

## SFDR Entity Level Disclosures

**Financial Product:** Bluefield Revive Solar SCSp (the “Partnership”)

**Financial market participant:** Bluefield Lux GP S.à r.l. (the “General Partner”)

**Financial adviser:** Bluefield Partners LLP (the “Investment Adviser”)

### EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) (“SFDR”) sets out sustainability disclosure obligations for financial market participants, financial advisers, and financial products. Under Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the SFDR, as financial market participant, the General Partner is required to make the following disclosures on its websites.

### Integration of Sustainability Risks

A “sustainability risk” is defined in Article 2(22) of the SFDR as “an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investment”.

The degree to which ESG is considered as part of the investment process is dependent upon the investment strategy of the fund under advisory.

Bluefield Italia (the “M&A Adviser”), which is engaged by the Italian joint venture company in which the Partnership is an indirect minority shareholder to provide M&A advisory services, uses independent legal, technical, insurance, tax, accounting, and financial advisers as part of the investment due diligence process to identify areas of risk and non-compliance. ESG considerations are included within this, for example in relation to insurance, health and safety, environmental impact, and reputability of key counterparties. The results of due diligence are included within investment committee papers submitted to the Investment Adviser, within which a dedicated ESG section has been recently added.

Providing no major risks are identified alongside the expected financial requirements, the Investment Adviser will make a recommendation to the Board of the General Partner.

### Consideration of Sustainability Adverse Impacts

The SFDR requires the General Partner to make a “comply or explain” decision whether to consider the principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) of its investment decisions on sustainability factors, in accordance with a specific regime outlined in SFDR. The General Partner has opted to comply with that regime. Accordingly, the General Partner does consider the PAIs of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.

The SFDR prescribes 14 mandatory PAI indicators that the General Partner must consider and report against. The General Partner will also report against the following two optional indicators, which were selected based on their materiality to the General Partner’s investment decisions:

- Water usage and recycling: Average amount of water consumed by the investee companies (in cubic meters) per million EUR of revenue of investee companies / Weighted average percentage of water recycled and reused by investee companies.
- Rate of accidents: Rate of accidents in investee companies expressed as a weighted average.

PAI data is collected on a per-asset basis (combined with SPV level/holding company data where applicable) and consolidated to reflect the PAI's of the investee company as a whole. This is used by the General Partner to calculate the sustainability impacts associated with its investment decisions, in respect of the Partnership. Such sustainability impacts are presented within the General Partner's and Partnership's PAI statements, available on the Investment Adviser's website. Please also refer to the Partnership's pre-contractual disclosure, also available on the Investment Adviser's website: <https://bluefieldllp.com/sustainability-related-disclosures-private-investors/>.

## **Remuneration**

As a (small) registered AIFM, the General Partner does not have a remuneration policy.