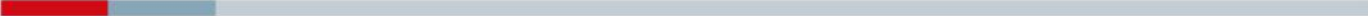


LIOR GP



Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**Annual report including audited financial statements
as at 31/12/24**

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 249853

Table of contents

Organisation and administration	3
Report of the Board of Directors	4
Audit report	5
Combined statement of net assets as at 31/12/24	9
Combined statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year ended 31/12/24	10
Sub-funds:	11
LIOR GP – Alpha Fund	11
LIOR GP – Proxima Fund	17
LIOR GP – Global Short Duration Fund (<i>dormant</i> since 19/07/24)	23
Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments	27
Other notes to the financial statements	31
Additional unaudited information	37

No subscription can be accepted on the basis of the financial reports. Subscriptions are only valid if they are made on the basis of the latest published prospectus accompanied by the Key Information Documents, the latest annual report and the most recent semi-annual report, if published thereafter.

LIOR GP

Organisation and administration

Registered Office	5, Allée Scheffer L-2520 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Board of Directors of the SICAV	
Members	<p>Jeremy Touboul Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer LIOR Global Partners</p> <p>Nicolas Normand (since 28/06/24) Director of the SICAV and Head of Risk and Compliance LIOR Global Partners</p> <p>Raphaël Remond (until 28/06/24) Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer LIOR Global Partners</p> <p>Ingrid Dubourdieu Managing Partner Fieldfisher</p>
Management Company	LEMANIK ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. 106, route d'Arlon L-8210 Mamer Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Investment Manager	LIOR GLOBAL PARTNERS 5, avenue Princesse Alice Palais St James, 3e étage 98000 Monaco
Depository	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch 5, Allée Scheffer L-2520 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Administrative Agent, Domiciliary, Registrar and Transfer and Paying Agent	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch 5, Allée Scheffer L-2520 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Auditor	<p>Forvis Mazars S.A.(since 28/06/24) 5, rue Guillaume J. Kroll L-1882 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</p> <p>Deloitte Audit S.à r.l. (until 28/06/24) 20, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer L-1821 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</p>

Report of the Board of Directors

The year 2024 has been a challenging one for many global macro absolute return managers, including us. Our defensive positioning did not perform as expected. On the contrary, our negative equity exposure and long fixed income positions failed to deliver the anticipated results.

Market Environment & Key Macroeconomic Events

The macroeconomic and political landscape of 2024 was marked by several key events that heavily influenced market dynamics:

1. Persistent Inflation & Delayed Rate Cuts:
 - The Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank kept interest rates higher for longer than expected, as inflation proved stickier than anticipated.
 - Hopes of early rate cuts faded, leading to increased market volatility and disappointing returns for long-duration fixed-income investments.
2. Equity Market Resilience:
 - Despite macroeconomic uncertainty, equity markets showed resilience, driven by continued AI-driven tech stock growth and corporate earnings surprises.
 - Our negative equity exposure turned out to be a detractor as global stock indices, especially in the U.S., performed better than anticipated.
3. Geopolitical Tensions & Market Impact:
 - The U.S. presidential elections introduced uncertainty in fiscal and monetary policy outlooks, affecting market sentiment.
 - Geopolitical risks intensified, with the war in Ukraine continuing, while tensions in the Middle East escalated, disrupting global energy markets.
 - China's economic slowdown and continued tensions over Taiwan led to sharp movements in Asian currencies and commodity markets.

Fund Performance & Attribution

Alpha Fund

- The fund closed the year with a negative performance, -11.79% net of fees, with long fixed-income positions failing to capture the expected yield compression (-1.25% gross over the year).
- Negative equity exposure, mainly on European Financials, was a drag on returns, -4.52%, as equity markets outperformed our expectations.
- The currency allocation also struggled, -3.23%, with losses on JPY and commodity-linked currencies.

Proxima Fund

- The fund's performance remained subdued, -3.53% net of fees, as its positioning for peak rates and a fixed-income rebound did not materialize as expected.
- Emerging market bond exposure, which had been a strength in 2023, underperformed due to rising global risk aversion.

Global Short Duration Fund

- Despite market challenges, the fund delivered stable but modest returns, continuing to serve as a cash management solution for clients in a high-rate environment.
- However, the Sub-Fund has been *dormant* since mid-July 2024 for an indefinite period. Due to the divestment of the Sub-Fund, performance was negative as of 19/07/2024 (last NAV), -1.43% net of fees.

Outlook for 2025

Looking ahead, key questions remain about monetary policy, economic growth, and global stability:

- The Federal Reserve's ability to engineer a soft landing remains uncertain, with risks of a slowdown in 2025 if rates remain restrictive for too long.
- Geopolitical risks are likely to persist, particularly with heightened uncertainty following the U.S. elections and continued global conflicts.
- Market volatility is expected to remain elevated, creating both risks and opportunities.

While 2024 was a difficult year for our strategies, we remain committed to adapting to evolving market conditions. Our process continues to be robust, and we will seek to capitalize on emerging opportunities in 2025.



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To the Shareholders of
LIOR GP
Société d'investissement à capital variable

R.C.S. Luxembourg B249853

5 Allée Scheffer,
L-2520 Luxembourg

REPORT OF THE RÉVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGRÉÉ

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **LIOR GP** (the «SICAV») and of each of its sub-funds, which comprise the statement of net assets and the statement of investments and other net assets as at December 31, 2024 and the statement of operations and statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the SICAV and of each of its sub-funds as at December 31, 2024, and of the results of their operations and changes in their net assets for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of July 23, 2016, on the audit profession ("Law of July 23, 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the Law of July 23, 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the «Responsibilities of "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the Audit of the Financial Statements» section of our report. We are also independent of the SICAV in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our report of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the SICAV for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors of the SICAV determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the SICAV is responsible for assessing the SICAV’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors of the SICAV either intends to liquidate the SICAV or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of July 23, 2016, and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law dated July 23, 2016, and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the SICAV's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors of the SICAV.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Director of the SICAV's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the SICAV's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the SICAV to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors of the SICAV regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Luxembourg, April 30, 2025,

For Forvis Mazars, Cabinet de Révision Agréé
5, rue Guillaume J. Kroll
L-1882 LUXEMBOURG

Signed by:

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Eric DECOSTER
Réviseur d'entreprises agréé

LIOR GP

Combined financial statements

LIOR GP

Combined statement of net assets as at 31/12/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Assets		16,384,871.74
Securities portfolio at market value	2.2	13,608,593.97
<i>Cost price</i>		13,622,326.08
Options (long positions) at market value	2.4	35,865.66
<i>Options purchased at cost</i>		93,167.02
Cash at banks and liquidities		767,293.94
Initial margin		451,040.40
Margin deposit		88,729.02
Collateral receivable	10	1,190,000.00
Interests receivable, net		185,887.53
Formation expenses, net	2.8	57,461.22
Liabilities		584,821.56
Options (short positions) at market value	2.4	5,217.60
<i>Options sold at cost</i>		6,616.78
Margin call		44,260.72
Payable on investments purchased		343,597.47
Net unrealised depreciation on forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	47,701.47
Net unrealised depreciation on financial futures	2.6	45,659.05
Management fees payable	4	31,453.11
Management Company fees payable	3	17,165.23
Depository and sub-depository fees payable	6	5,543.84
Administration fees payable	7	12,600.00
Other liabilities		31,623.07
Net asset value		15,800,050.18

LIOR GP

Combined statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year ended 31/12/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Income		854,791.08
Dividends on securities portfolio, net		1,301.08
Interests on bonds and money market instruments, net		772,097.15
Bank interests on cash accounts		81,281.21
Other income		111.64
Expenses		821,405.72
Management fees	4	153,596.57
Management Company fees	3	89,128.67
Depositary fees	6	29,778.79
Administration fees	7	96,868.61
Domiciliary fees		1,157.20
Amortisation of formation expenses	2.8	57,479.52
Audit fees		29,088.43
Legal fees		133,606.69
Transaction fees	2.9	68,872.96
Directors fees		28,168.59
Subscription tax ("Taxe d'abonnement")	8	1,840.23
Interests paid on bank overdraft		16,429.20
Banking fees		26,218.00
Liquidation fees		5,000.00
Other expenses		84,172.26
Net income / (loss) from investments		33,385.36
Net realised profit / (loss) on:		
- sales of investment securities	2.2	70,498.47
- options	2.4	-639,701.61
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	124,352.28
- financial futures	2.6	-228,802.80
- swaps		-9.54
- foreign exchange	2.3	97,376.51
Net realised profit / (loss)		-542,901.33
Movement in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on:		
- investments	2.2	-308,515.29
- options	2.4	-50,355.61
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	-155,381.36
- financial futures	2.6	-353,028.05
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets as a result of operations		-1,410,181.64
Redemptions of capitalisation shares		-10,279,270.42
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets		-11,689,452.06
Net assets at the beginning of the year		27,489,502.24
Net assets at the end of the year		15,800,050.18

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Statement of net assets as at 31/12/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Assets		6,545,484.44
Securities portfolio at market value	2.2	4,938,706.14
<i>Cost price</i>		5,099,601.84
Options (long positions) at market value	2.4	35,865.66
<i>Options purchased at cost</i>		93,167.02
Cash at banks and liquidities		301,230.73
Initial margin		377,783.13
Margin deposit		42,292.73
Collateral receivable	10	740,000.00
Interests receivable, net		66,753.72
Formation expenses, net	2.8	42,852.33
Liabilities		117,283.86
Options (short positions) at market value	2.4	5,217.60
<i>Options sold at cost</i>		6,616.78
Margin call		27,911.42
Payable on investments purchased		7,262.19
Net unrealised depreciation on forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	22,165.52
Net unrealised depreciation on financial futures	2.6	14,941.71
Management fees payable	4	13,084.29
Management Company fees payable	3	6,950.65
Depository and sub-depository fees payable	6	2,783.89
Administration fees payable	7	6,300.00
Other liabilities		10,666.59
Net asset value		6,428,200.58

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Statement of operations and changes in net assets from 01/01/24 to 31/12/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Income		412,599.20
Dividends on securities portfolio, net		1,301.08
Interests on bonds and money market instruments, net		340,967.72
Bank interests on cash accounts		70,249.91
Other income		80.49
Expenses		404,157.31
Management fees	4	71,953.48
Management Company fees	3	37,288.76
Depositary fees	6	14,159.10
Administration fees	7	48,524.07
Domiciliary fees		438.90
Amortisation of formation expenses	2.8	25,646.59
Audit fees		11,155.99
Legal fees		57,178.51
Transaction fees	2.9	57,732.88
Directors fees		10,350.72
Subscription tax ("Taxe d'abonnement")	8	821.70
Interests paid on bank overdraft		15,302.78
Banking fees		15,435.00
Other expenses		38,168.83
Net income / (loss) from investments		8,441.89
Net realised profit / (loss) on:		
- sales of investment securities	2.2	-850.70
- options	2.4	-630,882.48
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	347,960.93
- financial futures	2.6	-183,228.15
- foreign exchange	2.3	107,819.06
Net realised profit / (loss)		-350,739.45
Movement in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on:		
- investments	2.2	-202,647.60
- options	2.4	-50,355.61
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	-119,770.82
- financial futures	2.6	-328,550.71
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets as a result of operations		-1,052,064.19
Redemptions of capitalisation shares		-5,607,017.59
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets		-6,659,081.78
Net assets at the beginning of the year		13,087,282.36
Net assets at the end of the year		6,428,200.58

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Statistics

		31/12/24	31/12/23	31/12/22
Total Net Assets	EUR	6,428,200.58	13,087,282.36	17,749,861.85
N/A (EUR) - Capitalisation				
Number of shares		300.000	300.000	300.000
Net asset value per share	EUR	90.70	103.26	99.71
I/A (EUR) - Capitalisation				
Number of shares		51,429.859	87,644.949	133,011.891
Net asset value per share	EUR	92.04	104.34	100.58
I/A (USD) - Capitalisation				
Number of shares		1,150.558	20,945.134	19,581.558
Net asset value per share	USD	81.39	98.47	90.94
I/A (GBP) H - Capitalisation				
Number of shares		13,878.679	16,928.850	23,812.439
Net asset value per share	GBP	93.93	104.64	99.59

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Changes in number of shares outstanding from 01/01/24 to 31/12/24

	Shares outstanding as at 01/01/24	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares outstanding as at 31/12/24
N/A (EUR) - Capitalisation	300.000	0.000	0.000	300.000
I/A (EUR) - Capitalisation	87,644.949	0.000	36,215.090	51,429.859
I/A (USD) - Capitalisation	20,945.134	0.000	19,794.576	1,150.558
I/A (GBP) H - Capitalisation	16,928.850	0.000	3,050.171	13,878.679

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Securities portfolio as at 31/12/24

Denomination	Currency	Quantity/ Notional	Market value (in EUR)	% of net assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing and/or dealt in on another regulated market			3,491,789.81	54.32
Shares			47,098.45	0.73
Kazakhstan			47,098.45	0.73
SOLIDCORE RESOURCES PLC	USD	15,385	47,098.45	0.73
Bonds			3,444,691.36	53.59
Argentina			80,470.84	1.25
ARGENTINE REP GVT INTL BOND 4.125% 09-07-35	USD	125,000	80,470.84	1.25
Australia			242,927.09	3.78
AUSTRALIA GOVERNMENT BOND 4.5% 21-04-33	AUD	400,000	242,927.09	3.78
France			208,768.29	3.25
RCI BANQUE 4.875% 21-09-28	EUR	100,000	104,565.71	1.63
VALEO 5.375% 28-05-27 EMTN	EUR	100,000	104,202.58	1.62
Ireland			298,582.99	4.64
BK IRELAND GROUP 1.875% 05-06-26	EUR	300,000	298,582.99	4.64
Israel			1,152,554.47	17.93
ETAT DISRAEL 6.25% 21-11-27	USD	350,000	348,536.78	5.42
ISRAEL GOVERNMENT INTL BOND 5.0% 30-10-26	EUR	500,000	514,560.21	8.00
ISRAEL GOVERNMENT INTL BOND 5.375% 12-03-29	USD	300,000	289,457.48	4.50
Luxembourg			293,412.48	4.56
BANQUE EUROPEAN D INVESTISSEMENT BEI 4.75% 29-10-25	BRL	2,000,000	293,412.48	4.56
Norway			253,790.84	3.95
NORWAY GOVERNMENT BOND 1.75% 13-03-25	NOK	3,000,000	253,790.84	3.95
Romania			260,739.11	4.06
ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT INTL BOND 6.375% 18-09-33	EUR	250,000	260,739.11	4.06
South Africa			138,297.90	2.15
SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNMENT BOND 10.5% 21-12-26	ZAR	2,600,000	138,297.90	2.15
United States of America			515,147.35	8.01
INTL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AN 5.0% 22-01-26	BRL	3,560,000	515,147.35	8.01
Money market instruments			1,446,916.33	22.51
Treasury market			1,446,916.33	22.51
Israel			724,882.60	11.28
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS MOF ZCP 28-02-25	ILS	1,300,000	339,490.46	5.28
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS MOF ZCP 30-05-25	ILS	500,000	129,377.99	2.01
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS MOF ZCP 31-08-25	ILS	1,000,000	256,014.15	3.98
United States of America			722,033.73	11.23
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 07-01-25	USD	200,000	192,542.57	3.00
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 14-01-25	USD	100,000	96,300.67	1.50
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 21-01-25	USD	150,000	144,517.83	2.25
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 23-01-25	USD	100,000	96,114.25	1.50
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 28-01-25	USD	200,000	192,558.41	3.00
Total securities portfolio			4,938,706.14	76.83

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Statement of net assets as at 31/12/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Assets		9,839,387.30
Securities portfolio at market value	2.2	8,669,887.83
<i>Cost price</i>		8,522,724.24
Cash at banks and liquidities		466,063.21
Initial margin		73,257.27
Margin deposit		46,436.29
Collateral receivable	10	450,000.00
Interests receivable, net		119,133.81
Formation expenses, net	2.8	14,608.89
Liabilities		467,537.70
Margin call		16,349.30
Payable on investments purchased		336,335.28
Net unrealised depreciation on forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	25,535.95
Net unrealised depreciation on financial futures	2.6	30,717.34
Management fees payable	4	18,368.82
Management Company fees payable	3	10,214.58
Depository and sub-depositary fees payable	6	2,759.95
Administration fees payable	7	6,300.00
Other liabilities		20,956.48
Net asset value		9,371,849.60

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Statement of operations and changes in net assets from 01/01/24 to 31/12/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Income		417,478.42
Interests on bonds and money market instruments, net		408,257.25
Bank interests on cash accounts		9,190.02
Other income		31.15
Expenses		358,248.68
Management fees	4	78,518.73
Management Company fees	3	45,291.15
Depositary fees	6	14,232.80
Administration fees	7	42,527.18
Domiciliary fees		637.36
Amortisation of formation expenses	2.8	11,341.14
Audit fees		14,535.24
Legal fees		72,410.14
Transaction fees	2.9	9,298.43
Directors fees		17,817.87
Subscription tax ("Taxe d'abonnement")	8	983.86
Interests paid on bank overdraft		235.39
Banking fees		8,803.00
Other expenses		41,616.39
Net income / (loss) from investments		59,229.74
Net realised profit / (loss) on:		
- sales of investment securities	2.2	29,598.46
- options	2.4	-5,623.47
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	-227,210.98
- financial futures	2.6	-38,309.19
- foreign exchange	2.3	-36,696.26
Net realised profit / (loss)		-219,011.70
Movement in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on:		
- investments	2.2	-47,444.07
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	-35,610.54
- financial futures	2.6	-30,717.34
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets as a result of operations		-332,783.65
Redemptions of capitalisation shares		-1,512,014.43
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets		-1,844,798.08
Net assets at the beginning of the year		11,216,647.68
Net assets at the end of the year		9,371,849.60

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Statistics

		31/12/24	31/12/23	31/12/22
Total Net Assets	EUR	9,371,849.60	11,216,647.68	35,052,368.86
I/A (EUR) - Capitalisation				
Number of shares		94,363.000	104,435.050	343,096.050
Net asset value per share	EUR	99.32	102.95	100.30
I/A (USD) H - Capitalisation				
Number of shares		-	4,910.144	6,798.000
Net asset value per share	USD	-	104.69	100.38

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Changes in number of shares outstanding from 01/01/24 to 31/12/24

	Shares outstanding as at 01/01/24	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares outstanding as at 31/12/24
I/A (EUR) - Capitalisation	104,435.050	0.000	10,072.050	94,363.000
I/A (USD) H - Capitalisation	4,910.144	0.000	4,910.144	0.000

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Securities portfolio as at 31/12/24

Denomination	Currency	Quantity/ Notional	Market value (in EUR)	% of net assets
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing and/or dealt in on another regulated market			6,495,094.91	69.30
Bonds			6,495,094.91	69.30
Argentina			80,470.84	0.86
ARGENTINE REP GVT INTL BOND 4.125% 09-07-35	USD	125,000	80,470.84	0.86
France			702,432.99	7.50
ARVAL SERVICE LEASE SAFRANCE COMPANY 4.125% 13-04-26	EUR	300,000	303,702.15	3.24
BANQUE FEDERATIVE DU CREDIT MUTUEL BFCM 0.75% 08-06-26	EUR	200,000	194,139.50	2.07
ELIS EX HOLDELIS 4.125% 24-05-27	EUR	200,000	204,591.34	2.18
Ireland			153,569.63	1.64
BK IRELAND GROUP 1.875% 05-06-26	EUR	100,000	99,527.66	1.06
GRENKE FINANCE 7.875% 06-04-27	EUR	50,000	54,041.97	0.58
Israel			2,462,573.13	26.28
ETAT DISRAEL 6.25% 21-11-27	USD	800,000	796,655.51	8.50
ISRAEL GOVERNMENT INTL BOND 5.0% 30-10-26	EUR	1,150,000	1,183,488.49	12.63
ISRAEL GOVERNMENT INTL BOND 5.375% 12-03-29	USD	500,000	482,429.13	5.15
Italy			302,738.28	3.23
AUTOSTRADA PER L ITALIA 4.375% 16-09-25	EUR	300,000	302,738.28	3.23
Mexico			443,950.40	4.74
MEXICAN BONOS 5.75% 05-03-26	MXN	100,000	443,950.40	4.74
Netherlands			205,326.65	2.19
VOLKSWAGEN INTL FINANCE NV 4.25% 15-02-28	EUR	200,000	205,326.65	2.19
Romania			519,523.82	5.54
ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT INTL BOND 5.5% 18-09-28	EUR	500,000	519,523.82	5.54
Spain			201,021.92	2.14
BANCO SANTANDER ALL SPAIN BRANCH 3.625% 27-09-26	EUR	200,000	201,021.92	2.14
United Kingdom			361,575.71	3.86
UNITED KINGDOM GILT 0.25% 31-01-25	GBP	300,000	361,575.71	3.86
United States of America			1,061,911.54	11.33
INTL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AN 5.0% 22-01-26	BRL	4,000,000	578,817.25	6.18
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTEBOND 4.25% 15-10-25	USD	500,000	483,094.29	5.15
Money market instruments			2,174,792.92	23.21
Treasury market			2,174,792.92	23.21
Israel			1,164,732.54	12.43
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS MOF ZCP 28-02-25	ILS	2,500,000	650,462.76	6.94
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS MOF ZCP 30-05-25	ILS	1,000,000	258,275.57	2.76
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS MOF ZCP 31-08-25	ILS	1,000,000	255,994.21	2.73
United States of America			1,010,060.38	10.78
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 07-01-25	USD	300,000	288,813.00	3.08
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 14-01-25	USD	300,000	288,902.03	3.08
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 25-02-25	USD	200,000	191,927.87	2.05
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 28-01-25	USD	150,000	144,418.80	1.54
UNITED STATES TREASURY BILL ZCP 30-01-25	USD	100,000	95,998.68	1.02
Total securities portfolio			8,669,887.83	92.51

**LIOR GP – Global Short Duration Fund (*dormant*
since 19/07/24)**

LIOR GP – Global Short Duration Fund

Statement of operations and changes in net assets from 01/01/24 to 19/07/24

	Note	Expressed in EUR
Income		24,713.46
Interests on bonds and money market instruments, net		22,872.18
Bank interests on cash accounts		1,841.28
Expenses		58,999.73
Management fees	4	3,124.36
Management Company fees	3	6,548.76
Depository fees	6	1,386.89
Administration fees	7	5,817.36
Domiciliary fees		80.94
Amortisation of formation expenses	2.8	20,491.79
Audit fees		3,397.20
Legal fees		4,018.04
Transaction fees	2.9	1,841.65
Subscription tax ("Taxe d'abonnement")	8	34.67
Interests paid on bank overdraft		891.03
Banking fees		1,980.00
Liquidation fees		5,000.00
Other expenses		4,387.04
Net income / (loss) from investments		-34,286.27
Net realised profit / (loss) on:		
- sales of investment securities	2.2	41,750.71
- options	2.4	-3,195.66
- forward foreign exchange contracts	2.5	3,602.33
- financial futures	2.6	-7,265.46
- swaps		-9.54
- foreign exchange	2.3	26,253.71
Net realised profit / (loss)		26,849.82
Movement in net unrealised appreciation / (depreciation) on:		
- investments	2.2	-58,423.62
- financial futures	2.6	6,240.00
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets as a result of operations		-25,333.80
Redemptions of capitalisation shares		-3,160,238.40
Net increase / (decrease) in net assets		-3,185,572.20
Net assets at the beginning of the period		3,185,572.20
Net assets at the end of the period		-

LIOR GP – Global Short Duration Fund

Statistics

		19/07/24	31/12/23
Total Net Assets	EUR	-	3,185,572.20
I/A (EUR) - Capitalisation			
Number of shares		-	3,145.509
Net asset value per share	EUR	-	1,012.74

LIOR GP – Global Short Duration Fund

Changes in number of shares outstanding from 01/01/24 to 19/07/24

	Shares outstanding as at 01/01/24	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares outstanding as at 19/07/24
I/A (EUR) - Capitalisation	3,145.509	0.000	3,145.509	0.000

LIOR GP

**Notes to the financial statements -
Schedule of derivative instruments**

LIOR GP

Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments

Options

As at December 31, 2024, the following options contracts were outstanding:

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Quantity	Denomination	Currency	Commitment (in EUR) (in absolute value)	Market value (in EUR)	Unrealised (in EUR)
Options purchased					
Listed options					
Options on futures					
3.00	NASDAQ 100 INDEX 20250321 P15500	USD	-	2,085.95	-9,530.90
25.00	RUSSELL 2000 INDEX 20250321 P2000	USD	-	26,074.36	-35,660.41
OTC options					
Options on currencies					
1,500,000.00	FXO EURUSD P1.03 CHASDEFX 100125	EUR	-	3,411.03	546.03
700,000.00	FXO USDCLP P950 GSILGB2X 080125	USD	-	6.35	-2,577.35
2,000,000.00	FXO USDJPY C158 GSILGB2X 060125	USD	-	4,210.04	-3,005.12
1,000,000.00	FXO USDMXN P20 GSILGB2X 070125	USD	-	77.93	-7,073.61
				35,865.66	-57,301.36
Options issued					
OTC options					
Options on currencies					
700,000.00	FXO USDCLP C1000 GSILGB2X 080125	USD	289,850.02	-2,466.26	-362.35
1,000,000.00	FXO USDMXN C21 GSILGB2X 070125	USD	314,545.63	-2,751.34	1,761.53
				-5,217.60	1,399.18

All the contracts are dealt with the brokers GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL FINANCE and J.P.MORGAN AG.

Details of collateral are presented in Note 10.

LIOR GP

Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments

Forward foreign exchange contracts

As at December 31, 2024, the following forward foreign exchange contracts were outstanding:

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Currency purchased	Quantity purchased	Currency sold	Quantity sold	Maturity date	Unrealised (in EUR)	Counterparty
EUR	251,857.02	ILS	970,000.00	02/09/25	-3,738.17	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
USD	134,097.17	ILS	490,000.00	03/06/25	-902.69	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
EUR	128,250.26	ILS	495,000.00	04/03/25	-2,812.99	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
EUR	391,035.24	ZAR	7,440,000.00	17/01/25	11,042.48	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
EUR	857,189.96	USD	900,000.00	17/01/25	-11,451.51	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
EUR	198,891.09	ILS	750,000.00	17/01/25	163.21	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
JPY	142,000,000.00	EUR	882,258.45	17/01/25	-8,677.92	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
MXN	5,183,318.00	USD	250,000.00	17/01/25	-1,322.11	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
MXN	19,300,000.00	CHF	849,108.01	17/01/25	-12,286.48	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
MXN	4,150,000.00	JPY	31,258,990.00	17/01/25	-170.19	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
USD	990,576.74	ZAR	18,140,000.00	17/01/25	29,571.87	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
ZAR	4,662,485.00	USD	250,000.00	17/01/25	-3,146.80	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
AUD	1,000,000.00	USD	624,811.20	17/01/25	-5,453.01	J.P. Morgan AG
AUD	1,220,000.00	USD	771,389.65	17/01/25	-15,459.99	J.P. Morgan AG
CAD	244,365.67	USD	170,000.00	17/01/25	3.63	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	233,001.57	CAD	350,000.00	17/01/25	-2,005.71	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	952,476.02	USD	1,000,000.00	17/01/25	-12,681.14	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	499,363.69	PLN	2,135,000.00	17/01/25	743.34	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	36,320.56	CHF	34,000.00	17/01/25	51.78	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	1,500,000.00	USD	1,564,009.95	17/01/25	-9,509.35	J.P. Morgan AG
GBP	100,000.00	USD	125,771.95	17/01/25	-527.14	J.P. Morgan AG
JPY	300,000,000.00	EUR	1,863,306.70	17/01/25	-17,714.74	J.P. Morgan AG
NOK	7,000,000.00	JPY	97,036,767.00	17/01/25	-2,111.04	J.P. Morgan AG
NOK	3,663,000.00	EUR	310,975.36	17/01/25	299.82	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	891,074.12	MXN	18,250,000.00	17/01/25	15,157.03	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	1,614,948.10	EUR	1,550,000.00	17/01/25	8,671.80	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	130,151.76	EUR	125,000.00	17/01/25	616.29	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	400,000.00	BRL	2,475,788.00	17/01/25	358.50	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	500,000.00	MXN	10,159,598.55	17/01/25	12,260.06	J.P. Morgan AG
ZAR	4,637,922.25	USD	250,000.00	17/01/25	-4,403.85	J.P. Morgan AG
ZAR	4,685,736.25	USD	250,000.00	17/01/25	-1,956.86	J.P. Morgan AG
ZAR	3,777,792.40	USD	200,000.00	17/01/25	-70.93	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	113,676.41	GBP	94,000.00	23/01/25	97.42 *	J.P. Morgan AG
GBP	1,395,000.00	EUR	1,670,377.02	23/01/25	15,199.87 *	J.P. Morgan AG
					-22,165.52	

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Currency purchased	Quantity purchased	Currency sold	Quantity sold	Maturity date	Unrealised (in EUR)	Counterparty
EUR	152,698.60	MXN	3,250,000.00	17/01/25	2,242.24	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
EUR	600,000.00	BRL	3,828,540.00	17/01/25	3,564.99	Goldman Sachs Int finance Ltd
EUR	251,911.21	ILS	970,000.00	02/09/25	-3,683.66	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	300,000.00	MXN	6,356,457.54	17/01/25	5,736.79	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	332,050.05	GBP	275,000.00	17/01/25	-320.48	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	2,300,000.00	USD	2,415,701.96	17/01/25	-31,532.59	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	300,000.00	USD	315,217.41	17/01/25	-4,234.49	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	922,890.13	ILS	3,475,000.00	17/01/25	2,117.96	J.P. Morgan AG
JPY	67,950,000.00	USD	443,637.62	17/01/25	-10,143.30	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	83,410.11	EUR	80,000.00	17/01/25	503.54	J.P. Morgan AG
EUR	476,810.08	USD	505,000.00	23/01/25	-10,489.12	J.P. Morgan AG
USD	505,000.00	EUR	466,605.33	23/01/25	20,702.17	Société Générale SA
					-25,535.95	

The contracts market with an asterisk are those specifically related to the hedging of a class of shares.

Details of collateral are presented in Note 10.

LIOR GP

Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments

Financial futures

As at December 31, 2024, the following future contracts were outstanding:

LIOR GP – Alpha Fund

Quantity Buy/(Sell)	Denomination	Currency	Commitment (in EUR) (in absolute value)	Unrealised (in EUR)	Broker
Futures on index					
-4.00	EM RUSS 2000 03/25	USD	430,740.32	3,529.70	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-222.00	EURO STOXX BANK IDX 03/25	EUR	1,621,044.00	-9,077.50	CACEIS Bank, Paris
8.00	MICRO NASDAQ 03/25	USD	324,668.97	-3,126.99	CACEIS Bank, Paris
13.00	MSCI EMG MKT 03/25	USD	675,092.95	-10,357.32	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-1.00	NASDAQ 100 E-MIN 03/25	USD	405,836.21	5,181.07	CACEIS Bank, Paris
Futures on bonds					
90.00	CAN 2YR BOND (MSE) 03/25	CAD	6,077,213.36	24,777.57	CACEIS Bank, Paris
27.00	EURO BOBL FUTURE 03/25	EUR	2,745,495.00	-40,770.00	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-14.00	EURO BUND FUTURE 03/25	EUR	1,387,820.00	50,400.00	CACEIS Bank, Paris
47.00	EURO SCHATZ 03/25	EUR	4,701,645.00	-19,505.00	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-1.00	JPN 10 YEARS BOND 03/25	JPY	586,306.19	1,781.99	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-20.00	US 10 YEARS NOTE 03/25	USD	1,891,028.49	6,186.62	CACEIS Bank, Paris
42.00	US 5 YEARS NOTE-CBT 03/25	USD	4,075,886.05	-32,955.09	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-10.00	US TREASURY BOND 03/25	USD	924,268.47	8,993.24	CACEIS Bank, Paris
				-14,941.71	

LIOR GP – Proxima Fund

Quantity Buy/(Sell)	Denomination	Currency	Commitment (in EUR) (in absolute value)	Unrealised (in EUR)	Broker
Futures on bonds					
31.00	CAN 2YR BOND (MSE) 03/25	CAD	2,093,262.38	8,638.58	CACEIS Bank, Paris
19.00	EURO BOBL FUTURE 03/25	EUR	1,932,015.00	-28,880.00	CACEIS Bank, Paris
5.00	EURO BUND FUTURE 03/25	EUR	495,650.00	-15,810.00	CACEIS Bank, Paris
8.00	US 2 YEARS NOTE- CBT 03/25	USD	1,542,891.36	-1,146.79	CACEIS Bank, Paris
3.00	US 5 YEARS NOTE-CBT 03/25	USD	291,134.72	-2,331.30	CACEIS Bank, Paris
-9.00	US TREASURY BOND 03/25	USD	831,841.62	8,812.17	CACEIS Bank, Paris
				-30,717.34	

Details of collateral are presented in Note 10.

LIOR GP

Other notes to the financial statements

Other notes to the financial statements

1 - General information

LIOR GP (the "SICAV") is an investment company incorporated on December 8, 2020, and organised as a public limited company ("*société anonyme*") under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital ("*société d'investissement à capital variable*"). The Articles of Incorporation have been published in the Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations (the "Mémorial"). The SICAV is governed by Part I of the Luxembourg law of December 17, 2010 relating to Undertakings for Collective Investment as amended from time to time (hereafter the "UCI Law").

The Board of Directors of the Fund has designated LEMANIK ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A., the Management Company, to act as its management company under the terms of the Management Company Services Agreement entered into on 21 November 2023 and effective as from 1 January 2024, for an indefinite period of time.

The Management Company is authorised as a management company in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law and is supervised by the CSSF. It is registered on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

Under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the SICAV, the Management Company is responsible on a day-to-day basis for providing investment management, administration and marketing services in respect of all Sub-Funds of the SICAV.

Subject to the requirements set forth by the 2010 Law, the Management Company is authorised to delegate under its responsibility and supervision part or all of its functions and duties to third parties.

The SICAV, established for an unlimited period, is an umbrella fund. The assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund are segregated from those of the other Sub-Fund.

The SICAV is open-ended, which means that it may at any time on the request of the shareholders, redeem its shares at prices based on the applicable NAV per share.

As at December 31, 2024, the following Sub-Funds are offered:

- LIOR GP - Alpha Fund
- LIOR GP - Proxima Fund
- LIOR GP - Global Short Duration Fund (dormant since 19/07/24)

The Board of Directors of the Fund decided to put the Sub-Fund Lior GP - Global Short Duration, as dormant with effective date July, 19, 2024.

At the date of the report amount of cash is still available:

Sub-Fund	Dormant since	Outstanding cash amounts at 31/12/24
LIOR GP - Global Short Duration Fund	19/07/2024	13,794.08 EUR
		0.01 ILS
		1,815.49 NOK

The outstanding cash in the Sub-Fund Global Short Duration Fund at the closing date is held to pay remaining invoices related to expenses already accrued as "Other expenses" in the statement of operations and changes in net assets. EUR 5,000 of liquidation costs are estimated and also provisioned.

The Net Asset Value of the Sub-Funds is calculated on a daily basis.

Net asset values ("NAVs") and notices of dividends for all existing Share Classes of all Sub-Funds are available from the registered office, and through other financial and media outlets as determined by the Board of Directors of the SICAV. NAVs are also available at www.fundsquare.net.

Accounts for the SICAV are expressed in EUR and Sub-Fund's accounts are expressed in the base currency of each Sub-Fund (EUR for LIOR GP - Alpha Fund, LIOR GP - Proxima Fund and LIOR GP - Global Short Duration Fund (dormant since July 19, 2024)).

2 - Principal accounting policies

2.1 - Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Lior GP are prepared on a going concern basis, except for the sub-fund Lior GP - Global Short Duration whose financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis since the sub-fund is dormant since 19 July 2024. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the regulations relating to Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities and generally accepted accounting principles in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, including the following significant accounting policies.

The figures presented in the financial statements tables may in some cases show non-significant differences due to the use of rounding. These differences do not affect in any way the fair view of the financial statements of the Company.

Other notes to the financial statements

2 - Principal accounting policies

2.2 - Portfolio valuation

Cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received, are valued at full value, minus any appropriate discount that may be applied based on the SICAV's assessments of any circumstances that make the full payment unlikely.

Transferable securities, money market instruments and derivatives that are quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or traded in any other regulated market, are generally valued at the last available prices of the Valuation Day at the time of valuation.

Non-listed securities, or listed securities for which the price determined according to the above methods not representative of fair market value, are valued in good faith at a prudent estimate of their sales price.

Shares of UCITS or UCIs are valued at the most recent NAV reported by the UCITS/UCI that is available of the Valuation Day at the time the Sub-Fund is calculating its NAV.

For any asset, the Board of Directors of the SICAV can choose a different valuation method if it believes the method may result in a fairer valuation.

2.3 - Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the SICAV are expressed in EUR. Bank accounts, fair value of the securities portfolio and other net assets in currencies other than the EUR are translated into EUR at the applicable exchange rate at the year-end. Income and expenses in currencies other than EUR are translated into EUR at the applicable exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Currencies are valued at the applicable foreign exchange rate.

The rates applied are the following:

1 EUR =	1.67245	AUD	1 EUR =	6.3972	BRL	1 EUR =	1.48925	CAD
1 EUR =	0.93845	CHF	1 EUR =	7.60215	CNH	1 EUR =	4,561.93705	COP
1 EUR =	0.8268	GBP	1 EUR =	3.773	ILS	1 EUR =	162.7392	JPY
1 EUR =	21.5309	MXN	1 EUR =	11.7605	NOK	1 EUR =	1.8483	NZD
1 EUR =	4.27725	PLN	1 EUR =	11.4415	SEK	1 EUR =	36.6158	TRY
1 EUR =	1.0355	USD	1 EUR =	19.5399	ZAR			

2.4 - Valuation of options contracts

Options listed and options that are not listed on any official stock exchange or are traded over the counter, are valued daily at the last available price, consistent with market practice. For the details of outstanding options contracts, please refer to section "Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments".

2.5 - Valuation of forward foreign exchange contracts

Outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts are valued daily at the last available price, consistent with market practice. For the details of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts, please refer to section "Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments".

2.6 - Valuation of futures contracts

Open financial futures are valued daily at the last available price, consistent with market practice. For the details of outstanding future contracts, please refer to section "Notes to the financial statements - Schedule of derivative instruments".

2.7 - Dividend and interest income

Interest income are recognised on an accrual basis.

2.8 - Formation expenses

Formation expenses incurred in connexion with the formation and launch of the SICAV are charged to the SICAV and are amortised over a period of five years.

The formation expenses on the Global Short Duration Sub-Fund have been fully amortized as of 19/07/2024 as part of the process of putting the fund into dormancy.

2.9 - Transaction fees

The transaction fees include all costs that were reported or settled separately in the financial period and that relate directly to the purchase or sale of assets.

Other notes to the financial statements

3 - Management Company fees

The Management Company, LEMANIK ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. is entitled to receive a Management Company fee of 0.40% p.a.. This fee is calculated based on each Share Classes's daily net assets and is paid quarterly in arrears.

4 - Management fees

The rates applicable as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a management fee calculated based on each Sub-Fund's daily net assets and is paid quarterly in arrears as indicated for each Sub-Fund.

Sub-funds	Class of Shares	Maximum rate (per annum) %
LIOR GP - Alpha Fund	N/A (EUR)	0.75
	I/A (EUR)	0.75
	I/A (USD)	0.75
	I/A (GBP) H	0.75
LIOR GP - Proxima Fund	I/A (EUR)	0.75
LIOR GP - Global Short Duration Fund (dormant since July 19, 2024)	I/A (EUR)	0.45

5 - Performance fees

Until December 2024

A performance fee crystallizing once a year (at a date as mentioned in the relevant Sub-Fund's Supplement) is payable at the end of the performance fee measurement period when the NAV of a Share Class of a Sub-Fund outperforms its stated performance fee reference indicator, and is higher than its respective last High Water Mark during the performance fee measurement period. The fee is equal to the performance fee percentage (as stated for each Sub-Fund and Share Class) multiplied by the amount of the outperformance.

The performance fee measurement period is 1 year and the underperformance fee measurement period is 5 years on a rolling basis. During the life of the Share Class, a new performance fee measurement period of maximum 5 years starts:

- In the event of payment of the performance fees accruals on the anniversary date;
- In the event of cumulative underperformance observed at the end of a 5-year period. In this case:
 - (i) any underperformance of more than 5 years will no longer be taken into account during the new performance fee measurement period; and
 - (ii) any underperformance generated over the past 5 years will continue to be taken into account.

Each performance fee measurement begins regardless of whether any performance fee was due or not at the end of the preceding period.

At the end of the performance fee measurement period, where the performance fee has been paid, the stated High Water Mark will be reset to the NAV per Share of the relevant Share Class at the end of such performance fee measurement period.

The performance fee accrues daily as part of the NAV calculation. During the performance fee measurement period, previously accrued fees are canceled out by any subsequent underperformance, meaning that where a Share Class has underperformed (i.e. its NAV per Share at the end of a performance fee measurement period is below its stated High Water Mark) no performance fee will be payable until the underperformance is recovered. However, when distributions or redemption proceeds are paid out during a performance fee measurement period, any performance fee due will crystallize with respect to these Shares and will be deducted from the amount they receive.

For Sub-Funds with an absolute return objective, and as per the ESMA Guidelines on Performance Fees, a hurdle is more appropriate than a performance fee calculated with reference to a market index because the Sub-Funds are not managed if reference to a benchmark. A cumulative model is used, based on a High Water Mark and a hurdle, reflecting the risk-reward profile of the Sub-Funds and adjusted according to a risk-free indicator.

To the extent that different Share Classes may have different NAVs, the actual performance fees paid may vary by Share Class; it being understood that the performance fee is calculated on the basis of the performance of the relevant Share Class. For distribution Share Classes, any distributions paid out are counted as part of performance for purposes of the performance fee calculation.

The performance fee is paid even if the performance of the Share Class over the performance fee measurement period is negative, while remaining higher than the performance of the reference indicator.

In application of the ESMA Guidelines on performance fees (ESMA34-39-992) and Circular CSSF 20/764, no performance fees has been paid as at December 31, 2024.

Other notes to the financial statements

5 - Performance fees

Since 2025

A performance fee, crystallizing once a year (and in case of (i) redemption or distribution – see below, or (ii) of the launch or termination of a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares during a Calculation Period in which case the Calculation Period may be, respectively, shorter or longer than one year) as outlined in the relevant Sub-Fund's Supplement, is payable at the end of the Calculation Period (and in case of redemption or distribution – see below, or (ii) of launch or termination of a Sub-Fund or Class of Shares during a Calculation Period in which case the Calculation Period may be, respectively, less or longer than one year) when the Adjusted NAV per Share of a Share Class of a Sub-Fund, outperforms its stated High Water Mark at the end of the said period.

The calculation of performance fees is based on the difference between the Adjusted NAV per Share of a Share Class and the latest recorded High Water Mark.

At the end of the Calculation Period, if a Share Class of a Sub-Fund generates performance fees because its last Adjusted NAV per Share is higher than the last High Water Mark, others may not generate any.

The Calculation Period is 1 year, and the PRP is 5 years on a rolling basis. During the life of the Share Class, a new PRP of a maximum of 5 years starts:

- In the event of payment of the performance fees accruals, at the end of the Calculation Period. Consequently, the new High Water Mark for the forthcoming Calculation Period will be determined by the highest Adjusted NAV at the end of the last Calculation Period.

- In the event of cumulative underperformance observed at the end of a 5-year period:

- (i) any underperformance of more than 5 years will no longer be taken into account during the new Calculation Period; and
- (ii) any underperformance generated over the last 5 years will continue to be taken into account.

The end of Calculation Period will be set on the last Business Day of December each year.

Subsequently, during the PRP, should Shares of a Share Class be subscribed to its applicable NAV per Share, the Adjusted NAV for that Share Class will increase to the amount of Shares purchased at that NAV per Share.

As gross assets expand through subscriptions, the Adjusted NAV may rise; yet, the Adjusted NAV per Share might diminish when subscriptions occur at a NAV per Share above the High Water Mark.

The calculation of the Adjusted NAV serves to neutralize the impact of subscriptions and redemptions, thereby preventing free-riding behavior among investors.

In cases of redemptions, given that the High Water Mark applies among investors in the same Share Class, the crystallization of the performance fees will be based on the last known High Water Mark and Adjusted NAV.

For a given Share Class, performance fees may be paid at the end of the Calculation Period even in the event of negative absolute performance of the corresponding NAV per Share over the PRP, to the extent that the Adjusted NAV per Share outperforms its stated High Water Mark at the end of said period.

When applicable, the performance fee is equal to the performance fee percentage (as stated for each Sub-Fund and Share Class) multiplied by the difference between the Adjusted NAV per Share and the HWM for that Share Class.

The performance fee accrues daily as part of the NAV calculation. The computation frequency is based on the frequency of the NAV calculation.

During a Calculation Period, for a given Share Class, previously accrued fees are canceled out by any subsequent underperformance, ensuring that no performance fee will be payable until the underperformance is recovered. However, when distributions or redemption proceeds are paid out during a Calculation Period, any performance fee due will crystallize with respect to the Shares so redeemed/distributions and will be deducted from the amount they receive.

Given the variability in NAVs across Share Classes, performance fees paid may differ from Share Class to another Share Class within the same or within different Sub-Fund(s); it is understood that the performance fee is based on the performance of the relevant Share Class relative to its corresponding High Water Mark.

For distribution Share Classes, all distributions are considered part of the performance for the purpose of calculating performance fees.

In the case of creating a new Sub-Fund/Share Class during a Calculation Period, performance fees will only be payable at the end of the applicable Calculation Period.

In updating our methodology for performance fee calculations, changes will become effective when receiving the prospectus' official visa-stamping. The status of performance fees crystallized during the current period, will be preserved. For a Share Class of a Sub-Fund, the new methodology's High Water Mark will be established based on the most recent High Water Mark recorded before the visa-stamping of this prospectus.

LIOR GP

Other notes to the financial statements

6 - Depositary fees

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, as Depositary of the SICAV, is entitled to receive out of the assets of the SICAV a Depositary fee of up to 0.50% p.a., calculated on the average net assets of the SICAV, payable monthly in arrears.

7 - Administration fees

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, as Administrative Agent of the SICAV, is entitled to receive out of the assets of the SICAV an Administration fee of up to 0.50% p.a., calculated on the average net assets of the SICAV, payable monthly in arrears.

8 - Subscription tax ("*Taxe d'abonnement*")

Under the prevailing laws and regulations in Luxembourg, the SICAV is subject to an annual subscription tax ("*taxe d'abonnement*") of 0.05% which is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the net assets of each Share Classes on the last day of each quarter. A reduced tax rate of 0.01% per annum of the net assets is applicable notably to Share Classes which are only distributed to and held by institutional investors.

9 - Swing pricing

Subscriptions and redemptions can potentially have a dilutive effect on the Sub-Funds' NAVs per share and be detrimental to long term investors as a result of the costs, bid-offer spreads or other losses that are incurred by the SICAV in relation to the trades undertaken by the Investment Manager. In order to protect the interest of existing Shareholders, the Investment Manager may decide to introduce a swing pricing mechanism for the Sub-Funds:

LIOR GP - Alpha Fund
LIOR GP - Proxima Fund
LIOR GP - Global Short Duration Fund (dormant since July 19, 2024)

The swing factor is triggered as a result of capital activity exceeding a pre-defined threshold (in case of partial swing) or any capital activity (for full swing).

According to the last Prospectus of the SICAV, the swing factor will generally not exceed 2% of the original NAV under normal conditions and may be higher than 2% of the original NAV under unusual market conditions, such as: higher market volatility; market events.

Swing prices have been applied during the year. For the NAV dated December 31, 2024, there were no swing adjustments.

10 - Collateral

As at December 31, 2024, the collateral received in order to reduce exposure on derivatives instruments is detailed as follows:

Sub-Fund	Sub-Fund currency	Counterparty	Type of collateral	Collateral amount in EUR
LIOR GP - Alpha Fund	EUR	GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL FINANCE	Cash	240,000.00
	EUR	J.P.MORGAN AG	Cash	500,000.00
LIOR GP - Proxima Fund	EUR	GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL FINANCE	Cash	80,000.00
	EUR	J.P.MORGAN AG	Cash	370,000.00

11 - Changes in the composition of securities portfolio

The statement of changes in securities portfolio composition for the current year ended is at the disposal of the shareholders at the registered office of the SICAV and is available upon request free of charge.

12 - Significant events during the year

- The Board of Directors of the Fund decided to appoint LEMANIK ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. as Management Company since January 1, 2024.
- The Board of Directors of the Fund decided to put the Sub-Fund Lior GP - Global Short Duration, as dormant with effective date July, 19, 2024.
- The Board of Directors of the Fund decided to appoint Forvis Mazars S.A. Luxembourg as Independent Auditor of the Company since June 28, 2024.

13 - Subsequent events

- New prospectus approved by the CSSF dated 03/01/25
- Change in the performance fees calculation methodology in 2025.
- On March 4, 2025, Lemanik Group announced that Blackfin Capital Partners, a European private equity firm specialising in financial services investments, had acquired Lemanik Asset Management, the appointed Management Company of the Fund. The transaction was approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and was completed on February 28, 2025.

LIOR GP

Additional unaudited information

Additional unaudited information

Remuneration policy

The Management Company has established and applies a remuneration policy and practices that are consistent with, and promote, sound and effective risk management and that neither encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules, the Prospectus or the Articles of Incorporation nor impair compliance with the Management Company's obligation to act in the best interest of the SICAV ("the Remuneration Policy").

The Remuneration Policy includes fixed and variable components of salaries and applies to those categories of staff, including senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that falls within the remuneration bracket of senior management and risk takers whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Management Company, the SICAV or the Sub-Funds. Within the Management Company, these categories of staff represent 19 persons.

The Remuneration Policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the SICAV and the Shareholders and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

In particular, the Remuneration Policy will ensure that:

- a) the staff engaged in control functions are compensated in accordance with the achievement of the objectives linked to their functions, independently of the performance of the business areas that they control;
- b) the fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component;
- c) the measurement of performance used to calculate variable remuneration components or pools of variable remuneration components includes a comprehensive adjustment mechanism to integrate all relevant types of current and future risks.

The following table shows the fixed and variable remuneration in 2024 for the Identified Staff (19 persons), who is fully or partly involved in the activities of all the funds managed by the Management Company. For the purposes of the below disclosures, where portfolio management activities have been formally delegated to another entity, the remuneration of the relevant identified staff of the delegate has been excluded, as it is not paid out by the Management Company or by the SICAV.

Staff expenses split into fixed and variable remuneration

Wages and salaries

- a. Fixed
- b. Variable

Staff expenses broken down by categories of staff subject to UCITS V pay rules (in EUR)

Staff code	Fixed remuneration	Variable Remuneration	Total
S	2,012,557.33	0	2,012,557.33
R	765,614.83	0	765,614.83
C	370,138.90	0	370,138.90
O	0	0	0.00

S = Senior Management

R = Risk takers, which includes staff members whose professional activities can exert material influence on UCITS or AIFs managed by Lemanik Asset Management S.A. ("LAM").

C = Staff engaged in control functions (other than senior management) responsible for risk management, compliance, internal audit and similar functions.

O = Any other staff member receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk-takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on LAM's risk profile.

A paper copy of the summarised Remuneration Policy is available free of charge to the Shareholders upon request.

No material changes have been made to the Remuneration Policy.

Additional unaudited information

Global Risk Exposure

The Value-at-Risk disclosed in the Financial Statements is the one computed by Lemanik Asset Management S.A, as Management Company of the fund, and is the one considered for the regulatory purpose.

The SICAV employs a risk management process to enable it to monitor, manage and measure, on a continuous basis, the risk of all open derivative positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

In accordance with the Law and the applicable regulations, in particular Circular CSSF 11/512, the SICAV uses a risk-management process which enables it to assess the exposure of the Sub-Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Sub-Fund.

As part of this risk-management process, the global exposure of the Sub-Funds is measured and controlled by the absolute Value-at-Risk approach (the "VaR Approach").

Lior GP – Alpha fund

- a. Absolute VaR:
 - 1. Minimum: 4.81%
 - 2. Maximum: 9.79%
 - 3. Average: 8.09%
- b. Average sum of notional: 1132.56%

Lior GP – Proxima fund

- c. Absolute VaR:
 - 4. Minimum: 0.57%
 - 5. Maximum: 2.49%
 - 6. Average: 1.85%
- d. Average sum of notional: 129.58%

REMUNERATION POLICY

LIOR GLOBAL PARTNERS S.A.M. (LIOR)

Reviewed by : Nicolas Normand

Signed by : Nicolas Normand – Head of Risk & Compliance

Last Update : February 2025



LIOR (the “Company”) has designed and implemented a remuneration policy (the “Remuneration Policy”) in line with applicable regulation (being the UCITS Directive¹, ESMA Guidelines², and GRAMF³). These provisions apply to the Company acting in a capacity as the management company of UCITS funds or, under a delegation agreement, as the portfolio manager of UCITS funds.

The Policy remains under regular review and will be updated as required to ensure compliance with all regulatory obligations. It will be reviewed and updated as appropriate following confirmation and publication of the final European Securities and Markets Authority (“ESMA”) Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD (the “ESMA Guidelines”) and any relevant national rules and/or guidance from national regulators.

The Company is committed to align the interests of its clients, employees and directors with a view to deliver performance within the constraints of a strict risk framework. The Company seeks to avoid any remuneration schemes that could generate excessive risks and retains the capacity to reduce bonuses materially if significant losses are incurred during a financial year.

The Remuneration Policy is designed to support LIOR business objectives and values and to allow the Company to navigate a competitive environment, particularly in terms of staff attractiveness, retention and motivation. In line with the above-mentioned rules and regulations, the Company has developed and implemented a Remuneration Policy that:

- integrates full-year financial results, achievement of strategic and operating results;
- promotes and is consistent with sound and effective risk management of the UCITS funds it manages;
- does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of or the rules governing the UCITS funds; and
- does not impair the Company’s ability to act in the best interest of the UCITS funds and ultimately their investors.

Remuneration committee

The Board of the Company has established a Remuneration Committee to oversee the implementation of the remuneration arrangements and to exercise competent judgment on remuneration policies and practices applicable to the Identified Staff. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for assessing, overseeing and reviewing the remuneration arrangements of the Company, in line with the provisions of the UCITS Directive, ESMA Guidelines.



The terms of the Policy are reviewed annually by the board of directors, with input from Operational Risk & Compliance functions.

Identified staff

In line with applicable regulation, the Company has established a list of employees and directors of the Company including senior management, risk takers and control functions whose professional activities may have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company and the UCITS under management (the "Identified Staff"). This list of Identified Staff is attached in the Schedule of this policy. This list is reviewed and updated annually by the committee in charge of remunerations (the "Remuneration Committee").

Conflicts of interest

The Policy is designed to avoid conflicts of interest between LIOR and the interests of the UCITS Funds (the "Funds") it manages and investors. It details how such conflicts are taken into account in setting remuneration, including through the exercise of discretion in setting bonus amounts.

Personal Investment Strategies

Employees must not use personal hedging strategies which could undermine the risk alignment effects embedded in their remuneration arrangements

Remuneration principles

Rules applying to all employees of the Company. Remuneration of the Company's employees consists of one or several of the following elements:

- (i) a fixed remuneration: all employees receive a base salary. Base salaries are designed to provide a competitive level of remuneration consistent with the employee's responsibilities and the relevant external labor market.
- (ii) a variable (incentive) remuneration: all employees with the exception of temporary staff are eligible to participate in an annual incentive plan. Annual incentives allow for individual participants to be positioned appropriately against similar roles in both the local and global marketplace. Annual incentives are designed to provide a remuneration linked to the Management Company's business results and the individual employees' performance, consistent with their business objectives and accomplishments.

Variable (Incentive) Remuneration:

As required under the UCITS Directive, the Company has set up specific rules regarding the payment of the Variable Compensation to the Identified Staff. The following rules apply to the Variable Compensation of the Identified Staff:

N.N

- Variable Compensation is announced at the end of each year;
- A part (or all, depending on the amount) of the Variable Compensation (“short term incentive”) is paid as cash in the beginning of the following year; and
- The remainder of the Variable Compensation (“Deferred Compensation”) is deferred over three years, as required under the UCITS Directive (the “Deferral”).

Short Term Incentives: Short term (cash) awards are designed to deliver competitive levels of compensation commensurate with performance on an annual basis. Individual incentive targets are determined based on each employee's level in the organization and similar roles in the external marketplace. Individual performance metrics include achievement of individual goals set at the beginning of the performance year, compliance with risk management protocols, and compliance with firm policies. In general, payments that are made to an employee are subject to the participants' ongoing employment. All incentive awards are reviewed by Management on an individual basis. Recommendations are then presented separately to the Management Company's Compensation Committee for review and approval.

Deferred Compensation (long term incentive): Deferred compensation are paid under the form of differed cash and are intended to ensure a proportion of variable (incentive) remuneration is linked to LIOR consolidated longer term financial performance measured. The quantum of Deferred Compensation is calculated using a deferral table that is applied to the total incentive award (see below). The deferral table may be adjusted to meet any regulatory requirements as appropriate.

Deferral Rate Table:

- From 0 to 250,000€ = 0%
- From 250,000 to 500,000€ = 10%
- Above 500,000€ = 40%

The payment of the Variable Compensation subject to the Deferral may be reduced or withheld subject to certain conditions (e.g. resignation or termination of the Identified Staff prior to the payment date, severe financial strain to the Company's assets, or material errors or misconduct by the Identified Staff).

Performance Measurement

When determining compensation including any variable compensation, function heads and the Compensation Committee will give consideration to:

- Overall Company's performance
- Performance of the team(s)
- Risk management or compliance failures relating to current or future risks or events, that impact the Management Company.
- Individual performance relative to job requirements and with specific attention to stand-out performance, and annually agreed upon individual goals. Individual performance is measured by achievement of goals, work quality, behavioural skills and management skills, if applicable.

Incentive Remuneration Funding

The short and long-term incentive award pool is funded based on a fixed percentage of certified adjusted OIBT (consolidated Operating Income Before Taxes of LIOR).

The funding pools will be reviewed regularly to ensure that awards are only paid when it is appropriate to do so. Pools are reviewed against firm wide performance to ensure that incentive pools take into account the business results of the company. In addition, LIOR will consider:

- Risk or compliance issues or events during the course of a financial year that have impacted the financial performance in that financial year, and make appropriate adjustments to the incentive pool to reflect those issues or events;
- The capital base of LIOR and whether this is appropriate taking into account its risk profile and risk exposures. If additional capital is required, LIOR will consider adjustments to the incentive pool to reflect this.

Pools are reviewed against non-financial, risk (both current and future) and compliance based objectives. The final pool including any risk or capital funding adjustments, will be calculated after year-end based on the certification and submission of relevant financial data and supporting documentation for review and approval by the Remuneration Committee.

Internal

This Remuneration Policy is part of LIOR's policy and procedures. The employees are regularly informed about their remuneration, criteria used to measure performance and the link between performance and pay.

Additional unaudited information

Global Risk Exposure

The Value-at-Risk disclosed in the Financial Statements is the one computed by Carne, as Management Company of the fund, and is the one considered for the regulatory purpose.

Discrepancies were noted between the VaR computed by Carne and the VaR computed by Riskmetrics and used by the Investment Manager during the financial year 2023. Carne noted some exceedances over the 10% VaR prospectus limit during the year under review while no exceedance has been detected and reported by the Investment Manager during the same period.

Carne and the Investment Manager have taken several actions to align the VaR models and results, investigating in more details the reasons of the discrepancy. It should also be noted that there was a notable increase in market volatility when the VaR prospectus limit of 10% was reached : Ukraine's invasion by Russia and its consequences on the markets, inflationary pressures.

Finally, that during the period of exceedance, and the re-emergence of an abnormal market event, the Fund Strategy remained consistent with the Investment Objective and Risk Profile of the fund.

The SICAV employs a risk management process to enable it to monitor, manage and measure, on a continuous basis, the risk of all open derivative positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

In accordance with the Law and the applicable regulations, in particular Circular CSSF 11/512, the SICAV uses a risk-management process which enables it to assess the exposure of the Sub-Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Sub-Fund.

As part of this risk-management process, the global exposure of the Sub-Funds is measured and controlled by the absolute Value-at-Risk approach (the "VaR Approach").

Lior GP – Alpha fund

- a. Absolute VaR:
 - 1. Minimum: 1.08%
 - 2. Maximum: 12.57%
 - 3. Average: 5.65%
- b. Average sum of notional: 1132.56%

Lior GP – Proxima fund

- c. Absolute VaR:
 - 4. Minimum: 0.13%
 - 5. Maximum: 3.19%
 - 6. Average: 1.29%
- d. Average sum of notional: 129.58%

Additional unaudited information

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR) Disclosures

At the date of the annual accounts, the SICAV does not use any instruments falling into the scope of SFTR.



Brussels, 6.4.2022
C(2022) 1931 final

ANNEX 4

ANNEX

to the

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) .../...

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of ‘do no significant harm’, specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of the information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, on websites and in periodic reports

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: **LIOR GP – Alpha Fund**

Legal entity identifier:
635400G2BHVTWN2KED07

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ **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.



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

1. The Sub-Fund generally promoted social, governance and environmental characteristics pursuant to Article 8 (1) of the SFDR; it being understood that, depending upon analysis as provided by (an) external recognised data provider(s) specialized in ESG assessments, it cannot be ensured that the Sub-Fund's portfolio of investments always displays all these three characteristics together at the same time. The Sub-Fund didn't have as its objective sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund applied a holistic ESG approach consisting in considering all ESG pillars globally at the same time. For illustration purposes, the criteria used are, without limitation, as follows:

Environment	Social	Governance
Emission, effluent and waste	Human capital	Business ethic
Air and water pollution	Occupational health	Data privacy and security default

In practice, the Sub-Fund promoted certain minimum environmental and social safeguards by primarily applying exclusion screening with regards to products and business practices that it considered detrimental to the environment or the society in general (the "**Sub-Fund's Exclusion List**") based on external ESG rating/scoring, which as at the date of this report include:

- Companies severely breaching the Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact's ten principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, are excluded;
- Companies involved in the controversial weapon sector such as Cluster munitions & mines (ASMs) are systematically excluded from the investment universe;
- Companies whose total revenues in the tobacco sales & distribution, coal and military equipment sectors exceed 10 % are systematically excluded from the investment universe;
- Companies whose total revenues in the tobacco production exceed 5% are systematically excluded from the investment universe.

This exclusion policy applied to:

- Direct exposure to companies concerned through bonds, credit, equity securities or single name derivatives; and
- Positions in index derivatives for which the number of underlying index issuers exposed to controversial sectors exceeds 15% of the total number of index members.

2. According to the absolute return portfolio strategy, there was no reference benchmark designated for the purpose of promoting, governance and environmental characteristics and/or attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted lies in applying (i) the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List and the (ii) ESG scoring methodologies as described above: The Sub-Fund's portfolio complies with Sub-Fund's Exclusion List, that is based on exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that the Sub-Fund believes are detrimental to society and incompatible with sustainable investment strategies and aims to target a better ESG score than its investment universe. For instance, to promote climate change mitigation, screens are applied to avoid investment in certain high carbon activities, and it is expected that this will result in the fund having a lower carbon profile.

The binding elements mentioned above are documented and monitored on an ongoing basis. Separately, the Investment Manager has risk management processes in place to control financial and regulatory risk and ensure appropriate escalation of any potential

issues within a clear governance structure. That said, the Sub-Fund may have invested in an issuer for which an ESG rating was not available.

The Sub-Fund's weighted average score of its overall portfolio is compared to the aggregated ESG score of various investment universes.

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

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

To measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics, the Investment Manager used the following indicators (alternatively depending upon the asset class):

1. The norm and activity based exclusions: The percentage of investment in companies that was on the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List, meaning that the Sub-fund had, in principle and subject to the Investment Manager's assessment of deviant investments, 0% exposure to such excluded investments taking into account the following as at the date of this report:

- a. **"Adherence to Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises"**: the Sub-Fund promoted adherence to, and the conducting of business activities in accordance with, Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, by scrutinizing companies that violated these principles. Measurement was based on the number of companies excluded as a result of the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List.
- b. **No involvement in the controversial weapon sector such as Cluster munitions & mines (ASMs)**: the Sub-Fund promoted to not to invest in companies whose revenues derives from controversial weapon sector.
- c. **"Reduction of involvement in tobacco production"**: the Sub-Fund promoted the reduction of involvement in tobacco production by scrutinizing companies whose total revenues in this sector exceeded 5%. Measurement was based on the number of companies excluded as a result of the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List.
- d. **"Reduction of involvement in tobacco sales & distribution, coal and military equipment sectors"**: the Sub-Fund promoted the reduction of involvement in tobacco sales & distribution, coal and military equipment sectors by scrutinizing companies whose total revenues in these sectors exceed 10%. Measurement was based on the number of companies excluded as a result of the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List.

2. The ESG scoring methodologies: The Sub-Fund had outperformed the ESG score of its investment universe during the entire period. The weighted average score of the Sub-Fund's overall portfolio had therefore been compared to the various investment universes.

In seeking to attain the promoted environmental or social characteristics, the Investment Manager had assessed potential investments via a proprietary ESG measurement methodology using overall ESG scores from (an) external recognised third-party data provider(s) and analysing the plausibility of the sustainable score. The scoring methodology had assessed sustainability factors and applied to the Sub-Fund's portfolio, excluding not invested cash and derivatives.

The overall portfolio score was a weighted sum of the ESG scores of the portfolio's assets excluding cash and shall be used as the only ESG comparison metrics.

Over the period, defined as 31/12/2023 to 31/12/2024, the ESG Portfolio Score was 15.36 and the ESG Comparable Universes Score was 22.26. These score are determined by averaging monthly scores over the period.

As a reminder, as described in our ESG's Methodology, the ESG score represents the ESG risk Score of an issuer. Then the higher the issuer's ESG score, the higher its ESG risk.

Issuers' ESG Scores are provided by the independent company Sustainalytics. LIOR Global Partners is computing the ESG Portfolio and Comparable Universes Scores using the data from this third party.

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

The actual period is defined as 31/12/2023 to 31/12/2024. The previous periods is defined as 31/12/2021 to 31/12/2022 and 31/12/2022 to 31/12/2023 as there were only two previous period. For the first previous periods (2022), the ESG Portfolio Score was 17.72 and the ESG Comparable Universes Score was 20.19. For the second previous periods (2023), the ESG Portfolio Score was 16.91 and the ESG Comparable Universes Score was 21.94.

We can then notice that compared to the previous periods, the actual period have seen a better ESG Portfolio Score even if the ESG Comparable Universe Score was less good than previous periods.

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

The question is not applicable since the Sub-Fund did not commit to invest in sustainable investments as defined in the SFDR and did not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation when investing. Similarly, the Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy but it cannot be excluded that the Sub-Fund's underlying investments may included sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy on an incidental basis. Sustainable investments and Taxonomy-aligned investment are reported later on in this document.

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

The question is not applicable since the Sub-Fund did not commit to invest in sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR and did not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation, including the "do not significantly harm" principle within the meaning of the SFDR, when investing. However, the Sub-Fund did not exclude a possible divestment in case the Investment Manager's assessment would result in considering an investment as in breach of such principle.

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

A description of the integration of PAIs is available via the Investment Manager's PAIs statement published on its website: <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/#section-bresponsibleinvestmentpolicy>

Such statement sets out the Investment Manager's approach to identifying and prioritizing PAIs, and how PAIs was considered in the investment process, market researches, analysis and exclusions.

That said, though the Sub-Fund promoted ESG characteristics, the question was not applicable since it did not commit to invest in sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR. As a result, PAI indicators were not taken into account when investing and were not used as ESG comparison metrics.

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

The Investment Manager's exclusion policy regarding corporates included an explanation of how they act in accordance with the Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and assessed the behavior of companies in its investment universe. The Investment Manager continuously screened its investments versus these principles as follows:

- Post-investment, in case a Sub-Fund's existing investment appeared in the list, it was considered as being deviant and entered into the Investment Manager's watch list subject to a close monitoring and which will make decisions as required by the Shareholders' interest. In its assessment of deviant investments, the Investment Manager considered i.a. applicable grace periods and/or reliable remediation/transition plan before any exclusion on the basis that such investment was not considered a sustainable investment anymore.
- Pre-investment, the Investment Manager screened for breaches on these principle in the final step of its investment policy. In this step, the Investment Manager checked whether the company concerned had been involved in any controversies. Involvement in any controversy did not always result in a negative score for the company or exclusion from the portfolio on the basis that it was not a sustainable investment. Rather, the Investment Manager applied an all-inclusive approach considering i.a., any market impact and/or any reliable remediation/transition plan.

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

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

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

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



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Investment Manager considered PAIs on sustainability factors of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation not as reference measurement but rather via the composite score.

- Pre-investment, the following PAIs on sustainability factors were considered through the norms-based and activity based exclusions applied by the Investment Manager (exclusionary screening):
 - Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10, Table 1);
 - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons (PAI 14, Table 1)
- Post-investment, the following principal adverse impact on sustainability factors were taken into account by the Investment Manager in its ESG policy:
 - Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10, Table 1). On an ongoing basis, the applicable investment universe was screened for controversial behavior in relation to the aforementioned principles.

The score measures provided and used to obtain the overall score of the portfolio, were built according to the analysis and management of Material ESG Issues (MEI) such as: human rights, business ethics, emissions, effluents and waste, carbon – own operation/products and services, natural resources use... These MEI cover many themes targeted by the PAIs.



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: 31/12/2023 - 31/12/2024 (Cash Instruments only). The values are reported using the annual average of the quarterly data over the period.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Risk Country
AUSTRALIA 4.5 13-33 21/04S	Government	9.04%	Australia
MEXICAN BONOS 10.00 05-24 05/12S	Government	8.27%	Mexico
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE 5 21-26 22/01A	Government	6.84%	Brazil
MEXICO 8.00 19-24 05/09S	Government	4.04%	Mexico
BANQUE EUROPEENNE 4.75 20-25 29/10A	Government	3.88%	Luxembourg
BANK OF IRELAND GRP FL.R 22-26 05/06A	Financials	3.66%	UK
NORWAY 1.75 15-25 13/03A	Government	3.14%	Norway
LIOR GP GL SHORT DURATION FD IA EUR	Other	3.13%	Luxembourg
ITAL BUON ORDI DEL ZCP 29-11-24	Government	2.50%	Italy
BANK OF IRELAND GRP FL.R 19-25 25/11A	Financials	2.45%	UK
ISRAEL 6.2500 23-27 21/11S	Government	2.45%	Israel
ISRAEL 5.3750 24-29 12/03S	Government	2.05%	Israel
COLOMBIA 10.00 08-24 24/07A	Government	2.02%	Colombia
ISRAEL 5 10/30/26	Government	2.01%	Israel
AUTOSTRADA ITALIA SPA 4.375 10-25 16/09A	Industrials	1.88%	Italy



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable.

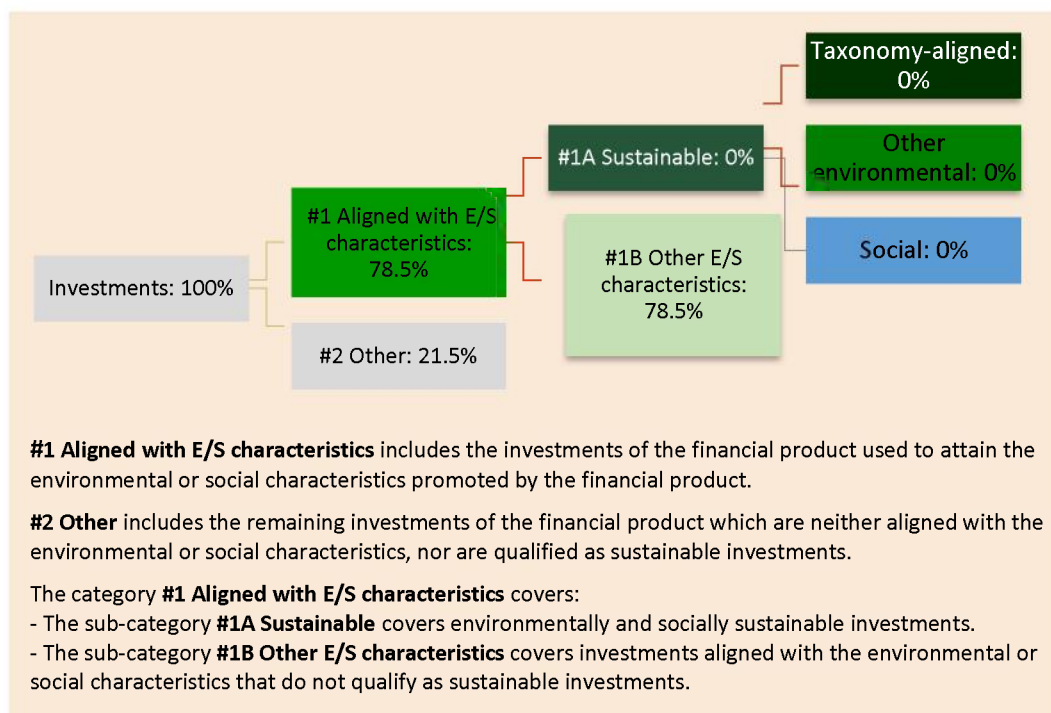
The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any sustainability-related investment due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The net exposition of the investments by assets class (excluding derivatives) was displayed as followed:

- Equities: 2.04%
- Bonds (including Governments and Corporates Bonds): 61.30%
- Money Market: 12.07%
- Shares/Units in investment fund: 3.13%
- Forex, Cash & Others: 21.46%



Asset Allocation	2022	2023	2024
<i>Investments</i>	100%	100%	100%
<i>#1 Aligned with E/S</i>	84.4%	83.1%	78.5%
<i>#1A Sustainable</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>#1B Other E/S characteristics</i>	84.4%	83.1%	78.5%
<i>Taxonomy-aligned</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>Other environmental</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>Social</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>#2 Other</i>	15.6%	16.9%	21.5%

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

The investments were made in the following economic sectors:

- Government: 59.22%
 - Sovereigns: 48.49%
 - Supranationals: 10.73%
- Financials: 6.12%
 - Banks: 6.12%
- Consumer Discretionary: 4.59%

- Automobiles Manufacturing: 1.77%
- Auto Parts Manufacturing: 1.28%
- Consumer Services: 1.03%
- Retail: 0.51%
- Industrials: 1.88%
 - Industrial Other: 1.88%
- Utilities: 1.57%
 - Utilities: 1.06%
 - Power Generation: 0.51%
- Materials: 1.42%
 - Materials: 1.42%
- Technology: 0.62%
 - Software & Tech Services: 0.62%
- Other: 3.13%
 - Cash Management UCITS Fund: 3.13%

The rest of the investments were made through Cash, Forex and derivatives, with no associated economic sectors.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

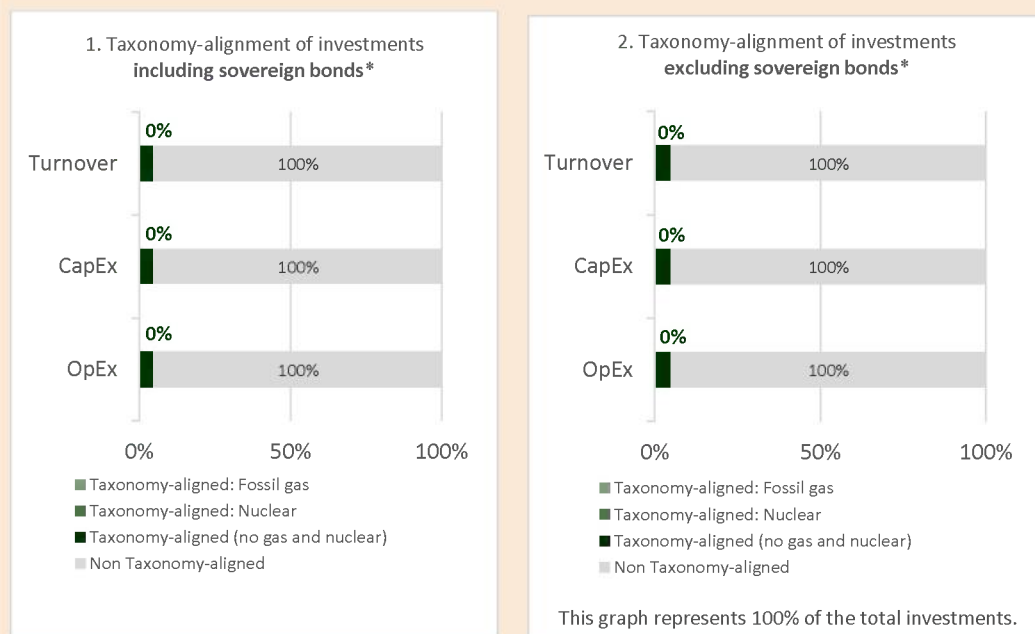


No

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.

But the financial product invest in 1.57% in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

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.

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.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any investments made in transitional and enabling activities due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.

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

Not applicable since the Sub-Fund had decided not to disclose any sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy this period and the previous reference periods.



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



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.

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any share of socially sustainable investments due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.



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

The investments under “#2 Other” include forex, derivatives, cash and cash equivalent. These investments do not promote any environmental or social characteristics and do not qualify as sustainable investments.

These investments are part of the Sub-Fund’s investment process and strategy for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes.

There were no minimum environmental or social safeguards with these investments.



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

Over the reference period, we took the following actions:

- The Sub-Fund comply with the internal ESG Exclusion Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies sectors. Please refer to the Sustainable Investing section of our website for more information regarding LIOR Global Partners’ Exclusion Policy : <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/>
- The Sub-Fund shall have at least 90% of its assets considered as Category 1 (Category 1: Developed Market Sovereign, Investment Grade Bond and Large Capitalisation) covered by the Internal ESG Risk Rating Policy (please refer to the Sustainable Investing section of our website for more information: <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/>).
- The Sub-Fund shall have at least 75% of its assets considered as Category 2 (Category 2: High Yield Bond, Emerging Market, Small & Mid Capitalisation) covered by the Internal ESG Risk Rating Policy (please refer to the Sustainable Investing section of our website for more information: <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/>).



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

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

Not applicable. The reference benchmark used as a posteriori reference indicator to assess the Sub-Fund's performance is a general market index, representing the Sub-Fund's investment universe and is not consistent with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes. As mentioned above, the ESG performance is assessed by comparing the Sub-Fund's weighted average score of its overall portfolio to the aggregate ESG score of various investment universes.

● ***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.

Brussels, 6.4.2022
C(2022) 1931 final

ANNEX 4

ANNEX

to the

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) .../...

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of ‘do no significant harm’, specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of the information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, on websites and in periodic reports

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: **LIOR GP – Proxima Fund**

Legal entity identifier:

635400G2BHVTWN2KED07

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ **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.



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

1. The Sub-Fund generally promoted social, governance and environmental characteristics pursuant to Article 8 (1) of the SFDR; it being understood that, depending upon analysis as provided by (an) external recognised data provider(s) specialized in ESG assessments, it cannot be ensured that the Sub-Fund's portfolio of investments always displays all these three characteristics together at the same time. The Sub-Fund didn't have as its objective sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund applied a holistic ESG approach consisting in considering all ESG pillars globally at the same time. For illustration purposes, the criteria used are, without limitation, as follows:

Environment	Social	Governance
Emission, effluent and waste	Human capital	Business ethic
Air and water pollution	Occupational health	Data privacy and security default

In practice, the Sub-Fund promoted certain minimum environmental and social safeguards by primarily applying exclusion screening with regards to products and business practices that it considered detrimental to the environment or the society in general (the "**Sub-Fund's Exclusion List**") based on external ESG rating/scoring, which as at the date of this report include:

- Companies severely breaching the Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact's ten principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, are excluded;
- Companies involved in the controversial weapon sector such as Cluster munitions & mines (ASMs) are systematically excluded from the investment universe;
- Companies whose total revenues in the tobacco sales & distribution, coal and military equipment sectors exceed 10 % are systematically excluded from the investment universe;
- Companies whose total revenues in the tobacco production exceed 5% are systematically excluded from the investment universe.

This exclusion policy applied to:

- Direct exposure to companies concerned through bonds, credit, equity securities or single name derivatives; and
- Positions in index derivatives for which the number of underlying index issuers exposed to controversial sectors exceeds 15% of the total number of index members.

2. According to the absolute return portfolio strategy, there was no reference benchmark designated for the purpose of promoting, governance and environmental characteristics and/or attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted lies in applying (i) the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List and the (ii) ESG scoring methodologies as described above: The Sub-Fund's portfolio complies with Sub-Fund's Exclusion List, that is based on exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that the Sub-Fund believes are detrimental to society and incompatible with sustainable investment strategies and aims to target a better ESG score than its investment universe. For instance, to promote climate change mitigation, screens are applied to avoid investment in certain high carbon activities, and it is expected that this will result in the fund having a lower carbon profile.

The binding elements mentioned above are documented and monitored on an ongoing basis. Separately, the Investment Manager has risk management processes in place to control financial and regulatory risk and ensure appropriate escalation of any potential

issues within a clear governance structure. That said, the Sub-Fund may have invested in an issuer for which an ESG rating was not available.

The Sub-Fund's weighted average score of its overall portfolio is compared to the aggregated ESG score of various investment universes.

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

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

To measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics, the Investment Manager used the following indicators (alternatively depending upon the asset class):

1. The norm and activity based exclusions: The percentage of investment in companies that was on the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List, meaning that the Sub-fund had, in principle and subject to the Investment Manager's assessment of deviant investments, 0% exposure to such excluded investments taking into account the following as at the date of this report:

- a. **"Adherence to Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises"**: the Sub-Fund promoted adherence to, and the conducting of business activities in accordance with, Global Standard, including the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, by scrutinizing companies that violated these principles. Measurement was based on the number of companies excluded as a result of the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List.
- b. **No involvement in the controversial weapon sector such as Cluster munitions & mines (ASMs)**: the Sub-Fund promoted to not to invest in companies whose revenues derives from controversial weapon sector.
- c. **"Reduction of involvement in tobacco production"**: the Sub-Fund promoted the reduction of involvement in tobacco production by scrutinizing companies whose total revenues in this sector exceeded 5%. Measurement was based on the number of companies excluded as a result of the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List.
- d. **"Reduction of involvement in tobacco sales & distribution, coal and military equipment sectors"**: the Sub-Fund promoted the reduction of involvement in tobacco sales & distribution, coal and military equipment sectors by scrutinizing companies whose total revenues in these sectors exceed 10%. Measurement was based on the number of companies excluded as a result of the Sub-Fund's Exclusion List.

2. The ESG scoring methodologies: The Sub-Fund had outperformed the ESG score of its investment universe during the entire period. The weighted average score of the Sub-Fund's overall portfolio had therefore been compared to the various investment universes.

In seeking to attain the promoted environmental or social characteristics, the Investment Manager had assessed potential investments via a proprietary ESG measurement methodology using overall ESG scores from (an) external recognised third-party data provider(s) and analysing the plausibility of the sustainable score. The scoring methodology had assessed sustainability factors and applied to the Sub-Fund's portfolio, excluding not invested cash and derivatives.

The overall portfolio score was a weighted sum of the ESG scores of the portfolio's assets excluding cash and shall be used as the only ESG comparison metrics.

Over the period, defined as 31/12/2023 to 31/12/2024, the ESG Portfolio Score was 16.07 and the ESG Comparable Universes Score was 21.40. These score are determined by averaging monthly scores over the period.

As a reminder, as described in our ESG's Methodology, the ESG score represents the ESG risk Score of an issuer. Then the higher the issuer's ESG score, the higher its ESG risk.

Issuers' ESG Scores are provided by the independent company Sustainalytics. LIOR Global Partners is computing the ESG Portfolio and Comparable Universes Scores using the data from this third party.

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

The actual period is defined as 31/12/2023 to 31/12/2024. The previous periods is defined as 28/10/2022 (launch date of the Sub-Fund) to 31/12/2022 and 31/12/2022 to 31/12/2023 as there were only two previous period. For the first previous periods (2022), the ESG Portfolio Score was 17.42 and the ESG Comparable Universes Score was 18.48. For the second previous periods (2023), the ESG Portfolio Score was 16.35 and the ESG Comparable Universes Score was 19.27.

We can then notice that compared to the previous periods, the actual period have seen a better ESG Portfolio Score even if the ESG Comparable Universe Score was less good than previous periods.

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

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A description of the integration of PAIs is available via the Investment Manager's PAIs statement published on its website: <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/#section-bresponsibleinvestmentpolicy>

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- Pre-investment, the Investment Manager screened for breaches on these principle in the final step of its investment policy. In this step, the Investment Manager checked whether the company concerned had been involved in any controversies. Involvement in any controversy did not always result in a negative score for the company or exclusion from the portfolio on the basis that it was not a sustainable investment. Rather, the Investment Manager applied an all-inclusive approach considering i.a., any market impact and/or any reliable remediation/transition plan.

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The Investment Manager considered PAIs on sustainability factors of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation not as reference measurement but rather via the composite score.

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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: 31/12/2023 - 31/12/2024 (Cash Instruments only). The values are reported using the annual average of the quarterly data over the period.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Risk Country
STATE OF ISRAEL 5.0000 23-26 30/10A	Government	9.06%	Israel
BANQUE INTERNACIONAL 5 21-26 22/01A	Government	6.39%	Brazil
UNITED STATES 4.25 22-25 15/10S	Government	4.72%	US
MEXICAN BONOS 10.00 05-24 05/12S	Government	4.58%	Mexico
ISRAEL 6.2500 23-27 21/11S	Government	3.99%	Israel
UNITED KINGDOM 0.25 21-25 31/01S	Government	3.57%	UK
MEXICO 5.75 15-26 05/03S	Government	3.47%	Mexico
ETAT DISRAEL ZCP 28-02-25	Government	3.24%	Israel
ARVAL SERVICE LEASE 4.125 23-26 13/04A	Consumer Discretionary	3.08%	France
AUTOSTRADE ITALIA SPA 4.375 10-25 16/09A	Industrials	3.08%	Italy
UNIT STAT TREA BIL ZCP 23-05-24	Government	2.95%	US
ITAL BUON ORDI DEL ZCP 31-05-24	Government	2.70%	Italy
LEIDOS INC 4.3750 21-30 15/05S	Government	2.70%	Romania
BANK OF IRELAND GRP FL.R 19-25 25/11A	Financials	2.52%	Ireland
ISRAEL 5.3750 24-29 12/03S	Government	2.43%	Israel



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable.

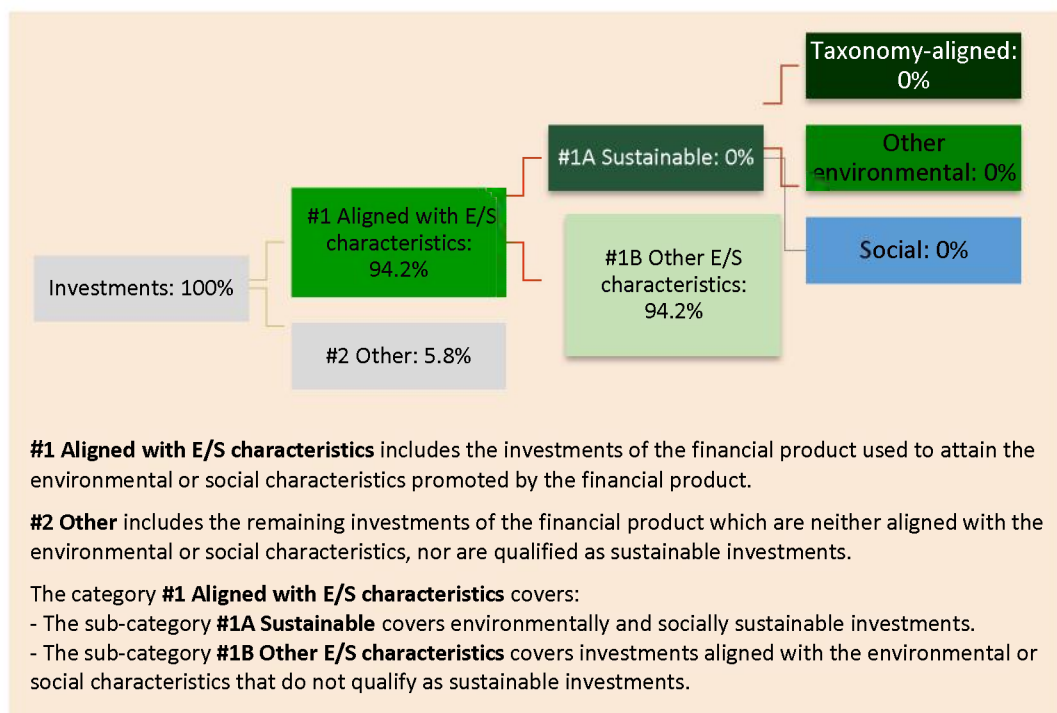
The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any sustainability-related investment due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The net exposition of the investments by assets class (excluding derivatives) was displayed as followed:

- Bonds (including Governments and Corporates Bonds): 70.89%
- Money Market: 23.30%
- Forex, Cash & Others: 5.81%



Asset Allocation	2022	2023	2024
<i>Investments</i>	100%	100%	100%
<i>#1 Aligned with E/S</i>	95.6%	96.2%	94.2%
<i>#1A Sustainable</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>#1B Other E/S characteristics</i>	95.6%	96.2%	94.2%
<i>Taxonomy-aligned</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>Other environmental</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>Social</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>#2 Other</i>	4.4%	3.8%	5.8%

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

The investments were made in the following economic sectors:

- Government: 67.74%
 - Sovereigns: 61.34%
 - Supranationals: 6.39%
- Financials: 12.08%
 - Banks: 6.42%
 - Diversified Banks: 3.90%

- Consumer Finance: 1.48%
- Commercial Finance: 0.28%
- Consumer Discretionary: 8.70%
 - Automobiles Manufacturing: 2.08%
 - Home Improvement: 0.50%
 - Retail, Consumer Discretionary: 3.08%
 - Consumer Services: 2.06%
 - Travel & Lodging: 0.97%
- Industrials: 3.08%
 - Industrial Other: 3.08%
- Utilities: 1.51%
 - Power generation: 1.51%
- Technology: 1.09%
 - Software & Services: 0.11%
 - Hardware: 0.98%

The rest of the investments were made through Cash, Forex and derivatives, with no associated economic sectors.



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

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

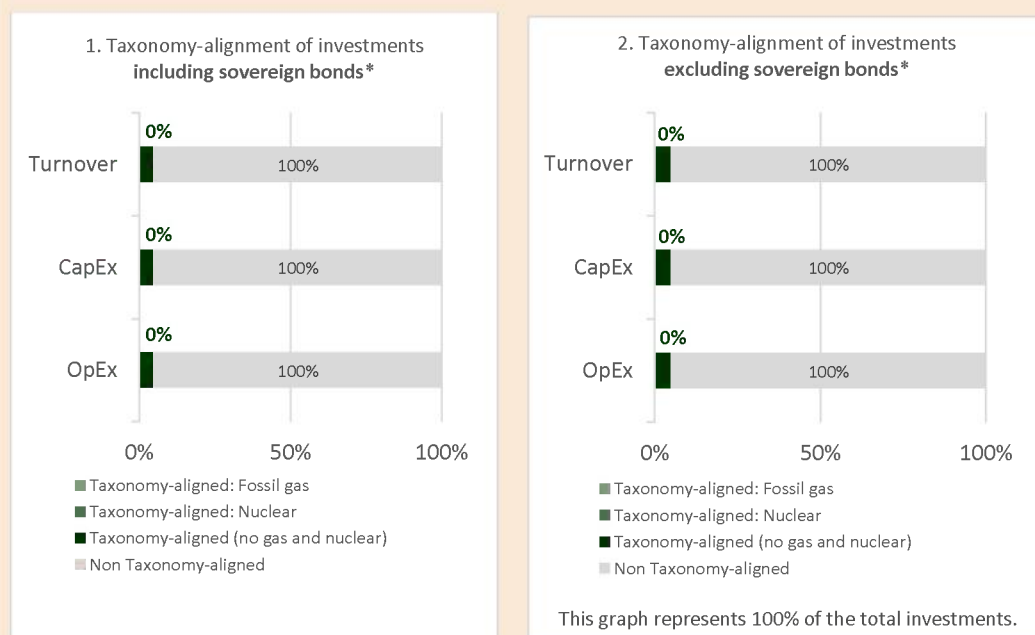
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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.

But the financial product invest in 1.51% in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

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.

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.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any investments made in transitional and enabling activities due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.

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

Not applicable since the Sub-Fund had decided not to disclose any sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy this period and the previous reference periods.



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

Not applicable.



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 Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

The Sub-Fund has decided not to disclose any share of socially sustainable investments due to lack of sufficient data and/or data of sufficient quality. The Sub-Fund has decided to avoid any approximations, forecasts or proxies to complete the lack of sufficient data available.



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

The investments under “#2 Other” include forex, derivatives, cash and cash equivalent. These investments do not promote any environmental or social characteristics and do not qualify as sustainable investments.

These investments are part of the Sub-Fund's investment process and strategy for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes.

There were no minimum environmental or social safeguards with these investments.



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

Over the reference period, we took the following actions:

- The Sub-Fund comply with the internal ESG Exclusion Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies sectors. Please refer to the Sustainable Investing section of our website for more information regarding LIOR Global Partners' Exclusion Policy : <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/>
- The Sub-Fund shall have at least 90% of its assets considered as Category 1 (Category 1: Developed Market Sovereign, Investment Grade Bond and Large Capitalisation) covered by the Internal ESG Risk Rating Policy (please refer to the Sustainable Investing section of our website for more information: <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/>).
- The Sub-Fund shall have at least 75% of its assets considered as Category 2 (Category 2: High Yield Bond, Emerging Market, Small & Mid Capitalisation) covered by the Internal ESG Risk Rating Policy (please refer to the Sustainable Investing section of our website for more information: <https://www.lior-gp.com/sustainable-investing/>).
- Since December 2022, the ESG Risk Rating and Product Involvement of the Sub-Fund's investment covered by the Category 1 and 2 mentioned above have been monitored on a daily basis with our internal tools.



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

Not applicable. The reference benchmark used as a posteriori reference indicator to assess the Sub-Fund's performance is a general market index, representing the Sub-Fund's investment universe and is not consistent with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes. As mentioned above, the ESG performance is assessed by comparing the Sub-Fund's weighted average score of its overall portfolio to the aggregate ESG score of various investment universes.

● ***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.