

Investment Questionnaire for Clients

Client Identification

Name and surname / Company name:
Birth registration number / Business ID number:
Permanent residence address / Registered office:

Dear Sir or Madam,

This Questionnaire is being presented to you by Patria Finance, a.s., prior to your investment, in compliance with Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and Act No. 256/2004 Coll., Capital Market Undertakings Act.

The sole purpose of any information about your knowledge, experience, financial situation, risk tolerance, investment objectives and sustainability preferences which you provide to us in this Questionnaire is to enable us to supply our investment services and offer investment instruments to you in the most qualified, honest and fair manner and, above all, in the best interest of you, our clients. Sufficient assessment of the appropriateness and suitability of your selected investment instruments and services is in our common interest; consequently, it is of primary importance to make sure that any information provided by you in the Questionnaire is truthful and complete. Patria is not allowed to provide investment advice (or portfolio management services, as applicable) to you, or sufficiently assess the appropriateness of the selected investment services and investment instruments, without such information. We also use the information gathered from the Questionnaire for the assessment of whether or not the selected instrument complies with your investment preferences and objectives.

The more complete and accurate information you supply, the easier it will be for us to find suitable or appropriate investments for you. Nonetheless, please bear in mind that even a properly filled-out Questionnaire and a recommendation of a suitable investment cannot guarantee permanent or secure return because the value of investments in the financial markets may fluctuate. This volatility is influenced by market development, economic factors, other investors' behaviour, as well as the type of the given security. It is imperative that each investor is able to withstand these fluctuations.

Please allow us to ask you for complete, accurate and truthful answers to the following questions.

Your help is greatly appreciated,

Patria Finance Team

Part 1 – Investment preferences and risk approach

1. Please read the model example below:

The investor's portfolio includes an investment instrument that is naturally subject to price fluctuations. Recent price developments are unfavourable to the investor and the investor is considering further measures in relation to this position. The investor can sell-out the instrument immediately at the first hint of a decrease or await further developments in the market.

If you were to identify with this client, at which point would you sell-out your investment? Please select one answer.

- a) Depends on the situation but I would not redeem the investment, I am aware of market fluctuations and volatility of instruments. The volatility of traded products may be significant and sometimes represents an opportunity to buy further instruments.
- b) I dislike stretching my investments to the limits of my investment possibilities and would not hasten to close this position. Maybe it is only a temporary price decline.
- c) I would sell-out the investment at the very first declines in the value of my investment.
- d) This scenario is unacceptable for me, I strictly avoid any fluctuations of the value of my investments.

2. What are the main investment objectives you wish to attain? You may select multiple options.

- a) My objective is an increase in the value of the invested amount.
- b) I want to earn passive income (in the form of dividends from shares, interest, etc.).
- c) I want to preserve the value of the invested amount as much as reasonably possible.

3. Please indicate how long you can imagine holding the purchased investment instruments in your portfolio. Please select one answer.

- a) An indefinite period, depending on how market prices develop.
- b) Long term (more than 7 years). I will not need invested funds even in a longer period of time.
- c) Medium term (3 - 7 years). I will not need the invested funds in the near future.
- d) Short term (less than 3 years). I will need the money relatively soon.

Part 2 – Knowledge of the investment environment

Knowledge of the risks relating to investments

4. What type of risk is usually related to an investment that promises high return? Please select one correct statement.
- a) Low risk.
 - b) High risk.
 - c) Return and risk are not related.
 - d) I don't know.
5. How would you best explain the term "market risk"? Please select one correct answer.
- a) Market risk is only related to shares (stock).
 - b) Market risk means the possibility of experiencing losses due to unfavourable prices or rates developments.
 - c) Market risk is related to an investment only if it is an investment in foreign currencies.
 - d) I don't know.
6. The following statements relate to various risks which can be associated with investments. Please select one correct statement.
- a) Currency risk (FX risk) is associated with investments in a foreign currency the fluctuation of which may affect the return.
 - b) Investors who trade in over-the-counter markets are not exposed to the liquidity risk.
 - c) The issuer risk (credit risk) relates exclusively to the fact that the issuer of the security may not be able to buy the issued securities back.
 - d) The concentration risk means that you may not be able to sell-out your investment at the time of your choice.
 - e) The interest rate risk arises only with respect to bond mutual funds, not bonds themselves.

Knowledge of simple investment instruments

7. Please select one correct statement concerning mutual funds.
- a) Mutual funds may only invest in shares (stock).
 - b) Investments in instruments issued by mutual funds are risk-free.
 - c) Mutual funds issue units (unit certificates).
 - d) I don't know.
8. Please select one correct statement concerning bonds.
- a) Bonds represent the issuer's commitment to pay principal and usually also an interest when due.
 - b) Bonds carry shareholder rights.
 - c) Corporate bonds are always issued with a government guarantee and, consequently, cannot drop in value.
 - d) I don't know.

9. Please select one correct statement concerning shares (stocks).

- a) Shares (stocks) always retain a very stable price over time and their value is not subject to fluctuations.
- b) Holders of shares (stocks) are entitled to regular payments of interest.
- c) Dividends are a form of passive income that can be earned by investing in certain shares (stocks).
- d) I don't know.

Knowledge of complex investment instruments

10. Please select one correct statement concerning ETFs/ETCs.

- a) ETFs enable the investor to invest in multiple types of assets by purchasing a single security.
- b) ETFs and mutual funds are completely identical.
- c) Trading in ETFs is risk-free.
- d) I don't know.

11. Please select one correct statement concerning ETFs/ETCs.

- a) Leveraged ETFs are inherently riskier than standard exchange traded funds.
- b) The purchase of a leveraged ETF protects the investor from any adverse market fluctuations.
- c) Leveraged ETFs are only traded in an over-the-counter market.
- d) I don't know.

12. Please select one correct statement concerning investment certificates (e.g. investment certificates, KO certificates or warrants in the environment of Patria Finance).

- a) Investment certificates are always based on an underlying asset, such as shares (stock), indexes, currencies, commodities or bonds.
- b) The price of an investment certificate is always inversely related to the price of its underlying asset.
- c) Investment certificates are considered a very safe investment instrument.
- d) I don't know.

13. Please select one correct statement concerning investment certificates (e.g. investment certificates, KO certificates or warrants in the environment of Patria Finance).

- a) The value of leveraged investment certificates can never drop to zero.
- b) Leveraged investment certificates are generally deemed to be very risky instruments.
- c) The price of warrants depends only on the underlying asset, not on the settlement date.
- d) I don't know.

14. Please select one correct statement concerning investment services in general.

- a) Only legal entities are allowed to buy and sell investment instruments in the Czech Republic.
- b) Investment advice may only be provided by holders of the relevant CNB license.
- c) Portfolio management services may only be supplied with respect to securities traded at the Prague Stock Exchange.
- d) I don't know.

Experience with investment products and services

Please select the Yes / No option in the table below according to your experience with the given asset class, or depending on whether or not you made the stipulated number of trades in the given volume in the relevant class of assets.

	I have experience with the respective asset class	Number of trades in the last year > 5	Have I made any trades in the last 3 years	I have invested more than 20,000 CZK in total
Mutual funds	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Bonds	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Shares (stocks)	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
ETFs / ETCs	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No
Certificates (derivatives)	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No

15. What was the nature of your investments in the past? You may select multiple options.

- a) I have not made any investments yet.
- b) I have invested without advice (e.g. execution-only service).
- c) I have availed myself of investment advice when investing.
- d) I have availed myself of the portfolio management services.

16. Do you have any education or qualification relating to investments in financial markets? You may select multiple options.

- a) I have completed a training course relating to investment instruments and financial markets.
- b) I have university or college education relating to investment instruments and financial markets.
- c) My job is closely related to investments in financial markets.
- d) None.

Part 3 – Financial background

We realise that answers to the questions posed in this Section may be unpleasant for you. The questions are intended to reduce the risk of jeopardising your financial situation. Our algorithm will not recognise any inaccurate answer. However, given unfavourable circumstances, you may endanger yourself by giving us an inaccurate answer. We therefore kindly ask you to provide an accurate answer, in spite of the fact that the following questions can be sensitive. Please bear in mind that any data provided in this Questionnaire will be used solely for evaluating your financial situation, never for any marketing or other purposes.

17. Please indicate the total estimated value of your property (including tangible property, cash, savings, investments, real property).

18. Are you the owner of any real property? If so, what is the value of this real property?

- a) I do not own any real property.
- b) I own real property in the estimated value of

19. According to our calculations, the amount of your savings (checking accounts, savings, term deposits, etc.) without investments in other institutions can be approximately:

If you know that this number is lower, please adjust it:

20. Please indicate your average monthly disposable incomes / earnings (for individuals, e.g. wages, business or professional income, rents, for legal entities operating or financial revenues...).

We realise that this question can be unpleasant for you; nonetheless, we are obliged to gather and assess such information. Please bear in mind that the data provided in the Questionnaire are used solely for an assessment of your financial situation. If no answer is provided to this question, our algorithm will calculate with zero incomes and thus reduce the amount available for investments.

21. Please indicate your regular monthly expenses (for individuals includes housing expense, food, children; for legal entities operating and financial costs...). Only include your own expenses, that you do not share.

- a) Housing expense (mortgage, rent, etc....)
- b) Regular payments (credit, lease, loan...)
- c) Other regular expenses (food, children, regular savings, wages...)
- d) Planned expenses in the next 12 months (broken down to monthly expenses)

Total

22. Please indicate the sources of your regular income that you expect to receive in the following months. You may select multiple answers.

- a) Employment
- b) Pension
- c) Income from property / real property lease
- d) Business
- e) Other
- f) I have no steady income

Part 4 – ESG – Sustainability aspects

In this part of the investment questionnaire, you can tell us whether you want to invest in accordance with the principles of sustainability.

23. Is it important to you that the companies and products you invest in include sustainability principles?

- a) No, I do not have sustainability preferences.
- b) Yes, I want to invest in accordance with the principles of sustainable investing and I acknowledge that using Patria Finance investment advisory service will also reflect my sustainability preferences.

24. I prefer investing in companies and products that support or aim for environmental and social sustainability (i.e. investment under Articles 8 and 9 of the SFDR regulation).

This could be, for example, a car manufacturer that invests in projects contributing to environmental sustainability, such as electric motors, in addition to its main goal, or a company that produces solar panels or recycling technologies.

- a) I do not have this preference.
- b) I prefer this investment, i.e. companies and products that support or aim for sustainability.

The minimum sustainability ratio that my investment should include is (please indicate in percentage): %

25. I prefer investing in companies and products that are beneficial for the environment and strive to meet at least one of the environmental goals according to the EU Taxonomy regulation.

The EU Taxonomy defines the following environmental objectives: 1. climate change mitigation; 2. adaptation to climate change; 3. sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; 4. transition to circular economy; 5. pollution prevention and control; 6. protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

- a) I do not have this preference.
- b) I prefer this investment, i.e. companies and products whose primary aim is to benefit the environment according to the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum ratio of environmental sustainability that my investment should include is (please indicate in percentage): %

26. When investing, I prefer to avoid negative impacts on sustainability (so-called PAIs – Principal Adverse Impacts) in the following specific areas:

- a) I do not have this preference.
- b) Greenhouse gas emissions.
- c) Biodiversity.
- d) Water (*emissions into water resources*).
- e) Waste (*hazardous waste ratio*).
- f) Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets in relation to fossil fuels.
- g) Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets in relation to energy self-sufficiency.
- h) Social and employment issues (*e.g. gender pay gap, violation of business and human rights guidelines, etc.*).
- i) Social indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals.
- j) Environmental indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals.

In _____ on _____

Signature of the client

Sustainability preferences

Tooltips for question relating to ESG

In this document, you will find further information regarding individual questions in the area of sustainability in the investment questionnaire of Patria Finance.

Is it important to you that the companies and products you invest in include sustainability principles?

Sustainability principles mean principles in the field of social responsibility and environmental sustainability – the so-called ESG principles (Environmental, Social, and Governance). In order for an investment to be considered sustainable, it must be directed to companies that contribute to environmental or social objectives ("Environment" or "Social") while always adhering to good governance practices ("Governance").

I prefer investing in companies and products that support or aim for environmental and social sustainability (i.e. investment under Articles 8 and 9 of the SFDR regulation).

Sustainability finance disclosure regulation (SFDR) is an abbreviation of the European Union's legislative rules that establish sustainability-related disclosure rules in the financial services industry. By obliging financial market participants (e.g. asset managers, insurers) to disclose whether the portfolios of activities they finance are sustainable, SFDR helps investors who want to invest their money in companies and projects that support sustainability goals to make informed decisions. SFDR is also designed to allow investors to properly assess how sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decision-making process, thus contributing to one of the EU's grand goals – the transition to a net-zero emissions economy.

- ♦ Products according to Article 8 of the SFDR – products promoting, among other things, positive environmental or social properties
- ♦ Products according to Article 9 of the SFDR– products involving exclusively sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation

Detailed information about SFDR regulation and its objectives can be found on the [website of the European Commission](#).

I prefer investing in companies and products that are beneficial for the environment and strive to meet at least one of the environmental goals according to the EU Taxonomy regulation.

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system that focuses on environmental sustainability and the evaluation of economic activities in relation to their contribution to sustainable development and the promotion of the circular economy. The system has been designed to address current environmental challenges and meet the commitments under the European Green Deal. The EU Taxonomy Regulation was adopted in 2020 and established a framework for the creation of a single classification system for economic activities that benefit environmental sustainability. This classification system helps investors and businesses identify which activities contribute towards one of the 6 pillars (namely climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and

control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. The EU taxonomy aims to strengthen a circular economy that uses resources efficiently and minimizes waste. The taxonomy sets out criteria to identify economic activities that promote a greener economy and thus contribute to directing investment towards the economic activities that are most needed for the transition. As climate change is one of the most significant global challenges we face, the EU taxonomy includes criteria for assessing economic activities that contribute to the fight against climate change. This allows investors and businesses to identify the impact their investments have on climate change and how they can contribute to addressing it. Detailed information about the EU Taxonomy and its objectives can be found on the [website of the European Commission](#).

When investing, I prefer to avoid negative impacts on sustainability (so-called PAIs – Principal Adverse Impacts) in the following specific areas

PAI is an abbreviation derived from the English name Principal Adverse Impact. This is one of the approaches defined by European regulation, according to which the sustainability of investments is defined. PAI refers to specific areas (factors/indicators) in which a given investment may have a negative impact on sustainability factors. Sustainability factors are environmental, social or employee issues, respect for human rights and anti-corruption issues. Sustainability factors are included in the 9 topics listed in the investment questionnaire.

A detail of which specific PAIs fall into each topic can be found in the overview of [sustainability factors](#). PAIs are part of the above-mentioned SFDR regulation and are essentially an obligation to provide the investor with information on whether and how investing in a particular financial product could negatively affect sustainability.