BG Equity Infrastructure Fund – Compartment 1

Sustainability-related disclosures required for Article 8 financial products under the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR")

Preamble

BG Equity Infrastructure Fund – Compartment 1 (the "Compartment") promotes contribution to climate change mitigation through the investments in target investment vehicles (the "Target Investments"). The Target Investments build a diversified portfolio that invests in (i) infrastructure projects in the renewable energy sector, (ii) energy transition related infrastructure projects and (iii) infrastructure projects that are ancillary to, or supportive of, energy transition.

The Compartment does not invest in issuers that qualify as sustainable investment in accordance with Article 2 (17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 ("SFDR").

The Compartment is not considering the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy Regulation to determine the attainment of the sustainable environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

The Compartment invests a minimum of 75% of its net assets to investments that are aligned to the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Compartment.

Summary

The Compartment promotes contribution to climate change mitigation through the investments in target investment vehicles (the "Target Investments"). The Target Investments build a diversified portfolio that invests in (i) infrastructure projects in the renewable energy sector, (ii) energy transition related infrastructure projects and (iii) infrastructure projects that are ancillary to, or supportive of, energy transition.

In order to achieve the promotion of this environmental characteristics, the Investment Manager of the Target Investments ensures that the contribution to this environmental characteristic is taken into account at each stage of its investment process as well as infrastructure companies in which Investments are made follow good governance practices, as further described in the investment strategy section.

The investment strategy of the Target Investments is to make investments in infrastructure companies focused on renewable energy and support technologies, in particular construction-ready or late-stage development projects relating to greenfield solar, wind, battery storage and network assets across OECD countries in Asia Pacific and Europe.

The Investment Manager of the Target Investments ensures that environmental, social and governance aspects are considered and maximized not only in the selection of Investments, but at every stage of an Investment – from the outset of origination, through to the due diligence and acquisition phase, and into the post-acquisition phase with ongoing monitoring, management, and stakeholder engagement, in particular:

• Pre-acquisition. Prior to making any investment decision, the Investment Manager performs a Sustainable Due Diligence on the proposed infrastructure company, evaluating a variety of factors including:

  ▪ an assessment of the company against the principle adverse impact (PAI) indicators

  ▪ an agreement in the form of contractual clauses in shareholder's agreement or in the transaction documents with the relevant counterparties of the target infrastructure company to facilitate effective measurement and reporting on the suitable indicators, namely sustainability indicators, as further described below and adverse impact indicators for the Investment's contribution to the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

• Post-acquisition. The Investment Manager will collect and analyze data from the investee infrastructure companies on the suitable indicators to establish the attainment of promotion of chosen characteristic and impact. The Investment Manager will engage with the investee infrastructure companies as appropriate to discuss deviations from the promoted characteristic and suitable indicators. The Investment Manager will also produce on a periodic basis a report that evaluates the attainment of promoted characteristic and the impact performance of the financial product's Investments in infrastructure companies.

The binding elements of the investment strategy are the following:

- All infrastructure investments qualify as promoting climate change mitigation at acquisition.

- All infrastructure investments are subject to the Sustainable Due Diligence prior-acquisition.

- No infrastructure investment is involved in violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or exposed to companies active in the fossil fuel sector or controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons). Such screening is performed both pre-acquisition and at least on an annual basis during post-acquisition stage. In order to determine whether the Compartment and its Investments are attaining the promotion of climate change mitigation, the Investment Manager will track the following sustainability indicators at portfolio and/or asset level:

Sustainability indicator	Metric
Capital invested into i) renewable energy, ii) energy transition related, iii) ancillary to energy transition assets	EUR/Total Commitment
GHG emissions saved or avoided	kt CO2e/a
Electricity generation capacity from renewable energy sources	MW
Electricity produced from renewable energy sources	GWh/yr
Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) / Tonnes of Coal Equivalent (TCE) avoided	TOE / TCE

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Level 2 – Website Disclosure

Section	Regulatory Requirements	Disclosure
Summary **Article 25 – SFDR II**	In the website section 'Summary' referred to in Article 24, point (a), financial market participants shall summarise all the information contained in the different sections referred to in that Article about the financial products that promote environmental or social characteristics. The summary section shall have a maximum length of two sides of A4-sized paper when printed.	The Compartment promotes contribution to climate change mitigation through the investments in target investment vehicles (the "Target Investments"). The Target Investments build a diversified portfolio that invests in (i) infrastructure projects in the renewable energy sector, (ii) energy transition related infrastructure projects and (iii) infrastructure projects that are ancillary to, or supportive of, energy transition. In order to achieve the promotion of this environmental characteristics, the Investment Manager of the Target Investments ensures that the contribution to this environmental characteristic is taken into account at each stage of its investment process as well as infrastructure companies in which Investments are made follow good governance practices, as further described in the investment strategy section.
	The website section 'Summary' referred to in Article 24, point (a), shall be provided in at least the following languages: (a) one of the official languages of the home Member State and, where different and where the financial product is made available in more than one Member State, in an additional language customary in the sphere of international finance; (b) where the financial product is made available in a host Member State, one of the official languages of that host Member State.	
No sustainable investment objective **Article 26 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'No sustainable investment objective' referred to in Article 24, point (b), financial market participants shall insert the following statement: "This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have as its objective sustainable investment."	This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.
	Where the financial product commits to making one or more sustainable investments, financial market participants shall in the website section 'No sustainable investment objective' referred to in Article 24, point (b), explain how the sustainable investment does not significantly harm any of the sustainable investment objectives, including all of the following:	
	▪ how the indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I, and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of that Annex I, are taken into account;	
	▪ whether the sustainable investment is aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.	
Environmental or social	In the website section 'Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product' referred to in Article 24, point (c), financial market	The Compartment promotes contribution to climate change mitigation through the investments in target investment vehicles (the "Target Investments"). The Target Investments build a diversified portfolio that

Section	Regulatory Requirements	Disclosure
characteristics of the financial product **Article 27 – SFDR L2**	participants shall describe the environmental or social characteristics that the financial products promote.	invests in (i) infrastructure projects in the renewable energy sector, (ii) energy transition related infrastructure projects and (iii) infrastructure projects that are ancillary to, or supportive of, energy transition. In order to achieve the promotion of this environmental characteristics, the Investment Manager of the Target Investments ensures that the contribution to this environmental characteristic is taken into account at each stage of its investment process as well as infrastructure companies in which Investments are made follow good governance practices, as further described in the investment strategy section.
Investment strategy **Article 28 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'Investment strategy' referred to in Article 24, point (d), financial market participants shall describe all of the following:	
	▪ the investment strategy used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product;	The investment objective of the Compartment is to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns, providing capital growth and income, by investing primarily in equity infrastructure investments. The Compartment will seek its investment objective by essentially investing in Target Investments. The Investment Manager ensures that environmental, social and governance aspects are considered and maximized at the Target Investments level not only in the selection of the investments, but at every stage of an investment made by the Target Investments – from the outset of origination, through to the due diligence and acquisition phase, and into the post-acquisition phase with ongoing monitoring, management, and stakeholder engagement, in particular: - Pre-acquisition. Prior to making any investment decision, the Target Investments perform a sustainable due diligence on the proposed infrastructure company, evaluating a variety of factors including: ▪ an assessment of the company against the PAI indicators (see above "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?") ▪ an agreement in the form of contractual clauses in shareholder's agreement or in the transaction documents with the relevant counterparties of the target infrastructure company to facilitate effective measurement and reporting on the suitable indicators, namely sustainability indicators (see above "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?") and adverse impact indicators (see above "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?") for the Investment's contribution to the environmental and social characteristics promoted. - Post-acquisition. The Investment Manager of the Target Investments will collect and analyze data from the investee infrastructure companies on the suitable indicators to establish the attainment of promotion of chosen characteristic and impact. The Investment Manager of the Target Investments will engage with the investee infrastructure companies as appropriate to discuss deviations from the promoted characteristic and suitable indicators. The financial product promotes contribution to climate change mitigation through the investments in Target Investments which commit to the following binding elements: • All infrastructure investments qualify as promoting climate change mitigation at acquisition. • All infrastructure investments are subject to the Sustainable Due Diligence prior acquisition. • No infrastructure investment is involved in violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or exposed to companies active in the fossil fuel sector or controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons). Such screening is performed both pre-acquisition and at least on an annual basis during post-acquisition stage.

Section	Regulatory Requirements	Disclosure
		The Target Investments of the Compartment do consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as follows: In respect to each potential investment opportunity, the Investment Manager aims to identify ESG risks as soon as possible in the investment process, as well as ensuring appropriate monitoring and mitigating actions; to this purpose, principle adverse impacts indicators included in Annex I of the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) are taken into account at each stage of the investment process, as further described below**:**

TABLE 1	
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS	
1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions
	Scope 2 GHG emissions
	Scope 3 GHG emissions
	Total GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint
3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non- renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas
8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS	
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational
GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES	
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

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<tr><td>12. Unadjusted gender pay gap</td><td>Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. Board gender diversity</td><td>Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)</td><td>Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons</td></tr>
</table>

Above key issues are analyzed in the context of the sustainable due diligence with a view to (i) either directly excluding potential infrastructure companies and/or assets (e.g., excluding those with serious violations of Table 1 – N.10, or those with exposure to Table 1 – N.4, or Table 1 – N.14) (ii) or, for those remaining eligible, determining the adequateness of the mitigation measures including the policies and actions implemented by the investee. Although the analysis is directed to the investee companies and their assets and excludes third party contractors and/or investors, where deemed relevant by the Investment Manager having regard to the nature of the Investment (e.g. an SPV with the sole purpose of owning and operating a solar farm) and the role of the counterparty (e.g. solar module supplier), the Investment Manager may also consider principal adverse impact (“PAI”) indicators N. 10 to 14 of Table 1.
The Investment Manager will use Best Efforts to collect information on the PAI indicators for each Investment. "Best Efforts" means that the Investment Manager is committed to obtaining data on the PAI Indicators from each counterparty , to the extent relevant, that is involved in the investee company and its underlying assets, or by carrying out additional research, cooperating with third party data providers or external experts or making reasonable assumptions.
The Investment Manager is involved in initiatives that aim at limiting/eliminating the potential adverse impact of investments, in particular impacts measured using the PAI indicators collected by the Investment Manager using Best Efforts. Potential adverse impacts are also reflected in the context of the Sustainable Due Diligence.
Subject to the abovementioned limitations, more information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>▪ the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies, including with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.</td><td>The infrastructure companies in which the Target Investments invest are made follow good governance practices.
The good governance practices of investee companies are assessed prior to making an investment as part of the Sustainable Due Diligence, particularly via:
- ensuring that no infrastructure investment is involved in violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or exposed to companies active in the fossil fuel sector or controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- minimum standards against which investee companies will be assessed including sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Proportion of investments</td><td>In the website section ‘Proportion of investments’ referred to in Article 24, point (e), financial market participants shall insert the information</td><td>The financial product expects all underlying investments to the Target Investments to be aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted, contributing to climate mitigation.</td></tr>
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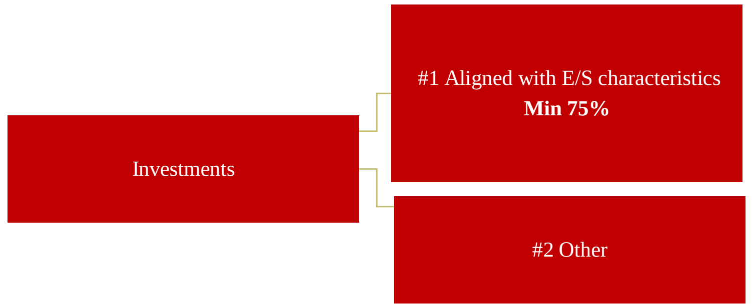
Section	Regulatory Requirements	Disclosure
Article 29 – SFDR L2	referred to in Article 14 and shall distinguish between direct exposures in investee entities and all other types of exposures to those entities.	Therefore, a minimum of 75% of the net assets of the Compartment will be aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted, contributing to climate mitigation. The remaining proportion will contain cash, cash deposits. If the Investment Manager considers it to be in the best interest of the investors and in certain circumstances (e.g., during the investment period and/or the disinvestment period) the proportion of net assets aligned with the E/S characteristics may from time to time, being lower where the holding of cash, cash deposits exceeds 25% of the net assets of the Compartment.  *#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.* The "Other" bucket of the asset allocation contains cash, cash deposits for short term liquidity purposes. There are no minimum environmental and social safeguards for such investments.
Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics **Article 30 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics' referred to in Article 24, point (f), financial market participants shall describe how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and the sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of those environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal or external control mechanisms.	The Target Investments' approach for monitoring the promotion of climate change mitigation is built to cover each stage of the investment process, in particular: - Pre-acquisition. At this stage the Investment Manager ensures compliance of the target infrastructure company with the binding elements and good governance practices described in above section about the investment strategy. - Post-acquisition. At this stage, on an annual basis, the Investment Manager will track the following sustainability indicators at portfolio and/or asset level The information is gathered and reviewed from a variety of sources. The first level of control is through the periodic reporting for each individual investment on the indicators above from external service providers to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager reviews and checks the data and methodology for consistency and errors. The Investment Manager will conduct periodic reviews of individual reporting indicators to ensure alignment with best practice approaches to calculation and reporting. The Investment Manager is also subject to regular internal compliance reviews.

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<tr><th>Section</th><th>Regulatory Requirements</th><th>Disclosure</th></tr>
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<tr><th>Sustainability indicator</th><th>Metric</th></tr>
<tr><td>Capital invested into i) renewable energy, ii) energy transition related,
iii) ancillary to energy transition assets</td><td>EUR/Total Commitment</td></tr>
<tr><td>GHG emissions saved or avoided</td><td>kt CO2e/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity generation capacity from renewable energy sources</td><td>MW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity produced from renewable energy sources</td><td>GWh/yr</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) / Tonnes of Coal Equivalent (TCE) avoided</td><td>TOE / TCE</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics

Article 31 – SFDR L2</td><td>In the website section ‘Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics’ referred to in Article 24, point (g), financial market participants shall describe the methodologies to measure how the social or environmental characteristics promoted by the financial product are met.</td><td>Methodologies applied by the Target Investments</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Section</th><th>Regulatory Requirements</th><th>Disclosure</th></tr>
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<tr><th>Sustainability indicator</th><th>Calculation methodology</th></tr>
<tr><td>Capital invested into i) renewable energy, ii) energy transition-related, iii) ancillary to energy transition assets</td><td>Calculation is conducted by allocating each investment into the relevant category, e.g., an investment in a company that owns a solar farm would be in category 1 and an investment in a company that owns a large-scale battery would be category 2. After allocating the investments made, these are then divided by the total commitments drawn from the investors.</td></tr>
<tr><td>GHG emissions saved or avoided</td><td>Depending on the type of investment, underlying assets and jurisdiction the investment and/or asset is operating, the calculation of the GHG emissions avoided will vary. The calculation will follow the generally accepted process of calculating the amount of GHG avoided such as for an investment in a solar asset, the GHG avoided is usually calculated by measuring the GHG intensity of the electricity market the asset is operating in on a CO2et/MWh and multiplying by the amount of net energy produced in the given period.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity generation capacity from renewable energy sources</td><td>The calculation is undertaken by calculating the amount of electricity capacity authorized to be connected by a particular asset/investment in its jurisdiction provided the asset is classified as a renewable energy asset as per sustainability indicator 1.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity produced from renewable energy sources</td><td>This is calculated by adding the total amount of energy produced from assets that are classified as renewable energy assets in 1 above as measured on a net basis each year. For example, if a wind asset produced 100,000MWh and uses 5,000MWh in a year, the total renewable energy produced for this asset would be 95,000MWh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) / Tonnes of Coal Equivalent (TCE) avoided</td><td>Each asset and investment tracks the amount of oil or oil equivalent used each year and this is divided by the amount of coal equivalent avoided based on accepted methodology for calculating the equivalent amount. Each jurisdiction will have differing TCE based on the particular aspects of the operational jurisdiction.</td></tr>
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<tr><td rowspan="4">Data sources and processing

Article 32 – SFDR L2</td><td>In the website section ‘Data sources and processing’ referred to in Article 24, point (h), financial market participants shall describe all of the following:</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>▪ the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product;</td><td rowspan="3">To capture data and report on environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager of the Target Investments ensures to include contractual clauses in shareholder’s agreement or in the transaction documents with the relevant counterparties. As a consequence, information is gathered, for infrastructure companies, at every stage of the investment process; in particular, dedicated tools are in place, such as, but not limited to, due diligence questionnaire which is given to key project counterparties</td></tr>
<tr><td>▪ the measures taken to ensure data quality;</td></tr>
<tr><td>▪ how data are processed;</td></tr>
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Section	Regulatory Requirements	Disclosure
	▪ the proportion of data that are estimated.	to complete and gather critical information (e.g., their approach to governance and their positioning with respect to principal adverse impacts). If data cannot be directly accessed the Investment Manager will use "Best Efforts", meaning that the Investment Manager is committed to obtaining data from each counterparty, to the extent relevant, that is involved in the investee company and its underlying assets, or by carrying out additional research, cooperating with third party data providers or external experts or making reasonable assumptions
Limitations to methodologies and data **Article 33 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'Limitations to methodologies and data' referred to in Article 24, point (i), financial market participants shall describe all of the following:	
	▪ any limitations to the methodologies referred to in Article 24, point (g), and to the data sources referred to in Article 24, point (h); ▪ how such limitations do not affect how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are met.	As described above, some of the data will be based on estimates. Additionally, even if dedicated contractual clauses will be included in relevant documents of the target projects, data quality of data provided by the target infrastructure companies may differ and be based on different methodologies; this is mainly due to the fact that the target companies the Compartment invests in are not subject to mandatory non-financial reporting standards and which, due to their small size, may have less sophisticated internal governance and reporting arrangements than larger corporates. While some limitations do exist, the use of more than one indicator allows the Investment Manager to determine with strong confidence that the investments will continue to deliver on the E/S characteristics described. By focusing on more than one indicator, the Investment Manager is not relying on any one particular source or limitation for the calculation and therefore determining the attainment of the specific underlying promotional characteristics.
Due Diligence **Article 34 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'Due diligence' referred to in Article 24, point (j), financial market participants shall describe the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets of the financial product, including the internal and external controls on that due diligence.	The Sustainable Due Diligence performed along pre-acquisition stage aims at ensuring that all target infrastructure companies of the Target Investments promote climate change mitigation, as well as are compliant with the others binding elements. To do so, the Compartment leverages the Investment Manager expertise in the energy transition-related infrastructure asset class to identify attractive investment opportunities. This includes a depth of experience in analysing a broad range of issues such as geotechnical risks, other site-specific risks and opportunities, community risks, weather risk, construction risk, revenue risks and opportunities, marginal loss factors, distribution loss factors, potential curtailment, connection risk, regulatory and political risks and others. The Investment Manager uses both internal and external resources for this due diligence that are reviewed and checked at varying stages of the investment process. This may include the use of an external consultant on environmental risks in the due diligence phase or supply chain assessments during the negotiation phase. As part of its risk assessment to the benefit of the Investment Committee, the risk function of the Manager performs a review of the sustainability due diligence conducted by the Investment Manager, in order to ensure that the E/S characteristics of the target investments have been assessed and they are in line with the fund investment policy and risk profile
Engagement policies **Article 35 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'Engagement policies' referred to in Article 24, point (k), financial market participants shall describe the engagement policies implemented where engagement is part of the environmental or social investment strategy, including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies.	In line with the private assets' nature of the target investments, engagement in the sense of exercising voting rights is not relevant to the Target Investments' strategy. However, the Target Investments will engage with project counterparties and other shareholders in project companies through entering into share purchase agreements and shareholder agreements to support the environmental characteristic of the Compartment and to ensure good governance practices. Following the acquisition of an infrastructure company, the Investment Manager adopts an active and hands-on approach to the asset management of all projects in order to maximise long-term value creation. This includes oversight of construction progress; detailed portfolio monitoring to ensure any operational issues are highlighted and

Section	Regulatory Requirements	Disclosure
		addressed expediently; oversight of continual preventative maintenance; and identification of opportunities to enhance performance or upgrade assets from a financial and sustainability point of view.
Designated reference benchmark – Optional **Article 36 – SFDR L2**	In the website section 'Designated reference benchmark' referred to in Article 24, point (l), financial market participants shall describe whether an index has been designated as a reference benchmark to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, and how that index is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, including the input data, the methodologies used to select those data, the rebalancing methodologies and how the index is calculated.	No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund.