

Brussels, 31.10.2022 C(2022) 7545 final

ANNEXES 1 to 4

ANNEXES

to the

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

amending and correcting the regulatory technical standards laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 as regards the content and presentation of information in relation to disclosures in precontractual documents and periodic reports for financial products investing in environmentally sustainable economic activities

EN EN

ANNEX III

`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

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation

practices.

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: IBS Private Equity Growth Legal entity identifier: [complete]

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? [tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents sustainable investments]					
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 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 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 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? [list the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. For the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in respect of sustainable investments with environmental objectives, list the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of that Regulation to which the sustainable investment underlying the financial product contributed. For financial products that made sustainable investments with social objectives, list the social objectives]

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

IBS has not yet received an update on how the sustainability indicators performed. However, the manager will provide information on this subject on the indicators described below

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The main sustainability indicators used to measure the promotion of environmental or social characteristics at the Fund manager level are:

- 1. % of Fund managers that have signed the ESG Clause within the side letter
- 2. % of Committed Funds within a Portfolio fund classified SFDR Art 8
- 3. Yearly ESG score of the Fund manager

This scoring will be based on qualitative or quantitative assessment of ESG practices at the Fund manager level as well as the Portfolio fund level.

On an indicative basis, this would include sustainability indicators such as:

- At the Fund manager level:
 - o Existence of an ESG or sustainability policy
 - o Existence of an ESG or sustainability dedicated person(s)
 - o Share of female members within the investment teams
 - o Existence of a defined climate strategy
 - o Existence of an ESG reporting with underlaying portfolio companies
- At the Portfolio fund level:
 - o GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3)
 - o Share of female members in the Executive Committee
 - o Existence of CSR policies (whistleblowing mechanism, environmental policy, etc.)

Throughout the holding period, Fund managers will be requested to answer a specific annual ESG questionnaire via a dedicated external reporting tool. As a result of this ESG questionnaire, the Fund will generate individual scorecards for Fund managers that can be used for tracking and benchmarking over time.

The reliability of the scoring will be dependent on the data availability and data control of the Fund manager and underlaying companies.

...and compared to previous periods? [include for financial products where at least one previous periodic report was provided]

This is the first time the financial products fills out the periodict template.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives? [include for financial products that made sustainable investments, where not included in the reply to the above question, describe the objectives. Describe how the sustainable investments contributed to the sustainable investment objective. For the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, list the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of that Regulation to which the sustainable investment underlying the financial product contributed]

Not Applicable

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, anticorruption and antibribery matters.



Not Applicable

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

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



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.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors? [include section if the financial product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors]

This product considers principal adverse impact on sustainability factors. The metrics are requested by this financial product from the underlying funds. The metrics are updated and sent to participants on an annual basis. The metrics are added to the quarterly updates of the financial product.



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:

[complete]

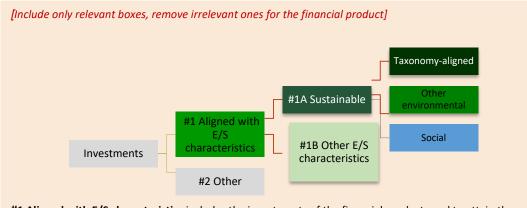
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



What was the asset allocation?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

[include the note below where the financial product made sustainable investments]

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

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- 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? [include information referred to in Article 54 of this Regulation]



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy? [include section for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and include information in accordance with Article 51 of this Regulation]

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

	Yes:	[specify below, and details in the graphs of the box]				
		In fossil gas	In nuclear energy			
×	No					

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[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.

directly enable other activities to make a substantial

Enabling activities

Transitional activities are

the hest

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

make a substantial

contribution to an

environmental

objective.

1 Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU T

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.

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

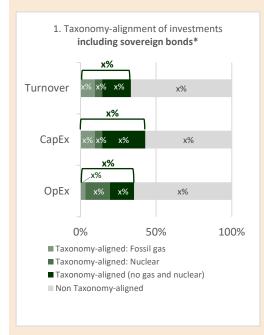
- turnover
 reflecting the
 share of revenue
 from green
 activities of
 investee
 companies.
- capital
 expenditure
 (CapEx) showing
 the green
 investments made
 by investee
 companies, e.g. for
 a transition to a
 green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities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

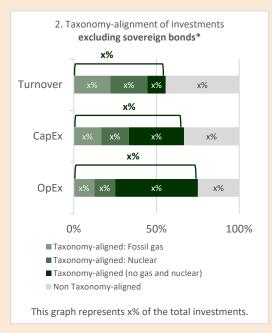
[include note for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 that invest in environmental economic activities that are not environmentally sustainable economic activities]

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

[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? [include a breakdown of the proportions of investments during the reference period]

Not applicable

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods? [include where at least one previous periodic report was provided]

Not applicable



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy? [include section only for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where the financial product included sustainable investments with an environmental objective that invested in economic activities that are not environmentally sustainable economic activities, and explain why the financial product invested in economic activities that were not Taxonomy-aligned]



What was the share of socially sustainable investments? [include only where the financial product included sustainable investments with a social objective]

Not applicable



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

Not applicable



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period? [list the actions taken within in the period covered by the periodic report to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, including shareholder engagement as referred to in Article 3g of Directive 2007/36/EC and any other engagement relating to the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product]

A list of measures, which is not exhaustive, that have been taken by the underlying managers are:

- Appoint sustainability managers
- Define sustainability roadmap
- Formalize sustainability policy
- Develop diversity, equality and inclusion initiatives
- Revise and update internal ESG policies
- Reinforce ESG capabilities and awareness through appropriate channe;s
- Articulate skill developments programs and training
- Identify key metrics to assess performance on the matter and set targets



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

[include section where an index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and indicate where the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index can be found]

- How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?
 No benchmark was chosen yet.
- 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?

No benchmark was chosen.

- 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

[include note for financial products where an index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product]

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