%	73,3%

- **...and compared to previous periods?** [see previous table for indicators performance both in 2023 and 2024]

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

In the pursuit of its sustainable objectives throughout all the reference period of this reporting, the Fund used Inpulse ESG System to avoid significant harm to any area of environmental or social concern related to every new investment. The search for sustainability was applied all across our investment process, from ex-ante integration of sustainable development objectives within the investment criteria of the Fund, and ex-post reporting on environmental and social impact. For 2023 we made sure that all investees were not only financially sustainable institutions, but they were also seeking to alleviate socio-economic problems, while applying the “do no harm” principle to their final clients (and to the environment they operated in).

In line with this principles, all due diligences made by the Investment Department were integrated by social due diligences made by the ESG Department.

To this end all the 4 investments made between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024, were implemented through using dedicated ESG procedures (in-depth described in the “Sustainability and ESG Policy”). An ESG Opinion was issued for every new investment (to score the ESG performances) and integrated into the Investment Notes addressed to the Investment and Advisory Committees of the Fund. The purpose of the ESG Opinion (supported by an ESG Scorecard for each investee) was to help decision makers taking informed investment decisions aligned with the mission of the Fund.

Moreover, the indicators analysed contributed to establish precise impact objectives that have been included in the loan agreements with investees (in the form of “covenants”).

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

PAI indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters		2023	2024
The institution has been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact principles	Yes		
	No	100%	100%
	Partially		
The institution has policies in place to comply with UN Global Compact	Yes	62,5%	67%
	No		
	Partially		
	Yes	37%	60%

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.

<i>The institution has a gender pay gap</i>	<i>No</i>		40%
	<i>Partially</i>		
<i>Board gender diversity (avg women to Board of Directors)</i>		30%	31%
<i>The institution is involved in manufacturing/selling of controversial weapons</i>	<i>Yes</i>		
	<i>No</i>	100%	100%
<i>The institution has human rights policies in place</i>	<i>Yes</i>	87,5%	87%
	<i>No</i>		
	<i>Partially</i>		
<i>The institution has an appropriate system in place to collect and resolve employees complaints</i>	<i>Yes</i>	87,5%	93,3%
	<i>No</i>		
	<i>Partially</i>		

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

The Fund's investments were aligned with sector best practices. In particular the ESG Scorecard recalled above has been conceived strongly taking into account the SPI Cerise as a base for internal development/adaptation. In fact, the SPI tool is aligned with the Universal Standards for Social and Environmental Performance Management for inclusive finance, and measures compliance with a range of leading international standards including the Sustainable Development Goals, the UN Global Compact, and standards developed by the ILO and OECD, among others.

Moreover, in all the loan agreements signed in 2024 with investees, the borrowers committed to ensure that relevant operations comply with applicable present and future local social and environmental standards applicable in national countries indicated within the Subscription Agreement. The borrowers also committed to use best available practices to minimize any adverse environmental effects in the conduct of its operations. The borrowers have to ensure at any moment compliance with the applicable national regulations.

Additionally, all MFIs investees must endorse the European Code of Good Conduct for Microcredit Provision and take steps towards its implementation (with self-assessment performed). As a reminder, the European Code of Good Conduct has been established following the adoption of the Communication on microcredit, by the European Commission, in November 2007. It defines a unified set of standards for the microfinance sector in Europe. The Code serves as a self-regulation tool and a quality label for microfinance institutions committed to ethical finance.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors? *[see previous table on PAI indicators]*



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Asset allocation
describes the share
of investments in
specific assets.



Sector		% Assets	Country
LCCU	Credit Union	9,73	Lituania
Noviti	Digital Lending	8,77	Lithuania
Flexidea	Digital lending	7,74	Latvia
Zvilo	Digital lending	7,74	Netherlands
Omro	MFI Tier 1	7,53	Romania

[Include note for the financial products referred to in Article 5, 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.

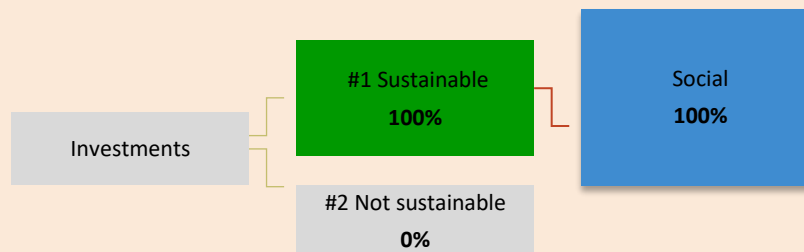
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective

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

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

[Include only relevant boxes, remove irrelevant ones for the financial product]



#1 Sustainable

covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

As of 31/12/2024 the Fund portfolio was 100% invested in microfinance (40% MFIs, 16% small cooperative banks, 14% credit unions, 30% crowdfunding and digital platforms).



To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy? *[Not applicable. The Fund made only investments with social objectives.]*

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹? [Not applicable]**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☐ No

[include note only for the financial products referred to in Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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.

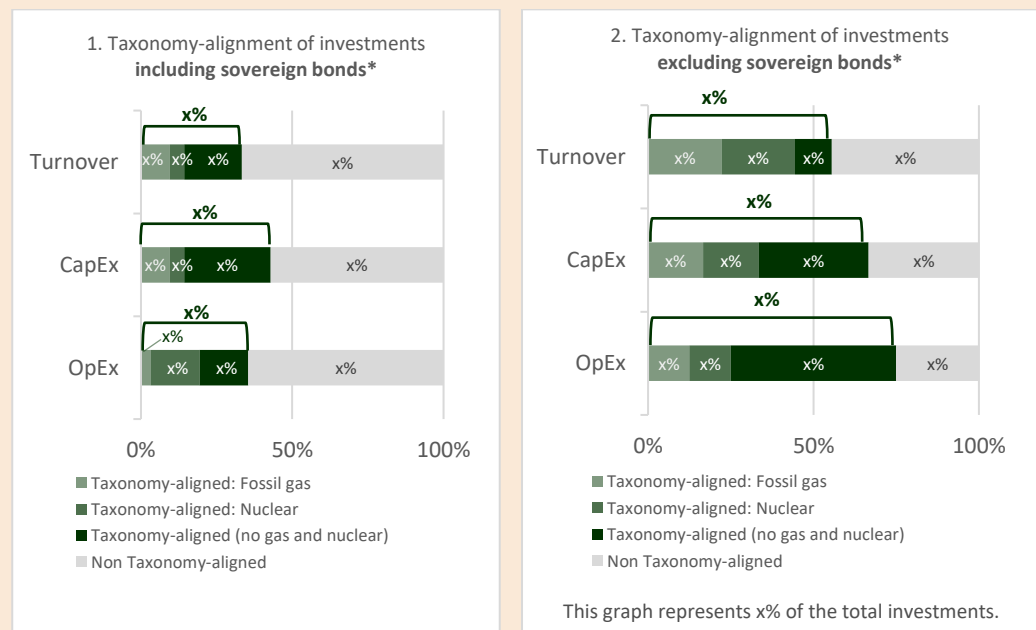
[include note for the financial products referred to in Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 that invest in environmental economic activities that are not environmentally sustainable economic activities]



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

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.

[Include information on Taxonomy aligned fossil gas and nuclear energy and the explanatory text in the left hand margin on the previous page only if the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy Taxonomy-aligned economic activities during the reference period]



* 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]**

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 no significant harm to 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.

- **How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?** *[Not applicable]*



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy? *[Not applicable]*



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

100%



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



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

To track ESG performance, progress and compliance with impact objectives set in the loan agreements we required to all investees to complete on yearly basis the ESG Smartsheet. Thanks to the data collected (and verified) every year we are able to identify the main weaknesses and to follow up over the accomplishment of the impact targets agreed.

Moreover, to improve ESG risks which may appear during the monitoring phase we implemented mitigation measures:

- **Technical Assistance:** we put in place actions to support the needs of the investees for reducing sustainability risks and in particular through improving the competences about ESG/Impact management. In 2024, 3 technical assistance projects have been implemented by external consultants to set up the impact strategies (using the “Theory of Change” methodology) of 2 investees and conduct an external social rating (made by Microfinanza Rating).
- **Shareholder Activism:** we do our best to influence responsible corporate behaviour through initiating conversations with the management, submitting and voting proxy resolutions, engage dialogue with shareholders and taking active Board seats. These actions are more current for equity investment deals but not limited to them.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark? *[Not applicable]*

- *How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?*
- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?*
- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?*
- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?*

[include note for the financial products referred to in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088]

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