

Information about investment plan

Fund manager:	Luminor Asset Management IPAS
Plan asset manager:	Arturs Andronovs, CFA
Custodian bank:	Luminor Bank AS
Date of inception:	29.06.2023

Investment policy

The objective of the investment plan is to ensure its value growth in the long run, by investing up to 100% of the assets of the investment plan in capital securities (equities), alternative investment funds and investment funds, which are allowed to invest in capital securities or financial instruments of comparable risk. The investment plan follows a long-term strategy, which allows for significant short-term fluctuations in the value of the investment plan. The investment plan may be recommended to participants aged up to 48 years, or those who are ready to accept significant volatility of the value of the investment plan. The performance of the plan is not guaranteed.

Performance indicators

Investment plan units and value of plan assets

Period	30.06.2023	29.09.2023
Unit value, EUR	1	1,0038127
Asset value, EUR	0	4 489 422

Investment plan units and value of plan assets



Return on investment plan**

	Return	Industry average
3 months	0,38%	0,24%
6 months	-	7,09%
12 months	-	7,09%
5 years*	-	6,26%
10 years*	-	-
Since Inception*	0,38%	-

* Calculated in annual terms using the ACT/365 convention.

** Past performance does not guarantee similar results in the future.

Investment plan manager's comment

The value of the Plan increased by 0.38% in the third quarter of 2023. When evaluating the yield indicators of investment plans, it should be noted that they fluctuate and can therefore be objectively compared only over a longer period.

Following a quite successful first half of the year, both stock markets, and fixed income markets showed negative return in Q3. This period was a mirror image of the year 2022. Raw materials, namely, oil, surpassed the traditional asset classes thanks to considerable decrease in demand. Although prices of raw materials increased, inflation continued to fall. At the end of the quarter, the consumer price index in the euro area was 4.3%, which is the lowest indicator since October 2021. Also the latest data from US was favourable as the annual core inflation decreased from 4.3% in July to 3.9% in August of this year. It is worth noting that a major part of the increase of stock prices this year is related to the growing optimism about economic resilience. However, the indicators of economic data were weak in Q3 both in service, and manufacturing industry. On a quarterly basis, the ISM institute purchasing managers' index (PMI) in euro area showed a drop in all three months, whereas US indicators showed minimal increase as the

TOP 10 investments

iShares Core MSCI World UCITS ETF	22,46%
iShares Developed World Index Fund (IE) Inst Acc EUR	18,57%
iShares Dev. World ESG Screened Index Fund (IE) Inst Acc EUR	17,80%
iShares North America Index Fund	14,69%
iShares Emerging Markets Index Fund (IE) - EUR	7,21%
iShares Core MSCI EM IMI UCITS ETF	7,19%
iShares Europe Equity Index Fund (LU)	5,88%
Robeco Euro Credit Bond Fund	2,97%

Geographical allocation

Global	34,10%
EU (ex.Baltic states)	5,88%
Latvia	3,22%
North America	39,42%
Asia	2,97%
Emerging Countries	14,41%

Asset type allocation

Equity funds	96,78%
Cash	3,22%
SFDR funds*	17,8%

* In accordance with Articles 6, 8 and 9 of the **EU Regulation 2019/2088** of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

Fees

Annual asset management fee

Fixed fees	0,50%
<i>incl. Fund manager</i>	0,43%
<i>incl. Custodian bank</i>	0,07%
Variable fee	from 0% to 0.60%

Transaction execution costs and other commissions covered from the investment plan funds

Transaction costs associated with buying, selling and settling financial instruments. 12-month costs as at 31.12.2022.

Annual indirect costs

Incirect costs are costs included in the daily prices of investment and alternative funds, which are no separately covered from the investment plan's assets and which are weighted by the share of the respective fund in the investment plan at the end of the period.

demand for services increased slightly.

Upon increase of bond yield, stocks also have not been a suitable place to hide. On a quarterly basis, the value of the MSCI World stock index of developed countries in euro terms decreased by 0.5%, while the value of the MSCI Emerging Markets stock index of developing countries in euro terms closed the quarter without changes. Nine of 11 "S&P 500" index sectors and five of seven MSCI largest country/region indexes decreased in Q3. The only two positive regions were the United Kingdom and Japan, which rely on "defence" sectors, so they are frequently doing better during recession periods. After the considerable increase in the prices of stocks of large enterprises in the first half of the year, market leaders became "laggards". The short-term enthusiasm of large technology enterprises concerning artificial intellect decreased. At the same time, more expensive valuations compared to the average indicator of the last 10 years started to cause more pressure. As a result, the performance of stock funds was weaker.

The weak result of Q3 was affected by the unfavourable seasonality for stocks in August and September. However, the history of stocks shows favourable chances of closing the year with a better result. Since 1926, there have been ten occasions when the most followed US stock index S&P 500 increased by more than 10% in the first half of the year, and then was negative in Q3. In the last quarter it was positive eight times out of ten, occasionally reaching the average yield of 6.8%.

Developments in global stock markets are expected to continue to have a moderate impact on the Plan's performance in the coming quarters, given the proportion of the Plan's investments in stock markets and the volatility of stock markets.