

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

Product name: VINCI CAPITAL PARTNERS IV C, SCSP

Legal entity identifier: B284457

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**

☐ 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

☒ ☐ ☒ **No**

☐ 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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.



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]*

[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]

The ESG practices of Vinci Capital Partners IV ("VCP IV") are based on a robust and structured strategy, aligned with the highest international standards and supported by a history of leadership and pioneering efforts in the ESG agenda in Latin America.

ESG Integrated into the Investment Cycle

VCP IV adopts a transversal approach in which ESG considerations are fully integrated into all stages of the investment cycle – from sourcing, through due diligence, to monitoring and exit. This approach is based on a proprietary ESG framework that includes:

- **Structured ESG due diligence** with environmental and social risk categorization based on the IFC Performance Standards;
- **Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)** to mitigate identified risks;
- **Inclusion of ESG metrics** in post-acquisition operational plans and, when possible, in the variable compensation of leadership at portfolio companies.

Governance and Oversight

The ESG governance structure in VCP IV is robust and involves several stakeholders:

- An **ESG Committee** including independent board members
- A **dedicated ESG Officer** responsible for overseeing the strategy and working with investment teams;
- The **Investment Team**, in charge of conducting diagnostics and tracking ESG performance of portfolio companies;
- **External consultants** hired to provide industry-specific assessments and ESG due diligence support.

Commitments to International Standards and Institutions

VCP IV and its manager, Vinci Compass, have been signatories of the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) since 2012 and follow:

- The **IFC Performance Standards**;
- The **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)**;
- An **Exclusion List of Prohibited Activities**, as agreed with institutional investors such as EIB, DEG, and IFC.

In addition, VCP IV has formal obligations with institutional investors to:

- Maintain an active and updated **Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)**;
- **Annually report** the ESG performance of its portfolio companies;
- **Promptly notify** any material environmental or social incidents.

Impact and Value Creation

ESG integration is seen not only as a risk mitigation tool but also as a key value creation driver:

- Promotes **operational, reputational, and governance efficiency** within portfolio companies;
- Enhances access to markets and capital;
- Encourages practices related to **diversity, equity, and inclusion**, as well as **climate impact mitigation** initiatives.

Transparency and Reporting

VCP IV is committed to high standards of disclosure, based on GRI, SASB, and IRF guidelines, and aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. ESG reports are audited and overseen by the ESG Committee and Vinci Compass' Board of Directors.

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

100% of portfolio companies monitor ESG KPIs and implement ESG Action Plans (ESGAPs).

All portfolio companies monitored ESG indicators such as:

- % of renewable energy use;
- Water consumption;
- GHG emissions (Scope 1–3);
- Number of women in leadership positions;
- Presence of ESG policies and governance mechanisms.

The table below summarizes the main KPIs in 2023 and 2024:

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

KPI	2023	2024
Reused / Recycled Waste (%)	N/A	N/A
Water Consumption (m ³)	812,9	2338,7
Renewable Energy Consumption (%)	N/A	N/A
Workplace Accidents (#)	0	1
Women in Leadership Positions (%)	39%	33%
Code of Ethics / Conduct	Yes	Yes
ESG / Sustainability Policy or Report	Yes	Yes
ESG Officer or ESG Committee	No	No

● **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

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective? *[include where the financial product includes sustainable investments]*

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

[Include a statement for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852]

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.



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

Based on VCP's exclusion list, the fund does not invest in pre-defined sectors that are misaligned with its environmental, social, or ethical principles. In addition to this screening, VCP carries out a comprehensive ESG due diligence process, conducted by a third-party specialist, which assesses the potential environmental, social, and governance impacts of each investment opportunity.

Vinci Compass integrates the assessment of principal adverse impacts (PAIs) into all investment decisions through its structured ESG due diligence framework. This includes:

- Independent ESG risk assessments performed by external consultants;
- Implementation of tailored ESG Action Plans (ESGAPs) for each portfolio company;
- Monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs), such as workplace safety, gender diversity, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas emissions;
- Transparent annual ESG reporting to investors.

The Fund Vehicles shall not make any Investments in:

1. Projects which result in limiting people's individual rights and freedom, or violation of human rights, including the production or use or trade in, or activities involving, harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour/harmful child labour, as defined by ILO Fundamental Labour Conventions.
2. Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-out or bans such as:
 - a) Production of or use of or trade in products containing PCBs.
 - b) Production, placing on the market and use of asbestos fibres, and of articles and mixtures containing these fibres added intentionally.
 - c) Production, use of or trade in ozone-depleting substances and substances which are subject to international phase-outs or bans, including pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides and chemicals.
 - d) Production or use of or trade in persistent organic pollutants.
 - e) Production or trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
 - f) Transboundary movements of waste prohibited under public international law.
3. Activities prohibited by host country legislation or international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, to projects significantly impacting on protected areas, or to cultural heritage sites (including UNESCO World Heritage Site) without appropriate mitigation/correspondence.
4. Any activities involving significant degradation, conversion or destruction of Critical Habitats Sex trade and any related infrastructure, services and media.
6. Unsustainable fishing methods (e.g. drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length, blast fishing, and electric shocks).
7. Production and distribution of racist, anti-democratic and/or neo-Nazi media.
8. Tobacco (production, manufacturing, processing and distribution).
9. Activities involving live animals for scientific and experimental purposes, including gene editing and the breeding of these animals, unless in compliance with the EU Directive 2010/63/EU as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes.
10. Ammunition and weapons, military/police equipment or infrastructure, correctional facilities, prisons.

11. Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises and related equipment, or hotels hosting such facilities.
12. Any business with political or religious purpose.
13. Conversion of natural forest into plantation. This includes irrigated forests, logging, clear cutting or degradation of (and commercial concessions over) tropical natural forests or high conservation value forests in all regions, as well as the purchase of logging equipment for this purpose.
14. New palm oil plantations
15. Any activities relating to the deliberate release of Genetically Modified Organism (GMO), unless in compliance with EU Directive 2001/18/EC and EU Directive 2009/41/EC and related country acquis, as further amended.
16. Any activities not listed or listed as “Not supported” in Part II of Annex 2 of the EIB Group Climate Bank Road Map.
17. Animal and human reproductive cloning.
18. Any activity that leads to forced evictions unless the evictions are carried out in accordance with national law and in full compliance with the provisions of international human rights treaties²⁶;
19. Any actions that amount to retaliation in its operations.
20. Any gender-based violence and harassment in the context of the projects it finances
21. Extraction, mining of conflict minerals and metals.
22. Extraction of mineral deposits from the deep sea.

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **2024**



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
<i>Arklok</i>	<i>IT Equipment & Leasing</i>	<i>45,8%</i>	<i>Brazil</i>
<i>Bold</i>	<i>Foodservice</i>	<i>54.2%</i>	<i>Brazil</i>

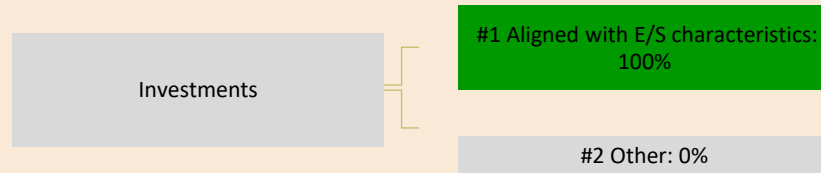
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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 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.

#2 Other 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 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.

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.

- **In which economic sectors were the investments made?** [include information referred to in Article 54 of this Regulation]

Technology: IT Equipment & Leasing and Foodservice



- **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]

For the reference period, the Fund's investment alignment with EU Taxonomy is shown in the graphs below

- **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

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:

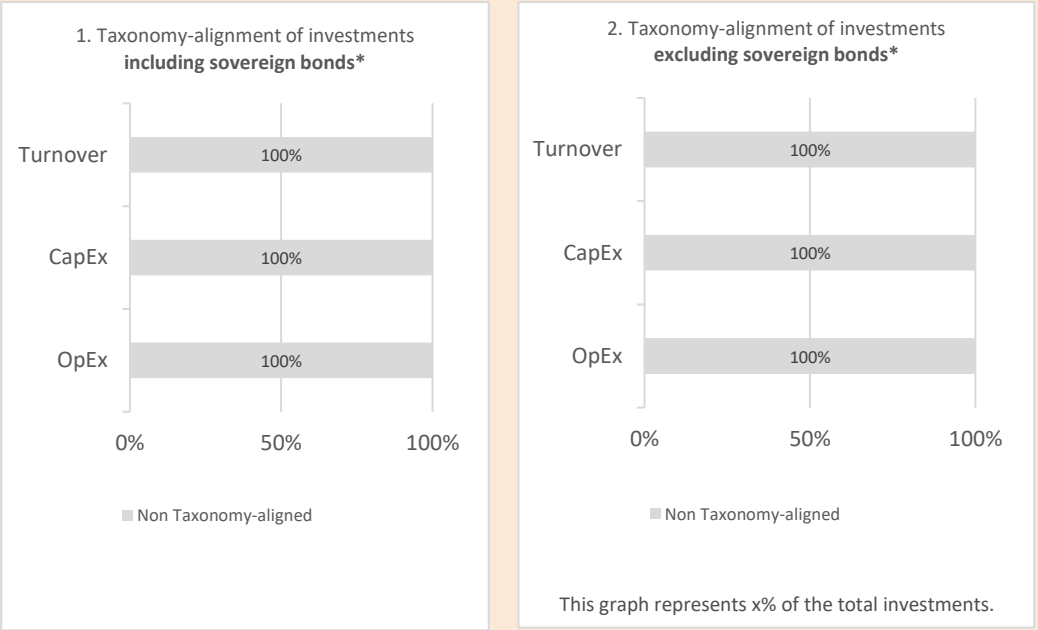
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities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

[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]

0% — no classification under these categories was made.

- **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]

0% — no classification under these categories was made.



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]

Not Applicable



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]*

During the reference period, VCP IV implemented a wide range of actions to ensure that the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund were effectively met. These actions were embedded throughout the investment cycle and aligned with international best practices:

1. ESG Integration Across the Investment Lifecycle

- ESG considerations were fully integrated from deal sourcing through exit, supported by a proprietary ESG framework.
- Structured ESG due diligence was conducted for all investments, including categorization of environmental and social risks in line with the **IFC Performance Standards**.
- Customized Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs) were developed to address identified risks.
- ESG KPIs were incorporated into post-acquisition operational plans, and when applicable, tied to **variable compensation** for leadership teams at portfolio companies.

2. Governance and Oversight Mechanisms

- An ESG Committee, which includes independent members—one recognized as a **UN SDG Pioneer**—monitored strategy and performance.
- A dedicated ESG Officer was responsible for coordinating implementation across portfolio companies.
- The investment team conducted ESG diagnostics and monitored ESG KPIs.
- Industry-specific external consultants supported both ESG due diligence and ongoing monitoring.

3. Adherence to International Standards

- VCP IV and Vinci Compass are long-time signatories of the **UN PRI** (since 2012).
- The fund adheres to:
 - **IFC Performance Standards**
 - **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)**

- A robust **Exclusion List**, aligned with the criteria of institutional partners such as EIB, DEG, and IFC.

4. Ongoing ESG Management and Reporting

- The fund maintains an active Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).
- ESG performance of all portfolio companies is reported annually.
- Any material environmental or social incident is promptly reported to investors.

5. ESG as a Driver of Value Creation

- ESG practices were used to strengthen operational performance, improve governance, and enhance market and capital access.
- Initiatives supporting **diversity, equity, and inclusion** and **climate mitigation** were actively promoted within portfolio companies.

6. Transparency and Stakeholder Communication

- ESG disclosures followed the **GRI, SASB, and IRF** frameworks.
- Reports were reviewed by the ESG Committee and Vinci's Board of Directors, ensuring a high standard of accountability and transparency.

These actions reflect VCP IV's commitment not only to mitigating ESG risks but also to leveraging sustainability as a catalyst for long-term value creation and impact.

[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]



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?**

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

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