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

Product name:
ONEPOINTFIVE FF

Legal entity identifier:
39120094XTY2264IYL66

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☑ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __ %	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 78 % 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	☑ 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**

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

This financial product is a feeder fund that promotes environmental and social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. The promotion of such characteristics is achieved through investments in underlying fund that is itself committed to sustainability-related goals.

During the reference period, the financial product was invested in ONEPOINTFIVE THEMATICS SCS. This financial product invested in three underlying funds:

- **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp**, an Article 9 fund with 100% of its portfolio allocated to sustainable investments with an environmental objective.
- **Astanor Ventures II SCSp**, also an Article 9 fund with 90% of its investments contributing to environmental objectives and 10% to social objectives.
- **Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB**, an Article 8 fund promoting social characteristics, primarily by investing in companies that address unmet medical needs and improve health outcomes.

Each of the underlying funds applied proprietary ESG and impact frameworks during investment selection and ownership, including:

- ESG due diligence and screening (across all funds),
- Monitoring of principal adverse impacts (PAIs),
- Active engagement with portfolio companies on sustainability matters, and
- Regular collection and reporting of sustainability indicators, including greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water use, diversity metrics, and clinical development milestones.

As a result, the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product were effectively met through the underlying funds' activities, disclosures, and reporting during the reference period.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The sustainability indicators for this financial product were derived from the reporting of the underlying funds, each of which applied its own framework for measuring environmental and/or social performance:

- **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp** used a proprietary sustainability framework to assess each portfolio company along two dimensions: **Impact** and **ESG**, with scores ranging from 1 (not acceptable) to 5 (excellent). A minimum score of 3 on both dimensions was required to qualify as a sustainable investment. The fund's active holding, **Tropic Biosciences**, scored 4/5 in both categories, reflecting strong performance across indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water efficiency, and biodiversity preservation.
- **Astanor Ventures II SCSp** tracked a set of **Impact KPIs** grouped into "Planet" (GHG emissions, biodiversity, water use) and "People" (health, social) metrics. In 2024, notable performance included: (a) 44,167 metric tons of CO_2e emissions avoided, (b) An increase in land use savings, (c) 4 million products analyzed for carbon footprint. One company reported negative water impact, which was addressed through lifecycle analysis (LCA) and process improvement efforts. Overall, the fund achieved a **net positive monetary impact** of over €7.5 million across environmental KPIs.
- **Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB** tracked indicators linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including: (a) **80%** of portfolio companies advanced in pre-clinical or clinical development, (b) **83%** implemented climate footprint reduction measures, (c) **100%** of companies generating hazardous waste had waste management policies, (d) Gender diversity at board and executive levels was moderate, though performance slightly declined compared to 2023.

In summary, the sustainability indicators performed well overall, with the underlying funds demonstrating measurable progress toward environmental and/or social goals. Each fund maintained rigorous indicator tracking and portfolio company engagement, reinforcing alignment with the characteristics promoted by this financial product.

…and compared to previous periods?

The 2024 periodic disclosures at hand are the first of this kind for this financial product.

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

This financial product did not make direct sustainable investments itself, but it is indirectly invested in underlying funds that pursued sustainable investment objectives in accordance with Article 9 of the SFDR, including BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp and Astanor Venutres II SCSp. These underlying funds contributed to environmental and/or social objectives through their respective strategies and portfolio companies.

Underlying Fund Objectives and Contributions:

- **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp** Objective: To invest in companies that accelerate the transition to a sustainable and resilient food system, with a focus on **AgTech**, **FoodTech**, and **FrontierTech**. Contribution: Investments contributed to environmental objectives such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving resource efficiency, preserving biodiversity, and decreasing chemical exposure in agriculture. The fund aligned its investments with selected UN Sustainable Development Goals (e.g., SDG 2, 12, 13, 15).
- **Astanor Ventures II SCSp** Objective: To enable a regenerative agrifood system and support the **net-zero transition** and **social equity** through investments in impactful early-stage companies. Contribution: Sustainable investments targeted environmental objectives such as GHG emissions reduction, water use efficiency, and biodiversity protection (measured via Planet KPIs), as well as social objectives such as health improvement and economic inclusion (measured via People KPIs). The fund translated impact into monetary terms to assess effectiveness (Impact Multiple on Invested Capital).

The sustainable investment objectives were therefore focused primarily on environmental outcomes—such as emissions reduction, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity—and secondarily on social outcomes—such as improved health, food security, and economic inclusion. The contributions were measured through KPIs, lifecycle assessments, and ongoing portfolio engagement conducted by each underlying fund.

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

Although this financial product did not make direct sustainable investments, it indirectly invested in underlying Article 9 funds that applied rigorous safeguards to ensure their sustainable investments did not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives, in line with the SFDR's "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) principle.

Approach by Underlying Funds:

- **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp** Sustainable investments were subject to a detailed **Impact and ESG assessment**, where each portfolio company was evaluated using a proprietary scoring system. Companies were required to score a minimum of **3 out of 5** in both impact and ESG dimensions to qualify as sustainable and to demonstrate no significant harm. This included screening against **mandatory and additional Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators**, alongside alignment checks with **EU minimum safeguards**, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- **Astanor Ventures II SCSp** Astanor integrated **negative and positive screening** into its due diligence process. All investments were evaluated for potential significant adverse impacts on sustainability factors. If any investment showed signs of causing significant harm, it was excluded from the investment process. Furthermore, **contractual ESG and impact provisions** were embedded in deal documentation to ensure compliance throughout the holding period. Annual ESG reviews included PAI monitoring and escalation channels for any incidents.
- **Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB** While not making sustainable investments under SFDR Article 2(17), Hadean applied its **Impact & ESG policy** to identify and mitigate significant adverse impacts through pre-investment ESG due diligence and ongoing monitoring. If adverse impacts were identified and could not be mitigated, Hadean abstained from investing.

In summary, the sustainable investments made indirectly through the underlying funds complied with the DNSH principle by:

- Screening for and excluding harmful activities,
- Applying mandatory and additional PAI indicators,
- Embedding ESG requirements in investment documentation,
- Monitoring compliance throughout the holding period.

These processes ensured that none of the sustainable investments indirectly made through the underlying funds caused significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

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

As a feeder fund, this financial product relies on the underlying funds' methodologies to identify, monitor, and mitigate principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors.
The underlying master fund do not publish PAIs whereas each of the look through underlying funds has established processes for integrating PAI indicators throughout their investment lifecycle, in alignment with SFDR and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288.

BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp

- Assessed **all mandatory indicators** from Table 1 of Annex I, and selected relevant indicators from Tables 2 and 3.
- Incorporated these PAIs into both **pre-investment due diligence** and **post-investment monitoring**, using a structured ESG questionnaire.
- PAIs were reviewed regularly throughout the holding period and integrated into AgFunder's proprietary ESG scoring system to ensure alignment with the fund's sustainability objectives.

Astanor Ventures II SCSp

- Applied a combination of **positive screening**, **negative screening**, and **ESG clauses** in investment agreements.

- Conducted **annual ESG data collection** and required all portfolio companies to comply with a broad set of PAI indicators.
- Impact and ESG provisions in legal documentation reinforced ongoing monitoring and included escalation procedures for potential ESG violations.
- Portfolio companies explicitly committed not to cause significant harm to sustainability factors.

Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB
- Evaluated **all mandatory PAIs** and **two additional indicators** as part of its ESG due diligence process.
- If material adverse impacts were identified and could not be influenced, Hadean could decline the investment.
- Post-investment, Hadean conducted **annual ESG reviews**, collected data on PAI indicators, and actively engaged with portfolio companies to address deficiencies and encourage improvements.

Overall, the financial product ensures that adverse sustainability impacts are properly accounted for by investing only in underlying funds that integrate comprehensive PAI frameworks into their investment decisions and portfolio oversight. These practices help safeguard against significant negative impacts on environmental, social, and governance-related sustainability factors.

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

Yes, the sustainable investments made indirectly through this financial product—via underlying Article 8 fund—were aligned with the **OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** and the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights**, as well as other international norms such as the **core conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO)**.

All sustainable investments underlying this financial product were screened and monitored by the master fund to ensure adherence to internationally recognized standards on responsible business conduct and human rights.

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?

The Fund does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.
However, as a feeder fund, this financial product considered principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors by evaluating and selecting underlying funds that integrate robust PAI frameworks into their investment processes. The approach relied on both pre-investment due diligence and ongoing monitoring by the underlying managers, each of whom has committed to addressing adverse effects on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
ONEPOINTFIVE THEMATICS SCS	Financials	100.00 %	Luxembourg

product during the reference period which is: 2024.01.01 to 2024.12.31

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

As a feeder fund, this financial product gains exposure to sustainability-related investments through its commitments to Onepointfive Thematics SCS and its underlying funds. During the reference period, the product was invested through the master fund in:

- **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp** – An **Article 9** fund with **100% of investments classified as sustainable**, all with an **environmental objective** (not aligned with the EU Taxonomy).
- **Astanor Ventures II SCSp** – An **Article 9** fund with **100% sustainable investments**, comprising **90% environmental** and **10% social** objectives.
- **Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB** – An **Article 8** fund promoting environmental and social characteristics but **not making sustainable investments** as defined in Article 2(17) of the SFDR.

Based on the fund's allocations to these underlying funds, the **weighted proportion of sustainability-related investments** is estimated at approximately:

- **~78% sustainable investments**, comprising: ~70% with an **environmental objective**
- ~8% with a **social objective**

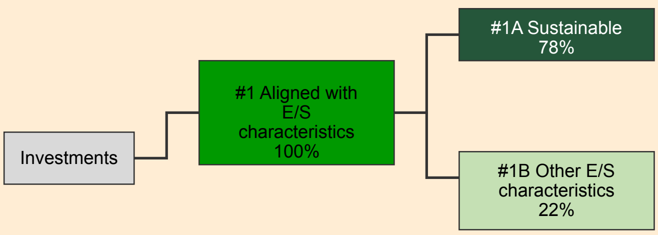
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

This financial product is a feeder fund that allocates capital across specialist underlying funds focused on environmental and social themes. As of the end of the reference period, **the entire portfolio (100%) was invested in private equity funds that Promote environmental and/or social characteristics (Article 8).**

Breakdown by underlying fund:

- **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp** – Article 9 100% of BH (AF)'s portfolio was allocated to sustainable investments with an environmental objective. Key sectors: AgTech (Seeds & Genetics, Fertilizer & Crop Protection), FoodTech (Ingredients)
- **Astanor Ventures II SCSp** – Article 9 100% of Astanor's assets were sustainable investments: 90% environmental, 10% social. Sectors included: low-carbon technologies, biotech, data-driven ag solutions
- **Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB** – Article 8 100% of Hadean's investments promoted social characteristics (e.g. improving public health). Sectors included: synthetic biology, drug development, and digital health



#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.
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?

- Food & Agriculture
- Life Science

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.

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.

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

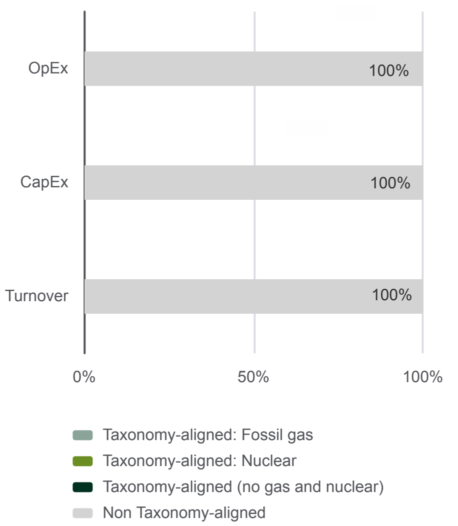
None of the sustainable investments made directly or indirectly through this financial product were aligned with the EU Taxonomy during the reference period.

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

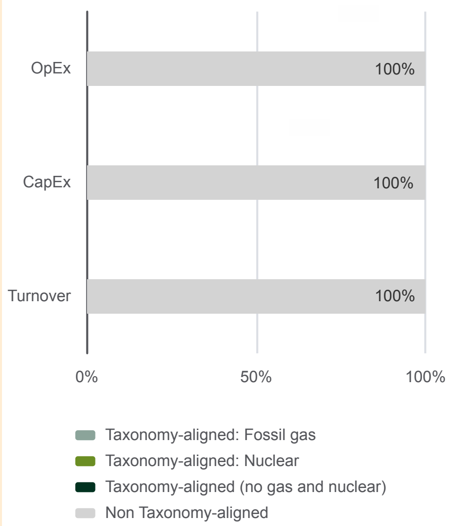
☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☑ No

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. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments

** 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?

The share of investments made in **transitional** and **enabling** activities under the EU Taxonomy was **0%**.

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

N/A

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.

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

100% - The **entire share** of sustainable investments with an environmental objective made indirectly through this financial product was **not aligned** with the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of **socially sustainable investments** held indirectly through this financial product was approximately **10%**.
This is based on the reported allocation from **Astanor Ventures II SCSp**, an Article 9 fund in which the product is invested. Astanor reported that: **10%** of its total investments during the reference period contributed to **social objectives**, such as: Supporting equitable food systems,

- Enhancing human health and nutrition,
- Promoting economic inclusion, especially in disadvantaged communities.

Neither **BH (AF) Growth Fund SCSp** nor **Hadean Capital II AS / HVentures Capital II AB** reported any investments classified as socially sustainable under SFDR Article 2(17). BH (AF)'s focus was exclusively on environmental objectives, while Hadean—though socially oriented—did not classify its holdings as Article 9- compliant sustainable investments.

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

No investments were included under the category "**other**" during the reference period.

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

As a fund-of-funds, this financial product promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by selecting and allocating capital to underlying funds with strong sustainability mandates and implementation practices. During the reference period, the following actions were taken by the master fund to ensure alignment with those characteristics:

1. Investment in sustainability-focused funds
Capital was allocated to two **Article 9 funds** (BH (AF) and Astanor) and one **Article 8 fund** (Hadean), all of which applied structured ESG and impact frameworks consistent with SFDR requirements.

- All underlying funds conducted **ESG due diligence**, impact assessments, and applied **principal adverse impact (PAI)** indicators at both entry and during ownership.

2. Monitoring and engagement via underlying managers
Underlying funds actively engaged with their portfolio companies to improve environmental and social outcomes. This included: **BH (AF)**: Monthly dialogue with companies, board participation, and use of proprietary ESG/Impact scoring.

- **Astanor**: Life cycle assessments (LCAs), ESG contractual clauses, and tailored sustainability roadmaps for each company.
- **Hadean**: Development of ESG dashboards, ongoing data collection, and support with governance and internal policies.

3. Indirect measurement of impact
Key sustainability indicators tracked by the underlying funds included: GHG emissions avoided,

- Biodiversity and land use improvements,
- Water use impact,
- Advancement of clinical trials (Hadean),
- Gender diversity and waste management practices.

4. Selection and exclusion policies

- All underlying funds applied **negative screening criteria** to exclude harmful activities (e.g. fossil fuels, unethical labor practices).
- ESG and impact provisions were integrated into investment agreements to ensure alignment throughout the investment period.

These actions ensured that the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product were embedded in its investment process, continuously monitored, and supported through active stewardship at the underlying fund level.

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

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

This financial product **did not designate a reference benchmark** for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

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

  N/A

- ***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?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A