



Green Financing Framework

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Rarik ohf. – Commitment to sustainability

Company profile

Rarik ohf. (e. Iceland State Electricity) (“Rarik”) is a 100% state-owned enterprise (SOE). It was founded in April 1946 and started operations in January 1947. At the beginning of 2007, Rarik’s operations were divided into concessional activities, which are operated by the parent company Rarik ohf., and competitive business activities, which are operated by the subsidiary Orkusalan ehf. (“Orkusalan”). Rarik and Orkusalan (collectively the “Group”), together with other subsidiaries, operate as a consolidated group.

Rarik is a utility company engaged in the production and distribution of electricity and district heating based on renewable energy. The company’s operations play a key role in electricity procurement, distribution and sales throughout Iceland, especially in rural areas. Rarik’s operations are fundamental to the development of individual regions in the country as well as the quality of life in its operating areas. The company’s main role is to increase value creation and quality of life through reliable delivery of renewable energy and socially responsible operations.

Rarik operates the largest electricity distribution system in Iceland, managing approximately 90% of the domestic rural electricity distribution network. Rarik provides electricity via the grid system to around 60 population centres around Iceland and the company’s distribution network covers around 80-90% of the country’s inhabited areas, serving approximately 15% of the population. The length of Rarik’s high voltage distribution network exceeds 10,000 km. Originally, all high voltage distribution of the company was via overhead power lines; however, by the end of 2025, 84% of the high-voltage lines had been replaced with underground cables.

Rarik’s core operations include electricity distribution through its distribution network and the company also owns and operates four geothermal district heating utilities in Búðardalur; Blönduós and Skagatrönd; Siglufjörður; and Höfn in Hornafjörður and Nes. Rarik’s geothermal district heating systems provide clean and efficient heating for homes, public buildings and businesses. They also enable the development and operation of wellness centres and swimming pools in the communities they serve.

Rarik plays an important role in Iceland’s energy transition, a role that influences the company’s prioritisation of projects and long-term planning. Rarik’s international climate commitments are reflected in its role, including in an emphasis on the transition of land, sea and air transport to low-emission energy solutions.

The Group produces, distributes, and trades electricity and thermal energy in accordance with the Electricity Act No. 65/2003 and the Energy Act No. 58/1967 (district heating), in both wholesale and retail markets. Rarik may also engage in other activities that utilise the company’s research, knowledge, or equipment, pursuant to Act No. 25/2006 and Article 3 of Rarik’s Articles of Association.



Subsidiaries

Orkusalan, Rarik's 100% owned subsidiary, was founded in 2006 and began its operations in 2007. Orkusalan is responsible for electricity production and the sale of electricity on behalf of the Group. The company operates six hydropower plants: Búðarárvirkjun, Grímsárvirkjun, Lagarfossvirkjun, Rjúkandavirkjun, Skeiðarfossvirkjun and Smyrlabjargaárvirkjun.

Rarik Orkuþróun ehf. (e. Rarik Energy Development Ltd.) was established in 2008. The main function of the subsidiary is energy research and development, both in Iceland and abroad. Rarik Orkuþróun is 100% owned by Rarik.

Ljós og gagnaleiðari ehf., established in 2009, is responsible for management of the fibreoptic cables laid alongside underground power cables.

Rarik's subsidiaries Rarik Orkuþróun ehf. and Ljós og gagnaleiðari ehf. do not have separate managing directors.

The role and strategy of Orkusalan

Orkusalan's role is the production, purchase and sale of sustainable energy as well as the development of solutions that support the energy transition and a well-functioning market. Orkusalan aims to be a market leader by providing outstanding service and competitive prices, guided by social responsibility. Orkusalan contributes to the energy transition through renewable energy production and a responsible approach towards nature and society. Orkusalan also aims to play a role in an active energy market, supporting economic development and enhanced quality of life.

Orkusalan focuses on harnessing Iceland's natural resources. It upholds its commitment to climate action by producing, buying and selling renewable energy to households, businesses and institutions throughout the country.

Sustainability, strength and service

Rarik's organisational structure emphasises development of the energy system and Iceland's energy transition, where Rarik plays a vital role, particularly in rural areas. This includes reviewing and analysing the configuration of the distribution system to accommodate new energy sources and small-scale generation, as customers increasingly become both consumers and producers of electricity.

Rarik follows a formal risk management process to manage financial and nonfinancial risk. Rarik's risk policy¹ categorises risks into the following five main groups:

- Strategic
- Human resources and work environment
- Operations and utility system management
- Finance and operating environment
- Information security

Key performance targets have been defined for each category, with regular performance assessments and reviews in place to ensure their implementation.

Climate-related risks affecting access to renewable energy include weather and natural disaster related risks, as well as financial risks related to the funding of infrastructure necessary to support the national energy transition. Rarik has adopted and maintains comprehensive contingency plans and climate crisis action plans. The company's investment strategy prioritises renewal and development of the distribution system in the most cost-effective manner, taking safety, efficiency, reliability of delivery and electricity quality into account. Rarik's Climate Action Plan also addresses climate-related risk mitigation measures.

Rarik is a knowledge and service-driven company that emphasises responsible operation and is guided by the best available technology. The company's strategic objectives and values are as follows:

Strategic objectives

- We are a safe and desirable workplace.
- We provide accessible and efficient service.
- We ensure reliable delivery that supports the energy transition and a vibrant business environment.
- We utilise the latest technology and take advantage of innovation to increase operational efficiency and minimise waste.
- We prioritise the environment, social responsibility and strengthening communities.

Values

- **Courage:** We have the courage to do what is right and look to the future.
- **Achievement:** We achieve results through drive and secure operations.
- **Respect:** We show respect for each other, our customers and nature.

¹ <https://www.rarik.is/stjorn-og-stefna/ahaettustefna-rarik>

Sustainability reporting

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are integrated into Rarik's sustainability approach, supporting a balance between the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

Rarik has published a sustainability statement on its website since 2020. Rarik and its subsidiaries have completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) according to the European Sustainability Reporting Standard (ESRS). Rarik's sustainability statement is prepared in accordance with Nasdaq Iceland's ESG requirements, the outcome of the DMA and with reference to the GRI standard (Global Reporting Initiative).

In addition to the sustainability statement published to its website, Rarik discloses the status of sustainability goals in its annual report.



Green Financing Framework 2026

The purpose of the Group's Green Financing Framework (the "Framework") is to set out the principles and processes under which the company may issue green financing instruments, including green bonds, loans or other financial instruments (collectively "Green Financing Instruments"), where the proceeds will be used to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, eligible projects, assets, investments and expenditures (collectively "Green Assets") in accordance with the Framework.

The Framework is aligned with:

- the Green Bond Principles 2025 (including the June 2022 Appendix) (GBP) of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA);
- the Green Loan Principles 2023 (GLP) of the Loan Market Association (LMA), the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA) and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA); and
- the EU Taxonomy for sustainable activities.

Accordingly, the Framework is structured around the four core components of the GBP and the GLP:

- Use of proceeds
- Process for project evaluation and selection
- Management of proceeds
- Reporting

The Framework defines the categories of Green Assets that are eligible for financing or refinancing with proceeds from Green Financing Instruments issued by Rarik. It further describes the governance and processes applied for project evaluation and selection, the management and tracking of proceeds and the approach to allocation and impact reporting.

Green Financing Instruments can be issued by Rarik (the parent company) or its subsidiary Orkusalan. Each Green Financing Instrument issued under the Framework will make explicit reference to the Framework in its legal documentation. This structure supports Rarik's vision to contribute to sustainable development and the transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future at a local and global level. As the GBP, GLP, the EU Taxonomy and the sustainable finance market continue to evolve, the Framework may be updated or supplemented over time. Any such updates will maintain or enhance the level of transparency, integrity and reporting set out in the Framework and be accompanied by a renewed Second Party Opinion (SPO).

Balance sheet approach ("pure play")

Rarik operates as an energy utility whose core activities relate, directly or indirectly, to the generation, transmission and distribution of renewable electricity and heat. In this context, Rarik applies a balance sheet approach to the allocation of proceeds from Green Financing Instruments. While the company is commonly characterised as a "pure play" energy utility, Rarik does not consider all of its activities or assets to be automatically eligible for green financing. Accordingly, proceeds from Green Financing Instruments will be allocated exclusively to Green Assets that meet the eligibility criteria defined in the Framework and approved in accordance with Rarik's internal governance processes.

Use of proceeds

Within the categories defined in the GBP and the GLP, the Group's eligible activities are primarily related to renewable energy. Green Assets may include capital and operating expenditures associated with the development, construction, operation, maintenance and upgrade of the Group's core energy infrastructure and related supporting infrastructure.

Net proceeds can be allocated to new or existing Green Assets of the relevant issuer in accordance with the Framework. New financing refers to expenditures incurred in the same calendar year as issuance or thereafter, while refinancing refers to expenditures incurred in prior calendar years, subject to the eligibility criteria of the Framework. Operating expenditures incurred within three calendar years prior to issuance of a Green Financing Instrument are considered eligible, while other expenditures are not subject to a defined look-back period.

Prior to issuance, Rarik will, upon request, provide investors with an indication of the expected share of new financing versus refinancing, the applicable look-back period for the refinanced eligible Green Assets, where relevant, as well as the estimated allocation of proceeds across eligible categories.

Green Assets, as defined in the table below, aim to support and contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and to one or more relevant environmental objectives, including climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Where relevant and feasible, Green Assets that are EU Taxonomy-eligible will be assessed for alignment with the applicable substantial contribution criteria for the relevant environmental objective under the EU Taxonomy, together with the Minimum Safeguards².

² See Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32020R0852>

Table 1: Green Assets Overview

Category (ICMA GBP category)	Electricity distribution (renewable energy)	Geothermal district heating (renewable energy)
Description	<p>Projects directly associated with meeting electricity demand, including the expansion, enhancement and maintenance of electricity distribution systems to accommodate increased electricity demand and support the continued integration of renewable energy within the grid.</p> <p>This growth in demand is partly driven by the electrification of transport (e.g. vehicles or ships) and in industrial processes. Eligible projects may also include maintenance and upgrade of network components necessary to serve both existing and future electricity need.</p>	<p>Projects directly associated with meeting hot water demand through the production and distribution of renewable district heating. These projects may include the development, drilling and operation of geothermal wells, the installation and upgrade of production equipment and the expansion or maintenance of district heating network components such as pipelines, pumps and storage tanks.</p> <p>District heating infrastructure must comply with the applicable efficiency standards under the EU Taxonomy's substantial contribution criteria, including the requirement that the system uses at least 50% renewable energy.</p>
EU Taxonomy activity (NACE)	4.9 (D35.13)	4.15, 4.22 (D35.30)
UN SDG's	<p>SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy</p> <p>SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 13 - Climate action</p>	<p>SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy</p> <p>SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production</p> <p>SDG 13 - Climate action</p>
Contribution to EU environmental objectives	EU Environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation	EU Environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation
Enabling	Yes	No
EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria for substantial contribution (consolidated)	The project must contribute to climate change mitigation by supporting low-emission electricity systems and enabling integration of renewable energy or enhancing energy efficiency, in line with the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria.	The project must enhance the production and use of renewable geothermal energy for heating, demonstrating significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in line with the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria.

Table 1: Green Assets Overview, Continues

Category (ICMA GBP category)	Energy production (renewable energy)	Storage of electricity (renewable energy)
Description	Projects directly associated with the production and sale of energy from renewable energy sources. These projects will typically include expenditures related to the development, construction, operation and maintenance of renewable energy generation facilities, including hydropower and wind power, as well as investments that increase installed renewable electricity generation capacity.	Projects directly associated with the development, construction, operation and maintenance of electricity storage facilities that enable the storage of electricity and its subsequent return to the grid, supporting renewable energy integration and system flexibility. This includes pumped hydropower storage.
EU Taxonomy activity (NACE)	4.3, 4.5 (D35.11, F.42.22)	4.10 (no dedicated)
UN SDG's	SDG 7 - Affordable and clean Energy SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG 13 Climate action	SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG 13 - Climate action
Contribution to EU environmental Objectives	EU environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation	EU environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation
Enabling	No	Yes
EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria for substantial contribution (consolidated)	The project must contribute to the increase in renewable energy generation capacity in line with the applicable EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria.	The project must involve the construction and operation of electricity storage facilities, including pumped hydropower storage, and support renewable energy integration and system flexibility. Where hydrogen is used as a storage medium, the subsequent re-electrification of hydrogen is considered part of the same activity.

Table 1: Green Assets Overview, Continues

Category (ICMA GBP category)	Electrification of vehicle fleet (clean transportation)	Charging infrastructure (clean transportation)
Description	<p>Projects directly related to the electrification of the vehicle fleet. This may include expenditures associated with the procurement, integration and operation of zero-emission vehicles within the company's operational activities. Such projects aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing fossil fuel based vehicles with emission-free alternatives, thereby supporting more sustainable and lower-carbon operational practices.</p>	<p>Projects related to the installation and operation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.</p> <p>For Orkusalan, this may include expenditures associated with the development, construction, installation and maintenance of publicly accessible charging infrastructure and home charging, including rapid charging stations.</p> <p>For Rarik, eligible expenditures may include the installation and operation of charging infrastructure intended for internal use, supporting the electrification of the company's own vehicle fleet and operational transport needs.</p> <p>Such projects are intended to facilitate the adoption of electric vehicles, improve accessibility to charging services and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by supporting the shift from fossil fuel based transport to electric alternatives.</p>
EU Taxonomy activity (NACE)	6.5 (H49, N77), where applicable	6.15 (F42.11, F42.13, M71.12, M71.20)
UN SDG's	<p>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>SDG 13 - Climate action</p> <p>SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p>	<p>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>SDG 13 - Climate action</p> <p>SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p>
Contribution to EU environmental objectives	Environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation	Environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation
Enabling	No	No
EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria for substantial contribution (consolidated)	<p>The project must contribute to climate change mitigation through the deployment and operation of zero-emission vehicles. Where applicable, such vehicles meet the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria for zero-emission road transport, while other vehicles are expected to follow the same zero-emission performance criteria.</p>	<p>The project shall involve the installation and operation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including any necessary grid upgrades to support its functionality. It must contribute to climate change mitigation by enabling the use of zero-emission vehicles, in line with the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria.</p>

Table 1: Green Assets Overview, Continues

Category (ICMA GBP category)	Smart metering systems (energy efficiency)
Description	<p>Projects directly associated with the deployment, installation and operation of smart metering systems within electricity and district heating distribution networks.</p> <p>These projects typically arise from:</p> <p>Installation and integration of smart meters to improve demand-side management and system efficiency.</p> <p>Digitalisation of distribution infrastructure to reduce technical losses and enhance grid stability.</p> <p>Enabling improved monitoring, consumption transparency and load balancing within renewable-based energy systems.</p> <p>Smart metering systems form part of electricity distribution (EU Taxonomy activity 4.9) and district heating distribution (activity 4.15), where the relevant technical screening criteria are met.</p>
EU Taxonomy activity (NACE)	4.9 (D35.13), 4.15 (D35.30)
UN SDG's	<p>SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy</p> <p>SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure</p> <p>SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production</p> <p>SDG 13 – Climate action</p>
Contribution to EU environmental objectives	Environmental objective 1: Climate change mitigation
Enabling	Yes ³
EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria for substantial contribution (consolidated)	The project must contribute to climate change mitigation by enhancing energy efficiency, reducing distribution losses and supporting the integration of renewable energy sources within electricity and district heating networks in line with the relevant substantial contribution criteria.

³ Under the EU Taxonomy, activity 4.9 is considered enabling, whereas activity 4.15 contributes directly to climate change mitigation and is therefore not classified as enabling.

Exclusions

To address and mitigate environmental and social risks, net proceeds will not knowingly be allocated to activities or assets related to fossil fuels, including exploration, extraction, production, processing, transport, dedicated use and fossil fuel-based power generation, nor to nuclear energy. Proceeds will also not be allocated to activities or assets involving severe environmental degradation or environmentally harmful resource extraction, weapons, defence or military activities, gambling, tobacco production, child labour or forced labour, or in material breach of applicable environmental, labour, human rights or anti-corruption laws and regulations. In addition, proceeds will not knowingly be allocated to activities or assets that are greenhouse gas intensive and inconsistent with a low-carbon and sustainable energy system.

Process for project evaluation and selection

The Group has established a Green Finance Committee (“the Committee”) responsible for the identification, evaluation, approval and ongoing management of Green Assets in accordance with the Framework and over the lifetime of any Green Financing Instrument. The Committee is chaired by Rarik’s CFO or another senior representative and comprises at least three representatives from relevant functions within Rarik and one representative from Orkusalan. Where relevant, the Committee may seek input from external experts with environmental or sustainability expertise.

In line with the balance sheet approach described above, the Committee applies a formal project evaluation and selection process to determine Green Assets. The evaluation and selection of Green Assets is conducted prior to allocation and is subject to approval by the Committee in line with the eligibility criteria set out under “Use of proceeds”. All Green Assets must be unanimously approved by the Committee.

As part of the evaluation process, the Committee assesses environmental and social risks associated with proposed Green Assets. This includes consideration of human and labour rights, as well as compliance with applicable international and local environmental and social laws and standards. ESG risk assessment forms an integral part of Rarik’s decision-making process for green financing.

Approved Green Assets are recorded in an internal register (“Green Assets Register”) maintained by the Finance department. This register supports allocation of decisions, capacity planning for Green Financing Instruments and impact reporting. Should a project or expenditure no longer meet the eligibility criteria of the Framework, it will be removed from the register and the proceeds reallocated in accordance with the Framework.

The Committee meets as required, but at least twice a year, to review eligibility, monitor compliance with the Framework and ensure appropriate governance of environmental and social risks. Decisions of the Committee are documented to support transparency and, where relevant, external review or verification. In addition, the Committee is responsible for overseeing the preparation and disclosure of relevant information in accordance with the Framework and reviews and updates the Framework as well as eligibility criteria as necessary to reflect developments in the sustainable finance market.

Management of proceeds

An amount equal to the net proceeds of each Green Financing Instrument is earmarked for allocation to Green Assets and is tracked internally, either through a dedicated account (“Green Account”) or via internal accounting systems (together the “Green Portfolio”).

The balance of tracked proceeds is reduced by an equivalent amount upon the allocation of financing, refinancing or expenditures to Green Assets, or upon the repayment of any Green Financing Instrument. Rarik and Orkusalan will maintain records of any changes to the Green Portfolio to ensure that the value of Green Assets meets or exceeds the amount of outstanding Green Financing Instruments and to prevent double allocation of any Green Assets.

Rarik and Orkusalan aim to allocate an amount equal to the outstanding net proceeds of its Green Financing Instruments within two years of issuance. Where a project or expenditure is divested, lost or ceases to comply with the Framework, the corresponding proceeds will be removed from the allocation and reallocated to other Green Assets as soon as reasonably practicable, on a best-efforts basis. Reallocation will not be carried out where it is restricted by terms in any relevant financing documentation. In such cases, or where changes in the value of Green Assets result in outstanding Green Financing Instruments exceeding the value of eligible allocations, the corresponding proceeds will be treated as unallocated until they can be reassigned in accordance with the Framework.

Pending full allocation or reallocation, unallocated net proceeds may be held or temporarily utilised or invested in accordance with the investment policy of Rarik and Orkusalan, including cash, cash equivalents or other liquid marketable instruments, in line with IFRS.

The servicing of principal and interest under any Green Financing Instrument issued under the Framework is made on a full recourse basis to Rarik and Orkusalan and is not dependent on the performance of any specific Green Assets.

Reporting

To ensure transparency regarding the allocation of net proceeds and the environmental impacts achieved, Rarik will publish⁴ an annual Green Financing Instrument report (the “Report”) as part of its Annual Report and/or as a standalone report and make it publicly available on its website until net proceeds have been fully allocated. Thereafter, Rarik intends to continue reporting, where relevant and feasible, on impacts over the life of the Green Financing Instruments and in the event of material development.

The Report will cover both allocation and impact reporting and will, subject to data availability and relevant baselines, include the following information:⁵

- Overview and outstanding amount of Green Financing Instruments
- Total amount of net proceeds allocated by Green Assets at category and, where applicable, subsidiary level
- Balance of any unallocated net proceeds
- Share of proceeds used for financing versus refinancing
- Description of Green Assets to which net proceeds have been allocated
- Qualitative and, where feasible, quantitative environmental impact indicators at category level
- Information on the degree of alignment with the applicable substantial contribution criteria under the EU Taxonomy
- Description of the methodologies and key assumptions used for impact reporting

Where applicable, the issuer will report environmental impacts on a balance sheet and pro-rata basis, reflecting the proportion of outstanding Green Financing Instruments relative to the relevant Green Assets. Impact reporting will be aligned, where relevant, with the latest ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting or other applicable market practice and is provided on a best-effort basis, acknowledging that data availability and methodological limitations may affect the scope and precision of reported indicators. The following impact indicators are examples of potential inputs for assessing the impacts of Green Assets and do not represent an exhaustive list of metrics, where relevant information and data is available.

⁴ Starting no later than one year from an issuance.
⁵ Based on data from the end of the preceding year.



Table 2: Indicators for the impact report for each Green Asset category

Category	Indicators
Electricity distribution (renewable energy)	Meters of infrastructure newly installed/maintained. Ratio of high voltage system in underground cables. MWh of renewable electricity distributed annually.
Geothermal district heating (renewable energy)	Estimated avoided GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e) per year. Meters of hot water piping infrastructure newly installed/maintained. Annual amount of hot water produced (m ³ and/or MWth).
Energy production (renewable energy)	Estimated avoided GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e) per year. Annual renewable electricity generated (by technology). Additional capacity of renewable energy connected to the grid (MW).
Storage of electricity (renewable energy)	Installed storage capacity (MW/MWh). Estimated avoided GHG emissions from displaced fossil balancing (tCO ₂ e).
Electrification of vehicle fleet (clean transportation)	Number of new zero-emissions vehicles.
Charging infrastructure (clean transportation)	Number of new charging units installed.
Smart metering systems (energy efficiency)	Number of smart meters installed. Estimated energy savings (MWh/year).

External review

The Framework has been assessed and reviewed prior to issuance by an independent external party, Moody's, which has provided a second party opinion (SPO) assessing the Framework's credibility and its alignment with ICMA Green Bond Principles and, where relevant, the Green Loan Principles. The SPO and the Framework are publicly available on Rarik's website.

The Group will engage an independent external auditor with relevant expertise and experience to provide limited assurance on the management of proceeds. The scope of this verification will include the internal tracking and allocation of net proceeds from Green Financing Instruments, confirmation of compliance with the eligibility criteria set out in the Framework and confirmation that any unallocated proceeds and impact information have been appropriately reported in the Report. The conclusions of the verification will be provided in a signed statement and made publicly available on Rarik's website.



Disclaimer

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