INVL Index Plus 50

2023 Y. I QUARTER

GENERAL INFORMATION

Start of operations	2022 07 01
Net asset value	18 516 662,75 EUR
Unit value of investment direction	102,85 EUR
Management fee	1,10 %

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A combined strategy of investing in stocks and bonds, including their equivalent financial instruments, with the aim of outperforming fixed-income investment returns with a higher risk than the fixed income markets. This is achieved through the active portfolio management using a variety of investment objects such as collective investment undertakings, stocks, debt securities, derivatives or alternative investments. The strategic weight for asset classes other than debt securities is around 50%, but the share of these investments can vary between 30% and 70% of the assets depending on market conditions and other circumstances. This means that the proportions of fixed income, equities and alternative investments can vary significantly between periods. Proportion of alternative investments may represent up to 30% of the assets. Derivatives can be used to hedge against currency exchange rate change risk.

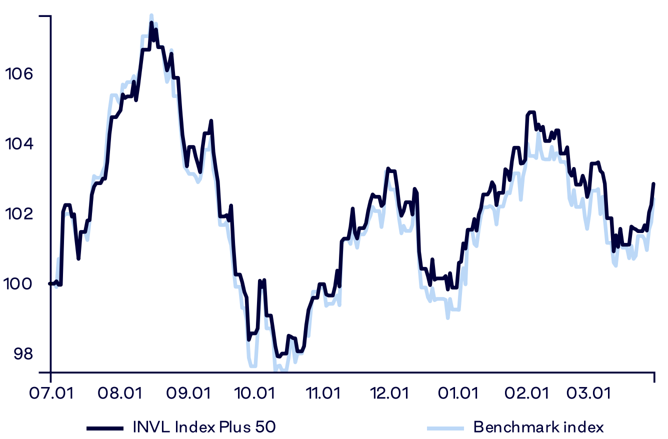
COMMENT

Equity and bond markets started 2023 on a positive note. Despite volatility in the banking sector, the broad index of global equities (MSCI ACWI IMI Index) rose by 5.4% over the quarter, with the European stock market outperforming the US. Interestingly, in the case of the US stock market, almost all of the market's rise was driven by the share price of a few of the largest companies (e.g., Nvidia, Meta Platforms, Tesla), while the rest of the companies remained significantly flat. This was due to renewed investor interest in technology and growth stocks, as a result of a slight easing of expectations of interest rate hikes.

The main event in the last quarter was the several crisis situations in the US and European banking sectors. The turmoil began in the United States, where Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) went bust in early March. The bank, headquartered in California, was faced with a large number of deposit withdrawals and, in order to have sufficient funds for payouts, it sold at a loss debt securities (mainly US government bonds) considered a safe investment, which depreciated sharply over the course of the year 2022, thereby realising very large losses. Similar liquidity problems were experienced by the Swiss bank Credit Suisse, which was subsequently acquired by another Swiss bank, UBS, thus ensuring the stability of the financial system.

Although at a slower pace, both the European Central Bank (ECB) and the US Federal Reserve (Fed) continued to raise interest rates by 0.5% and 0.25% respectively at each meeting. Central bankers continued to communicate that the fight against inflation is not yet over (although headline inflation is retreating, net inflation is still at a relatively high level). Moreover, as economic data continued to be positive and signalled the heating up of the economy, there were increasing signs that rapid interest rate cuts were not to be expected. However, it was the turmoil in the banking sector that confused the cards the most. Bond prices rallied and yields fell to near-record lows - in March, the yield on the 2-year US Treasury bond fell by as much as 80 basis points in a 2-day period, the biggest drop since the market turmoil of October 1987. Investment grade and low credit risk bonds earned positive returns as fears of contagion from financial system stress led investors to allocate capital to the safest financial instruments. In addition, as the big banks were still paying low interest rates on deposits compared to short-term bonds, savers started to withdraw their capital massively and invest it in money market funds.

GRAPH SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INVESTMENT DIRECTION



RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN DIFFERENT PERIODS

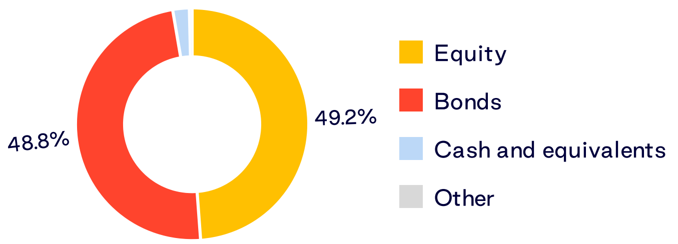
	Investment direction	Benchmark index*
2023 Y. I QUARTER	2,97 %	3,18 %
Since creation	2,85 %	2,42 %

Please note that past results of the Investment Direction do not guarantee the same results and profitability in the future. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

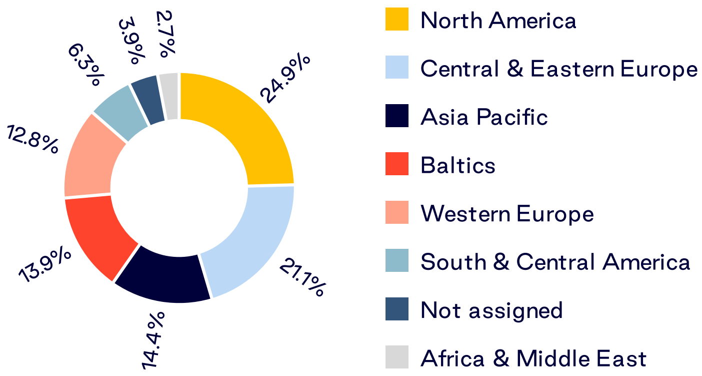
INVL Index Plus 50

2023 Y. I QUARTER

DISTRIBUTION BY WEALTH TYPE



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**



* From July 1, 2022, the composite comparative index is applied:

45,00% MSCI ACWI IMI Net Total Return USD Index (MIMUAWON Index) (converted to EUR)
5,00% MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Net Total Return USD Index (MIMUEMRN Index) (converted to EUR)
11,75% Bloomberg Barclays Series-E Euro Govt 3-5 Year Bond Index (BERPG2 Index)
11,75% Bloomberg Barclays EuroAgg Corporate 3-5 Year TR Index Value (LEC3TREU Index)
9,40% J.P. Morgan Euro Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified Europe (JPEFEUR Index)
9,40% Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield (Euro) (I02501EU Index)
4,70% J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Hedged Euro Index (JPEIGHEU Index)
3,00% European Central Bank ESTR OIS Index (OISESTR Index)

** The geographical distribution is indicated considering the countries of the economic logic of the investments, as well as the investment components of collective investment funds (CIF) and exchange-traded funds (ETF), guided by their reports. If these reports do not specify the investment components of the CIF or ETF, the country of registration of the CIF or ETF is used.

The document contains information about the past results of the investment direction of INVL Life, UADB (hereinafter - the Company), offered under the investment life insurance contract. Investing is associated with risk, the value of investments can both decrease and increase. Past results do not guarantee the same results in the future.

You are responsible for your own investment decisions, so you should thoroughly familiarize yourself with the investment insurance rules, investment direction rules, key information document, price list and other important information before making them. These documents and information are available at www.invl.com.

This information cannot be interpreted as a recommendation, instruction or invitation to invest in specific investment directions and cannot be the basis or part of any subsequent transaction. Although this information has been prepared based on sources believed to be reliable, the Company is not responsible for possible inaccuracies or losses that may be incurred by investors following it.