Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: JSS Investmentfonds SICAV - JSS Sustainable Equity - Green Planet
Legal entity identifier: 549300CV5RVE3YTN2353

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes	☐ No
☒ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 85.63%	☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** 12.96%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The objective of the product is to support the green transition by investing in companies that contribute to the development of green solutions. To this end, the product invested in “Green Winners”, namely companies that provide solutions to major environmental issues facing the planet today and early stage and small- & mid-cap businesses developing ground-breaking environmental technologies. The product was focused on companies with an exposure to "green" revenues. The product achieved an average share of “green” to total revenues of 30% across the portfolio. The financial product aimed to contribute to a number of environmental objectives such as 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. A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the product’s sustainable investment objective.

The product’s attainment of the sustainable investment objective is measured by the following sustainability indicators:

- Proportion of A- and B-rated assets, as determined by the JSS Sustainability Matrix. A-rated issuers are considered to have a superior ESG profile, are industry leaders and are eligible for all sustainable strategies. B-rated issuers are eligible for integrated sustainable strategies;

- Carbon footprint as measured by claims on carbon emissions per million USD invested;

- Green revenues as measured by the proportion of the issuers’ revenues from products and services that enable emissions reduction through innovative solutions.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Sustainability Indicator Name	Sustainability Indicator Unit	Sustainability Indicator Value
Ratio of A-Rated (cash and others excluded)	Percentage	86
Ratio of B-Rated (cash and others excluded)	Percentage	14
JSS ESG Rating: Average company rating	From 0 (low) to 5 (high)	3.45
Carbon footprint	Tons of CO2 per million USD invested	53.45
Average share of 'Green' to total revenues	Percentage	53

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability Indicator Name	Sustainability Indicator Unit	Sustainability Indicator Value	Sustainability Indicator Value (Y-1)
Ratio of A-Rated (cash and others excluded)	Percentage	86	91
Ratio of B-Rated (cash and others excluded)	Percentage	14	9
JSS ESG Rating: Average company rating	From 0 (low) to 5 (high)	3.45	3.42
Carbon footprint	Tons of CO2 per million USD invested	53.45	61.65
Average share of 'Green' to total revenues	Percentage	53	47

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti‐corruption and anti‐bribery matters.

How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?

The do no significant harm ("DNSH") test excludes issuers which are fundamentally misaligned with sustainability practices and/or that fail to meet minimum thresholds for adverse impact indicators. An issuer passes the DNSH test, if it is A or B rated according to the JSS Sustainability Matrix. In addition, if the issuer is active in the fossil fuel sector, it needs an approved SBTI target to pass. Fossil fuel related activities include extraction, processing, storage and transportation of petroleum products, natural gas and thermal and metallurgical coal.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

The investment manager was required to consider the negative consequences of their investment decisions as indicated by adverse impact indicators, as part of the investment process. As a minimum, and subject to data availability and quality, the mandatory principal adverse impacts were considered by the investment manager. This was achieved through the exclusion of investments which did not meet minimum environmental or social thresholds and by engaging with companies and corporates the product is invested in. Engagement is used to support long-term, sustainable development in order to enhance long-term share-holder value by promoting good corporate governance and strong social and environmental performance.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Yes. The ESG screening and universe definition are based on the JSS Sustainable Investment Policy and strategy which integrate the principles of several international conventions and norms, including:

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,

The United Nations Global Compact,

The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance,

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

The Children's Rights and Business Principles,

The ILO conventions on labour standards,

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

The UN Convention on Corruption,

The Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The ESG screening helps identify listed companies allegedly involved in breaches of international law and norms on environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption as laid out in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Such companies are not deemed to be compatible with the above principles and excluded from the JSS sustainable investment universe.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Companies

GHG emissions, Carbon footprint, GHG intensity, Companies active in the fossil fuel sector, Share of nonrenewable energy consumption and production, Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (Considered for Exclusions, Climate Pledge, and within the Sustainability Matrix)
The most harmful fossil fuel activities are excluded. From 01.01.2023, companies that derive ≥5% of their revenues from thermal coal mining, or ≥10% from thermal coal power generation, or ≥10% from a combination of thermal coal mining and power generation are excluded from the investible universe.

In sectors where carbon emissions are considered to be a material ESG factor, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a company's performance on carbon emissions. This includes an assessment of a company's programs or actions to reduce the emissions intensity of core operations, to reduce future energy consumption, or its greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions (1, 2, 3).

In sectors where opportunities in renewable energy is considered to be a material ESG factor, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a company's performance on renewable energy. This includes an assessment of a company's renewable capacity.

In May 2020, JSS launched a Climate Pledge aiming for a carbon-neutral outcome by 2035. For funds where this pledge is already implemented, controls on GHG emissions are conducted by means of the Carbon Footprint and applicable to a subset of funds. The Climate Pledge is tracked by the backward-looking decarbonisation pathway to mitigate transition risks. Most funds that have implemented the carbon pledge apply the following methodology: The initial target equates to a

30% reduction of the benchmark's GHG emissions footprint. This is reduced by 7% in subsequent years. From 2030 onwards the target reduces linearly until net zero is achieved in 2035. The GHG emissions of the portfolio based on the investee companies are expressed in tCO2e per $M EVIC.

Activities negatively affecting biodiversity (Considered within the Sustainability Matrix)
In sectors where biodiversity and land use is considered to be a material ESG factor, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a company's performance on biodiversity and land use. This includes an impact assessment of a company's operations on biodiversity. Additionally, a disciplined Palm Oil Exclusion is applied.

It should be noted that data quality and coverage on this PAI metric is currently insufficient. Until this changes, only limited consideration is possible. JSS continues to monitor new developments and data availability.

Emissions to water (Considered within the Sustainability Matrix)
In sectors with significant water emissions, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a company's performance on water management. Water management includes an assessment on water-efficient production processes, water intensity trends and measurable, time bound targets in water use reduction. It should be noted that data quality and coverage on this PAI metric is currently insufficient. Until this changes, only limited consideration is possible. JSS continues to monitor new developments and data availability.

Hazardous waste (Considered within the Sustainability Matrix)
In sectors with significant toxic emissions and waste, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a company's performance on toxic emissions and waste management. Toxic emissions management includes an assessment on efforts to control and reduce the amount of toxic and carcinogenic byproducts from operations, trends on toxic releases and measurable, time bound targets in toxic emissions reduction.

Violations of UNGC principles (Considered for Exclusions)
JSS excludes companies involved in severe violations of human rights for all its sustainable investment strategies.

Lack of processes to monitor UNGC
This data point is not currently part of the JSS Sustainability Matrix. JSS will integrate this PAI into the sustainable investment process once disclosure rates are sufficient. In the meantime, an ESG incident monitoring is in place, which screens for, among others, UNGC Compliance violations on an ongoing basis. JSS will aim to consider this indicator once data reliability and availability improves.

Exposure to controversial weapons (Considered for Exclusions)
JSS actively meets its responsibility when it comes to controversial weapons with a group wide exclusion. JSS will not invest its own funds in securities of companies that are active in the domain of controversial weapons. In addition, JSS will not provide any asset management or investment advisory services to these companies or any services relating to capital markets or mergers and acquisitions.

Sovereigns

GHG intensity (Considered within the Sustainability Matrix)
For the Sovereign JSS ESG Rating, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a country's external environmental costs. GHG emissions per capita is a metric assessed in this context.

Investee countries subject to social violations (Considered within the Sustainability Matrix)
For the Sovereign JSS ESG Rating, the JSS Sustainability Matrix captures a country's performance in the area of basic rights.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/07/2023 - 30/06/2024

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	**Sector**	**% Assets**	**Country**
REPUBLIC SERVICES INC	Water supply;sewerage;waste management and remediation activities	5.38	US
MICROSOFT CORP	Information and communication	5.13	US
CLEAN HARBORS INC	Water supply;sewerage;waste management and remediation activities	3.72	US
PTC INC	Information and communication	3.61	US
SIEMENS AG-REG	Manufacturing	3.59	DE
ROPER TECHNOLOGIES INC	Manufacturing	3.36	US
XYLEM INC	Manufacturing	3.27	US
VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT	Water supply;sewerage;waste management and remediation activities	3.14	FR
STANTEC INC	Construction	3.04	CA
ARCADIS NV	Construction	2.91	NL
ECOLAB INC	Manufacturing	2.87	US
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC	Manufacturing	2.70	US
NATIONAL GRID PLC	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.67	GB
METSO CORP	Manufacturing	2.64	FI
ADVANCED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN	Manufacturing	2.57	US

Top investments as at 30.06.2024 (financial year end). No large deviations over the financial year.

Breakdown in percentage of total net assets.

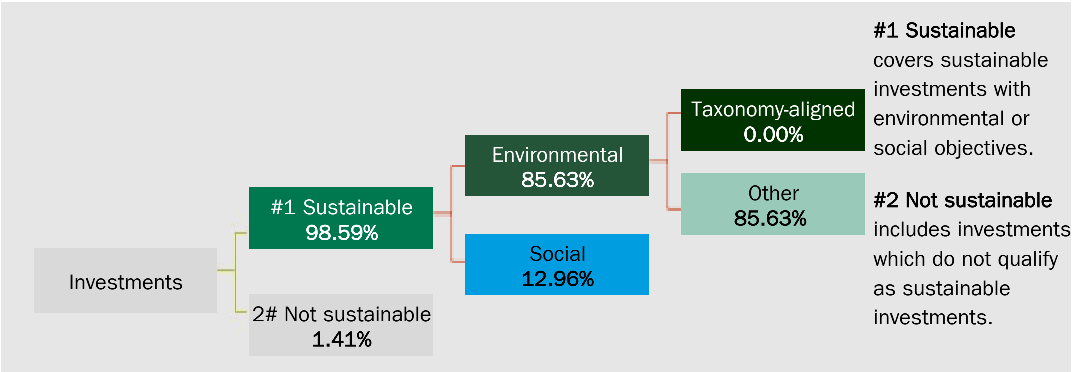
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainability-related investments was 98.59%.

85.63% of the investments of the financial product were environmentally sustainable investments and 12.96% of the investments of the financial product were socially sustainable investments. The proportions are calculated based on the market value of all positions in the portfolio.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



The product's cash balance and derivatives were included under "#2 Not sustainable" the primary purpose of which was to hedge risks. There is currently no agreed methodology to consider ESG criteria for these asset classes.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector Name	Proportion of Investments
Manufacturing - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	18.49%
Water supply;sewerage;waste management and remediation activities - Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities;materials recovery	10.44%
Information and communication - Other software publishing	6.66%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.38%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	6.18%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of electronic components	6.03%
Construction - Civil engineering	5.95%
Information and communication - Publishing activities	5.46%
Water supply;sewerage;waste management and remediation activities - Water collection, treatment and supply	4.77%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	4.54%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations	2.87%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	2.70%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2.57%
Professional, scientific and technical activities - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	2.43%
Professional, scientific and technical activities - Architectural and engineering activities;technical testing and analysis	2.21%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of beverages	2.13%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.80%
Manufacturing - Manufacture of glues	1.54%
Financial and insurance activities - Fund management activities	1.27%
Other	5.55%

Breakdown in percentage of total net assets.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low - carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable, this financial product does not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy(1)?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

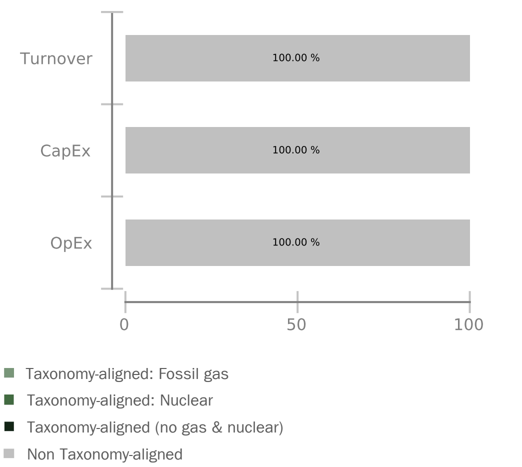
(1) Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

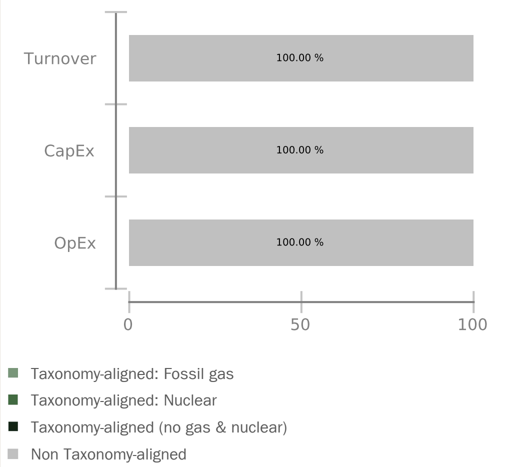
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This graph represents 100.00% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Share of investments made in transitional activities: 0.00%

Share of investments made in enabling activities: 0.00%

How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Percentage of investments aligned with EU Taxonomy	Percentage of investments aligned with EU Taxonomy (Y-1)
0.00%	0.00%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Share of investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that was not aligned with the EU Taxonomy: 85.63%

These investments may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Investment Manager is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the financial product's underlying investments as calculated according to the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Share of sustainable investments with a social objective: 12.96%

Since 20 June 2024, this financial product does not commit anymore to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.

The pre-contractual document has been updated accordingly.

What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The product's cash balance and derivatives were included under "#2 Not sustainable" the primary purpose of which was to hedge risks. There is currently no agreed methodology to consider ESG criteria for these asset classes.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

The product's investment strategy followed a strict process whereby ESG considerations were integrated throughout. The investment manager applied the following binding criteria in its strategy:

(a) Excluding investments in controversial business activities according to the JSS Exclusion Policy;

(b) Achieving an above-average ESG profile. This product did not invest in C- or D- rated issuers.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark?

Not applicable, there is no specific index designated as a reference benchmark.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- *How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?*

  Not applicable, there is no specific index designated as a reference benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?*

  Not applicable, there is no specific index designated as a reference benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?*

  Not applicable, there is no specific index designated as a reference benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?*

  Not applicable, there is no specific index designated as a reference benchmark.