DTCP

Responsible Investment Framework

Defence Fund

November 2025

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Preamble

This Responsible Investment Framework (the "**Framework**") has been prepared by Digital Transformation Capital Partners Luxembourg S.à r.l. and any sub-advisor (if any) (the "**Main Advisor**") to outline the Main Advisor' approach to its investment advisory services in relation to in [Liberty] Fund I SCSp SICAV-RAIF (currently: ShelfCo 1 SCSp SICAV-RAIF) (the "**Fund**").

The Fund invests mainly in companies operating in the defense, security, and resilience sectors, which are characterized by complex regulatory requirements, government customer dynamics and compliance obligations that fundamentally shape business models, competitive positioning and value creation opportunities. Investment opportunities in these sectors require integrated assessment of commercial opportunity, regulatory feasibility, technical capability and compliance infrastructure.

The specific considerations applicable to any particular investment opportunity will vary based on factors such as:

- the company's sector, business model and stage of development;
- the nature of its products, services and operations;
- its customer base, supply chain and geographic footprint;
- applicable regulatory requirements and industry standards; and
- material risks and opportunities specific to the business.

The Main Advisor applies a proportionate, risk-based approach, focusing analysis and due diligence efforts on the most material factors for each investment opportunity when preparing investment and divestment recommendations ("**Investment and Divestment Recommendations**") to be submitted to the Fund's alternative investment fund manager (the "**AIFM**") for consideration.

Non-Binding Nature

This Framework is an internal policy document that reflects the Main Advisor's current approach to investment analysis and the formulation of Investment and Divestment Recommendations. It does not create binding obligations on or rights of the Main Advisor, the AIFM, the Fund's general partner (the "**General Partner**"), the Fund or any portfolio company of the Fund (each a "**Portfolio Company**", and, collectively, the "**Portfolio Companies**").

The Main Advisor retains full discretion in formulating recommendations and may depart from this Framework where appropriate. The AIFM retains full discretion in making investment and divestment decisions and is not bound by this Framework.

Investment and Divestment Recommendations provided by the Main Advisor are purely advisory and non-binding. Investment and divestment decisions are taken by the AIFM in its sole discretion in accordance with the Fund's governing documents.

Relationship to Fund Documents

To the extent any provision of this Framework conflicts with the Fund's limited partnership agreement (the "**LPA**"), the AIFM agreement, the investment advisory agreement or other governing documents, those governing documents shall prevail. This Framework does not amend, supplement or modify any contractual obligations.

Framework Evolution

The Main Advisor reserves the right to amend, modify, or withdraw this Framework at any time without notice. The Main Advisor may depart from this Framework in specific cases where it determines such departure is appropriate in light of commercial, legal or other considerations.

1 Investment Advisory Principles

The Main Advisor's approach to investment analysis and the formulation of Investment and Divestment Recommendations is guided by three core principles, applied on a risk-driven and proportionate basis throughout the entire investment lifecycle.

Principle 1: Integrating commercial, technical, regulatory and compliance considerations as interconnected dimensions during investment analysis

Philosophy: Investment opportunities in the defense, security and resilience sectors require integrated assessment of commercial opportunity, regulatory feasibility, and technical capability. Unlike conventional sectors where regulatory compliance is a secondary consideration, in defense the commercial opportunity and regulatory pathway are fundamentally interconnected. An attractive market opportunity is only investable if the regulatory requirements are navigable, and strong regulatory compliance capabilities themselves create competitive advantages and barriers to entry.

Approach: The Main Advisor assesses defense and dual-use investment opportunities by integrating commercial, technical, regulatory and compliance considerations as interconnected dimensions. This integrated approach recognises that:

- **Product classification determines market access**: Export control classification, government procurement requirements and security certifications define which markets a company can access and which customers it can serve. In the defense sector, a company's regulatory status is a primary commercial driver, not merely a compliance obligation.
- **Regulatory compliance creates competitive moats**: Companies with robust export control programs, security clearances, government contracting capabilities and sanctions compliance infrastructure can access markets and customers that competitors cannot. Regulatory barriers to entry protect margins and create sustainable competitive advantages.
- **Government customer dynamics shape business models**: Revenue concentration with government customers, procurement cycles, contract structures and intellectual property allocation fundamentally affect unit economics, working capital, scalability, and exit optionality.
- **Dual-use positioning expands addressable markets**: Companies serving both civilian and military markets can achieve faster commercialization, larger addressable markets and revenue diversification, but require sophisticated compliance infrastructure to manage the regulatory complexity of serving multiple customer types across jurisdictions.
- **Technical capabilities and certifications enable growth**: NATO standards, military specifications, quality management certifications and product approvals are prerequisites for market entry and revenue growth. The time and cost to obtain certifications create barriers to entry and switching costs.
- **Reputational considerations affect valuations and exits**: Product applications (lethal autonomous weapons systems, surveillance technologies, nuclear components), end-user contexts and stakeholder perceptions can affect talent attraction, partnership opportunities, investor exclusion lists and the universe of potential strategic acquirers or public market investors.

Investment Analysis Framework: When formulating Investment and Divestment Recommendations, the Main Advisor evaluates investment opportunities across multiple interconnected dimensions. The Main Advisor recognises that companies vary significantly in size, maturity, sector, and risk profile, and applies a materiality-focused approach that allocates resources to the factors most material to investment performance and risk management for each specific opportunity.

The Appendix ('Illustrative Due Diligence Considerations for Defense and Dual-Use Investments') provides an illustrative catalogue of considerations that may be relevant to the Main Advisor's assessment of defense and dual-use opportunities. The specific areas assessed, depth of assessment and external advisors engaged vary significantly based on the characteristics of each investment opportunity. The catalogue does not create obligations or commitments regarding the scope or depth of due diligence for any particular investment.

Sector-Specific Considerations: The Main Advisor recognises that certain sectors, business models and/or customer relationships present specific considerations that warrant particular attention during the investment analysis process.

Government Customer Context: The Main Advisor acknowledges that Portfolio Companies may provide products and services to sovereign governments, including in contexts where those governments are engaged in activities that may be subject to public scrutiny or controversy. The Main Advisor's assessment focuses on the Portfolio Company's own conduct, compliance with applicable law and implementation of reasonable controls, rather than the actions of governmental customers over which the Portfolio Company has no control.

Principle 2: Compliance-Driven Value Creation and Active Ownership

Philosophy: Active engagement with Portfolio Companies supports long-term value creation and the development of well-managed, sustainable businesses capable of delivering superior returns. In the defense, security and resillience sectors, building institutional-quality compliance capabilities is not merely risk management, but a primary value creation lever that enables market access, protects margins, creates customer lock-in, and enhances strategic value.

Value Creation Through Compliance Excellence

The Main Advisor may work with portfolio companies to build compliance capabilities that create competitive advantages and enable growth:

- **Export control expertise**: Robust export control compliance programmes (*e.g.*, product classification systems, licensing processes, end-user verification, denied parties screening, training programmes) enable international expansion, access to restricted markets and safe commercialization of dual-use technologies. Companies with sophisticated export control capabilities can pursue opportunities that competitors cannot.
- **Government contracting capabilities**: A deep understanding of government procurement regulations, pricing rules, cost accounting standards, audit requirements and contract structures enables revenue growth with government customers. Companies that can navigate government contracting complexity command premium pricing and face limited competition.
- **Sanctions and AML infrastructure**: Comprehensive sanctions screening systems, end-user controls and anti-money laundering programmes enable safe international expansion whilst managing regulatory risk. Strong sanctions compliance protects against severe enforcement actions and reputational damage.
- **Data protection and cybersecurity**: Strong data protection compliance (GDPR, national laws) and cybersecurity capabilities meet government customer requirements, protect sensitive information and reduce operational risk. Cybersecurity and digital resilience are increasingly prerequisites for government contracts.

The Main Advisor leverages DTCP's platform, operational support and corporate partner network to facilitate commercial relationships and growth for Portfolio Companies. Acting as an ecosystem convener between incumbents, state entities, entrepreneurs, and capital, the Fund aims to unlock European growth opportunities and partnerships. For a fuller description of the ecosystem approach and value creation services, please refer to the Fund's private placement memorandum (the "**PPM**").

Principle 3: Ongoing Monitoring and Compliance Support

Philosophy: The defense, security and resilience sectors are characterized by evolving regulatory requirements, changing geopolitical contexts and ongoing compliance obligations that require continuous monitoring and proactive engagement. Effective portfolio monitoring goes beyond financial performance tracking to include regulatory compliance status, material developments affecting regulatory standing, and support for Portfolio Companies in maintaining and enhancing compliance capabilities.

The Main Advisor may formulate recommendations to support Portfolio Companies in:

- **Maintaining compliance programmes**: Recommending implementation or enhancement of compliance policies, procedures or controls as regulatory requirements evolve or business activities expand.

- **Responding to regulatory changes**: Supporting Portfolio Companies in adapting to new export control regulations, sanctions regimes, FDI requirements, government contracting rules or data protection laws.
- **Managing regulatory incidents**: Facilitating engagement of specialist compliance advisors to address export control or sanctions issues, government contract disputes or other regulatory matters.
- **Building compliance capabilities**: Supporting development of compliance training programmes, screening systems, audit processes and governance structures that ensure ongoing compliance.
- **Navigating regulatory approvals**: Supporting Portfolio Companies in obtaining export licences, FDI clearances, security clearances, product certifications or other regulatory approvals required for growth.

Information Flow: The Main Advisor seeks to establish appropriate information rights and reporting from Portfolio Companies to support ongoing monitoring and the formulation of recommendations. Where the Fund has board representation or significant influence, the Main Advisor may recommend that Portfolio Companies implement structured reporting on material matters.

Confidentiality Constraints: The Main Advisor recognizes that Portfolio Companies in the defense and security sectors may be subject to specific legal or regulatory requirements regarding confidentiality of information, including requirements imposed by national security laws, export control regulations, foreign direct investment regulations or binding government contracts. These requirements may limit the granularity and detail of information that can be provided to investors compared to conventional VC/PE investments. Where such requirements apply, the General Partner and AIFM may withhold or restrict certain information in investor communications in accordance with the LPA. The Main Advisor will support the General Partner and AIFM in providing investors with appropriate information whilst respecting these confidentiality constraints.

Implementation: Recommendations regarding active ownership matters are advisory in nature. Implementation decisions rest with the AIFM and General Partner in accordance with the Fund's governing documents.

2 Regulatory Landscape and Investment Parameters

2.1 Regulatory Context

Investments in companies operating in regulated sectors like defense, security or resilience, and/or serving government customers, are subject to various regulatory frameworks at national and international levels. The Main Advisor is committed to navigating this regulatory landscape in compliance with applicable requirements, engaging specialist legal and regulatory advisors with appropriate expertise as necessary.

Key regulatory frameworks relevant to such investments may include:

- **Export Controls**: For companies with controlled products or technologies, export control compliance may be a relevant consideration. Where the Main Advisor determines it appropriate based on the company's risk profile, the Main Advisor may engage specialist legal advisors to assess whether the company has adequate export control compliance programmes.
- **Foreign Investment Screening**: Certain investments may be subject to foreign investment review (*e.g.*, German FDI screening, EU FDI Screening Regulation). The Main Advisor assesses FDI implications and timelines as part of transaction planning and as applicable.
- **Sanctions**: For certain Portfolio Companies, sanctions compliance may be a relevant consideration. Where the Main Advisor determines it appropriate based on the company's risk profile, the Main Advisor may assess (*via* engaging specialist legal advisors or otherwise), whether a company has adequate sanctions compliance programmes and end-user controls.
- **Government Contracting**: Companies serving government customers may be subject to government procurement regulations, pricing rules, audit requirements and contractual terms specific to government contracting.
- **EU Sustainable Finance Regulation**: The Fund is classified as Article 8 under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) by adhering to the Fund's investment restrictions and limitations.

- **Principal Adverse Impacts**: The Fund does not currently consider Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) under Article 7(2) of the SFDR. This decision reflects the legal and practical uncertainty surrounding PAI reporting requirements and the disproportionate data burdens for sector-specialist investments, particularly in defense and security sectors where portfolio companies often handle sensitive or classified information and the Fund typically holds minority positions with limited governance leverage. The AIFM may review this position as market practices, data availability, and regulatory guidance evolve.
- **Data Protection**: Companies handling personal data are subject to international and national data protection laws. Where the Main Advisor determines it appropriate based on the company's risk profile, the Main Advisor assesses data protection compliance programmes.

2.2 Investment Restrictions and Limitations

The LPA establishes certain investment restrictions and limitations (the "**Investment Restrictions and Limitations**") that must be complied with at all times during the term of the Fund.

Exclusion of Banned and/or Controversial Weapons

The LPA excludes, *inter alia*, (direct or indirect) investments or other means of support to any entity whose business activity consists of the development, production, trade, maintenance or distribution of:

- nuclear weapons or radioactive ammunition;
- biological or chemical weapons of mass destruction;
- cluster munitions (under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008));
- anti-personnel landmines (under the Ottawa Treaty (1997));
- enriched or depleted uranium-based weapons;
- any other weapons or ammunition prohibited under international treaties ratified by the European Union or the jurisdiction of the Fund;
- development of cyborg technology (*i.e.*, electronic weapons control systems implanted into human bodies);
- development of control or weapon systems based on or using radioactive materials beyond current medical applications;
- any future technologies that pose similar ethical challenges as do banned and controversial weapons today;

or the providing of critical components or platform integrations that are specifically designed for use in the above weapon systems.

Other Prohibited Activities

The Fund also excludes investments, *inter alia*, in the area of:

- activities subject to international sanctions or illegal under applicable law;
- human cloning for reproduction purposes;
- tobacco and distilled alcoholic beverages;
- casinos and equivalent enterprises;
- certain life science sector restrictions;
- any product or activity subject to national or international phase-out or prohibition regulations or to an international ban;
- radioactive material;
- unbound asbestos;
- destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing in the marine environment;
- coal mining and coal-based power generation;
- prospection, exploration and extraction of oil from bituminous shale, tar sands or oil sands; and
- digital infrastructure and infrastructure-related assets and business within the investment scope of the DIV II fund.

The Investment Restrictions and Limitations are set forth in more detail, and with certain exceptions, in the LPA.

Permitted Activities

The Fund may generally invest in companies that:

- manufacture conventional defense products (including, but not limited to, weapons systems, autonomous and unmanned systems, military vehicles and military software) that are not subject to the exclusions above;
- provide security, intelligence, cyber defense or related products and services; or

- provide general-purpose components, services or technologies that have defense or civilian applications ('dual-use technologies').

Post-Investment Compliance Monitoring

Following an investment, the Main Advisor monitors Portfolio Companies for ongoing compliance with the Investment Restrictions and Limitations set forth in the LPA.

If a portfolio company changes or develops its business such that it becomes materially inconsistent with the Investment Restrictions and Limitations, the Main Advisor will formulate a recommendation to the AIFM and General Partner regarding appropriate responses, which may include:

- recommending that the AIFM and General Partner request unanimous LPAC approval to continue holding the investment notwithstanding the inconsistency; or
- recommending that the AIFM and General Partner initiate an orderly exit process in accordance with the provisions of the LPA.

The Main Advisor's recommendations will take into account the best interests of the Fund's investors, applicable legal and contractual restrictions, and the feasibility of remediation or divestment.

2.3 Regulatory Compliance as Competitive Advantage

The Main Advisor views regulatory compliance not merely as risk management, but as a source of competitive advantage and value creation.

Competitive Advantages from Strong Compliance Capabilities:

Strong compliance capabilities can create competitive advantages including market access (ability to access markets and customers that competitors cannot due to regulatory barriers), pricing power (limited competition in regulated markets), customer relationships (switching costs and qualification requirements), international expansion capabilities and strategic value (attractiveness to strategic buyers).

3 Due Diligence Approach

3.1 Materiality and Proportionality

The Main Advisor integrates responsible investment considerations throughout the Fund's investment process on a risk-driven and proportionate basis.

The scope and depth of due diligence varies based on factors including company characteristics (stage of development, size, sector, business model), regulatory profile (extent and complexity of regulatory requirements), customer base (government vs commercial customers, customer concentration, international vs domestic), geographic footprint (domestic vs international operations) and transaction characteristics (investment size, ownership stake, competitive dynamics, timeline constraints).

Principles:

- Due diligence scope and depth is tailored to the specific investment opportunity.
- Resources are focused on factors most material to investment performance and risk management.
- Assessment intensity is proportionate to investment size, complexity and risk profile.

Materiality Assessment: The Main Advisor's assessment of materiality considers factors such as potential magnitude of impact on investment returns or risk profile, likelihood of the risk materialising or the opportunity being realised, the company's existing controls and mitigation measures, feasibility and cost of addressing identified issues, and availability of information.

3.2 External Advisors and Specialists

The Main Advisor engages external consultants, legal counsel, and other specialists where necessary to supplement internal expertise and ensure thorough assessment of investment opportunities.

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Appendix: Illustrative Due Diligence Considerations for Defense and Dual-Use Investments

The Main Advisor's due diligence of of defense and dual-use opportunities may cover some or all of the following areas, depending on materiality and relevance to the specific investment:

1) Product Classification & Export Control Status

a) Product Classification:

- Classification of products and technologies under applicable regimes, including, but not limited to:
  - EU Dual-Use Regulation (Regulation 2021/821)
  - German War Weapons Control Act (KWKG) and Foreign Trade Ordinance (AWV)
  - U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (where applicable)
  - Other national export control regimes (UK, France, etc.)
- Distinction between dual-use goods (civilian and military applications), military list items/equipment and weapons

b) Product Approvals and Licenses

- Export control licences held by the company (scope, validity, conditions, jurisdictions covered), pending licence applications and approval timelines as well as planned future products and their potential export control classification and licensing.
- Product certifications and approvals (NATO product standards, CE marking etc.)

2) Export Control and Sanctions Compliance Infrastructure

a) Compliance Programme Structure

- Export control and sanctions compliance policies and procedures (written documentation, approval workflows, training and monitoring)
- Organizational structure and internal responsibilities
- Export control classification process for products and technologies, end-use checks
- Licence application and management processes
- Record-keeping and audit trail systems

b) Screening

- Customer and end-user screening processes (*e.g.*, Denied Persons List (DPS) and Specially Designated Nationals (SDN))
- Supplier and partner screening (*e.g.*, exposure to sanctioned jurisdictions or high-risk suppliers)
- Screening of payment counterparties and correspondent banks

c) Compliance Track Record

3) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Screening

a) FDI Filing Requirements

- Assessment of whether transaction triggers FDI notification or approval requirements:
  - German FDI screening (AWG/AWV)
  - EU FDI Screening Regulation
  - Other national FDI regimes (*e.g.*, France, Italy, UK, U.S. CFIUS etc.)
- Thresholds and filing deadlines

b) Approval Risks and Conditions

- Likelihood of approval based on sensitivity of target company's technology, products or activities
- Risks of potential mitigation measures or conditions imposed by authorities
- Timeline implications for transaction execution
- Review of target company's current and projected shareholder base (including non-EU shareholders)

4) Government Contracting & Procurement Compliance

- Dependency on specific government programmes or contracts
- Compliance with government procurement regulations
- Government audit rights and oversight requirements

5) Corporate Structure & Shareholder Considerations

a) Shareholder Base Analysis

- Current investor base and ownership structure
- Restricted or sanctioned investors (screening against OFAC, EU, UN sanctions lists)
- Foreign state ownership or SOE participation
- Politically exposed persons (PEPs) in shareholder base
- Implications for export control, FDI, and government contracting

b) Shareholder Rights and Restrictions

- Redemption rights, call and put options as well as drag-along and tag-along rights in corporate and deal documents
- Rights of public investors (board seats, information rights, veto rights), interaction with private investor rights and implications for exit scenarios
- Share transfer restrictions (FDI compliance, export control considerations, government contract requirements)
- Board representation and governance rights

6) Public Funding, Subsidies & State Aid

a) Public Funding Sources

- Defense innovation programs (e.g., German BMVg programmes, EU European Defence Fund, DARPA, NATO Innovation Fund, national innovation agencies)
- Research and development grants and other sources

b) Restrictions and Obligations

- Restrictions on commercial exploitation of government-funded technology (*e.g.*, restrictions on intellectual property transfer, licensing or commercialization)
- Technology transfer restrictions
- Restrictions on company sale, change of control or shareholder changes
- Clawback provisions and repayment triggers
- Reporting and compliance obligations

7) Know Your Customer (KYC) & Anti-Money Laundering (AML)

a) Target Company KYC/AML Programme

- AML/CFT policies and procedures
- Customer due diligence processes
- Suspicious activity monitoring and reporting

- AML training and awareness

b) Employee and Founder Screening

- Citizenship and residency status of key employees and founders (export control and technology access implications)
- Dual national employees (particularly U.S. persons for ITAR purposes)
- Politically exposed persons (PEPs) among employees or founders
- Sanctions screening of employees and founders

c) Shareholders and Beneficial Owners Screening

8) Product Approvals, Certifications & Market Access

a) Product Certifications and Standards

- NATO standards and certifications (*e.g.*, STANAGs, AQAP)
- EU standards and certifications (*e.g.*, EDSTAR, end-use certificates)
- National military specifications and standards
- Industry-specific certifications (aviation, space, maritime, cybersecurity)
- Quality management system certifications

b) Regulatory Approvals

- Product safety approvals and regulatory compliance
- Aviation, space, or maritime regulatory approvals (EASA, FAA etc.)
- Telecommunications and spectrum approvals
- Environmental approvals and permits

c) Market Access and Restrictions

- Approved markets and jurisdictions for product sales
- Export market restrictions (embargoed jurisdictions, end-use restrictions)
- Pending approval processes and timelines
- Risks of approval denial or delays
- Competitive positioning based on certifications and approvals

9) Reputational Risk & Controversial Applications

a) Product Applications and End-Use

- Controversial applications of products or technologies (*e.g.*, Lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS), surveillance technologies and facial recognition, technologies with potential human rights implications)
- End-user contexts that may attract public scrutiny or stakeholder activism
- Dual-use applications with potential for misuse

b) Mitigation Strategies

- Use restrictions and end-use controls
- Ethical guidelines and responsible innovation
- Transparency measures and public communications
- Stakeholder engagement and dialogue

c) Exit Implications

- Impact on exit optionality and strategic buyer universe

- Valuation implications of reputational risks
- ESG sentiment among potential acquirers or public market investors

10) Responsible Investment Considerations

a) Human Rights & Labour Practices

- Alignment with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)
- Compliance with German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG) (where applicable)
- Labour practices and working conditions
- Workplace health and safety
- Supply chain human rights risks (forced labour, child labour, conflict minerals)

b) End-Use Monitoring and Controls

- End-use monitoring systems for products with sensitive applications
- Contractual restrictions on end-use
- Post-delivery monitoring and verification
- Procedures for addressing misuse or diversion

c) Governance and Business Ethics

- Anti-bribery and anti-corruption controls (particularly for government contracting)
- Conflicts of interest policies
- Whistleblower mechanisms
- Code of conduct and ethics policies

11) U.S. Nexus & ITAR/EAR Considerations

a) U.S. Nexus Assessment

- U.S.-origin components, parts, or materials in products
- U.S. technology or technical data incorporated in products or processes
- U.S. shareholders or partnerships (*e.g.*, partnership with U.S. defense contractor)
- U.S. customers or end-users
- Manufacturing or operations in the U.S.

b) ITAR Applicability

- Assessment of whether products or technologies are ITAR-controlled defense articles
- ITAR registration status and compliance
- Technical Assistance Agreements (TAAs) or Manufacturing License Agreements (MLAs)
- ITAR compliance programme and track record

c) EAR Applicability

- Assessment of whether products or technologies are subject to EAR
- Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs)
- EAR99 items and *de minimis* rules
- Re-export controls and foreign-produced items incorporating U.S. content

d) U.S. Person Restrictions

- Restrictions on access to technical data by non-U.S. persons

- Deemed export considerations for U.S. person employees
- Technology Control Plans (TCPs) for managing U.S. technology access

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