



SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES

Sung Capital ApS, CVR no. 45788660 (the “**Manager**”), is the manager of the alternative investment fund Sung Partnership ApS, CVR no. 45926931 (the “**Fund**”).

In this pre-contractual document, statements are made and information is provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020.

1. ADVERSE IMPACTS OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

- 1.1 The Manager does not consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.
- 1.2 The reason for this is that the Manager considers it its task to achieve the highest possible return for investors, and that consideration of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors could result in a limitation of investment opportunities and thereby potentially negatively affect investors’ returns.

2. EU CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- 2.1 The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

3. INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABILITY RISKS

- 3.1 Sustainability risks are defined as an environmental, social, or governance-related event or condition which, if it were to occur, could have an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.
- 3.2 As part of the Fund’s fundamental investment strategy, investments are made in equities without any geographical or sector-based limitations.
- 3.3 Based on the Fund’s investment strategy, the Manager has identified the following relevant categories of sustainability risks:
 - **Natural disasters and climate change:** A single natural disaster (earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and similar natural events) as well as climate change (increased precipitation, rising water levels, increasing average temperatures) may potentially damage or destroy a company’s infrastructure and thereby affect the value of an investment in such a company.
 - **Changes in legislation and regulation:** Changes to existing tax or duty rules, as well as other existing legislation or regulation arising from the addressing of environmental and climate-related challenges, may increase a company’s operating costs and thereby affect the value of an investment in such a company.
 - **Investor and consumer behavior:** Changes in trends relating to the environmental, social and governance requirements imposed by investors and consumers may affect a company’s position in the market and thereby affect the value of an investment. Negative media coverage relating to a company may likewise affect a company’s position in the market and thereby affect the value of an investment.
 - **Governance-related challenges:** Poor management of a company may lead to increased costs, for example as a result of imposed fines. Poor management of a company, including instances of corruption, may furthermore result in poor performance by the company. Both circumstances may affect the value of an investment in a company.
- 3.4 The Manager integrates sustainability risks into the investment decision-making process by including considerations relating to sustainability risks in both the overall assessment of potential

investments and the ongoing monitoring of investments made. In this context, the Manager does not use screening criteria, exclusion criteria, monitoring parameters, or other specific tools.

- 3.5 Taking into account the Fund's investment strategy, the identified relevant categories of sustainability risks and the described manner in which sustainability risks are integrated, the Manager assesses that the likely impact of sustainability risks on the Fund's returns is limited.