

CLIENT'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Based on the assessment of information about the Client's knowledge, experience, investment objectives, expected investment duration, financial situation and the Client's relationship to risk, the following investment strategy was agreed by the Client.

CLIENT

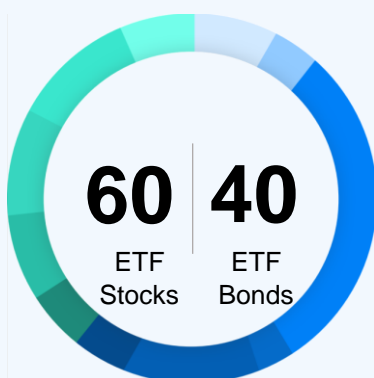
NAME SURNAME INVESTMENT ACCOUNT NUMBER

CLIENT INVESTMENT PROFILE

INVESTMENT PURPOSE INVESTMENT HORIZON KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE
FINANCIAL SITUATION ASSESSMENT RISK TOLERANCE PROPOSED INVESTMENT STRATEGY

INVESTMENT STRATEGY CHOSEN BY CLIENT

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION



SELECTED STRATEGY

Złoty Portfolio 60/40

ONE-OFF INVESTMENT AMOUNT MONTHLY DEPOSITS AMOUNT

RISK AND RETURN INDICATOR



AVERAGE EXPECTED RESULT PESSIMISTIC RESULT OPTIMISTIC RESULT

BASIC PORTFOLIO PARAMETERS

REFERENCE CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	MINIMUM DEPOSIT
PLN	ETFs	50 PLN
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT HORIZON	WEIGHT OF STOCKS	WEIGHT OF BONDS
At least 6 years	60%	40%

The return on the initial investment is not guaranteed. Past returns are no guarantee of future returns. The objective of an investment strategy may not be achieved despite the exercise of due diligence. Before investing, please review the investment terms and tax consequences at www.finax.eu/en.

Strategy specification

Złoty Portfolio 60/40 is designated for investors with an investment horizon of at least 6 years who seek to have an exposure towards the Polish economy and have an average willingness and ability to bear risk.

Investors in this strategy must have at least minimal knowledge and experience related to investing. For a successful execution of this strategy, it is crucial that the investor sticks to the originally intended investment horizon, avoiding an early withdrawal of the invested funds.

Strategy management

The funds in this strategy's portfolio are invested in investment certificates of Closed Portfolio Investment Funds, which is the Polish legal structure of the so-called exchange-traded funds, abbreviated as ETFs.

Złoty Portfolio 60/40 consists of an equity component with a geographical coverage of both Polish and international equity markets. The relative weights of Polish and international stocks within this component can range from 40% to 60%, with the exact ratio depending on the portfolio manager's tactical allocation. The total target (initial) weight of stocks in the portfolio is 60%. Exposures to international shares must be hedged to Polish złoty to minimize currency risk.

The strategy also includes a conservative (fixed-income) component with a target weight of 40%. It consists of bond ETFs tracking Polish government bonds with maturities exceeding 1 year and of money-market ETFs tracking Polish government bonds with maturities of less than 1 year.

The weight of the ETF tracking government bonds with maturities exceeding 1 year in the conservative component can range from 60% to 90%, depending on the prevailing market interest rates and the expected return of each asset class in the portfolio. The weight of the money-market ETF in the conservative component can range from 10% to 40%.

The average modified duration of the portfolio's conservative component may vary with respect to the evolution of interest rates in the Polish economy, so that its maximum does not exceed 7 years at any time.

Optimal portfolio composition

Dynamic component (60%):		Conservative component (40%):	
Polish stocks	24-36%	Polish government bonds (> 1Y)	24-34.5%
International stocks	24-36%	Polish government bonds (< 1Y)	4-16%
		Cash	1.5%

The investment is predominantly passively managed, with changes occurring when the portfolio is rebalanced, i.e. adjusted to the initial weighting when there is a significant deviation from the designated tactical allocation. Changes in financial market conditions or a fundamental macroeconomic change may result in the adjustment of the weights of the included asset classes or

in the replacement of ETFs with an alternative in the same asset class within the portfolio's dynamic and conservative components.

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

Risk profile

Historical data may not be a reliable indicator of a strategy's future risk. The risk category has been calculated based on the risk-return profile of the assets in which the strategy invests based on the strategy's governance rules. No category indicates a risk-free investment. Each investor takes market risk arising from price movements in the market.

The primary risk associated with all components of this investment strategy is the risk of not achieving the investment objective (e.g., failing to reach the investment's expected value, earning a return below inflation, or exiting the investment at a loss) due to adverse developments in portfolio value. Depending on the strategy's exact component, such developments can result from interest rate changes, macroeconomic environment, stock market volatility, or other similar factors.

Market risk has always been eliminated in time. Time is the best friend in investing, and thanks to the effort of man to continually advance and innovate, the humanity and the economy moves further. All the crises have been overcome in time. Therefore, it is important that you keep in mind the time horizon of the investment and thus minimize the risk of your investment.

You can find out more about the risks in the Information on financial instruments and risks published on the Finax website.

Risks not captured by the indicator

Political and legislative risk: The risk of loss arising from political decisions and legislative changes that may affect the investment's return. Given the specifics of the Polish market where ETFs are not subject to the European UCITS regulation, there is a possibility of local regulatory interventions into the way in which these instruments operate. The level of this risk is medium.

Counterparty risk: Some of the ETFs may use financial derivatives to replicate index performance or hedge currency risk. These instruments take the form of contracts which involve the risk that the counterparty will fail to meet its obligations.

Liquidity risk: The risk of a challenging exit from the investment in Certificates if trading in the Certificates is suspended or if the Certificates are delisted from the Warsaw Stock Exchange (GPW). Furthermore, this risk is also related to the potential inability of the fund to sell its assets without significantly affecting their market price or incurring other costs.

Market-making risk: In times of extraordinary inflows or outflows from some smaller ETFs included in the portfolio, the market price of the Certificates can deviate from the net asset value of the

securities included in the ETF. This could temporarily cause the ETF's price to be higher or lower than its fair value.