

EOS Investment
Management Group Ltd

Climate- related disclosure



Disclosure as of
31.12.2025

Foreword

Climate change has been at the forefront of policymakers' priorities for more than five years now leading to a rising set of regulations responding to the need to address this environmental and societal challenge of the century. Despite that, it is now becoming increasingly evident that it is not just a policy-making issue and that the fight of climate change, through its mitigation and adaptation, has become central and relevant for any human and economic field. In this context, any individual and business activity plays a role in its progress either with intended or unintended outcomes.

In recognition of that, this document aims to provide stakeholders of EOS Investment Management Group Ltd (also "EOS IM" or "the Group") with a voluntary disclosure to detail and explain how it has been addressing climate change so far in its activity. EOS Investment Management Group Ltd is an independent investment manager focusing on investing in profitable businesses with sustainable models. At the core of the Group activity is the willingness to generate financial value by investing in the real economy while promoting its sustainable transition. This is pursued through two investment strategies focusing on energy and sustainable transition which targets infrastructure and private equity investments. Considering that, as asset

manager acting as fiduciary for its investors, the Group released this disclosure to ensure transparency on how climate change is being addressed by its activities, process and investments.

Regardless of its disbandment, this disclosure is made by considering the recommendations of the Task-Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (or "TCFD"), which the Group has supported since 2022. More specifically, these recommendations relate to:

- Governance - the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities
- Strategy - the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning
- Risk Management - the processes used by the organization to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks
- Metrics and targets - the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

The disclosure covers all the Group's activity, even considering a criterion of proportionality in the disclosure, as of 31 December 2025.

The Group's approach toward climate change

TCFD recommended disclosure: Strategy

As financial player, EOS IM Group aims to focus on global megatrends to identify investment opportunities through thematic approaches. In this context, one of the major focus areas of the Group activities is the energy transition, acknowledging that this shift represents a structural transformation of the industrial system leading to a post-carbon economic one. In advancing this transition, climate change has played a pivotal role in raising awareness on the need for a shift to alternative power sources, efficiency and carbon neutral approaches. Alongside energy security and competitiveness, decarbonization and the fight of climate change are one of the challenge at the foundation of such transition, on which EOS IM has placed its strategic focus since its inception.¹

This has defined the overall approach and organizational structure of the Group by either expanding this focus to several asset classes and building capacity around such aspects. In terms of business, investments were initially oriented toward those assets that could directly address the need for zero-emissions energy sources, such as renewable energy infrastructure, with the investment of the first infrastructure funds **Fysis Fund SICAV-SIF S.C.A.** (Efesto Energy) and **EOS**

Energy Fund II. As of today, the investment strategy has expanded to all assets which contribute to energy transition and support decarbonization, such as energy efficiency assets, and this focus has been reflected into the investment strategy of the new fund **EOS Next Infrastructure Fund III.** Since 2024, this focus extended also to private equity investments, with the launch of a thematic alternative investment fund, **EOS Next Transition Fund II**, whose first investment occurred in 2025. In fact, the experience gained investing in greenfield photovoltaic plants has made clear that, in order to boost the energy transition, it is not enough to directly finance the energy sector itself, but also all kind of businesses involved in the creation of new plants need to be supported. To this end, the Fund targets small or medium enterprises running activities that are or may become enabler of the sustainable transition in the respect of energy efficiency and transition. While this theme intentionally focuses on fostering the energy transition and decarbonisation of the energy sector, the Fund focuses on two other themes, which are circular economy and sustainable agriculture and food systems and where lays as well potential for contributing to decarbonization considering the current status.

¹ In consideration of the nature of the Group's activities and size, operational activities mainly consist of processes for supporting business activities having limited effects on the environment. Therefore, no major risks and opportunities related to climate have

been identified in the short, medium or long term beyond few targeted initiatives to improve or limit even more the outcomes of such activities.

As of today, EOS IM counts:

**3 alternative investment funds**
Investing in **infrastructure assets for the energy transition**

- **Fysis Fund SICAV-SIF S.C.A. (Efesto Energy)** small-scale, brownfield RE power plants
- **EOS Energy Fund II** Greenfield photovoltaic plants, battery energy storage systems
- **EOS Next Infrastructure Fund III** Energy efficiency, renewable energy

**1 alternative investment fund**
Investing in **SMEs contributing to energy transition and efficiency**

- **EOS Next Transition Fund II** SMEs directly or indirectly contributing

Alongside to a minor proportion of brownfield assets, the current investment portfolios have significantly contributed to create new capacity to produce renewable solar energy across Italy, following the full process from the authorization to the commissioning of the photovoltaic projects.

This has contributed to shape the internal competence platform that has been built around the technical and financial expertise required to run investment strategies in greenfield assets. As of today, the teams employed in investment activities blend technical expertise of professionals with engineering, finance and energy backgrounds. For EOS Next Transition Fund II, the investment team is supported by experts of the sectors in which the fund invests, including renewables.

Even though the strong contribution to address climate change is driven by the investment themes, the Group recognizes that to create a 'net-positive' contribution efforts must aim also to prevent and limit the generation of GHG emissions where material. Since the early start, EOS IM has adopted to this end a proper strategy to address

environmental, social and governance aspects thus supporting sustainable development in all its aspects. In 2019, the Group adopted specific policies setting out the approach for managing ESG aspects within the organization and in its investment activities as described in the **"Environmental, Social and Governance and Responsible Investment Policy"** and **"ESG Policy – Clean Energy Strategy"**.

The first policy describes the general approach for integrating ESG considerations, including climate change, throughout the investment lifecycle as a driver for increasing value and avoiding negative effects, which can also ultimately affect financial performances. The approach entails a multi-layered strategy, which in the first place aims at limiting the investment universe with respect to sectors or activities that are controversial under an ESG perspective: in this context, the exclusion and restriction criteria may include high emissions sectors or fossil fuels. In addition, ESG factors are integrated into the traditional investment processes. Pre-investment activities include an ESG due diligence carried out by independent specialized advisors for detecting risks and opportunities on material ESG aspects, including climate change, for the target. To the extent applicable, during this stage qualitative and quantitative information are taken into account with the ultimate goal of identifying red flags or any potential liability. With respect to climate, during the due diligence attention is paid to:

- certified energy or environmental management systems
- policies

- measurement systems or initiatives implemented to reduce GHG emissions.

Likewise, during the holding period attention is paid to the same aspects through periodic ESG monitoring with the aim of assessing improvement compared to the due diligence recommendations, the level of control over such aspects or any potential negative effect generated in the period. If the case may be, engagement activities can be undertaken to address specific aspects: for what concerns the private equity portfolio, companies may be engaged in order to promote the adoption of practices to improve performance related to the generation of GHG emissions, GHG intensity.

The other policy dedicated to Clean Energy outlines the approach for the management of material environmental, social and governance aspects during the different stages of the investment lifecycle, notably i) development and pre-construction, ii) construction, iii) operations and iv) divestment/decommissioning considering the level of impact that can be generated in each of them in the recognition that some of these stages may imply higher impacts on ESG, such as higher GHG emissions.

Based on the investment policy of the single Funds, further requirements may apply also in relation to climate change. In this context, the regulation applying to EOS Energy Fund II, EOS Next Transition Fund II and EOS Next Infrastructure Fund III require that a proportion of the carried interest is linked to the achievement of ESG targets. Such target, considering the investment focus, may target contribution to climate change either

leveraging positive contribution or targeting reduction of negative impacts. Moreover, they are financial products pursuant to art. 8 for which specific metrics are monitored and disclosed for the purpose of determining the attainment of the environmental characteristics promoted, which relate to climate change in all cases.

The strategy as well as the ESG-related policies described above, which together encompass climate risks and opportunities, are overseen by the Board of Directors which is responsible for their formal approval.

Moreover, an ESG Committee, which generally is convened twice a year, has been established with the purpose of creating a specific managerial body overseeing ESG and sustainability-related decisions at organizational level. The Investment Committees have the responsibility for addressing ESG aspects, including risks and opportunities related to climate, in the context of their decision-making in relation to the single investment.

With the goal of ensuring a solid implementation of the strategy described above, EOS IM has adopted a sound governance among the Group management. In fact, among the Corporate Functions there is a specialized fully-dedicated role represented by the ESG Manager, directly reporting to the Group Head of Finance and Operations: this role acts as pivot for the coordination of the ESG integration strategy being responsible for overseeing the implementation of the responsible investment approach at both Group- and

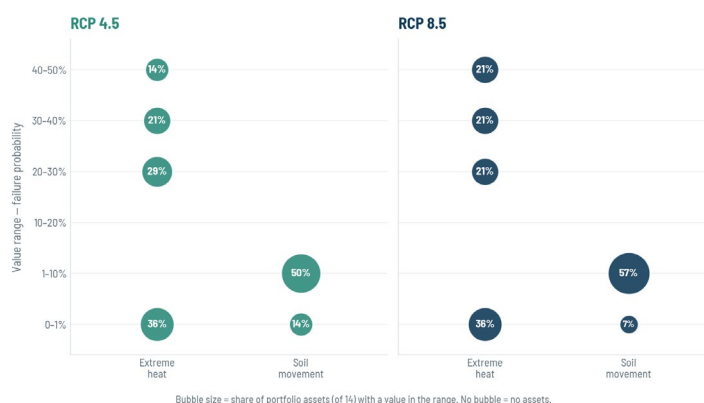
Fund-level, herein including any activity directly or indirectly relating to climate risks or opportunities. For what concerns the ESG integration in investment activities, the investment teams are accountable for the proper implementation on an ongoing basis, with ESG Ambassadors appointed within their members to promote and supervise ESG aspects: for example, in the context of each strategy, ESG Ambassadors strive to find measure to mitigate climate risks, such as GHG reduction measures for portfolio companies or energy efficient components for photovoltaic plants.

Portfolios' risk-profile and performance

TCFD recommended disclosure: Risk Management, Metrics & targets.

Within the regular risk management processes ESG aspects are considered with ex-ante and ex-post evaluations taking into account qualitative and quantitative parameters to the extent possible, also related to climate change. As standard policy, climate risks may be further investigated with specific assessments depending on the investment and on materiality criteria. For example, for the infrastructure assets a deeper understanding of the risks over an extended time horizon is key to understand whether the location of the plant, which typically requires a strong exposure to sun rays, as well as the physical technical

specifications may require climate adaptation solutions to ensure resilience in case of extreme events caused by climate change. In this case, climate risks and vulnerability assessments through climate scenarios help obtain an understanding of the evolution of the exposure to physical and financial loss risks of an asset over its lifetime and beyond. As of today, all the infrastructure assets that are at least in the pre-construction stage have been subject to climate risk assessment². The climate risk assessments were performed in line with the EU Taxonomy recommendations to verify the absence of significant harm to the objective of climate change mitigation and, specifically, based on IPCC modelling recommendations for representative concentration pathway (RCP) cases RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, the latter representing the basis for a worst case scenario³. Generally speaking, neither significant risks with short-term backlashes nor high risks in the coming future were detected.



For what concerns the cluster of Italian assets, extreme heat emerged in both

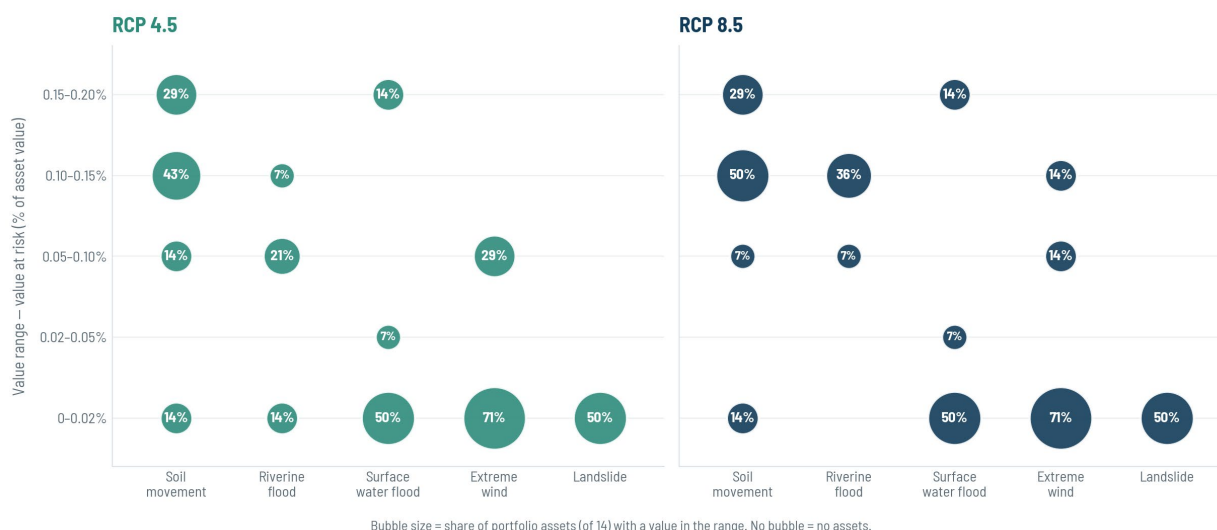
² Part of these climate risk assessments were carried out during 1H2026.

³ The assessments were carried out by different advisors for the Italian and Spanish assets. Accordingly, the methodology, tool and

depth of analysis may differ depending on the advisor following the activity. Analysis on part of the Italian assets were finalized during 1H 2026.

scenarios as the main climate related physical risk associated with a failure probability above the threshold of 2% for more than half of the assets. In fewer cases extreme wind was also associated with failure probability around 1%. Considering the composition and engineering of the components of which solar plants are made, the residual risk resulted very limited since they are made to perform with very high temperature.

In terms of potential damage costs caused by climate-related hazards, the most relevant hazards were soil movement, landslide and extreme wind, with riverine flood, landslide and freeze thaw emerging only in limited cases. The highest value at risk concentrates in soil movement (0.10-0.20% ranges); under the severe scenario, the share of assets in the higher ranges grows for soil movement and extreme wind, still remaining limited.



In any case, with the aim of protecting assets from potential natural hazards that can be driven by climate change, investment teams evaluate and, where appropriate or required, adopt risk transfer strategies by subscribing to full risk and liability insurance policies.

For the Spanish assets, according to the climate risk and vulnerability assessments all climate related hazards present low, minor or no risk to the project, exception made for an increase in extreme wind speed that was identified over the medium-term (2040-2059).

Regarding the Private Equity portfolio, as of 2025, the two portfolio companies are considered not to be significantly exposed to climate physical risks, being located in industrial areas of Northern Italy. Accordingly, no significant damages undermining the activity or yielding financial loss are reasonably expected.

In relation to transition risks, the portfolio company in which EOS Next Transition Fund II invested in 2025 is considered an enabler for the renewable energy sector, thus not being significantly exposed to market risk in

the short-medium term: nevertheless, being a manufacturer of steel structure, the companies result to be exposed to regulatory risks based on regulations targeting energy- or emission-intensive players, such as the Carbon Adjustment Border Mechanism: as of

today the risk is not considered significantly material from a financial standpoint, with continuous oversight ongoing on these aspects.

The risk assessments are additional to the regular monitoring that is performed internally over a set of KPIs, among which energy consumption, GHG emissions and intensity, aimed at keeping control over aspects that may warn in case of risks. This monitoring currently takes place with different frequency depending on the asset class in considerations that for portfolio companies a more regular trend is expected in the consumption of energy and emission on GHG depending on the business activity they carry out, while for plants, especially in the construction period, spikes in energy consumption and GHG emissions may occur.

Performances recorded during the year were analyzed considering the external context, more specifically: expansion of the investment portfolios including more solar plants that achieved construction or operational stage and a new portfolio company, curtailment leading to increased need for imported electricity, growth of business for the portfolio companies of private equity funds.

The total gross performance of the investment portfolios amounted to 1,552 tCO₂e of GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2)⁴.

Metrics	udm	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Total GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	270.48	572.69	1,551.81 ⁵

Table 1

Private equity investments represent 13%⁶ of the total GHG emissions generated, of which 202 tCO₂ generated throughout the year by the portfolio company acquired during 2H2025. In this regard, improvement in the performances are expected since GHG reduction targets were set for the company, aiming at reducing at least by -15% emissions during the holding period: in fact, part of the GHG emissions is associated to the corporate fleet, for which a low-emission vehicle policy has been applied since the Fund's entry, with the largest part associated to imported electricity, for which the company has already started implementing mitigation measure before the Fund's entry.

The remaining GHG emissions are associated with the solar plants in the portfolio of EOS Energy Fund II where three additional plants started being operational with increased impact on the electricity imported which has the highest incidence on the total GHG emissions generated by assets⁷. Therefore, the overall carbon footprint of EOS Energy Fund II's portfolio almost doubled to 6 tCO₂

⁴ Scope 2 emissions calculated based on the market-based methodology. AIB, Residual Mix emission factors (2025).

⁵ It includes also emissions based on the GHG emissions generated by business trips of the personnel of the investment platform owning part of the projects of EOS energy Fund II that was launched during 2025. It does not include consumption related to office consumption of the part of the employees working in a coworking

space that may be added in the future depending the availability of data.

⁶ One investment is not included in the overall GHG due to data unavailability at the time of reporting.

⁷ Refinement of the methodology among years as well as of input data (e.g. emission factors) may also affect the final values.

per €mIn invested considering only projects causing GHG emissions at date⁸. Likewise, the GHG intensity based on the revenues generated by operating plants amounts to about 51 tCO₂ per €mIn (excluding emissions of one asset that are due to construction). These calculations draw on input data that are regularly gathered and that relate the aspects where GHG emissions are more likely to be generated on a regular basis by contractors depending on maintenance, operations and construction activities which are mainly related to vehicles for transfer to the plants and consumption of energy. Nevertheless, throughout the lifetime of a plant and depending on the development stage, GHG emissions may be generated also by other direct and indirect causes: given that, during 2025 a comprehensive carbon footprint assessment was carried out through a specialized external advisor in order to state the portfolio's carbon footprint

based on the 2024 situation and composition, the main hotspots and the potential levers for reducing emissions. This assessment showed that, considering all material categories for photovoltaic plants, based on the development stage, the overall carbon footprint is higher for assets under construction for whom most of the GHG emissions are generated throughout the value chain of construction activities and by the embodied carbon in the components and materials used⁹. Based on the assessment performed at portfolio level or at asset-level, hotspots that emerged were considered partly transitional, depending on the development stage, and partly embodied in the asset physical structure, with limited room for reduction. Accordingly, assets are generally aligned with a net-zero pathway and no GHG reduction targets were set for this portfolio.

EOS Energy Fund II's carbon footprint assessment

Based on the projects in the portfolio as of the end of 2024, the carbon footprint assessment was performed by considering assets for which activities have been undergone during the year so that GHG emissions were generated. Accordingly, the assessment focused on construction and operational assets, thus excluding assets in pre-construction and signed for whom the attributable GHG emissions relate to EOS IM's office activities.

The main conclusions drawn from this assessment confirmed that:

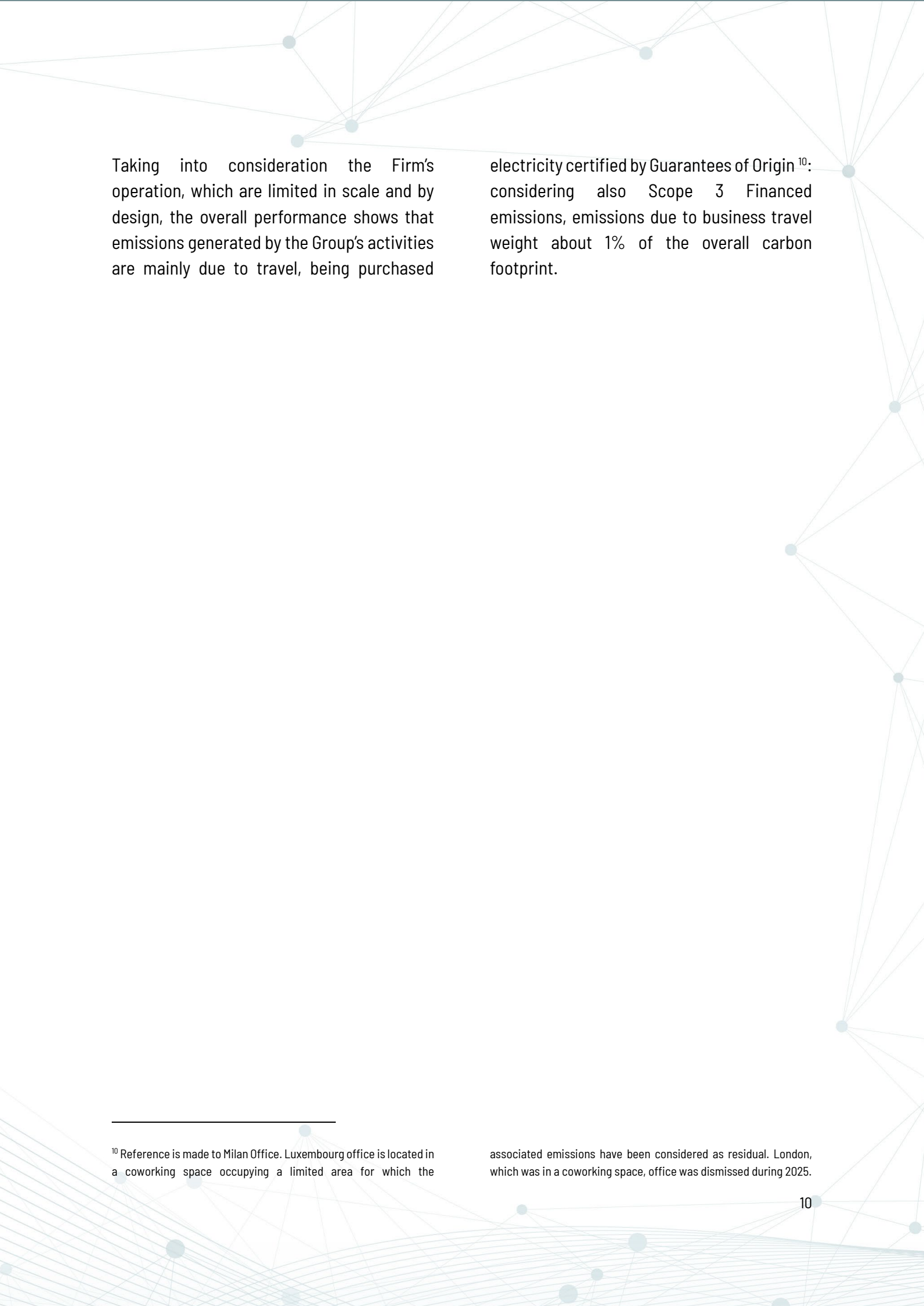
- Assets in operation are associated with lower negative impact, also being in line with the electricity utility sector's net zero pathway due to their low emission profile. Moreover, these assets are designed to contribute to the decarbonization of the electricity grid through the provision of renewable electricity
- Assets under construction entail more energy- and capital- intensive activities thus potentially implying more environmental and social impacts. Being the construction activities dependent on external resources, the impacts rely on external factors throughout the value chain.

Moreover, it must be considered that overall the contribution of the portfolio can be considered as net-positive if comparing the overall emissions generated accounted for the year.

⁸ Amounting to 2.14 tCO₂/€mIn considering the whole portfolio.

⁹ Results differ from those showed in Table 1 due to the depth of this assessment compared to the items monitored on a regular basis and to the methodology adopted for this purpose by the advisor. It must

be noted that the results showed depend on the extent on which they were steadily available and their accuracy at the time of the assessment: where not available, calculation may be based on estimated input data.



Taking into consideration the Firm's operation, which are limited in scale and by design, the overall performance shows that emissions generated by the Group's activities are mainly due to travel, being purchased

electricity certified by Guarantees of Origin¹⁰: considering also Scope 3 Financed emissions, emissions due to business travel weight about 1% of the overall carbon footprint.

¹⁰ Reference is made to Milan Office. Luxembourg office is located in a coworking space occupying a limited area for which the

associated emissions have been considered as residual. London, which was in a coworking space, office was dismissed during 2025.