

Product name: JSS Investmentfonds - JSS Twelve Sustainable Insurance Bond
Legal entity identifier: 5493007PBLH88KG1CD22

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes		No	
☐	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective : %	☒	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 30.00% 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
☐	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective : %	☒	with a social objective
☐		☐	It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This product considers environmental, social and governance aspects ("ESG") along the investment process with the aim to reduce controversial exposures, to align the portfolio with international norms, to mitigate sustainability risks and to harness opportunities emanating from ESG trends and to get a better-informed perspective of portfolio holdings. The social characteristics promoted by this financial product include various aspects such as tackling inequality, fostering social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, and investing in economically or socially disadvantaged communities. This product's sustainable investment process starts with the universe definition in accordance with the ESG criteria as determined by the investment manager on the basis of the sustainability analysis performed by Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG and its affiliates ("JSS"). The universe definition comprises the following norms-based exclusions and controversial business activities which are not deemed to be compatible with sustainable development and lead to the exclusion of companies from the sustainable investment universe which is based on the following exclusion criteria (with revenue thresholds) ("JSS Exclusion Policy"):

Controversial Weapons: Controversial weapons are types of weapons that are categorised as controversial because of their long-term humanitarian impact and/or the large numbers of civilian casualties they cause. They include biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines (revenue threshold: 0%);

Defense and Armament: Producers of civilian firearms, conventional weapons (systems and critical components) and weapon support systems and services (e.g. weapon control systems, target navigation systems, etc.) (revenue threshold: 5%);

Coal: Companies that simultaneously have a significant involvement in the coal business and lack a solid transition strategy towards a low-carbon economy (5% revenue threshold for coal miners, 10% for coal power

generation and 10% for the sum of both);

Genetically-modified organisms in agriculture: Companies that genetically modify organisms for agricultural use (revenue threshold: 0%);

Genetically-modified organisms in medicine: Human cloning and other manipulations of the human gene line (revenue threshold: 0%);

Tobacco: Producers of tobacco products (revenue threshold: 5%);

Adult Entertainment: Producers of adult entertainment materials (revenue threshold: 5%);

Violation of Human Rights and other Global Compact Principles: Companies involved in severe violations of human rights or other breaches of the UN Global Compact Principles, in line with established international standards (revenue threshold: 0%);

Palm Oil: Companies with palm oil exposure without sufficient levels of certification by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil ("RSPO") are excluded (5% revenue threshold for palm oil producers if less than 75% of the sites are certified by RSPO).

In accordance with the ESMA naming guidelines for funds with ESG or sustainability-related terms, the product also applies the Paris-Aligned Benchmark ("PAB") exclusions. For products that invest in green bonds, investments in European Green Bonds and other green bonds, where on a look-through approach the activities financed are not relevant for the exclusions are exempt from this restriction.

The product invests in issuers that meet minimum requirements in terms of ESG profile. The ESG profile is assessed according to the proprietary JSS Sustainability Matrix, which considers material ESG criteria for each industry. ESG criteria may include among others: greenhouse gas emissions restrictions, policies addressing climate change, health, safety and human rights provisions, and implementation of the Modern Slavery Act. Issuers that promote environmental and/or social characteristics either provide products or services relevant for the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDG revenues") or are setting industry-leading operational standards in an environmental and/or social key area that is material for the respective industry. A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the product's environmental or social characteristics.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The product's attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted, is measured according to the 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.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

(Until August 31st, 2025)

The sustainable investments of the product contribute to one or more environmental and/or social objectives while not causing significant harm. These objectives may include among others, reducing carbon emissions, increasing biodiversity, tackling inequality, and facilitating social cohesion.

A corporate issuer is deemed a sustainable investment if either (1) at least 5% of the issuer's revenues align with at least one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs"), or (2) if the issuer achieves operational excellence as determined by outperforming at least 85% of its peers on at least one strongly material environmental or social indicator, or if (3) the issuer has set a carbon emissions reduction target that has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") or equivalent, or is expected to achieve this status in a reasonable timeframe based on in-house research. Finally, the corporate issuer must pass the DNSH and good governance tests.

A sovereign issuer is deemed a sustainable investment if it either (1) outperforms its peers on the environmental or social pillar score, or (2) has significant SDG revenues (SDG revenues

aggregated across all companies within a country normalized by the country's GDP), or (3) has a positive SDG revenue trend. Finally, the sovereign issuer must pass the DNSH and good governance tests.

A security is also a sustainable investment if it is a labelled bond (green, social or sustainable) or sustainability-linked bond defined by market standards, such as the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond, Social Bond, Sustainability Bond or Sustainability-Linked Principles. Finally, the security's issuer must pass the DNSH and good governance tests.

(Valid from September 1st, 2025)

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A sovereign issuer is deemed a sustainable investment if it either (1) outperforms its peers on the environmental or social pillar score, or (2) has significant SDG revenues (SDG revenues aggregated across all companies within a country normalized by the country's GDP), or (3) has at least average SDG revenues and a positive SDG revenue trend, or (4) is a member state of the EU. Finally, the sovereign issuer must pass the DNSH and good governance tests.

A security is also a sustainable investment if it is a labelled bond (green, social or sustainable) or sustainability-linked bond defined by market standards, such as the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond, Social Bond, Sustainability Bond or Sustainability-Linked Principles. Finally, the security's issuer must pass the DNSH and good governance tests.

For further details see the JSS Sustainable Investment Policy:

https://www.jsafrasarasin.com/content/dam/jsafrasarasin/expertise/sustainable/documents/jss__sustainable_investment_policy.pdf.coredownload.inline.pdf

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

(Until August 31st, 2025)

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. A corporate issuer passes the DNSH test if it is A or B rated according to the JSS Sustainability Matrix and is not active in the fossil fuel sector, i.e. has no significant exposure to fossil fuel-related activities, including extraction, processing, storage and transportation of petroleum products, natural gas and thermal and metallurgical coal. If a corporate issuer is active in the fossil fuel sector it passes the DNSH test if it is A or B rated according to the JSS Sustainability Matrix and has a Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") approved target or equivalent, or is expected to achieve this status in a reasonable timeframe based on in-house research.

A sovereign issuer passes the DNSH test if it has a JSS ESG Rating of A.

(Valid from September 1st, 2025)

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.

A corporate issuer passes the DNSH test if it is A or B rated according to the JSS Sustainability

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.

Matrix and is not active in the fossil fuel sector, i.e. has no significant exposure to fossil fuel-related activities, including extraction, processing, storage and transportation of petroleum products, natural gas and thermal and metallurgical coal. If a corporate issuer is active in the fossil fuel sector it passes the DNSH test if it is A or B rated according to the JSS Sustainability Matrix and has a Science Based Targets initiative (“SBTi”) approved target or equivalent, or is expected to achieve this status in a reasonable timeframe based on in-house research.

A sovereign issuer fails the DNSH test if it has a JSS ESG Rating of C or D, or high greenhouse gas emissions, or has the Death Penalty combined with weak rule of law, or lacks freedom of expression.

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

The investment manager is required to consider the negative consequences of their investment decisions as indicated by adverse impact indicators, as part of the investment process. This is achieved through the exclusion of investments which do not meet minimum environmental or social thresholds and through engagement and/or voting. At entity-level, a detailed approach to each of the 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators is available on the website. At product level, this will be included in the annual report.

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 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.

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

☒ Yes, Principal adverse impacts are considered in the investment process and are integrated through the exclusion of investments which do not meet minimum environmental or social thresholds. The investment manager aims to manage all of the 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators and the most relevant indicators for each industry and sector are assessed. Issuers which fail to consider the most significant negative impacts of their activities on environmental or social factors are excluded. Adverse impacts may also be addressed through engagement and/or voting. Further information about the consideration of principal adverse impacts is available in the annual report.

☐ No



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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The financial product aims to deliver superior risk-adjusted investment performance by taking into account all relevant issuer-specific aspects, including ESG factors, in the investment analysis. The JSS ESG rating assesses issuers relative to their peers. The rating ranges from A-rated issuers to D- rated issuers which may engage in controversial business activities. As part of the sustainable investment process, issuers which are fundamentally misaligned with sustainability practices and hence likely to cause significant harm are rated C (worst performing relative to industry peers) or D (excluded due to controversial business activities).

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The product's investment strategy follows a strict process whereby ESG considerations are integrated throughout. The investment manager applies the following binding criteria in its strategy:

(a) Excluding investments in controversial business activities according to the JSS Exclusion Policy. The following additional exclusions (with revenue thresholds) apply:

- Non-conventional Oil and Gas activities: tar sands and fracking (revenue threshold: 5%);

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

(c) In accordance with the ESMA naming guidelines for funds with ESG or sustainability-related terms, the product also applies the Paris-Aligned Benchmark ("PAB") exclusions. For products that invest in green bonds, investments in European Green Bonds and other green bonds, where on a look-through approach the activities financed are not relevant for the exclusions are exempt from this restriction.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy ?

The investment manager's ESG approach reduces the investment universe of issuers for which ESG data is available by at least 20%.

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

(Until August 31st, 2025)

A corporate issuer is rated for governance aspects against a variety of factors including board structure, tax compliance, executive remuneration, and adherence to governance codes, in line with the JSS sustainable investment methodology. Over 70 KPIs are included in the governance rating methodology and are weighted per industry. In order to pass the specific good governance test, in addition to achieving a JSS ESG rating of A or B, companies must not score ≤ 1 in any of the five relevant MSCI Key Issue scores (if available). The rating ranges from 0 to 10, with 0 being the worst and 10 being the best possible rating.

A sovereign issuer passes the good governance test if it has a JSS ESG Rating of A.

(Valid from September 1st, 2025)

A corporate issuer is rated for governance aspects against a variety of factors including board structure, tax compliance, executive remuneration, and adherence to governance codes, in line with the JSS sustainable investment methodology. Over 70 KPIs are included in the governance rating methodology and are weighted per industry. In order to pass the specific good governance test, in addition to achieving a JSS ESG rating of A or B, companies must not score ≤ 1 in any of the five relevant MSCI Key Issue scores (if available). The rating ranges from 0 to 10, with 0 being the worst and 10 being the best possible rating.

A sovereign issuer fails the good governance test if it lacks commitment to global ABC weapons treaties, or has high levels of corruption, or has tax practices deemed non-cooperative by the EU.

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



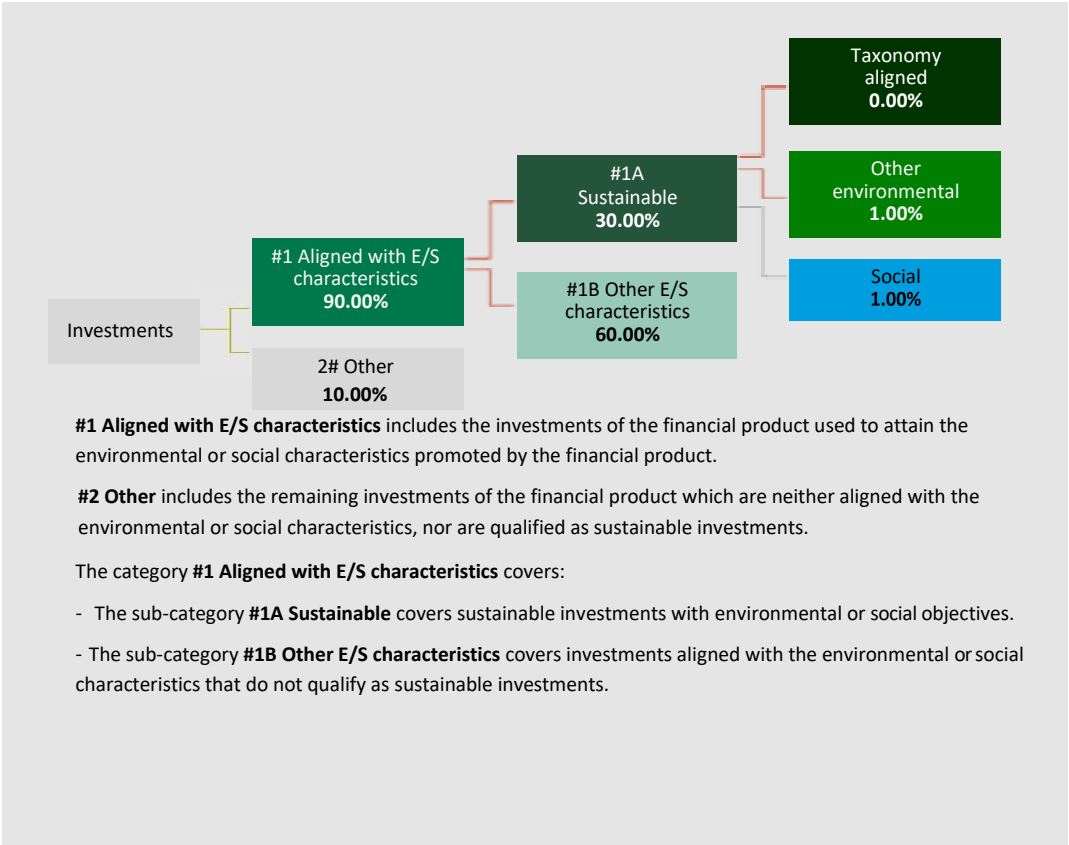
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments of the financial product that are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product, i.e. that have been assessed according to the JSS sustainable investment process and have achieved a JSS ESG rating of A or B, is at least 90%. The category "#1 A Sustainable" covers a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives. Cash and derivatives are included under "#2 Other". The minimum share of sustainable investments consists of at least 1% of environmentally sustainable investments and at least 1% of socially sustainable investments. The percentage share of sustainable investments above that minimum amount can be distributed in any ratio between environmentally or socially sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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 environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable, derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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 criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.



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

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

Until data coverage for the assessment of the EU Taxonomy alignment is broader and more reliable, the investment manager cannot accurately calculate to what extent the sustainable investments with an environmental objective are aligned with the EU Taxonomy therefore, the current alignment is 0%. As data availability improves, it is expected that this calculation will become more accurate and hence more meaningful information will be made available to investors in the coming years. Such data will therefore be integrated in a future version of this document.

☐ Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁽¹⁾?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

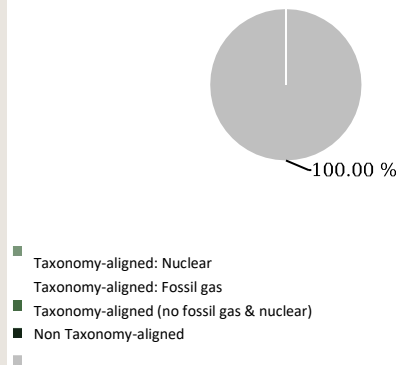
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No

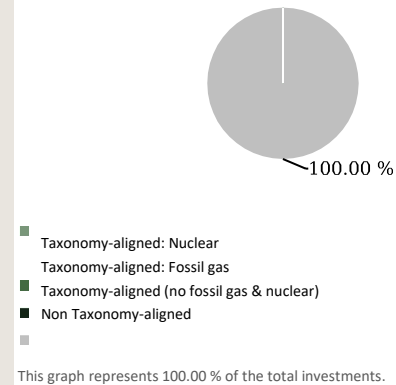
(1) Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



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

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.

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

Minimum share of investments in transitional activities: 0.00%

Minimum share of investments in enabling activities: 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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Minimum share of investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy: 1.00% The percentage share of sustainable investments above that minimum amount can be distributed in any ratio between environmentally or socially sustainable investments. 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 portfolio'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 is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Minimum share of socially sustainable investments: 1.00%.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there

any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included under "#2 Other" are:

- Cash at sight (sight or call deposits) needed to manage the liquidity of the financial product following subscriptions/redemptions and/or to manage market exposure.
- Derivatives used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes and/ or for temporarily managing exposure following subscriptions/redemption.
- Investments that cannot be assessed as aligned with E and S characteristics due to insufficient data. As a minimum safeguard, these investments comply with the JSS exclusion policy and do not breach defined revenue thresholds.



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Not applicable

- *How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?*

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:

<https://www.jsafrasarasin.com/content/jsafrasarasin/language-masters/en/company/locations/country-pages/Fund-Management-Luxembourg-SA/Sustainable-Finance-Disclosure-Regulation-SFDR.html>