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

Product name: Revaia Growth I SLP **Legal entity identifier:** 894500C6CSRIL3D6RY78

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	X It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 13% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	X with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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

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

As a reminder, the main characteristics promoted by the financial product in terms of environmental and/or social characteristics are:

- *Protecting the local environmental ecosystem (managing the environmental externalities, optimizing the resource consumptions, etc.);*
- *Supporting the development of local economies (providing decent jobs, ensuring that workers earn a living without impacting their health and safety, etc.);*
- *Promoting equal opportunities and diversity in the portfolio companies; and*
- *Implementing value creation sharing schemes benefiting a significant number of employees in the portfolio companies.*

The financial product promoted these characteristics by engaging the management into implementing measures to improve these metrics.

In addition, the financial product is invested in companies whose services contribute to promoting environmental characteristics. It is the case of Deepki which provides asset managers with a platform allowing building owners and managers to track and report on their sustainability and energy efficiency goals.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The main sustainable indicators per characteristics performed as follow:

Environmental characteristics:

- *82% -> share of companies having assessed or in the process of assessing their carbon footprint (87% weighted average based on AuM)*
- *36% -> share of companies having a formalized environmental policy (29% weighted average based on AuM)*
- *100% -> share of portfolio companies implementing initiatives to reduce their carbon footprint (100% weighted average based on AuM)*

Social characteristics:

- *41% -> companies' average share of women in workforce (42% weighted average based on AuM)*
- *100% -> share of companies having implemented a training program for employees (100% weighted average based on AuM)*
- *82% -> share of companies having implemented a diversity charter (86% weighted average based on AuM)*
- *5% -> companies' average unadjusted gender pay gap (6% weighted average based on AuM)*
- *29% -> companies' average departure rate (31% weighted average based on AuM)*

For more indicators, please refer to our ESG annual report.

…and compared to previous periods?

The main trends since 2021 are presented in the table below:

Environmental indicators:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of companies having assessed or in the process of assessing their carbon footprint	20%	75%	83%	83%	82%
Share of companies having a formalized environmental policy	20%	42%	50%	33%	36%
Share of portfolio companies implementing initiatives to reduce their carbon footprint	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Social indicators:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Companies' average share of women in workforce	42%	40%	40%	39%	41%

Share of companies having implemented a training program for employees	*Data not available*	*33%*	*75%*	*100%*	*100%*
Share of companies having implemented a diversity charter	*Data not available*	*42%*	*83%*	*81%*	*82%*
Companies' average unadjusted gender pay gap	*13.6% (scope: 6/10)*	*12.5% (scope 10/12)*	*11% (scope 11/12)*	*9% (scope 10/12)*	*5% (scope 9/11)*
Companies' average departure rate	*19.8%*	*22.4%*	*25%*	*29%*	*29%*

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, the financial product did not commit to perform sustainable investments.

However, as part of the investment portfolio, one investment (Deepki) is eligible to the EU environmental taxonomy and thus can be considered as a sustainable investment.

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

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.

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

Deepki provides a platform which enables building owners and managers to collect and analyze data on energy usage and identify opportunities to reduce energy consumption and costs.

Our analysis related to Deepki's DNSH is based on the SASB materiality map which highlighted the following relevant issues related to Software and IT services: Energy Management, Customer Privacy, Data Security, Employee Engagement, Diversity & Inclusion, Competitive Behaviour and Systemic Risk Management.

For each of these issues, we interacted with Management to collect information related to the actions they implemented and the relevant certification they have (ISO27001) to mitigate the risks.

In this perspective no significant factor was identified.

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

During the due diligence process and the annual ESG campaign, we made sure by discussing with the management and investigating on social networks that Deepki's practices were in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights.

In addition, we actively tracked all controversies through technology intelligence and the management is committed to keep us informed, as soon as possible, of any event which might have an impact on their business or reputation.

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.

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

The financial product considered principal adverse impacts and defined a list of these impacts in line with the list of mandatory sustainability indicators published by the European authorities under the SFDR. The following description of negative impacts covers this list of 14 mandatory indicators and includes two additional indicators.

Among the negative impacts addressed in this document, two main themes stand out:

- *Negative impacts relating to the environmental and climate challenges.*
- *Negative impacts relating to the Social theme, such as human resources practices, respect of human rights and diversity.*

The detailed analysis of these impacts is presented in the appendix dedicated to the matter and in line with Article 4 requirement of SFDR.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

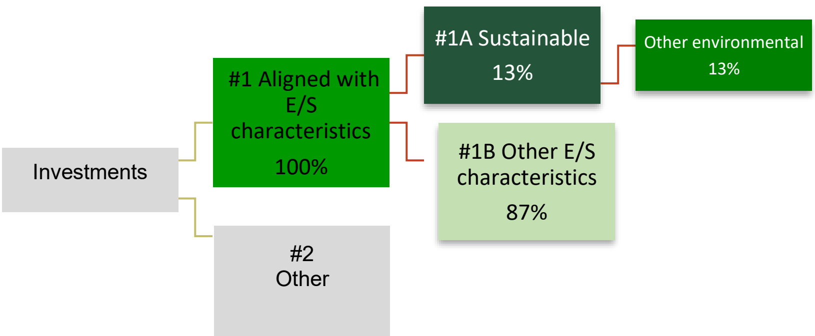
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is 2025

Largest investments	Sector	%Assets	Country
Acorns	Fintech	11%	USA
Frontify	Software	15%	Switzerland
Deepki	Software	13%	France
Planity	Software	16%	France
Platform sh	Software	7%	France
Algolia	Software	5%	USA
Aircall	Telecommunication	12%	USA
Hublo	Software	0%	France
Welcome to the Jungle	HR Tech	6%	France
Epsor	Fintech	6%	France
GetAccept	Software	1%	USA
Yubo	Software	1%	France
Other		6%	
Total Net Asset Value		**100%**	

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- *The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.*
- *The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.*

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The sustainable investment related to the investment in Deepki, which provides a software as a service platform that supports real estate players in their transition to net zero and sustainability.

Deepki's platform enables building owners and managers to collect and analyze data on energy usage and identify opportunities to reduce energy consumption and costs. Deepki's platform uses artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to analyze data from a variety of sources, including sensors, meters, and building Management systems.

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.

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

To be taxonomy aligned, 4 criteria have to be met:

- *The company's **NACE code** should be included in the list provided from each theme. Deepki code Nace is 62.09 and thus is included in the taxonomy list.*
- *The company's business model **contributes substantially** to addressing one of the pillars of the taxonomy: Deepki's business model is aligned with the "Climate mitigation" pilar, as its platform contributed to avoid 180kt+ of CO2e for their customers (2024 data).*
- *The company's activities shall **not significantly harm** the five other pillars of the taxonomy: To date, we were not able to document the fact that Deepki's activities and services do not pollute water, has to date no material impact the biodiversity, do not hinder the transition to a circular economy nor pollution prevention activities*
- *The company meets the **social minimum requirements**: we were not able to document that Deepki follows the OECD guidelines in terms of social minimum requirements throughout its value chain.*

As a result, we could not consider that Deepki qualifies as a sustainable investment as per the EU environmental taxonomy at the date of this report.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

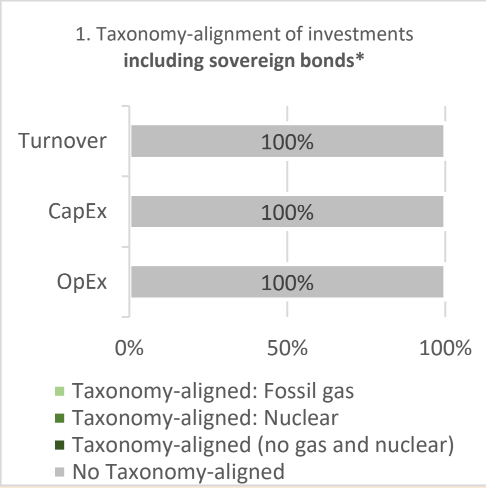
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product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

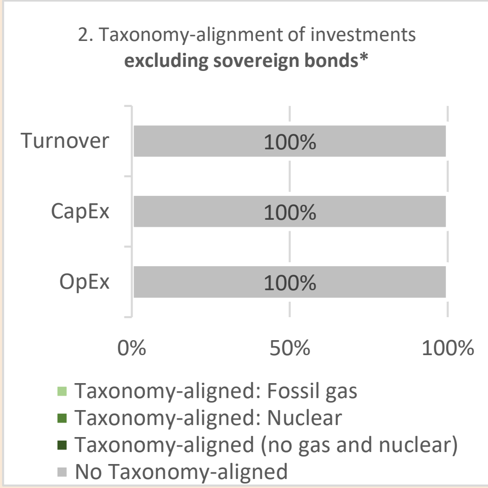
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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





**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?

As a reminder:

- *Enabling activities allow other activities to make a substantial contribution to one or more of the Taxonomy's six objectives. However, enabling activities cannot lead to a 'lock-in' of assets which would undermine long-term environmental goals. They must also have a substantial positive environmental impact over the activity's lifecycle.*
- *Transitional activities only qualify where the following criteria are met:*
  - *There are no technologically or economically feasible low-carbon alternatives;*
  - *GreenHouse Gas emission levels correspond to the best performance in the sector or industry; and*
  - *The activity does not lead to carbon lock-in or hamper the development and deployment of low-carbon alternatives.*

As a result, Deepki's business model can be considered as an enabler since it provides data to asset owners so that they engage in actions to reduce their energy consumption and thus carbon footprint. As a result, the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities is 13%.

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.

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

The percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy remained at 0%.

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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy is equal to 13% as of December 31, 2025.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Due to the regulation being still in progress on the exact definition of social objective, we have decided to not account for any socially sustainable investment as of now. As a result, the share of socially sustainable investments is nil as of December 31, 2025.

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

"Other" includes the investments performed in the listed companies, cash held by the fund, as well as AuM called to cover costs related to the management fees, operating expenses and fundraising expenses.

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

Actions have been taken to meet the environmental and social characteristics during (i) the investment phase and (ii) while supporting portfolio companies.

1- *Revaia was proactively targeting to invest in a company whose business model would directly tackle climate challenges. As a result, during the investment phase, Revaia's investment team proactively sourced opportunities in the climate tech industry by performing a deep dive analysis of the sector which identified several potential opportunities among which Deepki.*

2- *During the shareholding phase, Revaia believes that it has a key role to play to foster its investees to implement measures to improve diversity in their team and reduce their environmental footprint. In this respect, Revaia's ESG team is composed of two dedicated seasoned managers who support and provide advice to each portfolio company. They have implemented an ESG toolbox which aims at providing to all investees detailed information on the main ESG topics they want to address as well as a checklist and advisors list which can help them in their journey. In addition, Revaia shared with each of them a wrap-up of their ESG actions, benchmarks and suggestions of ESG improvements to implement. Revaia also performed climate training to some portfolio companies to raise awareness around the necessity to have a proactive approach in reducing the company's environmental footprint.*

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

No specific index has been designated as a benchmark to determine whether the Fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

- ***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