

InvestEU Equity

Term Sheet

Growth, Innovation, Social impact investments

Important Disclaimer

This document is for information purposes only. It is an outline of the principal operational guidelines for the product described herein, which are subject to change and non-exhaustive. It is intended to provide a basis for discussions and does not constitute a recommendation, a solicitation, an offer or a binding commitment – either implicit or explicit – on the part of the European Investment Fund (the “EIF”) and/or any other person to enter into one or more transaction(s). Any finance commitment by the EIF can only be made, inter alia, after appropriate approval, conclusion of legal due diligence and finalisation of the required legal documentation. The EIF does not act as adviser to you or owe you any fiduciary duty. The EIF does not make any representations or warranties (whether explicitly or implicitly) with respect to the information contained in this document.

1. Terms of an InvestEU Investment

Size of InvestEU Investment

The EIF investment under InvestEU Equity into a Financial Intermediary shall generally represent at least 7.5% of the total commitments to such Financial Intermediary raised in the closing at which the InvestEU Investment occurs and no more than 25% of the total commitments of the Financial Intermediary¹.

In particular circumstances the EIF commitment may exceed the 25% of the total commitments to a Financial Intermediary. In deciding the maximum commitment, EIF will consider, inter alia, the following factors:

- a) adherence of the Financial Intermediary to the Gender Criteria,
- b) whether the investment strategy of the Financial Intermediary focuses on one or more EU member states classified as Moderate or Emerging Innovator Countries (“MEICs”),
- c) focus of the investment strategy of the Financial Intermediary on the Target Areas,
- d) the experience of the management team and the closing in which EIF participates,
- e) whether the investment strategy of the Financial Intermediary targets Technology Transfer or whether the Financial Intermediary is managed by business angels or aims to systematically co-invest with business angels.

InvestEU investments shall not exceed one hundred million euro (EUR 100,000,000) or the euro equivalent in another eligible currency at the time of a commitment.

Closing

InvestEU Equity investment shall typically occur at the first closing of the Financial Intermediary. Investments at subsequent closings may be possible under certain conditions if they facilitate the Financial Intermediary reaching its target fund size.

Duration of an InvestEU Investment

The term of the EIF investment typically ranges between 5 and 20 years.

Investor base of a Financial Intermediary

As a general rule, at least 30% of total commitments to a Financial Intermediary shall be made by Third-Party Benchmark Investors in the same risk class as the EIF, or by the EIF or EIB on their own risk and from their own resources, provided that Third-Party Benchmark Investors account for at least 15% of total commitments

The minimum commitment from Third-Party Benchmark Investors may be further reduced under certain circumstances.

Ranking of InvestEU Investments

An InvestEU investment shall be made into a Financial Intermediary through a standard investment whereby the EIF shall rank *pari passu*

¹ Subject to EIF analysis, other conditions may apply.

with other investors investing in the same risk class (i.e. "like-risk-like-reward"). The InvestEU Investment shall not be subordinated to other investors in any risk class issued by the Financial Intermediary.

Minimum Investment Allocation Requirements²

- a) Financial Intermediaries shall commit to invest a minimum amount (the "Minimum Eligible Allocation") into Eligible Final Recipients (as defined below in [section 3](#)). Only Primary Investments and Eligible Secondary Investments shall be eligible for the purpose of calculating the Minimum Eligible Allocation. The Minimum Eligible Allocation shall be equal to at least the higher of:
 - i. 50% of the Financial Intermediary's aggregate invested amounts, and
 - ii. 2 times the amount drawn down from EIF under the InvestEU Investment for investment purposes, capped at 80% of the Financial Intermediary's aggregate invested amounts.
- b) Financial Intermediaries shall indicate at the time of application, which Target Areas are captured by their investment strategy, and shall be required to commit a minimum amount into such Target Area(s) (the "Minimum Target Allocation").

The Minimum Target Allocation shall be equal to at least 2 times the amount drawn down by the Financial Intermediary under the InvestEU Investment for the purpose of investments in Eligible Final Recipients under the relevant Thematic Strategy (or any Target Area part of it), capped at 80% of the Financial Intermediary's aggregate invested amounts.

² Certain requirements (among others related to monitoring, controls and visibility) may not apply to Equity Final Recipients acquired by the Equity Intermediary in the form of Eligible Secondary Investments or in respect of Equity Final Recipients, who are publicly listed. An Equity Final Recipient not complying with such requirements shall not be considered an Eligible Equity Final Recipient and such Equity Final Recipient shall not contribute towards the achievement of the Minimum Eligible Allocation and Minimum Target Allocation.

2. InvestEU Financial Intermediaries

Establishment of Financial Intermediaries

Financial Intermediaries shall be established (domiciled) in a Member State, in an OCT³ or in the territory of Other Participating Countries.

Additional requirements apply in the following cases:

- a) Financial Intermediaries investing in the Thematic Strategy of Social Impact (see section 4.5) must be established (domiciled) in a Member State or an OCT.
- b) For Financial Intermediaries benefitting from the Defence Equity Facility, the entity managing or advising the Financial Intermediary at the time of its acceptance of the commitment by EIF, shall also be established in a Member State or Norway and not be controlled⁴ by a Third Country or Third Country Entities⁵.

Independence of management teams

Financial Intermediaries shall be managed by Independent Management Teams, except in the following cases:

- a) where, due to the nature of the market, the domain investment expertise is concentrated within a few industry participants who act, or are otherwise linked with potential investors in a Financial Intermediary,
- b) in the scenario where a Financial Intermediary is investing in Technology Transfer.

in which cases, the Financial Intermediary shall take the necessary measures in order to mitigate potential conflicts of interest, such measures to be agreed with the EIF.

Transparency of remuneration

The remuneration of the Financial Intermediary's manager or advisor, as the case may be, shall be transparent to its investors. Management fees shall be set at a level that covers operational and management costs in a sustainable way without disturbing the alignment of interests aimed for. The level of management fees shall in principle allow for the execution of the Financial Intermediary's investment strategy.

Addressing Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability

For those Financial Intermediaries addressing Thematic Areas under the Thematic Strategy of Climate and Environmental Solutions, the contribution to Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability⁶ ("CA&ES") – and to the extent possible, an estimation of the split of such contribution between Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability – will be determined by the EIF during the selection process based on the information received from the Financial

³ [Overseas Countries and Territories | International Partnerships \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁴ 'control' means the ability to exercise a decisive influence on a legal entity directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediate legal entities.

⁵ By derogation from the definition of "Third Country" and "Third Country Entity", for the purpose of this criterion the notion of "Third Country" and "Third Country Entity" shall also include Iceland and legal entities established in Iceland or having their executive management in Iceland respectively, as defined in the EDF Regulation.

⁶ [Guidelines on the EIF's criteria for Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability \(CA&ES\)](#)

Intermediaries, and, in such cases, will be reflected in the contractual documentation between the EIF and the Financial Intermediary.

The Financial Intermediary's contribution to Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability is measured as the aggregate percentage of the InvestEU supported financing, which contributes to climate and environment activities by matching the activity criteria of the CA&ES, which have been determined in the spirit of the EU Taxonomy for sustainable finance⁷.

The contribution to Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability included in the contractual documentation between the EIF and the Financial Intermediary will be monitored as part of the operational reporting presented by the Financial Intermediary to the EIF and as described in **Annex VII** to the CEoI.

For the avoidance of doubt, the contribution to CA&ES shall be made without prejudice to the Minimum Target Allocation under the Thematic Strategy of Climate and Environmental Solutions set for the Financial Intermediary.

⁷ https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/tools-and-standards/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en

3. InvestEU Final Recipients

Financial Intermediaries shall select Final Recipients according to their internal rules and procedures, taking due account of the economic viability of projects of Final Recipients.

Eligible Final Recipients

Final Recipients, which are not Excluded Final Recipients, and which satisfy all of the following eligibility criteria:

- a) are located (in the case of projects) or *established and operating* (in the case of enterprises) in a Member State, an OCT or in the territory of Other Participating Countries, and
- b) Are projects, SMEs or Small Mid-Caps or Large Mid-Caps, and
- c) are active in any of the areas listed in [section 4](#) below.

Final Recipients active in the Target Areas pertaining Social Impact, as set out in section 4.5, shall be located (in the case of projects) or *established and operating* (in the case of enterprises) in a Member State or an OCT.

Large Mid-Caps are not considered Eligible Final Recipients for the Capital Markets Union Thematic Strategy described in [section 4](#) below.

An Eligible Final Recipient, which is an enterprise, shall be considered to be *established and operating* in a Member State, in an OCT or in the territory of Other Participating Countries, if at the time of the first investment by the Financial Intermediary, it is:

- a) incorporated in or has legal presence in a Member State, an OCT or in the territory of Other Participating Countries through a subsidiary or other form of legal entity, and
- b) exercising its main activities in one or more Member States, OCTs or Other Participating Countries.

For Final Recipients in early stage with insignificant operations, the assessment of their main activities shall be based on the Final Recipient's business plan at the time of the first investment.

Please refer to the paragraph below for the Additional Eligibility Criteria applicable to Eligible Final Recipients that receive financing under a Final Recipient Transaction for the purpose of investing into specific products and/or technologies within the Target Areas of Defence, Cybersecurity and Space.

Excluded Final Recipients

Financial Intermediaries shall not be entitled to invest or issue any drawdown notice relating to an investment:

- a) in Final Recipients which have business activity that consists of an illegal economic activity or is not compliant with the EIF

Policy on Exclusions and Restrictions⁸ as amended from time to time, and/or

- b) in Final Recipients which are in one of the Exclusion Situations (or do not provide the Financial Intermediary with analogous representations as per [Annex I](#)).

Additional Eligibility Criteria

An Eligible Final Recipient that receives financing under a Final Recipient Transaction for the purpose of investing into certain products and/or technologies within the Target Areas of Defence⁹, Space¹⁰ and Cybersecurity¹¹ shall comply with the following Additional Eligibility Criteria:

1. At the date of investment, it shall:
 - a. have its Executive Management established in a Member State or in an Other Participating Country, and
 - b. not be controlled¹² by a Third Country or a Third Country Entity, unless the it demonstrates that (i) it is a legal entity for which the country in which it is established (either a Member State or an Other Participating Country) has approved a guarantee in line the European Defence Fund Regulation¹³, or (ii) the Commission waiver is granted in accordance with the principles concerning eligible entities set out in the relevant provisions of the Space Regulation¹⁴.
2. If at any moment after the date of investment either of the aforementioned conditions under points 1a. and 1b. are not met (as pertinent including in relation to suppliers and subcontractors in accordance with point 3 and 5 below), further additional investment made by the Financial Intermediary to that Eligible Final Recipient shall not be included in the determination of the Minimum Target Allocation as of the date the Financial Intermediary has been notified or becomes aware of the non-fulfilment of the Additional Eligibility Criteria.
3. Where the Eligible Final Recipient receives financing for the purpose of an investment falling within the scope of Defence¹⁵, the Additional Eligibility Criteria shall also apply to its suppliers and/or subcontractors provided that, under their contractual

⁸ Additional criteria apply to blockchain and distributed ledger technology investments.

⁹ Solely in respect of investments into dual-use technologies and products as identified in the 2021/2022 annual work programmes of the European Defence Fund.

¹⁰ Solely in respect of investments in atomic clocks and strategic launchers.

¹¹ Solely in respect of investments into cybersecurity tools and solutions, including when these are part of deploying or upgrading digital networks and data infrastructure.

¹² An Eligible Final Recipient shall be deemed to be controlled by a third party where that third party has the majority of the shares and/or voting rights of the entity, or where such third party has a power of veto over operational or strategic decisions (including appointments related to executive management) taken by the company.

¹³ The Financial Intermediary shall retain evidence of the guarantees provided for investments in defence, and as long as the Eligible Final Recipient is a portfolio company, the evidence shall be made available to the EIF and to the Commission upon request.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).

¹⁵ Please refer to footnote 9.

tasks, they require access to sensitive information¹⁶ linked to the defence activities of the Eligible Final Recipient.

4. Eligible Final Recipients shall not, for a period of five (5) years after the date of the relevant Final Recipient Transaction, grant exclusive license and/or transfer of intellectual property rights related to any of the Target Areas listed above in the first subparagraph to Third Countries or Third-Country Entities, unless approved by the Member State in which the relevant Eligible Final Recipient is established.
5. Where the Eligible Final Recipient receives financing for the purpose of an investment in the field of 5G connectivity, it shall represent that it will:
 - a. fully comply with applicable EU and national laws, regulations, decisions and guidelines in the area of 5G Cybersecurity)¹⁷,
 - b. take systematically into account the risk profile of potential suppliers when selecting them¹⁸,
 - c. avoid or phase out the use of high-risk suppliers in critical and sensitive parts of the network, notably the radio access network, and
 - d. use best endeavours to promote supply chain resilience, in particular measures to avoid dependency on high-risk suppliers,

with such suppliers notably including vendors of telecom equipment and manufacturers and other third-party suppliers, such as cloud infrastructure providers, managed service providers, systems integrators, security and maintenance contractors and transmission equipment manufacturers.

For the purpose of determining whether or not the Additional Eligibility Criteria are met (except for the one under point 1.b above), the EIF and/or the Financial Intermediary may rely on representations from Financial Intermediaries and/or Eligible Final Recipients, as applicable.

Unless the Financial Intermediary is benefitting from the Defence Equity Facility, the Additional Eligibility Criteria shall not apply in case the financing provided by the Financial Intermediary in a single funding round (i.e. in a single Equity Final Recipient Transaction) is below ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000 or the euro equivalent in another eligible currency at the time of the commitment).

Where the Financial Intermediary is benefitting from the Defence Equity Facility, the Additional Eligibility Criteria shall apply with the

¹⁶ Sensitive information means information and data, including classified information, that is to be protected from unauthorised access or disclosure because of obligations laid down in Union or national law or in order to safeguard the privacy or security of a natural or legal person.

¹⁷ In particular the Commission Communication on the implementation of the 5G cybersecurity Toolbox (15 June 2023), including the assessment that Huawei and ZTE represent in fact materially higher risks than other 5G suppliers (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/communication-commission-implementation-5g-cybersecurity-toolbox>)

¹⁸ The Final Recipient shall take into consideration, inter alia, the criteria recommended in the 5G Cybersecurity Toolbox, notably entities referred to in the relevant EU policies, or, as applicable, the national law regulations and guidelines implementing it.

derogation that Iceland shall be considered as a Third Country and legal entities established in Iceland or having their executive management in Iceland shall also be considered as Third Country Entities.

4. InvestEU Equity Thematic Strategies and Target Areas

InvestEU investments are organised into five Thematic Strategies, each addressing a number of Target Areas. Investments by Financial Intermediaries under one or more of the following Target Areas contribute to the Minimum Eligible Allocation and Minimum Target Allocation requirements for the Thematic Strategy under which that Target Area is listed.

4.1. Capital Markets Union

Investments supporting capital markets and improving access to finance-based equity and debt investments that support the growth of European enterprises, diversification of sources of financing, and strengthening the solvency of enterprises by sharing risk with private investors. For investments that fall into the following categories:

Growth and expansion funds Investments in growth or lower mid-market funds that provide equity and quasi equity financing, and support the continued growth of companies, including in order to finance increased production capacity, to finance market or product development, to provide additional working capital or to be used for a (total or partial) acquisition, in any case with a view to further grow the business.

Debt and hybrid debt-equity funds Investments in senior debt and hybrid debt-equity funds that provide private credit support tailored to the needs of enterprises in the form of bespoke senior financing, subordinated, unitranche and mezzanine in hybrid debt-equity financing solution, thereby widening the availability of non-bank financing to SMEs, and Small Mid-Caps.

The following typologies of funds fall within this Target Area:

- *Senior Private Credit Funds*: credit funds, (i) investing, directly or indirectly, predominantly in the form of senior debt while also investing in non-distressed, contractually subordinated debt or hybrid debt-equity and (ii) applying a portfolio diversification approach. See **Annex V** – Term Sheet for Senior Private Credit.

- *Hybrid Debt-Equity Funds*: funds providing lending in the form of non-distressed senior, subordinated, mezzanine or unitranche solutions.

4.2. Enabling Sectors

Investments in sectors and industries that support the advancement of the European economy in enabling sectors by facilitating and accelerating the access to finance of enterprises, projects, initiatives and innovators operating in critical industries/sectors for sustaining the technological sovereignty of the EU, tackling unmet medical needs and securing semiconductor and hardware production and supply. This support includes investments into the critical and strategic raw materials value chain. It also supports investments for the development and uptake of advanced materials with enhanced functionalities. This is expected to contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the EU by supporting enterprises or projects active in the sectors driven by strategic technologies to develop (notably through research & development), commercialisation and scale-up innovation, as well as securing semiconductor and hardware production and supply of critical raw materials. For investments falling in the following Target Areas:

- Life science and health** Solutions and developments that contribute to improving the health systems, disease prevention, diagnostic and treatment, promoting a healthy lifestyle and making the EU capable of responding effectively to health crises. Such activities include, but are not limited to, the subsectors below at every stage of development:
- a) therapeutics and vaccines (drug discovery and development); notably through biotech or pharmaceutical solutions,
 - b) medtech (e.g. medical devices, implants, prosthetics),
 - c) diagnostics (e.g. imaging, biomarkers),
 - d) digital health (e.g. wearables, telehealthcare),
 - e) health services, including new business models and social, innovations,
 - f) manufacturing products for the life sciences sector,
 - g) AI applied to life sciences (i.e. to any of a)-e) above).
- Space** Upstream and downstream space activities that contribute to the development and competitiveness of the European space industry and other industries using space data for digital applications. Activities shall include, but not be limited to, research, development, manufacturing, distribution or operation of components, products, systems or technologies for:
- a) space, ground or launch systems segments,
 - b) data processing, analytical tools and artificial intelligence for use with space data and other data sources,
 - c) digital applications and services based on or using space data in combination with other data sources,
 - d) integration of space data and services into innovative products in other sectors,
 - e) adaptation of space technologies, products, applications and services to non-space economic sectors,
 - f) space exploration and autonomous exploration vehicles.
- Defence** Solutions and technologies for the defence sector that accelerate the evolution of the European defence technological and industrial base. Such activities include, but are not limited to, research and development, manufacturing and/or maintenance of defence products and critical future and emerging defence technologies with a dual-use potential, such as:
- a) cyber, space, air, ground (including force protection and mobility), naval and underwater systems,

- b) defence medical response, chemical biological radiological nuclear (CBRN), biotech and human factors,
- c) information superiority (C4ISR),
- d) advanced passive and active sensors,
- e) digital transformation,
- f) energy resilience and environmental transition,
- g) materials and components,
- h) simulation and training,
- i) strategic technology foresight

Financial Intermediaries benefitting from the Defence Equity Facility are encouraged to consider investments in companies which have received support from the European Defence Fund¹⁹.

Industrial technologies

Activities that enable process, goods and service innovation and that cut across industries, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, raise industry's share of employment, increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services and their integration into value chains and markets. Such activities include but are not limited to:

- a) robotics and automation,
- b) nanotechnology,
- c) industrial biotechnology,
- d) photonics technologies,
- e) advanced materials²⁰,
- f) advanced manufacturing technologies (both B2B software and hardware are included).

Semiconductor technologies

Semiconductor technologies and solutions for development and production of microelectronics and photonics components and systems. Activities will contribute to the development of a semiconductor ecosystem across the EU, so as to boost the EU's technological capabilities, ensure security of supply, production and reduce strategic dependencies.

Such activities include, but are not limited to:

- a) analogue, digital and mixed-signal modules (e.g. chiplets), intellectual property, components and systems for applications such as sensing, data processing, communication, actuation and power management,
- b) semiconductor solutions contributing to increasing energy efficiency and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions,
- c) semiconductor materials, wafers, intellectual property, process design kits, design tools, handling and processing tools and equipment, for front-end or back-end manufacturing.

¹⁹ https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-defence-industry/european-defence-fund-edf_en

²⁰ This includes, inter alia, the development and uptake of innovative advanced materials with enhanced functionalities to accelerate the green transition of different industrial sectors, for instance energy, mobility, construction or electronics, including the development of chemicals and materials that are Safe and Sustainable by Design (following the Commission Recommendation EU/2022/2510), or address material efficiency strategies to reduce dependencies on critical raw materials or substitute them.

Semiconductor chips	<p>Development, production and commercialisation of new semiconductor chips for digital applications.</p> <p>These activities comprise, but are not limited to, design and deployment of electronic and photonic integrated circuits (chips) and integrated systems for applications such as AI, edge computing, Blockchain/DLT, Cybersecurity, IoT, 5G/6G, HPC, Quantum Computing and Other Digital Technologies.</p>
Critical and strategic raw materials	<p>Activities that support the development of the critical and strategic raw materials²¹ value chain, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) research, development and innovation, including testing and demonstration of innovative solutions related to critical raw materials, including permanent magnet development;b) production and recovery of critical raw materials, including rare earth refining and recovery of rare earths from used permanent magnets;c) critical raw materials efficiency; andd) recycling/reuse of critical raw materials, including supply of secondary critical raw materials <p>for diverse uses, such as low and zero emissions mobility, batteries, renewable energies and digital applications</p>

²¹ As defined in Annex I (List of Strategic Raw Materials) and Annex II (List of Critical Raw Materials) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1252 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020.

4.3. Climate and Environmental Solutions

Research, development, demonstration, upscaling and commercialisation and deployment of technologies or solutions that contribute to the EU Green Deal (including through manufacturing final products, key components, and machinery primarily used for their production) and, in particular, the energy and ecological transitions pursued in the areas of climate mitigation and resilience (adaptation), mobility and transport, urban and built environment, innovative advanced materials, water and marine resources, pollution, circular economy, agri-food system and biodiversity and environmental ecosystems. These investments will also support the EU's competitiveness and leadership in climate and environmental technologies and solutions. These investments aim to support a transition to an EU climate-neutral economy based on sustainable development, a reduction in dependence on fossil fuels, sustainable management of natural resources, food security and enhanced climate resilience, among other goals. For investments fall under the following Target Areas:

Mobility and transport solutions

Activities accelerating the shift to sustainable, resilient and smart mobility and all modes of transport, both for people and goods, with an emphasis on zero or low carbon emissions together with seamless, safe and efficient connectivity, including but not limited to:

- a) improved vehicle or vessel performance technologies,
- b) battery technologies, thereof, and associated charging solutions and infrastructure,
- c) electric vehicles, vessels, planes and micro mobility vehicles and infrastructure to propagate these technologies,
- d) use of sensor technologies and transport systems.

Energy and built-environment solutions

Activities leading to decarbonisation of the energy generation, storage, transmission, distribution and consumption as well as decarbonising the built environment, including but not limited to:

- a) clean energy generation, supply, storage, distribution, systems and/or energy efficiency, (including but not limited to solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore wind and offshore renewable technologies),
- b) high efficiency heating and cooling, heat capture / conversion / storage, including but not limited to heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies,
- c) alternative fuels (including but not limited to sustainable biogas/biomethane), electrolysers, fuel cells,
- d) sustainable ICT: technologies that either demonstrate the potential to achieve a significant reduction or avoidance of GHG emissions as compared to currently used ICT technologies, especially in data centres / electronics / monitoring and management systems,
- e) solutions for grid development and management, including smart grid technologies (including but not limited to HVDC cables, converters and substations), new business models and social innovations,
- f) low GHG construction methods, materials and technologies,
- g) improvements in energy efficiency solutions, fixtures, fittings, and lighting,
- h) smart sensor building management systems, including data, app control,
- i) resource-efficient equipment, circular and nature-based solutions in the renovation of buildings.

Industrial decarbonisation & environmental sustainability

Comprise low carbon technologies and processes, and low carbon products substituting existing carbon-intensive alternatives, as well as enabling technologies and services in sectors listed in Annex I of the Directive 2003/87/EC ("Emission Trading System Directive"), activities minimising impacts and risks to natural capital or pollution and making the most efficient and optimal use of natural capital resources. Such activities include but are not limited to:

- a) transformative circularity: technological, business or social innovations, processes, products, technologies and services accelerating the transition to circular use of materials and efficiency solutions, both in industrial processes as well as value chains, including in the value chain of critical raw materials,
- b) new business, sharing or service models that trigger changes in consumer distribution, and/or production behaviour, water prevention, recovery, re-use, treatment and recycling,
- c) low GHG or bio-based material design, increased material efficiency (e.g., steel, cement, plastic and plastic alternatives, packaging materials, textiles),
- d) low GHG or resources efficient production/ manufacturing processes and technologies,
- e) optimised after-use treatment and management systems, including but not limited to Carbon Capture and storage technologies
- f) industrial solutions contributing to the protection and restoration of nature and biodiversity while reducing overall impacts and dependencies on natural capital.

Agriculture, food, natural capital preservation and use of land resources

Activities leading to a transition to a sustainable, healthy, climate-neutral and inclusive food system as well as in the development of bio-based sectors across the economy, including but not limited to:

- a) agri-tech, food tech and sustainable agricultural practices and production, low GHG farming solutions, precision agriculture and robotics (including drone surveillance and monitoring systems),
- b) alternative crops and food products including replacing high carbon intensive animal based products (such as synthetic proteins or insect proteins), as well as alternative systems comprising new business models and social innovations,
- c) agricultural biotech/genomics, green chemistry and industrial biotech including bio-based chemicals (including low GHG fertilisers, bio-based plastics and biomaterials),
- d) food tech and sustainable food production as well as social innovations and business models supporting sustainable food distribution and consumption,
- e) preserving, protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity, including through nature-based solutions, supporting innovative approaches to conservation, restoration, enhancement and sustainable management of natural capital and ecosystems, either terrestrial, freshwater or marine.

Blue economy

Sustainable economic activities that take place in the marine environment or that use sea resources (other than oil and gas) as an input, as well as economic activities outside the marine environment that are

involved in the production of goods or the provision of services that will contribute to those activities, including but not limited to:

- a) water and seabed pollution prevention and remediation,
- b) management, conservation, restoration and monitoring of marine biodiversity and nature-based solutions, including social innovations,
- c) clean technologies, renewable marine energy, reducing the climate change impact of marine activities,
- d) sustainable aquaculture or less invasive fishing techniques and gears,
- e) land-based activities such as, micro-algae production and processing, land-based aquaculture, or similar,
- f) ocean observation,
- g) eco-friendly tourism.

Other adaptation solutions

Other areas enhancing directly or indirectly the adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability of key systems affected by climate change (health, food security, natural environment, water, infrastructure and others) and developing innovative solutions for environmental and climate monitoring services.

4.4. Digital and Cultural and Creative Sector (CCS) Investments

Investments that contribute to the strengthening of the EU's competitiveness, digital independence and strategic autonomy, with a focus on data, communications technologies, services and products that facilitate the digital transition and address societal challenges. For investments falling under the following Target Areas:

Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Digital systems, based on software and/or hardware devices, that perceive their environment through data acquisition, interpret the collected data, reason on the knowledge, or process the information derived from this data and can adapt their behaviour over time on the basis of previous actions or newly collected data, and decide the best action(s) in the physical or digital dimension to achieve a given goal. Particular applications of AI include but are not limited to speech recognition, natural language processing, data analytics, robotics, augmented virtual reality or machine vision.
Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies (BT/DLT)	Technologies and practices that will or are expected to revolutionise the way we share information and carry out transactions online that promote trust, by creating and recording through a distributed network, consensus on states of data and transactions, by enabling and guaranteeing the execution of tasks, and by facilitating data sharing and transfer of value, all this being done in a secure, autonomous and decentralised way.
Cybersecurity	Activities and services that cover the security of services and the security of connected objects in homes, offices and factories, building collective capabilities to respond to major cyberattacks notably against critical infrastructure. Such activities include, amongst others, anti-malware, application security, business continuity, cyber consultancy, encryption, cyber insurance, identity & access, infrastructure, mobile security, outsourced / managed services, pro-active and reactive defence, situational awareness and system recovery & data cleansing training & education.
Quantum Computing	Technologies and solutions that make use of the properties of the underlying quantum mechanics across industrial and societal fields, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) quantum communication systems (systems that use quantum principles to transmit and store data in a highly secure way),b) quantum computers (with applications such as development of medicines, logistics and cryptography), andc) quantum sensing devices (with applications inter alia in medicine, autonomous driving and earth observation).
Cultural and Creative Sectors (CCS)	Activities in the cultural and creative sectors, including the development and use of new technologies and tools for the management of intellectual property rights. These activities comprise but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) MediaInvest: audiovisual content production and distribution:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. audiovisual content production: Films, series and other productions of audiovisual entertainment,ii. audiovisual content distribution: Cinemas / TVs / radios / online streaming services,iii. videogames industry: Including immersive formats, such as augments / virtual reality experiences.

- b) news media sector: Including all types of media connected with news production and distribution: printed and online press, radio and audiovisual broadcasting and hybrid forms of media.
- c) other sectors including music production, publishing, distribution, live performance, architecture, archives, libraries & museums, artistic crafts, tangible/intangible cultural heritage, design, festivals, literature, performing arts and visual arts.

Education technology

Activities related to education and training, which facilitate the development of new skills and the strengthening of established skills, including but not limited to projects promoting digital tools and technological solutions based on software and/or hardware devices and encompassing, inter alia, virtual reality / artificial intelligence / cloud platforms / 3D simulations, that are designed or applied to:

- a) facilitate, enhance and/or increase effectiveness of learning/training systems,
- b) assist in the exchange of knowledge and its development,
- c) encourage digital proficiency and skills, particularly for the green transition,
- d) contribute to the universal deployment of, and access to Information Communication Technologies (ICTs).

Other Digital

Other emerging digital technologies including, but not limited to, technologies for the connection and exchange of data with other devices and systems. Such technologies include, but are not limited to:

- a) cloud computing and data platforms including computing capacities that allow access to a scalable and elastic pool of shareable computing resources (networks, servers, platforms or other infrastructure, storage, applications or services,
- b) internet of things (IoT),
- c) 5G-based services and high performance/edge computing,
- d) microelectronics.

4.5.Social Impact

Investments aimed at supporting social enterprises, social sector organisations or impact-driven enterprises delivering social impact in their path to scale and creating a conducive environment for risk capital investment in the social impact investing space, including in the field of skills and education, thus contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the European Education Area and the European Skills Agenda. For investments falling in the following Target Areas:

Social Entrepreneurship

Investments aimed at supporting Social Enterprises.

Social impact Investing & Social Innovation

Investments aimed at supporting impact driven enterprises, which:

- a) shall have as their main objective the pursuit of social impact, including through expansion and scaling of their business model and related impact strategy, including skills and education. They may also include environmental objectives, and
- b) consider positive impact accruing to stakeholders as an investment objective at-par with the financial risk/return profile.

Such enterprises delivering intentional and positive impact act as drivers of social change and social innovation and they are placed in a strategic segment of the European economy, finding innovative, agile and often prevention-based solutions to societal issues, for instance in the field of employment, social inclusion, housing, health care, provision of social services, environment and education.

Additionally, when investments are provided through investment instruments qualifying as Social Outcome Contracts (SOCs), the financing may support Social Sector Organisations (SSOs), regardless of their legal form, (e.g. social services, social integration, health promotion, training and education, etc.), which deliver and pursue defined social missions.

Investments in social enterprises, impact-driven enterprises and social sector organisations via SOC's will be considered as social innovation investments

Skills and Education

Investments aimed at supporting Social Enterprises and/or impact-driven enterprises and/or social sector organisations pursuing activities related to education and training, covering early childhood and lifelong education and training as well as related services, which facilitate the development of new skills and the strengthening of established skills including, but not limited to projects promoting:

- a) digital tools and tech solutions based on software and/or hardware devices and encompassing, inter alia, Virtual Reality/Artificial Intelligence/Cloud platforms, lab/high-tech/3D simulations, that are designed or applied to:
 - facilitate, enhance and/or increase effectiveness of learning/training systems
 - assist in the exchange of knowledge and its development,
 - encourage digital proficiency and skills, particularly for the green transition,

- contribute to the universal deployment of and access to Information Communication Technologies (ICTs).
- b) content-oriented activities or companies providing educational services/training at all levels to enterprises or individuals,
- c) training platforms and schemes (e.g. Individual Learning Accounts (ILAs)), as well as financing instruments for skills and education.

5. Miscellaneous

Monitoring and Audit

The Financial Intermediaries and the relevant Final Recipients must agree to allow and to provide access to documents and premises related to the relevant InvestEU Investment for the representatives of the European Commission (including the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), the European Court of Auditors, EIF, agents of EIF, EIB and any other European Union institution or European Union body which is entitled to verify the use of the InvestEU Investment and any other duly authorised body under applicable law to carry out audit or control activities). To that effect, the Financial Intermediaries shall also include appropriate provisions in each agreement with the Final Recipients.

Impact Measurement

Financial Intermediaries, supporting Social Entrepreneurship, Social Impact Investing & Social Innovation, shall ensure that the Final Recipients define ex-ante social impact objectives within their business plans and specify associated metrics for directing operations and monitoring their impact ex-post.

Sustainability Proofing

In order to comply with the sustainability proofing requirements set out in the Sustainability Proofing Guidance²² for the InvestEU Equity, the following requirements will apply:

- a) for any Final Recipient whose activities include anaerobic digestion of bio-waste, landfill gas capture and utilisation, a monitoring plan for methane leakage of these activities must be in place,
- b) for any Final Recipient whose activities include transport of CO₂ and underground permanent geological storage of CO₂, a detailed monitoring plan in line with the provisions of the CCS Directive 2009/31/EC and EU ETS Directive 2018/410 must be in place,
- c) no Final Recipient Transaction covers the financing of vessels, vehicles or rolling stock specifically dedicated to transport fossil fuels,
- d) the Financial Intermediary and Final Recipient shall comply with the national environmental, climate and social laws and regulations to which they are subject;
- e) for Final Recipients whose activities or projects require an environmental impact assessment - as per the national legislation - that the assessments, permits and authorisations are in place.
- f) without prejudice to the excluded activities/sectors of InvestEU support, and the exclusion areas reflected in the Paris Agreement alignment commitment:
 - o in the case of Financial Intermediaries under an InvestEU Investment where the EIF's share in the fund is below 30%, Final Recipients to whose activities the ETS Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC) applies²³ must be

²² [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021XC0713\(02\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021XC0713(02))

²³ The categories of activities to which the ETS Directive applies are presented in its Annex I: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02003L0087-2020101&qid=1604659666744&from=EN#tocId68>

- actively encouraged to adopt a green transition / decarbonisation plan²⁴,
- in the case of Financial Intermediaries under an InvestEU Investment where the EIF's share in the fund is above 30%, Final Recipients covered under the ETS must be actively required to adopt a green transition / decarbonisation plan⁸.

Other Information

Financial Intermediaries may be requested to provide, from time to time, further information related to the Final Recipients covered by InvestEU in the context of programme evaluations and other reports to be prepared by the EIF. To this end, the Financial Intermediaries shall require the Final Recipients to provide certain information on the basis of a template provided by the EIF. The provision of such information by Final Recipients shall (i) be subject to applicable laws, including without limitation in relation to data protection and banking secrecy, and (ii) not be a mandatory requirement nor constitute a condition precedent to the relevant transaction or any eligibility criteria.

Visibility

Financial Intermediaries shall explicitly inform Final Recipients that financing is made possible through the support of InvestEU, using, unless otherwise agreed with the EIF, the form “This operation benefits from support from the European Union under the InvestEU Fund”.

Financial Intermediaries shall reflect, and shall contractually require Final Recipients to reflect the participation of the EU in all press releases, communications material, social media and contractual documentation related to the operation.

Publication

The EIF and the European Commission may publish on its website a list of Financial Intermediaries containing, for each Financial Intermediary, the name, address and the amount of financial support received under InvestEU.

The EIF and the European Commission may also publish on its website a list of Final Recipients, containing, for each Final Recipient, its name, address and the type of finance received under InvestEU²⁵.

Record Keeping

The Financial Intermediary shall maintain or be able to produce all the documentation related to the implementation of the InvestEU Investment for a period of five (5) years following the termination of the InvestEU Investment. The Financial Intermediary shall require each Final Recipient to maintain and be able to produce all documentation related to the investment for a period of five (5) years following the termination of the investment in such Final Recipient, where such records are not also kept by the Financial Intermediary.

Protection of Personal Data

Financial Intermediaries shall comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the

²⁴ Documented plans to improve its carbon footprint (in the short, medium and/or long term). The green transition / decarbonisation plan needs to define targets, establish the implementation roadmap and identify the investment needs.

²⁵ Financial Intermediaries and Final Recipients may request, prior to receiving support under InvestEU, and under certain conditions, for this disclosure requirement to be waived.

protection of natural persons with regard to processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

Any personal data provided by the applicants shall be processed by EIF in compliance with its Data Protection Statement (EIF statement on the processing operations of applicants and Investment Funds' personal data, as published on the EIF's website²⁶) and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, as amended from time to time.

Other requirements

Financial Intermediaries and Final Recipients:

- shall not use any investment under InvestEU Equity to support any of the excluded activities as described in Annex V, Section B of the InvestEU Regulation,
- shall not be established in a NCJ unless the operation is physically implemented in the relevant NCJ and does not present any indication that it supports actions that contribute to Targeted Activities under the EIB Group NCJ Policy²⁷,
- shall undertake to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and the relevant applicable international and European Union standards and legislation on the prevention of money laundering, the fight against terrorism, tax fraud, tax evasion and artificial arrangements aimed at tax avoidance; and, therefore, not support actions that contribute to tax evasion or finance artificial arrangements aimed at tax avoidance,
- shall acknowledge the EIB Group Anti-Fraud Policy²⁸ which sets out the policy of EIF for preventing and deterring corruption, fraud, collusion, coercion, obstruction, money laundering and terrorist financing as amended from time to time, and shall take appropriate measures (as may be further specified in the relevant agreement) to (i) facilitate implementation of such policy as well as to (ii) undertake to support investigations performed by the EIF or the European Investment Bank, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), or the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), or the European Court of Auditors (ECA) in connection with actual or suspected prohibited conduct,
- shall ensure via contractual provisions that no funds or economic resources are made available directly or indirectly to, or for the benefit of, persons or entities designated by Restrictive Measures²⁹.

²⁶ http://www.eif.org/attachments/eif_data_protection_statement_financial_intermediaries_due_diligence_en.pdf

¹¹ <https://www.eib.org/en/publications/eib-policy-towards-weakly-regulated-non-transparent-and-uncooperative-jurisdictions>

²⁸ <https://www.eib.org/en/publications/anti-fraud-policy>

²⁹ As part of its due diligence process, EIF will analyse and exclude any applicant if it or any of its ultimate beneficial owners/key persons are subject to UN/EU/OFAC/UK restrictive measures (sanctions) in relation to Russia as well as the non-government controlled territories of Ukraine.

6. Definitions

Whenever used in this Term Sheet, the following terms shall have the meanings opposite them. Any capitalised items not defined in this Annex have the meaning given to them in the Open Call for Expression of Interest.

Defence Equity Facility Initiative launched by the European Commission and the EIF to support Financial Intermediaries investing in European companies developing innovative defence technologies with dual-use potential. The Defence Equity Facility aims at supporting Financial Intermediaries investing in the Target Area of Defence (see *section 4.2*).

Eligible Secondary Investment means an investment other than Primary Investment, that:

- a) with respect to IPO and post IPO investments, constitutes a purchase of the traded stock by the Financial Intermediary from other investors
- b) with respect to a Fund-of-Funds, an acquisition of an investment in a Portfolio Fund that has been made by the Fund-of-Funds from other investors.

Exclusion Situations Final Recipients and Financial Intermediaries that are in one of the situations below are deemed to be in an Exclusion Situation:

- a) they are bankrupt, are subject to insolvency, are being wound up, are having their affairs administered by a liquidator or by the courts, in this context are in an arrangement with creditors, are having their business activities suspended or a standstill (or equivalent) agreement has been signed with creditors and validated by the competent court when required by the applicable law, or are in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for in national legislation or regulations;
- b) in the past five years, they have been the subject of a final judgment or final administrative decision for being in breach of their obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions in accordance with the applicable law and where such obligations remain unpaid unless a binding arrangement has been established for payment thereof;
- c) in the past five years, they or persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control over them have been convicted by a final judgement or a final administrative decision for grave professional misconduct, where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence, which would affect their ability to implement InvestEU and which is for one of the following reasons:
 - i. negligently providing misleading information that may have a material influence or fraudulently misrepresenting information required for the verification of the absence of grounds for exclusion or the fulfilment of selection criteria or in the performance of a contract or an agreement;

- ii. entering into agreements with other persons aimed at distorting competition;
 - iii. attempting to unduly influence the decision-making process of the contracting authority during the relevant award procedure (as this term is defined in the Financial Regulation);
 - iv. attempting to obtain confidential information that may confer upon it undue advantages in the relevant award procedure (as this term is defined in the Financial Regulation);
- d) in the past five years, they or persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control over them have been the subject of a final judgment for:
- i. fraud;
 - ii. corruption;
 - iii. participation in a criminal organisation;
 - iv. money laundering or terrorist financing;
 - v. terrorist offences or offences linked to terrorist activities, or inciting, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offences;
 - vi. child labour and other forms of trafficking in human beings;
- e) they are subject to a decision on exclusion contained in the early detection and exclusion system database (the EDES database available at the official website of the EU³⁰), set up and operated by the European Commission;
- f) in the past five years, they have been subject to a final judgement or administrative decision by a national court or authority that they were created with the intent to illegally circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations in the jurisdiction of their registered office, central administration or principal place of business;

provided that notwithstanding the above, EIF may decide not to exclude a Financial Intermediary where the Financial Intermediary can provide evidence that remedial measures have been adopted to demonstrate its reliability despite the existence of a ground for exclusion, or where it is indispensable to ensure the continuity of the service, for a limited duration and pending the adoption of remedial measures, or where an exclusion would be disproportionate taking into account the circumstances.

Executive Management means a body of a legal entity appointed in accordance with national law, and, where applicable, reporting to the chief executive officer, or any other person having comparable decisional power, which is empowered to establish the legal entity's strategy, objectives and overall direction, and which oversees and monitors management decision-making.

³⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/how-it-works/annual-lifecycle/implementation/anti-fraud-measures/edes/database_en

Final Recipient	means an enterprise, a special purpose vehicle or another final recipient of the funding provided directly or indirectly by the Financial Intermediary, including joint ventures, spin-offs, spin-outs, technology transfer projects or technology rights.
Final Recipient Transaction	means an investment or financing provided by the Financial Intermediary directly or indirectly with respect to a Final Recipient.
Financial Intermediary	means an investment fund, a Fund-of-Funds, a (co-) investment scheme in any form (including managed accounts and other types of contractual arrangements), and a special purpose vehicle, in any form, established or to be established, that undertakes long term risk capital investments in the form of equity, preferred equity, hybrid debt-equity instruments, other type of mezzanine financing, and/or debt in case of Payment by Result Investment Schemes and/or Social Impact Bond investment schemes, but excluding entities targeting buy-out (or replacement capital) intended for asset stripping.
Financial Regulation	means Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 966/2012 .
Fund Agreement	means, in relation to each InvestEU Investment, the agreement whereby the EIF commits to invest in a Financial Intermediary and/or alongside a Financial Intermediary.
Fund-of-Funds	means an Equity Intermediary holding or targeting to invest in Portfolio Funds.
Gender Criteria	<p>A Financial Intermediary is considered to adhere to the Gender Criteria if it satisfies at least one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Its management team is composed of at least one third of female partners³¹, orb) Its senior investment team provides for at least 40% of female representation, orc) At least 40% of female representation is provided in its investment committee
Impact-Driven Enterprises	means InvestEU Final Recipients operating in the area of Impact Investing.
Independent Management Team	means a team that exercises a significant degree of autonomy with respect to investment and divestment decisions of the transactions forming part of the Individual Portfolio which may include:

³¹ i.e. one female partner when the management team is composed of up to 4 partners, otherwise two female partners.

- a) privately-owned teams, whereby the investment team owns a majority of the voting shares of the entity that is entrusted in investment management or investment advisory of the Individual Portfolio of the Financial Intermediary, or
- b) teams operating within (or with) a corporate or university structure, a foundation, or any financial institution established under any other form, including a crowdfunding platform, provided that the management team makes the final investment and divestment decisions independently. In case of the payment by results investment schemes (including social impact bonds investment schemes), such requirement of independence in making investment decisions is met also when the team structuring and/or investing in payment by results investment schemes has a high degree of independence in the investment and/or structuring process from the parent company/organisation. With respect to Financial Intermediaries managed or advised by EIF this condition is deemed to be met.

Impact Investing	means an investment approach aimed at generating societal benefits to individual stakeholders and society at large at par with financial return to the investor. The purpose of impact investing in enterprises is to support businesses whose business model seeks to generate an intentional and measurable positive impact at par with economic value, and which are managed in an accountable and transparent way.
InvestEU Investment	means the investment made by the EIF in the Financial Intermediary, under the terms of the Fund Agreement.
Know your Customer	The Financial Intermediary shall, prior to the signature, disclose to the EIF information on its beneficial ownership and at any time thereafter, promptly inform the EIF of any change in its beneficial ownership.
Large Mid-Cap	means an entity that is not an SME and that employs between 500 and 3000 employees.
MEIC(s)	means Member States who are classified as Moderate and Emerging Innovator countries, according to the European Innovation Scoreboard 2021 ³² , such countries being: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.
Minimum Eligible Allocation	means the minimum aggregate amount to be invested in Eligible Final Recipients by the Financial Intermediary, as further defined in <u>section I</u> .
Minimum Target Allocation	means with respect to one or more Target Areas ³³ the minimum amount to be invested by the Financial Intermediary, as further defined in <u>section I</u> .

³² https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/statistics/performance-indicators/european-innovation-scoreboard_en

³³ Where a Financial Intermediary's strategy targets more than one Target Area within a Thematic Strategy, this requirement may apply to one Target Area, or to a group of Target Areas, as commercially agreed between EIF and the Financial Intermediary. Specific rules apply where a Financial Intermediary's strategy targets Target Areas under several Thematic Strategies, or is benefitting from support by a sectorial programme.

Non-Compliant Jurisdiction (NCJ)

means a jurisdiction:

- a) listed in Annex I of the European Council conclusions on the revised EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes;
- b) included in the OECD/G20 list of jurisdictions that have not satisfactorily implemented the tax transparency standards;
- c) listed in the Annex of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 of 14 July 2016 supplementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council by identifying high-risk third countries with strategic deficiencies;
- d) rated as “partially compliant” or “non-compliant”, including corresponding provisional ratings, by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and its Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes against the international standard on exchange of information on request;
- e) included in the Financial Action Task Force statement “High risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action”); and/or
- f) included in the Financial Action Task Force statement “Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring”,

in each case as such statement, list, directive or annex may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time.

Please refer to the EIB’s website³⁴ for an FAQ containing the most updated reference lists of NCJs or enquire with the EIF for confirmation of NCJ status.

The Financial Intermediary shall not be established in a NCJ, unless the operation is physically implemented in the relevant NCJ and does not present any indication that it supports actions that contribute to Targeted Activities under the EIB Group NCJ Policy.

Other Participating Country

Means a country other than a Member State which has entered into an agreement with the Union for the purpose of contributing additional resources to the EU Compartment.

As of 24 October 2023, such countries are Norway and Iceland.

Overseas Country or Territory (“OCT”)

means a country or territory as set out in Annex II to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union³⁵

Primary Investment

means an investment (including in the form of debt) in a Final Recipient resulting in financing flowing directly or indirectly into the Final Recipient during the duration of the investment. For avoidance of doubt it includes: (i) secondary issuances made by Final Recipients post IPO, (ii) buy outs or replacement capital not intended for asset stripping involving, directly or indirectly, flow of financing to the Final Recipient

³⁴ <https://www.eib.org/en/about/compliance/tax-good-governance/faq>

³⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:12016EN02&from=EN>

(e.g. including inter alia from third-party providers during the duration of the investment).

Restrictive Measures	means, without limitation, restrictive measures adopted pursuant to the Treaty on European Union (TEU) or to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise' or 'SME' means a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise within the meaning of the Annex to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC ³⁶
Small Mid-Cap	an entity with fewer than 500 full-time equivalent employees that is not an SME.
Social Enterprises	means an undertaking or a natural person which has as its primary social objective <ol style="list-style-type: none">the achievement of measurable, positive social impacts, including environmental ones, rather than generating profit for other purposes, and which provides services or goods that generate a social return, and/or employs methods of production of goods or services that embodies social objectives; anduses its profits first and foremost to achieve its primary social objective, and has predefined procedures and rules covering any distribution of profits that ensure that such distribution does not undermine the primary social objectives; andis managed in an entrepreneurial, accountable and transparent way, in particular by involving workers, customers and stakeholders on whom its business activities have an impact.
Social Sector Organisations	means an organisation, regardless of its legal form, that pursues defined social missions and delivers services primarily in the area of social services. (e.g. social inclusion), health promotion, training and education.
Targeted Activities under the EIB Group NCJ Policy	means (i) criminal activities such as money laundering, financing of terrorism, tax crimes (i.e. tax fraud and tax evasion) and (ii) tax avoidance practices (i.e. wholly artificial arrangements aimed at tax avoidance).
Target Areas	means specific sectors of activity addressed in the investment strategy of the Financial Intermediary as further described in section 4 of this Term sheet.
Technology Transfer	means activities carried out by universities or other higher education institutes performing research and other research organisations aiming at:

³⁶ Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36)

- a) converting research, development, skills, knowledge, technologies or innovations into commercial applications, products, processes or services; and/or
- b) fostering the application of existing technology to develop innovative products, processes or services for existing and new markets.

Such activities may take any of the following forms:

- a) demonstration and commercialisation (including, but not limited to, proof of concept, technology validation, technology demonstration, prototyping, market development, scaling up),
- b) IP out-licensing, IP in-licensing, cross-licensing activities (including via project financing), sale of patents and/or other IP assets,
- c) creation and support (i.e. seed, post-seed) of new companies, including spin-offs and joint ventures, building strategic alliances with other organisations,
- d) collaboration between universities, research organisations and industry notably via research/consulting contracts.

Third Country

means a country other than a Member State or an Other Participating Country.

Third Country Entity

means a legal entity established in a country outside a Member State or an Other Participating Country. or, having its executive management in a country outside this territory. The location of establishment of the legal entity is determined by the location of its registered office.

**Third-Party
Benchmark Investors**

means the following entities:

- a. majority privately owned financial institutions (investing at own risk and from own resources),
- b. Funds-of-Funds that: (i) are classified as Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) according to the AIFMD directive, and (ii) are managed or advised by the Independent Management Teams, and (iii) whose majority sponsors are not Member States, Other Participating Countries or National Promotional Banks or Institutions or EIF or EIB,
- c. private endowments & foundations,
- d. family offices & business angels (including joint investment vehicles set-up by/with business angels),
- e. majority privately owned corporate investors,
- f. insurance companies,
- g. pension funds,
- h. private individuals,
- i. academic institutions /including private research institutions and universities/ investing out of their own resources stemming from their commercial activities

in as much as they do not receive any public incentive for the purpose of this investment.

In assessing compliance with the requirements of this definition, the EIF may rely on a declaration, representation or undertaking from the relevant entity.