

JPMORGAN ETFS (IRELAND) ICAV

Europe Research Enhanced Index Equity SRI Paris Aligned Active UCITS ETF

11 August 2025

(A sub-fund of JPMorgan ETFs (Ireland) ICAV, an Irish collective asset-management vehicle constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds with registered number C171821 authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the UCITS Regulations).

This Supplement (the “Supplement”) forms part of the Prospectus dated 11 August 2025 (the “Prospectus”) in relation to JPMorgan ETFs (Ireland) ICAV (the “ICAV”) for the purposes of the UCITS Regulations. This Supplement should be read in the context of, and together with, the Prospectus and contains information relating to the JPMorgan ETFs (Ireland) ICAV - Europe Research Enhanced Index Equity SRI Paris Aligned Active UCITS ETF (the “Sub-Fund”) which is a separate sub-fund of the ICAV.

The Sub-Fund is an Actively Managed Sub-Fund.

Prospective investors should review this Supplement and the Prospectus carefully and in their entirety and consider the risk factors set out in the Prospectus and in this Supplement before investing in this Sub-Fund. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Supplement, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant and/or financial adviser.

The Directors, as listed in the “*Management*” section of the Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Unless otherwise defined herein or unless the context otherwise requires, all defined terms used in this Supplement shall bear the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

Base Currency	Euro
Benchmark	MSCI Europe SRI EU PAB Overlay ESG Custom Index*
Benchmark Provider	MSCI
Dealing Deadline	14.00 hrs (UK time) on each Dealing Day.
EU Climate Benchmarks Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2019/2089 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards EU Climate Transition Benchmarks, EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks and sustainability-related disclosures for benchmarks.
High Climate Impact Sectors	As at the date of this Supplement, as the following NACE (Nomenclature of Economic Activities) sectors: agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transporting and storage; real estate activities.
Investment Manager	JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited, 60 Victoria Embankment, London, EC4Y 0JP, UK, whose business includes the provision of investment management services.
Minimum Subscription Amount	80,000 Shares (for in specie subscriptions) or cash equivalent (for cash subscriptions) for all Classes.
Minimum Redemption Amount	80,000 Shares (for in specie redemptions) or cash equivalent (for cash redemptions) for all Classes.
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement is an agreement among the leaders of over 180 countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit the global temperature increase to below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 F) above pre-industrial levels by the year 2100.
Settlement Deadline	Appropriate cleared subscription monies/securities must be received by the second Business Day after the Dealing Day, or such later date as may be determined by the ICAV and notified to Shareholders from time to time.
Valuation	The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated in accordance with the “ <i>Determination of Net Asset Value</i> ” section of the Prospectus, using last traded prices for securities.
Valuation Point	Close of business on each Business Day on the market that closes last on the relevant Business Day and on which the relevant security or investment is traded.
Website	www.jpmorganassetmanagement.ie

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

Investment Objective. The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve a long-term return in excess of the Benchmark by actively investing primarily in a portfolio of European companies while aligning with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Investment Policy. The Sub-Fund aims to invest its assets primarily in equity securities of companies that are domiciled in, or carry out the main part of their economic activity in, a European country.

As an SFDR Article 9 fund, the Sub-Fund has sustainable investment as its objective and will invest a minimum of 90% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio in securities that qualify as "sustainable investments" for the purposes of the SFDR.

The Sub-Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark over the long-term, while aligning with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Benchmark is comprised of large and mid-capitalisation stocks of companies domiciled in Europe ("**Benchmark Securities**"). The constituents of the Benchmark are selected from the constituents of the MSCI Europe Index (EUR) (the "**Investible Universe**") and the Benchmark aims to meet the requirements for EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks as defined in the EU Climate Benchmarks Regulation and provide lower carbon emission exposure relative to the Investible Universe with a view to achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

In particular, the Benchmark aims to:

- achieve a reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Benchmark of at least 7% on average per annum
- achieve an overall reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Benchmark compared to the Investible Universe of at least 50%. Greenhouse gas intensity means greenhouse gas emissions divided by enterprise value including cash
- not underweight High Climate Impact Sectors compared to the Investible Universe.

The constituents of the Benchmark may be subject to change over time. Further details on the Benchmark, including its components and performance, are available at <https://www.msci.com/index-methodology>. The Benchmark has been included as a point of reference against which the performance of the Sub-Fund may be measured. The Sub-Fund will bear a close resemblance to its Benchmark.

For the avoidance of doubt, investors should note that the Sub-Fund will not seek to track the performance of or replicate the Benchmark, rather the Sub-Fund will hold a portfolio of equity securities (which may include but will not be limited to Benchmark Securities) which is actively selected and managed with the aim of delivering an investment performance which exceeds that of the Benchmark over the long-term. In order to seek to achieve this, the Investment Manager may overweight the securities which it considers to have the highest potential to outperform the Benchmark and underweight or not invest at all in securities which the Investment Manager considers most overvalued.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio will be constructed such that it aims to meet the Benchmark's obligations under the EU Climate Benchmarks Regulation, as described above. Consequently the Sub-Fund will also seek to achieve a reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity compared to the Investible Universe of at least 50%. In addition, whilst the Investment Manager may underweight, or not invest at all in, Benchmark Securities, the Investment Manager will not actively underweight High Climate Impact Sectors as a whole, relative to the Investible Universe.

In seeking to identify under and overvalued securities, the Sub-Fund will leverage on the expertise of the Investment Manager's fundamental research analysis. This fundamental research is applied consistently across geographical regions and industrial sectors and involves making regular site visits to the companies issuing the securities, speaking with company management, gathering information on competitors and engaging in discussions with a wide range of participants and experts in the relevant industry in order to estimate the companies' future cash flow, earnings and

dividends. These estimates are then analysed in conjunction with the market prices of the securities which is the basis on which the relative attractiveness of the securities for investment is determined by the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager evaluates and applies values and norms based screening to implement exclusions on certain industries and companies based on specific Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) criteria and/or minimum standards of business practice based on international norms. To support this screening, the Investment Manager relies on third party provider(s) who identify a company’s participation in or the revenue which they derive from activities that are inconsistent with the values and norms based screens. Further details on the screening process can be found in the Sub-Fund’s full exclusion policy which can be found on <https://am.jpmorgan.com/content/dam/jpm-am-aem/emea/regional/en/policies/exclusion-policy/jpm-icav-europe-rei-equity-sri-paris-aligned-fund-exclusion-policy-ce-en.pdf>.

Values based screening assesses companies against key ESG values, such as environmental damage and production of controversial weapons.

The Investment Manager fully excludes companies that are involved with certain industries as summarised below.

For certain other industries the Investment Manager applies maximum percentage thresholds typically based on production, turnover from production and/or distribution (which can vary depending on whether the company is a producer, distributor or service provider) which are derived from certain industries above which companies are also excluded. Please see below for details of how exclusions are applied to the Sub-Fund.

	Threshold Exclusions	Full Exclusions
Values Based	Conventional Weapons (5%)	Controversial Weapons
	Tobacco Distributing, Retailing, Licensing and Supplying (5%)	Tobacco Production
	Gambling Operations (5%)	Nuclear Weapons
	Gambling Licensor, Support (10%)	Civilian Firearms Production
	Alcohol Production (5%)	Fossil Fuel Reserve - Energy Application
	Alcohol Distributing, Retailing, Licensing and Supplying (15%)	Unconventional Oil & Gas Production (e.g. oil sands, shale oil & gas, coal seam gas, coal bed methane)
	Gas Exploration, Extraction, Manufacturing or Distribution (50%)	Thermal Coal Extraction, Distribution or Refining of Hard Coal and Lignite
	Oil Exploration, Extraction, Distribution or Refining (10%)	Coal Mining, Power, Services – Expansion Plans
	Adult Entertainment Producer, Retailer, Distributor (5%)	
	Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) (5%)	
	Nuclear Power Installed Capacity (5% of installed capacity)	
	Weapons Support Systems and Services (15%)	
	Nuclear Power Generation (5% of electricity production)	
	Nuclear Power Activities (15%)	
	Thermal Coal (5%)	
	Civilian Firearms Wholesale and Retail (5%)	
	Electricity generation with a GHG intensity of >100gCO ₂ e/kWh (50%)	

Norms based screening assesses issuers against minimum standards of business practice based on international norms. The Sub-Fund excludes companies that are deemed to have failed in respect of established norms such as those referenced in the Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. To achieve this, the Sub-Fund uses third party data based on research that identifies corporate controversies and assesses how companies manage these controversies.

Securities which breach these exclusions following acquisition by the Sub-Fund may only continue to be held where the Investment Manager permits an exemption based on either:

- (i) research: i.e. the company has acknowledged the issue leading to the breach and has put in place sufficient, meaningful and robust remedial action, where the outcome is clear; or
- (ii) engagement: i.e. the company is taking steps to acknowledge and establish remedial steps but the Investment Manager believes that engagement over 1-2 years with clear objectives to drive reform is required, in which case a detailed engagement plan must be provided with clear targets to track engagement success.

Exemptions are reviewed regularly and if the Investment Manager determines that a security no longer qualifies for an exemption the security will be sold as soon as practicable in the best interests of the Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager integrates financially material environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) issues¹ as part of the Sub-Fund’s investment process (“ESG Integration”). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions with the goals of managing risk and improving long-term returns. ESG Integration by itself focuses on financial materiality and is therefore only part of a broader investment process. It is only one of the factors alongside other factors that the Investment Manager considers in portfolio construction, including buying and selling securities.

ESG issues are non-financial considerations that may positively or negatively affect a company’s revenues, costs, cash flows, value of assets and/or liabilities. While the Investment Manager includes financially material ESG issues, alongside other relevant factors, in the portfolio construction process, securities of individual companies / issuers considered to qualify as Sustainable Investments may be purchased, retained and sold without limit, by the Investment Manager regardless of potential ESG impact.

As part of this process, the Investment Manager considers information to inform its view on sustainability risks (which may change over time) which incorporates multiple data inputs across environmental, social and governance matters such as greenhouse gas emissions / emissions impact, product safety and executive remuneration.

The Investment Manager considers this information in terms of how it may impact the commercial viability of a company. Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on a company’s operational effectiveness or reputation, for example, which in turn may negatively impact its profitability or capital growth opportunities. The Investment Manager can also use active ownership as a means to address identified sustainability risks. Active ownership is the process of exercising voting rights attached to securities and / or communicating with issuers on ESG issues, with a view to monitor or influence ESG outcomes within the issuer.

¹ Environmental issues relate to the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems, such as carbon emissions, environmental regulations, water stress and waste. Social issues relate to the rights, wellbeing and interests of people and communities, such as labour management and health and safety. Governance issues relate to the management and oversight of companies and other investee entities, such as board, ownership and pay.

Please note that sustainability risk would not by itself prohibit an investment. Instead, sustainability risk forms part of the overall risk management processes, and is one of many risks which may, depending on the specific investment opportunity, be relevant to a determination of overall risk.

If a security ceases to qualify as a Sustainable Investment, the Investment Manager will sell it as soon as practicable in the best interests of the Sub-Fund and in accordance with its exclusion policy.

The Sub-Fund systematically includes ESG criteria, including the consideration of sustainability risks, in investment analysis and investment decisions on all securities purchased (excluding cash, cash equivalents (certificates of deposit, commercial paper and fixed rate bonds issued by governments which are rated investment grade), money market funds and derivatives for efficient portfolio management).

The Sub-Fund may invest in assets denominated in any currency and currency exposure in the Sub-Fund may be managed by reference to the Benchmark.

The risk characteristics of the portfolio of securities held by the Sub-Fund, such as volatility levels, will be broadly equivalent to the risk characteristics of the Benchmark.

Instruments / Asset Classes. The Sub-Fund will invest in securities listed or traded on Recognised Markets in Europe.

In normal circumstances the Sub-Fund may hold up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in ancillary liquid assets (deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, fixed rate bonds issued by governments which are rated investment grade and money market funds) in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. Subject to the following paragraph, the Sub-Fund may hold a higher percentage of its Net Asset Value in such ancillary liquid assets following large cash flows into or out of the Sub-Fund, as it may be inefficient and contrary to Shareholders' best interests to seek to invest cash received as subscriptions, or realise assets to meet large redemptions, solely on the relevant Dealing Day. The Sub-Fund will seek to reduce the percentage of its Net Asset Value held as ancillary liquid assets to below 10% of Net Asset Value as quickly as practicable, acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other regulated, open-ended collective investment schemes, including ETFs and money market funds, as described under "*Investment in other Collective Investment Schemes*" in the "*Investment Objectives and Policies*" section of the Prospectus.

Use of FDI and Risk Management. In addition, the Sub-Fund may, for efficient portfolio management purposes, use financial derivative instruments ("**FDI**") primarily to reduce the Sub-Fund's cash balances, hedge specific risks, and/or manage the cash flows and trading across multiple time-zones. Any use of FDI by the Sub-Fund shall be limited to (i) index futures in respect of UCITS eligible equity indices (subject to a maximum of 20% of Net Asset Value, provided however that this restriction will not apply following large cash flows into or out of the Sub-Fund for the reasons outlined in the "*Instruments/Asset Classes*" section above); (ii) forward foreign exchange contracts (including non-deliverable forwards); and (iii) warrants (subject to a maximum of 5% of Net Asset Value). FDI are described under "*Use of Financial Derivative Instruments*" in the "*Investment Objectives and Policies*" section of the Prospectus.

Portfolio Holding Disclosure Policy. The Sub-Fund will publicly disclose its complete holdings on a daily basis. Details of the Sub-Fund's holdings and full disclosure policy may be found on the Website.

Fund Classification – German Investment Tax Act. The Sub-Fund intends to qualify as an "Equity Fund" in accordance with the partial exemption regime and will invest more than 50% of its Net Asset Value on a continuous basis directly in equities as defined in the German Investment Tax Act.

INVESTMENT RISKS

The value of your investment may fall as well as rise and you may get back less than you originally invested.

The value of equity securities may go down as well as up in response to the performance of individual companies and general market conditions, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its shares in issue typically lose most or all of their value.

Sustainability risk is defined in the SFDR as “an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment”. The Management Company considers sustainability risk as risks that are reasonably likely to materially negatively impact the financial condition or operating performance of an issuer and therefore the value of that investment. In addition, sustainability risk may increase the Sub-Fund’s volatility and/or magnify pre-existing risks to the Sub-Fund. Sustainability risk considerations are part of ESG Integration and the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Sub-Fund have been assessed in reference to the Investment Manager’s approach to sustainability risk management as part of the Sub-Fund’s investment process. The results of this assessment suggested that, as the Sub-Fund has sustainable investment as its objective within the meaning of Article 9, sustainability risks are likely to have a lower impact on returns relative to other sub-funds of the ICAV. This is due to the sustainability risk mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund’s investment strategy. Investors should refer to the “*Sustainability Risks*” section of the Prospectus for further information.

The Sub-Fund seeks to provide a return above the Benchmark; however the Sub-Fund may underperform the Benchmark.

Further information about risks can be found in the “*Risk Information*” section of the Prospectus.

INVESTOR PROFILE

The Sub-Fund is intended for long-term investment by investors seeking to achieve a long-term return in excess of the Benchmark by actively investing primarily in a portfolio of European companies, while aligning with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Investors should understand the risks involved, including the risk of losing all capital invested and must evaluate the Sub-Fund’s objective and risks in terms of whether they are consistent with their own investment goals and risk tolerances. The Sub-Fund is not intended as a complete investment plan.

Typical investors in the Sub-Fund are expected to be investors who want to take broad market exposure to the European stock market, who seek to benefit from potential excess returns with similar risks to investing in securities representing the Benchmark and who are prepared to accept the risks associated with an investment of this type, including the volatility of such market.

SUBSCRIPTIONS – PRIMARY MARKET

Accumulating Share Classes and Distributing Share Classes are available for subscription in the Sub-Fund in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund. Additional Share Classes, both unhedged and Currency Hedged, denominated in any currency listed in the “*Classes of Shares*” section of the Prospectus are available to launch at the discretion of the Management Company. A complete list of Share Classes which have been launched in the Sub-Fund may be obtained from the Website, the registered office of the ICAV or the Management Company.

Shares that have not been launched as of the date of this Supplement will be available from 9 am on 12 August 2025 to 4:30 pm on 11 February 2026 or such earlier or later date as the Directors may determine (the “**Offer Period**”). During the Offer Period, the Initial Offer Price is expected to be approximately EUR 25 per Share (together with any applicable Duties and Charges) or its equivalent in the class currency of the relevant Share Class. The actual Initial

Offer Price per Share may vary from its estimated price depending on movements in the value of the securities between the date of this Supplement and the date that the Offer Period closes. The actual Initial Offer Price per Share will be available from the Administrator and on the Website following the Closing Date.

After the Closing Date, and in respect of Share Classes that have been already launched, from the date of this Supplement, Shares will be issued on each Dealing Day at the appropriate Net Asset Value per Share with an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges in accordance with the provisions set out below and in the Prospectus. Investors may subscribe for Shares for cash or in kind in respect of each Dealing Day by making an application by the relevant Dealing Deadline in accordance with the requirements set out in this section and in the “*Purchase and Sale Information*” section of the Prospectus. Consideration, in the form of cleared subscription monies/securities, must be received by the applicable Settlement Deadline. Subscription applications may be made on any Business Day and will be processed in line with the next applicable Dealing Deadline following receipt.

Currency Hedged Share Classes will use the NAV Hedge methodology. Please refer to the “*Currency Hedging at Share Class Level*” section in the “*Investment Objectives and Policies*” section of the Prospectus and the “*Currency Hedged Share Classes*” section in the “*Risk Information*” section of the Prospectus for further information on Currency Hedged Share Classes

REDEMPTIONS – PRIMARY MARKET

Shareholders may effect a redemption of Shares on any Dealing Day at the appropriate Net Asset Value per Share, subject to an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges, provided that a valid redemption request from the Shareholder is received by the Management Company by the Dealing Deadline on the relevant Dealing Day, in accordance with the provisions set out in this section and at the “*Purchase and Sale Information*” section of the Prospectus. Redemption requests may be made on any Business Day and will be processed in line with the next applicable Dealing Deadline following receipt. Settlement will normally take place within two Business Days of the Dealing Day but may take longer depending on the settlement schedule of the underlying markets. In any event, settlement will not take place later than 10 Business Days from the Dealing Deadline.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The TER for all Share Classes will be up to 0.25% per annum of the Net Asset Value.

Further information in this respect is set out in the “*Fees and Expenses*” section of the Prospectus.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Accumulating Share Classes and Distributing Share Classes are available in the Sub-Fund. With respect to Distributing Share Classes, the Sub-Fund intends to distribute quarterly in accordance with the provisions set out in the “*Distributions*” section of the Prospectus.

LISTING

Shares have been admitted to the Official List and to trading on the Euronext Dublin. Shares may also be admitted to trading on other Listing Stock Exchanges as specified on the Website.

BENCHMARK DISCLAIMER

MSCI. The MSCI information may only be used for your internal use, may not be reproduced or disseminated in any form and may not be used as a basis for or a component of any financial instruments or products or indices. None of the MSCI information is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. Historical data and analysis should not be taken as

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* An MSCI Custom index based on exclusion list provided by JP Morgan Asset Management. If a company is added to the exclusion list and therefore required to be removed from the Benchmark, the company will not generally be removed until the next Benchmark rebalance.

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.



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

ANNEX

Product name: JPMorgan ETFs (Ireland) ICAV - Europe Research Enhanced Index Equity SRI Paris Aligned Active UCITS ETF **Legal entity identifier:** 984500B40C7D3A3F4051

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 90%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/ Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective is to provide lower carbon emission exposure relative to the MSCI Europe Index (EUR) (the "**Investable Universe**") with a view to achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio will be constructed such that it aims to meet the obligations under the EU Climate Benchmarks Regulation. Consequently the Sub-Fund will seek to achieve a reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity compared to the Investable Universe of at least 50%.

In addition, the Investment Manager will not actively underweight High Climate Impact Sectors as a whole, relative to the Investable Universe.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The primary sustainability indicator used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective is the overall carbon intensity of the portfolio, as defined by its Weighted-Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI").

This is the weighted sum of the enterprise value including cash adjusted Green House Gas emissions of the underlying constituents of the portfolio.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Sustainable Investments are subject to a screening process that seeks to identify and exclude, from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment, those companies which the Investment Manager considers the worst offending companies in relation to Environmental issues, based on MSCI Environmental Controversy scores. The Investment Manager also applies a screen that seeks to identify and exclude those companies that the Investment Manager considers to be in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights based on data supplied by third party service providers.

- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in Table 1 of Annex 1 and certain indicators, as determined by the Investment Manager, in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards have taken into account as further described below. The Investment Manager either uses the metrics in the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards, or where this is not possible due to data limitations or other technical issues, it uses a representative proxy. The Investment Manager consolidates the consideration of certain indications into a "primary" indicator as set out further below and it may use a broader set of indicators than referenced below.

The relevant indicators in Table 1 of Annex 1 of the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards consist of 9 environmental and 5 social and employee related indicators. The environmental indicators are listed at 1-9 and relate to green-house gas emissions (1-3), exposure to fossil fuel, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, energy consumption intensity, activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas, emissions to water and hazardous waste (4-9 respectively).

Indicators 10 – 14 relate to a company's social and employee matters and cover violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles, unadjusted gender pay gap, Board gender diversity and exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) respectively.

The Investment Manager's approach includes quantitative and qualitative aspects to take the indicators into account. It uses particular indicators for screening, seeking to exclude companies that may cause significant harm. In addition to screening and engagement, the Investment Manager reviews, currently quarterly, all Table 1 indicators and select indicators from Tables 2 and 3 in respect of a peer group comparison.

The data needed to take the indicators into account, where available, may be obtained from investee companies themselves and/or supplied by third party service providers (including proxy data). Data inputs that are self-reported by companies or

supplied by third-party providers may be based on data sets and assumptions that may be insufficient, of poor quality or contain biased information. The Investment Manager cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such data.

Screening

Certain of the indicators are taken into account through values and norms-based screening to implement exclusions. These exclusions take into account indicators such as 10 and 14 in relation to UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and controversial weapons.

The Investment Manager also applies a purpose built screen. Due to certain technical considerations, such as data coverage in respect of specific indicators, the Investment Manager either applies the specific indicator per Table 1 or a representative proxy, as determined by the Investment Manager to screen investee companies in respect of the relevant environmental or social & employee matters. For example, greenhouse gas emissions are associated with several indicators and corresponding metrics in Table 1, such as greenhouse gas emissions, carbon footprint and greenhouse gas intensity (indicators 1-3). The Investment Manager currently uses greenhouse gas intensity data (indicator 3), data in respect of non-renewable energy consumption and production (indicator 5) and data on energy consumption intensity (indicator 6) to perform its screening in respect of greenhouse gas emissions.

In connection with the purpose built screening and in respect of activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas and the emissions to water (indicators 7 and 8), due to data limitations, the Investment Manager uses a third party representative proxy rather than the specific indicators per Table 1. The Investment Manager also takes into account indicator 9 in relation to hazardous waste in respect of the purpose built screen.

Engagement

In addition to screening out certain companies as described above, the Investment Manager engages on an ongoing basis with selected underlying investee companies. A subset of the indicators will be used, subject to certain technical considerations such as data coverage, as the basis for engaging with selected underlying investee companies in accordance with the approach taken by the Investment Manager on stewardship and engagement. The indicators currently used in respect of such engagement include indicators 3, 5 and 13 in relation to greenhouse gas intensity, share of non-renewable energy and board gender diversity from Table 1. It also uses indicators 2 in Table 2 and 3 in Table 3 in relation to emissions or air pollutants and number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness.

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

The methodology applies a screen to align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as provided for under the Minimum Safeguards in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Third party data is used to identify violators and prohibit relevant investments in these companies.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

X

Yes

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through values and norms based screening to implement exclusions and active engagement with select investee companies.

The Sub-Fund uses a comprehensive range of indicators from Annex 1 of the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards in respect of such screening. It uses indicators 1-14 in table 1 of this Annex which covers adverse sustainability impacts such as violations of the UN Global Compact, controversial weapons, GHG intensity,

share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, energy consumption and hazardous waste. It also considers select indicators in tables 2 and 3.

A subset of the above mentioned Adverse Sustainability Indicators will be used in respect of the screening and to identify a target list of companies held to engage with based on their PAI performance. If engagement is not successful in improving on PAIs, investments in these companies may be reduced in size or the companies may be sold and excluded indefinitely.

Further information can be found in future annual reports in respect of the Sub-Fund and under "Approach to EU MiFID Sustainability Preferences" on www.jpmorganassetmanagement.lu.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Funds' strategy can be considered in respect of its general investment approach and ESG as follows:

Investment Approach

- Uses a fundamental, bottom-up stock selection process.
 - Enhanced index approach that builds a portfolio in reference to a Paris Aligned Benchmark by overweighting securities with the highest potential to outperform and underweighting securities considered most overvalued.
 - Diversified portfolio with disciplined, risk-controlled portfolio construction while retaining the decarbonisation objectives of the Paris agreement.
- Applies values and norms-based screening to implement exclusions.

ESG approach: Best-In-Class

- Excludes certain sectors, companies or practices based on specific values or norms-based criteria.
- The Sub-Fund will seek to achieve a reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity compared to the Investable Universe of at least 50%.
- All companies follow good governance practices, which is based on portfolio screening to exclude known violators of good governance practices.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

- The Sub-Fund will seek to achieve a reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity compared to the Investable Universe of at least 50%.
- The values and norms based screening to implement full exclusions in relation to companies that are involved in manufacturing controversial weapons and applying maximum revenue, production or distribution percentage thresholds to others that are involved in thermal coal and tobacco.
- Portfolio screening to exclude known violators of good governance practices.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

All investments (excluding cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives) are screened to exclude known violators of good governance practices based on MSCI ESG Controversies scores. MSCI ESG Controversies scores provides assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact of company operations, products and services.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

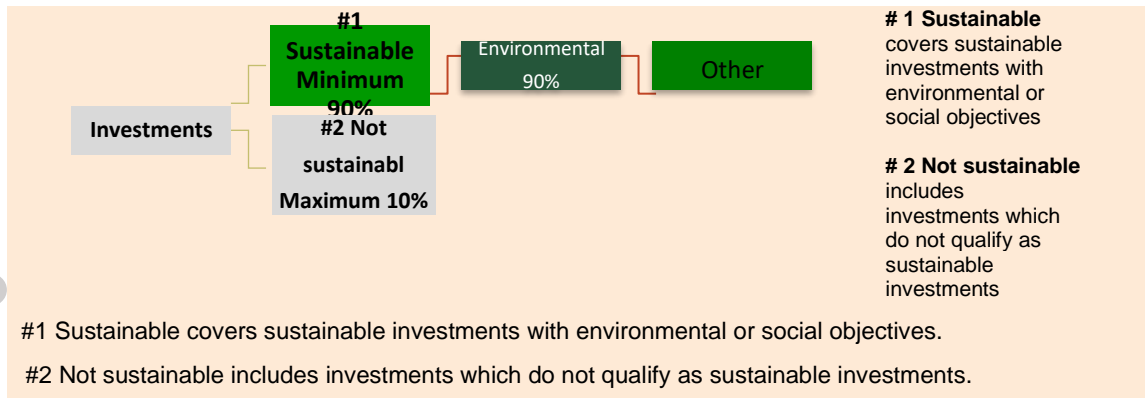
The Sub-Fund plans to allocate a minimum of 90% of the portfolio to Sustainable Investments, with the remainder allocated to ancillary cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives used for hedging or ancillary liquidity. The Sub-Fund aims to allocate 100% of its equity investments to Sustainable Investments in pursuit of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective.

The Sub-Fund will seek to achieve a reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of its greenhouse gas intensity compared to the Investable Universe of at least 50%.

Holdings in ancillary cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives used for hedging and ancillary liquidity fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.

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.



How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective

Derivatives are not used to attain the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective.

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

0% of assets are committed to Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy²

☐ **Yes:**

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ **No**

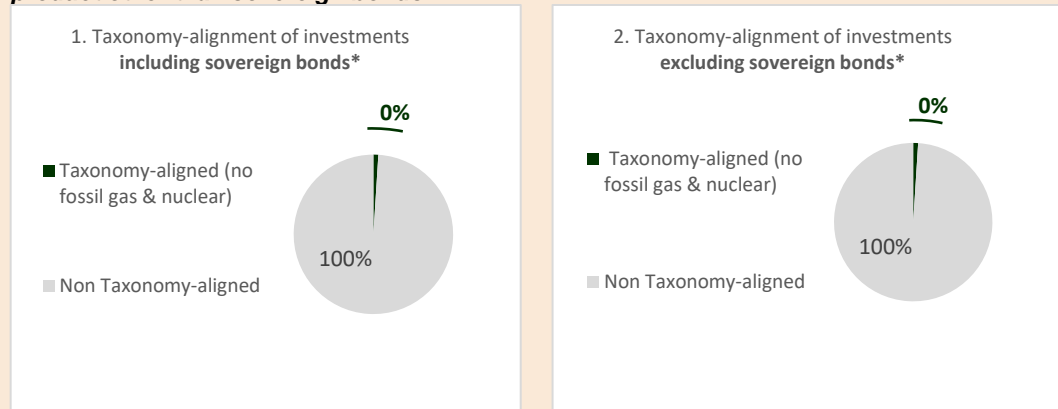
² Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) 2022/1214.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.



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



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 is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% of the portfolio in Sustainable Investments, however, 0% of assets are committed to Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, 0% of assets are committed to transitional and enabling activities



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% of the portfolio in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no committed minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The assets included under “#2 Not sustainable” are ancillary cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives used for hedging and ancillary liquidity. Holdings of ancillary cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives used for hedging and ancillary liquidity are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. These assets will not to affect the delivery of the

Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective or to do "significant harm", consistent with the principles in Art. 2(17) SFDR as they are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied to these assets.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

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

- *How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?*

Not applicable.

- *How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?*

Not applicable.

- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*

Not applicable.

- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

www.jpmorganassetmanagement.lu by searching for your particular Sub-Fund and accessing the ESG Information section.