

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☒ ☒ ☐ 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



The Sub-Fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics by investing in real estate properties in the care and treatment centres segment, by integrating the GPR-method in the investment decision process and by taking principle adverse impacts into account.

The investment strategy of the Sub-Fund aims to improve the energy performance of the real estate properties and aims to reduce the energy and water consumption and the greenhouse gas emissions.

Next to the environmental characteristics, the Sub-Fund promotes social characteristics by investing in affordable and sustainable care and treatment centres. The Sub-Fund invests in principle in care and treatment centres that are categorised in the affordable and/or mid-market rental segment. Furthermore, it invests only in real estate that falls within

the care and treatment centres segment. The care and treatment centres segment is defined by properties that accomodates multiple care providers and facilities, such as general practitioners, a pharmacy, physiotherapists, dieticians, and a blood lab. Furthermore, investments can be made in specialized clinics and medical laboratories.

The environmental and social characteristics were partly met. The share of investments that achieve the targeted minimum GPR score stayed stable even though one property was added in 2025 that does not yet received a GPR score. Nonetheless, the portfolio contains no investments in energy-inefficient assets. The share of investments in the affordable and/or mid-market segment is stable and remains high. The portfolio contains four properties that are registered as a monumental building and are exempt from the obligation to have an EPC. The total GHG emissions and energy consumption per square meter have increased, mainly as a result of an expansion of activities and operating hours of the clinic laboratory in portfolio and the addition of new properties to the portfolio. The water consumption per square meter has decreased.

● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

Information on the ESG indicators is reported as known on the date of the 2025 annual report.

#	Sustainability indicator	2025	2024
1	Share of investments in existing real estate properties that have a GPR score of 7.0 or higher	72%	72%
2	Share of investments in newly built real estate properties that have a GPR of 7.5 or higher	100%	100%
3	Share of investments in all real estate properties that are categorized in the affordable and/or mid-market rental segment	94%	94%
4	Share of investments in the care and treatment centres segment	100%	100%
5	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	0%	0%
6	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions generated by the real estate assets	1,341.67 tonnes	1,122.57 tonnes
7	Energy consumption in kWh of owned real estate assets per square meter per annum	175.2 kWh/m ² /annum	144.7 kWh/m ² /annum
8	Water consumption in cubic meter of the real estate assets per square meter per annum	0.32 m ³ /m ² /annum	0.38 m ³ /m ² /annum

● *...and compared to previous periods?*

See table above for the data of the previous period.

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

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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?

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The fund manager takes into account the following four principle adverse impact: energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and water consumption. In 2025, this Sub-Fund made two investment decisions (one standing investment and one new-to-build property). Both objects have a high (expected) energy label. In addition, capital expenditures were made to improve the overall energy performance of the existing properties in the portfolio and reduce the energy consumption.



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 the year 2025

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
't Venderink	Healthcare real estate	27.6%	The Netherlands
MC Assen	Healthcare real estate	9.1%	The Netherlands
Sint Jozef	Healthcare real estate	6.2%	The Netherlands
Zonnestein	Healthcare real estate	6.2%	The Netherlands
De Brug	Healthcare real estate	5.5%	The Netherlands

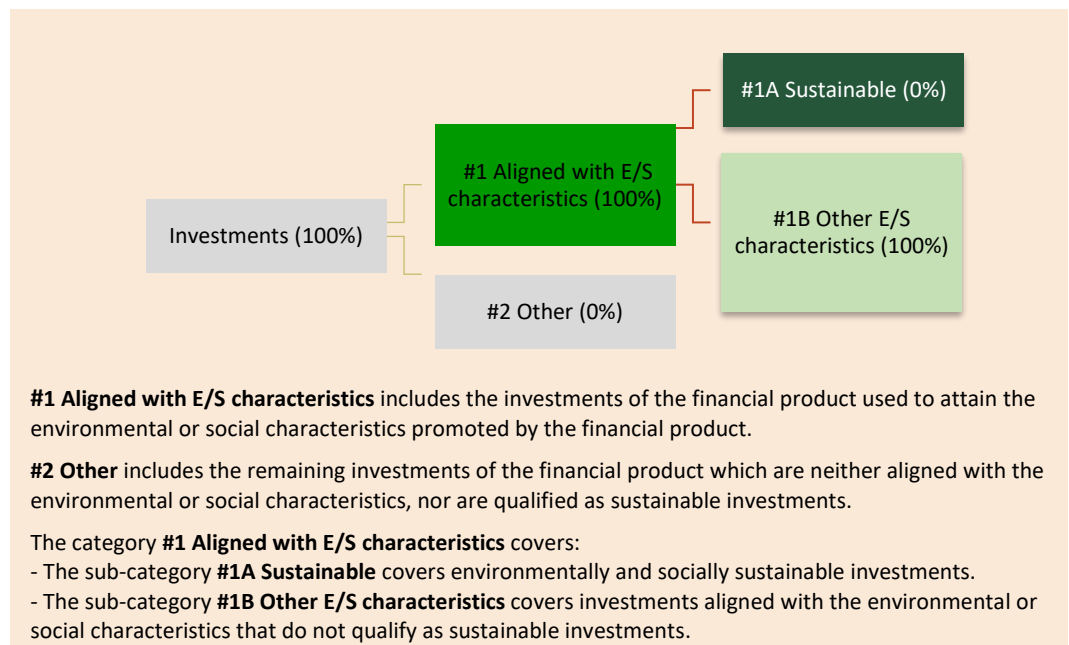


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

0% (not applicable, the Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments).

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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.

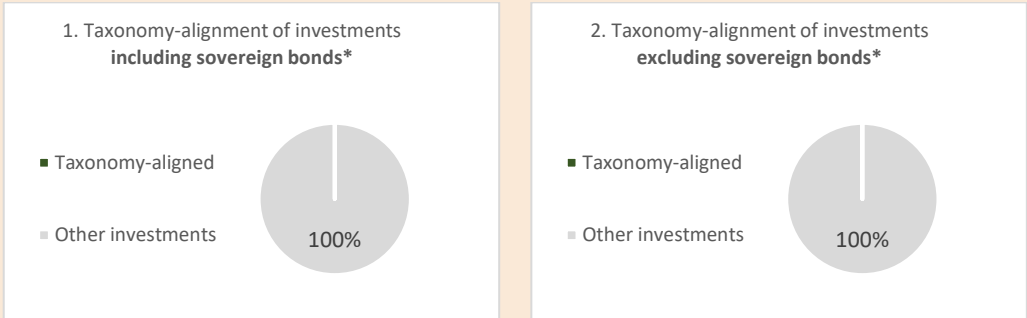
 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

- **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**
Healthcare real estate.



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

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.*



**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?**
0% (not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not invest in EU Taxonomy-aligned investments).
- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**
Not applicable. The Sub-Fund does not invest in EU Taxonomy-aligned investments.



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

0% (not applicable, the Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments).



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

0% (not applicable, the Sub-Fund promotes E/S characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments).



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

Not applicable. There are no investments included under other.



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

The Sub-Fund has made capital expenditures to improve the overall energy performance of the properties and reduce the energy consumption.



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

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund has no designated reference benchmark.

● ***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. The Sub-Fund has no designated reference benchmark.

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund has no designated reference benchmark.

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund has no designated reference benchmark.

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