



VOTING AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY

Alken Asset Management Ltd

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document outlines how Alken Asset Management (Alken) on behalf of its clients, exercises its role as an engaged and responsible investor.

Regarding its activity as fundamental active investor, this document elaborates how Alken actively engages with its investee companies and the extent to which the firm not only takes into account financial performances, but also the management style and strategy and every investee company.

Regarding its obligations as an active asset allocator, this document lists the main corporate governance principles that the company adheres to.

2. ALKEN COMMITMENTS

Alken has been a UNPRI signatory since 2013. We are also Tier 1 of the FRC UK Stewardship Code.

3. ENGAGEMENT/ STEWARDSHIP

3.1 Overarching rationale

Why do we engage?

- ✓ Get to know the people running a company and assessing their level of transparency
- ✓ Manage risk better as discussions help us identify new potential areas of risks and of strengths
- ✓ Discussions also help us discuss and suggest potential ways of mitigating risks or of consolidating strengths

As an asset allocator, we believe that we have a role to play in encouraging companies to improve their ESG practices in order to encourage a sustainable development globally. Engagement has always been in Alken's DNA and we constantly adapt our engagement strategy to make sure we anticipate today's new risks and opportunities.

Today, active engagement is not only about asking for financial performance or governance strategy, but more and more includes making sure the company has fully embedded today's environmental and social concerns. As



such, we are increasingly careful on the companies' considerations of environmental, social and governance issues across their core activity but also across their supply chain. This entails most of the time asking questions before we invest in a given company, and once invested following up and tracking progress on any set objectives. This also entails considering selling the company where it is recognised that the given company doesn't manage its ESG risk according to our expectations. Overall, this requires a strong dialogue between the investment analysts and the investee companies, and this is something Alken has always been very proud of.

3.2 Process and implementation

More precisely, for Alken, our ESG engagement activities can be broken down into the different situations:

- We may engage for the first times with companies **during the phase of the portfolio construction** to validate the financial and extra-financial information we have gathered on them or where there are no information available at all.
- **Once added in the portfolio**, we may engage to conduct **a more thorough ESG analysis on the company**, after gathering information from their ESG reports and website, by sending the company a tailored list of questions on ESG matters and by asking to discuss by e-mail or via a phone call.

As asset allocators, we are very sensitive to companies being eager to be transparent on their ESG commitments and strategy and welcome companies having put in place regular reporting.

Therefore:

- **Should the company consistently fail to answer our questions and deeply lack transparency**, we discuss the possibility of reducing our exposure or of selling the position,
- **Should the company still present potential ESG concerns after engaging with it**, we may follow up depending on the situation – from three months to twelve months (not strict deadlines), and may consider reducing or exiting the position.

Those elements are discussed either on an ad hoc basis, or via our weekly ESG meeting, or via our quarterly ESG committee. We have established a number of channels to make sure discussions can happen as things arise and that communication is streamlined across our different teams.

As active investors, we are also well aware that some companies do not have the necessary capacity to write regular reporting on their ESG activities, this is why we endeavour to get in touch with anyone within the company in order to gather this data ourselves and avoid unfairly penalising them.



Companies' answers to our questions are carefully reviewed and evaluated according to an internal score card, available to both financial analysts, portfolio managers and our ESG officer via our ESG internal platform created by us and tailored to our needs.

Where we believe that the company presents an ESG risk which goes beyond our investment philosophy, this is being discussed internally - again, either during an ad hoc ESG meeting, or via our weekly ESG investment meeting with financial analysts, or via our quarterly ESG committee gathering the senior financial analysts, the portfolio managers and the risk officer.

Besides, Alken also monitors collective engagement initiatives and is eager to joining initiatives on a case-by-case basis.

Finally, we also often seek for any other stakeholders' feedback in order to have 360 degrees view on a company by contacting ex-employees via expert network calls.

3.2.1 Stewardship methods

We use a combination of methods:

- Primarily: our internal resources with the ESG officer engaging in writing or verbally with portfolio companies.
- Secondly: We use external sources insights and analysis, in particular from our research brokers, who have close contacts and relationship with companies.
- Thirdly, we benefit from informal and unstructured collaborations publicly available (the ones available from the UNPRI)
- Fourth, we do engage from times to times, where the subject matter is close to our ESG investment concerns, with formal collaborative engagements (in particular with PRI-coordinated engagements)

3.2.2 Escalation strategy

Our escalation strategy consists of a set of different actions, depending on the specific situation:

- One option is to use the voting mechanisms and options available – such as voting against the election or re-election of any members of the board, or vote against for instance the annual financial report,
- Another option is, where we believe engagement has been unsuccessful and that no voting possibilities are available, to reduce our exposure or to fully exit the company,
- A final option which we are not very much making the use of yet consists of collaboratively engaging with other investors, via platforms such as the UNPRI. We are working on developing our processes to use this option more often.



3.2.3 Management of conflicts of interest

Alken recognises its position as a fiduciary for its clients and aims to always act in its clients' best interests. Subsequently, we put in place a number of checks in order to identify potential or actual conflicts of interest in order to minimise any risks on our clients' interests. Among other things, we have a specific policy on conflicts of interest management in our compliance manual, together with regular reminders sent to the staff, as well as a register of any potential or actual conflicts. This is being regularly reviewed by the compliance team.

Furthermore, note that the cash of the company is managed independently from portfolio managers and is not invested in listed shares. Orders are pre-allocated, and the system used does not allow ex-post changes. Best execution policies for both our equity and fixed income strategies have been implemented. As an independent company, Alken does not have ownership link with any broker or counterparty. As such, counterparties are exclusively chosen in the best interest of investors.

3.3 Prioritisation of our engagement targets

Our top criteria are:

Although we endeavour to engage with the maximum of our portfolio companies, the top priorities for engagement are:

1. **The company has not been rated by our ESG data provider**, and on the face of it, the company is not disclosing much on ESG. We therefore engage with them directly to understand better their ESG strategy, if any.
2. **The company has been assigned a poor ESG rating by our ESG data provider ("Red" companies)**, and we therefore want to first verify the adequacy of this poor ESG rating, and then try understand the issues related to the company and potentially guide them to be more ESG-driven.
3. **We like to engage on any "hot topics" affecting the issuer**: may it be its business activities (i.e.: fossil fuel related activity) or a controverse affecting the reputation and financials of the company, or a potential UNGC failure.
4. **We like to engage with our biggest portfolio companies** (in terms of size within our portfolios), as a risk management measure and to ensure that we are fully confident and comfortable about the ESG strategy of those large exposures.

3.4 ESG factors of our engagement strategy

We use our Alken ESG internal taxonomy, and among the many factors identified for this internal ESG mapping, the below elements are factors which tend to be relevant across all industries.

ENVIRONMENT	Climate change risk; Energy Transition; CO2 Emissions Management; Impact on Ecosystems; Resource Efficiency; Pollution Prevention; Use of Recyclable; Waste Management.
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SOCIAL	Fundamental Labour Rights; Health and Safety; Supply Chain Management; Product Safety; Gender Diversity; Impact on Local Communities; Human Capital Management; Social Dialogue.
GOVERNANCE	Corruption and Bribery Prevention; Remuneration Policies; Audit and Internal Controls; Ownership Structure; Level of Transparency; Voting Structure; Independence of the Board; Independence of the Committees.
HUMAN RIGHTS	Right to Equality; Child Labour Prevention; Anti-Slavery Prevention; Freedom from Discrimination; Social Security; Workers’ Rights; Freedom of Expression; Right to Peaceful Assembly.

3.5 Thematic based engagement

The themes we may focus on regarding non-financial information can be broken down into the following four categories:

- Environmental issues (E)
- Societal issues (S)
- Corporate governance issues (CG)
- Human rights issues (HR)

We have defined an Alken ESG taxonomy which has identified specific E, S, G and HR issues for several sub-industries in which we invest in. We use our proprietary ESG mapping to draft the questions we address to companies and make sure they are tailored to the sector the company belongs to. Our ESG mapping and questionnaire are evolving and follow any new ESG developments and trends.

All companies’ official responses and answers to our questionnaires are gathered into our proprietary database. This database is available to all investment analysts and can be the starting base in order to discuss new objectives, share views and opinions or to set up new thematic milestones.

4. ENGAGEMENT EXAMPLES / thematic “campaigns”

2020 > 2022: Uyghur unresolved situation

ESG factors taken into consideration.

One of our stewardship works over the last several months has been to engage with our different portfolio companies potentially directly or indirectly linked to the use of Uyghur workers through potentially abusive labour transfer programs. For this we used publicly available sources listing the number of companies affected by the situation and requested those companies to tell us more about their human rights, health & safety, labour practices and management of their supply chain.

Description



Our first objective via this engagement was to understand whether our portfolio companies were or were not affected by the situation, either directly or even indirectly.

Our second objective was to evaluate our investee companies' mitigation practices, the ability to remediate and the assurance that any future similar implications would be avoided, in the event where they were involved with the abusive labour programs.

We did receive well detailed responses from our investee companies: some companies explained us the reason why they were not linked to the scandal, others did confirm their indirect involvement with the abusive program and explained the new reinforced processes which were been put in place to ensure a stronger and more resilient monitoring of their supply chain.

The details shared with those companies provided us a good level of confidence that the adequate measures had been taken to avoid similar situations happening again in the future.

We continue monitor the situation and regularly re-engage in order to make sure actions will match words and put pressure on companies to do their best.

We really hope that this engagement process not only helped us manage better our ESG risk exposure, but also does put some degree of pressure on our investee companies to be more careful in their global due diligence frameworks and improve overtime.

2023>2024: PAI Campaign

Before data provider could provide us with reliable data on the PAI, and before issuers were to report themselves on the PAIs, we sought to use our engagement to directly ask issuers about their calculations and estimates on the PAIs. We used this exercise in order to also understand which indicator could be difficult for issuers to measure, what was the main focus among issuers, and compare the data received with the one later provided by our external data provider.

Climate and other environment-related indicators:

- 1. To what extent did you reduce your GHG Scope 1 emissions? Explain the situation.*
- 2. To what extent did you reduce GHG Scope 2 emissions? Explain.*
- 3. To what extent did you reduce GHG Scope 3 emissions? Explain.*
- 4. To what extent did you reduce your overall carbon footprint? Explain.*
- 5. To what extent did you reduce your overall GHG intensity? Explain.*
- 6. To what extent did you reduce the share of your business activities being active in the fossil fuel sector (if applicable)? Explain.*
- 7. To what extent did you reduce the share of your business activities being linked to non-renewable energy consumption and production (if applicable)? Explain.*
- 8. To what extent did you reduce the share of your business activities being linked to an energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector? Explain the situation.*
- 9. To what extent did you reduce the share of your business activities being linked to activities negatively affecting biodiversity - sensitive areas*? Explain.*
**business activities with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas, where the activities negatively affect those areas*
- 10. To what extent did you reduce the share of your business activities being subject to a high emissions to water ratio** (if any)? Explain.*



*** Tons of emissions to water generated by your business activities per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average*

*11. To what extent did you reduce the share of your business activities being subject to a high hazardous waste ratio*** (if any)? Explain.*

****Tons of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by your business activities per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.*

Social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:

1. Was your company subject, in the last 12 months, to any violations of the UN Global Compact principles or of the Organizations for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) guidelines for multinational enterprises? YES/NO. If yes, please explain your mitigation process.

2. Did your company successfully implement compliance mechanisms and processes to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises? YES/NO. If no, please explain why.

3. Does your company monitor any unadjusted general pay gap? YES/NO. If no, please explain why.

4. Does your company encourage board gender diversity? YES/NO. If no, please explain why.

5. Is your company exposed to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)? YES/NO. If yes, please explain which weapons are exposed to.

Other Indicators

1. Deforestation (E): Can you disclose if your business activities fail to be supported by a policy to address deforestation? YES/NO and explain.

2. Incidents of discrimination (S): Can you disclose if your business activity fail to be supported by a due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate and address adverse human rights impacts? YES/NO and explain.

3. Operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour (HR): Can you disclose if your business activities are exposed to operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour in terms of geographic areas or type of operation? YES/NO and explain.

4. Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies (G): Can you disclose the share of your business activities without up-to-date policies on anti-corruption and antibribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption? YES/NO and explain.

2025 > 2026: Environmental focus

Two main areas of attention: 1/ Climate strategy & decarbonisation (Net Zero, Scope 1-3, transition plan) AND 2/ Waste, pollution & hazardous materials (PAI 9 / toxic emissions).

Key actions included: 1/ Requesting/assessing updated climate strategy, Scope 1–3 targets, transition plan milestones and scenario analysis (incl. stranded assets), AND 2/ Seeking evidence of site-level controls, remediation plans and KPIs for waste/toxic emissions; validate PAI metrics and improvement roadmap.

Some example issuers have been: Beneteau SA, EDP - Energias de Portugal SA, ENGIE SA, RWE AG, Renault SA, Saipem SpA.

5. SPECIFIC APPROACH TO CLIMATE CHANGE

As an asset manager, we believe that our mission lies not only in managing and mitigating climate change-related risk, but also in gradually financing the energy transition that is required.



Avoiding greenwashing requires thorough analysis and strong dialogue with companies. Our objective is to build a strong modelling which will allow the firm to estimate the climate risks of every prospecting companies, and which will allow us to offer a portfolio of climate change resilient companies. We started building this process last year and continue developing our modelling.

Our Commitments: UNPRI, TCFD, Paris Agreement:

We have been a UNPRI signatory since 2013 and we support the TCFD (now ISSB) since March 2020. Alken has a long-term investment approach which seeks to guarantee that the growth of companies is compatible with a more sustainable global economy. More precisely, we are committed to work towards the decarbonisation of the global economy, in line with the goals set by the Paris Agreement. For this, we encourage corporates to disclose their climate-related risks, we encourage further research and R&D to be made on the different climate change opportunities and we encourage further regulatory developments to clearly define the framework for asset managers.

For a few years since 2021, we started asking companies about a number of common environmental criteria, in line with the new Taxonomy and net zero objectives in order to understand their transition strategies and challenges better:

- ***Eligibility & Taxonomy Alignment or equivalent estimates calculated by the company***
- ***Carbon Emissions Footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3 disclosures)***
- ***Carbon emissions reduction targets (short-term and long-term)***
- ***Use of offsets?***
- ***Disclosures to carbon platforms such as CDP and SBTi***
- ***Management of biodiversity impact***

Now that data has matured a little, we continue to engage with companies asking about their **calculation of taxonomy alignment**, if any, asking about the advancements of their **transition pathways**, if any, and in general seeking to understand the challenges that companies face regarding climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.

With CSRD/ESRS 2025 reporting, we look forward to receiving more accurate data on the PAI in relation to climate change risk. Every year is different and our objective is to constantly adapt to the new challenges and use our engagement process to look for new opportunities and find adapted and suitable solutions.

6. OUR APPROACH TO COLLABORATIVE STEWARDSHIP

We like to pick and choose the collaborative efforts that are related to our investment cases and remain as close as possible to our business activities.

Therefore, although there are many important subject matters to be involved with, we only participate or seek to participate where we believe this is a concern we have had as well with our investee companies.

We do like benefiting from collaborative platforms and strongly believe in them as, as a small asset manager, we unfortunately believe that our AUM may not be important enough to "pressure" investee companies. We



believe that working together with other firms could help 1/ streamline the message sent to the company; 2/ Have a potential impact on the company and thereby be seen as an important shareholder action.

6.1 Our participation to Collaborative works

Among others, list not exhaustive:

- Children's Rights in Responsible Investments (especially in a time with the Uighur scandal)
- Brazil anti-corruption engagement
- Engaging with the food industry to build a sustainable protein supply chain
- Indigenous rights collaboration initiative
- Brazil anti-corruption engagement
- "Find it, fix it" Addressing Modern Slavery
- Conflict Mineral in Semiconductor Supply Chain
- ESMA consultation on ESG ratings
- Investor Dialogue on Deforestation
- Investor Letters for US deforestation-free letters
- Participation to the Plastic Pollution Treaty
- Investor Statement Support on Robust EU Forced Labour Regulation
- Stewardship initiative for HRs and Social Issues
- European Commission Consultation on ESG ratings
- Shareholder resolution on plastics at Amazon
- Investor Coalition on Food Policy

6.2 Our engagement with policymakers

Topics

Engagement with policymakers is made based on our internal ESG materiality indicators. We aim to provide with feedback or respond to consultation on topics which are on our radar as part of our ESG integration process as well as part of the concerns we may have when engaging with our investee companies. We believe that this way, we have "expertise" on the given topics and may be able to provide constructive feedback as to how improve disclosure or reporting on the ESG indicators.

Review



Participation to public consultation with policymakers is being reviewed during our quarterly ESG committee. We approve the participation and the topics we want to be active on, and then we review our engagement and its outcome.

6.3 Note on political influence

As far as we want to share industry insights to policymakers and provide them with practical experiences to make sure new requirements are as effective as possible, we do not wish nor want to have any influence on the political side. This is not within our remit nor is it in our interest. The firm shall refrain from any political activity. This activity solely follows the purpose of providing practical examples to ensure the smooth and efficient development of a sustainable finance framework.

6.4 Example of engagement with policymaker

This engagement led to landmark new SEC proposal:

Period: Q1 2021

Topic: Climate Disclosure

Policymaker: SEC - <https://www.sec.gov/news/public-statement/lee-climate-change-disclosures>

Action: Alken submitted its answers and thoughts regarding the SEC public request on climate change disclosure requirements. We answered the different “Questions for Considerations” and submitted them to the following address: rule-comments@sec.gov.

7. OVERRIDING THE POLICY

Our Policy reflects Alken philosophy regarding engagement and voting and the way things have always functioned since its creation, engagement being a key tenant of the fundamental strategy and stock picking process of the firm. Nevertheless, if a disagreement should arise regarding the Policy, we would use our ESG Committee to discuss the matter, knowing that the ESG officer has veto right over decisions on this purpose.

8. VOTING

8.1 Voting at the centre of our fiduciary duty

Alken¹ recognises that voting at company meetings represents an important component of its fiduciary duty towards its clients. However, we also regard voting as one channel only of the on-going dialogue that we hold with our investee companies and we do not want it to be an outcome in itself nor the end of the process. We understand that improvements can take time and that only realistic expectations may prove to be successful.

¹ The Alken Funds vote via its management company, AFFM S.A., which is authorised in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and regulated by the “Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier” (the “CSSF”).



8.2 Implementation of Alken's clients voting rights

Alken likes to engage on any topics of concern. We therefore incentivise our clients using their voting rights where it would best service them towards our clients' perceived best interests. Whatever the decision to either vote or not vote, we like to make sure companies are being communicated the rationale behind our views. It could happen that a vote stands against the management on issues that we perceive are in conflict with the shareholders' interests. It may also happen to vote against the management where facts and circumstances evidence that the given proposal is not in the shareholders' best interest. Moreover, it could very well be that we believe too little information and disclosure was given regarding the proxy resolution. In the latter case, we may contact the company to request further information on the given resolution.

8.3 Alken's Voting Beliefs and Principles

Our approach towards corporate governance: We feel fully aligned with the 1991 Cadbury Report's outline "Corporate governance is the system by which businesses are directed and controlled". We are convinced that good corporate governance constitutes a pivotal factor in underpinning the integrity and efficiency of a business. We therefore look for businesses which are guided by the core principles of good corporate governance: fairness, accountability, responsibility and transparency.

8.4 Our guiding governance principles

- We encourage the "one share one vote" strategy
- We encourage the independence and diversity of the board of directors in order to avoid conflict of interests
- We encourage the board to present a balanced and understandable assessment of the company's position and prospects
- We encourage the separation of the functions of Chairman and CEO
- We encourage the creation of different committees within the Board: from the audit committee, the nomination committee or the remuneration committee
- We encourage the board to maintain a sound risk management and internal control systems
- We encourage the disclosure of the executives' remuneration policy and models
- We encourage the board to communicate with stakeholders at regular interval, a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of how the company is achieving its business purpose
- We recognise that the Board of Directors should be made accountable to the shareholders for the way in which the company is carrying out its responsibilities
- We encourage Boards to be responsive to shareholders and be proactive in order to understand their perspectives
- We encourage Boards to develop management incentive structures that are aligned with the long-term strategy of the company

Additionally, the external provider used by our management company for proxy voting will monitor the following specific element:



- Encouragement of proposals requesting U.S. companies to provide EEO-1 reporting on diversity reporting.

8.5 Our guiding environmental and climate change principles

- Considerations from our proxy voting entity of all companies' climate reporting resolutions:
 - Recommendations in favour of resolutions requesting companies to provide enhanced disclosure on climate-related issues,
 - Recommendations in favour of resolutions requested companies to undertake a scenario analysis or to report according to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial disclosures ("TCFD").

The proxy voting platform will:

- Generally, be supportive of proposals seeking the above enhanced disclosure and will evaluate the request of each resolution baring in mind the company's unique circumstances.
- Evaluate the following elements when making recommendations:
 - How could the company's operations be impacted by climate-related issues,
 - The company policies and the company evolution of its climate-related disclosures,
 - Whether the company provides board-level oversights of climate-related risks,
 - The level of disclosure and oversights given to climate change-related issues of peer companies,
 - Whether other industry companies provided TCFD-aligned disclosures.

In terms of climate-change lobbying, the proxy voting platform will:

- Evaluate whether the requested disclosure would benefit shareholders' understanding of the company's policies and positions on the issue,
- Compare this to the industry standards in which the company operates,
- Assess the company disclosure of direct and indirect climate change issues,
- Identify any controversies related to the company's management of climate change issues.

8.6 Our guiding social principles

The proxy voting platform will:

- Review a company's overall governance practices and identify which directors or board-level committed were charged with ESG oversight,
- Vote against the governance chair of a board which fails to explicitly disclose on the role of the Board on ESG issues,
- Determine if directors maintain a meaningful oversight and accountability of the company's ESG risks,
- Support shareholder proposals that seek to improve governance structures or promote relevant disclosure that serve the long-term interests of shareholders,
- Assess the shareholder proposals on E and S issues evaluating their financial materiality.

8.7 Our voting platform in practice

The platform has codified its approach to management-sponsored proposals that pertain to environmental and social issues.



The platform follows a case-by-case approach of each of the proposals and will consider a variety of factors, including:

- 1) The content of the resolution and whether it would materially impact shareholders,
- 2) Whether there is a competing shareholder proposal on the given topic,
- 3) What is the company's overall responsiveness to shareholders and to the given environmental and social issue?
- 4) Whether the proposal is binding or advisory,
- 5) What is the management's recommendation on how they would want shareholders to vote on the given proposal?

8.8 Our decision-making approach regarding shareholder resolutions

- We support the recommendations of the proxy voting provider in the majority of cases,
- Prior to AGM/EGM, we privately communicate our voting decision(s) to the investee company in the event where we had planned to vote against the management's proposals or abstain,
- In cases where we vote against management recommendations or abstained, we do not communicate the rationale.

ANNEX

Over the last 12 months, the Investment Manager took the following engagement actions in order to ensure the environmental, governance and social characteristics were adequately promoted.

Pillar	Key topic	# Engagements	Key actions / asks	Example issuers
E	Climate strategy & decarbonisation (Net Zero, Scope 1-3, transition plan)		26 Request/assess updated climate strategy, Scope 1-3 targets, transition plan milestones and scenario analysis (incl. stranded assets). 20 Seek evidence of site-level controls, remediation plans and KPIs for waste/toxic emissions; validate PAI metrics and improvement roadmap. 7 Ask for water-risk assessment, efficiency initiatives, and management of physical climate risks (e.g., drought/wildfires).	Beneau SA, EDP - Energias de Portugal SA, ENGIE RWE AG, Renault SA Beneau SA, RWE AG, Saipem SPA
E	Waste, pollution & hazardous materials (PAI 9 / toxic emissions)			EDP - Energias de Portugal SA, RWE AG
E	Water stress & physical risk (efficiency, drought, wildfire)			EDP - Energias de Portugal SA, Renault SA
S	Affordability & community impact (energy prices, permitting/PPAs)		5 Discuss community/affordability implications and how the company manages stakeholder impacts (e.g., permitting, PPAs, pricing). 2 Verify activity scope and screening to ensure no exposure to controversial weapons; confirm policies and controls.	Exall Technologies SA
S	Product & societal impact (controversial weapons exposure)		18 Request disclosure of incident trends, safety KPIs and corrective action plans to reduce workplace incidents.	Beneau SA, Rheinmetall AG, SES-Imagotag SA
HR	Health & safety / incident management			
HR	Human capital development (retention, talent pipeline, skills)		10 Request details on talent pipeline, training/upskilling, retention metrics and succession planning.	RWE AG, Renault SA
G	ESG reporting & regulatory readiness (CSRD/ESRS, EU Taxonomy, PAIs, CDP)		61 Request timelines and content for ESG/CSRD reporting, EU Taxonomy/PAI disclosures, and explain movements in key KPIs. 52 Validate disputed data points, share evidence back to providers (e.g., MSCI) and ensure key policies are disclosed/recognised.	Beneau SA, EDP - Energias de Portugal SA, Elis SA, Exall Technologies SA, RWE AG
G	Data quality & engagement with ESG data providers (MSCI issues/downgrades)		24 Request updates on investigations, remediation measures, compliance programme strength and evidence of policy implementation. 24 Collect latest ESG updates, strategy priorities and any emerging risks; request supporting documentation where relevant.	Beneau SA, Elis SA, FIGEAC-AERO, Grupo Catalana Occidente SA, RWE AG
G	Anti-corruption, bribery & business ethics		24 Request updates on investigations, remediation measures, compliance programme strength and evidence of policy implementation. 24 Collect latest ESG updates, strategy priorities and any emerging risks; request supporting documentation where relevant.	Renault SA, Rheinmetall AG, Saipem SPA
G	General ESG update / strategy discussion		18 Follow up with management/IR to obtain missing disclosures; set escalation path if engagement remains unanswered.	1&1 Drillisch AG, Aalberts NV, Energean Oil & Gas P Tubacex SA
G	Disclosure gaps / non-responsiveness to engagement		14 Seek clarification on ownership/control structure and safeguards for minority shareholders (governance rights, related-party controls).	Grupo Catalana Occidente SA, RWE AG, Renault SA, Imagotag SA
G	Ownership structure & minority shareholder rights		2 Verify shareholder base and governance set-up against internal governance checklist; document findings.	Grupo Catalana Occidente SA, Saipem SPA
G	Shareholder base / governance checks (verification)			Exall Technologies SA