Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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.

Product name : AMSelect JPM Global Equity Emerging

Legal Entity Identifier: 549300ZK53CNGEEI6A29

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investment with an environmental objective:** __%	☒ It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **74.1%** 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** : __%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Unless otherwise specified, all actual data, within this periodic report are expressed as a quarterly weighted average.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using the internal proprietary ESG methodology and investment framework of the investment manager.

This framework includes a binding and significant ESG integration approach in the investment process of the financial product managed by JP Morgan Asset Management (UK) Limited (JPMAM) and improves its ESG profile compared to its universe of reference for ESG comparison, composed of global emerging market companies.

An exclusion criteria is applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the JPMAM's exclusionary framework and BNP Paribas Asset Management's Responsible Business Conduct (RBC). In addition, the financial product excludes the worst offenders, and promotes the better performers based on a proprietary ESG focused assessment which aims to identify investments in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

This financial product, managed by JP Morgan Asset Management (UK) Limited, is considered to be within JPMorgan Asset Management's "Best-in-Class" classification. Under this governance, the investment manager has a binding and significant ESG integration approach as part of the investment process and improves its ESG profile compared to its universe of reference for ESG comparison, composed of global emerging market companies.

Furthermore, the financial product promotes better environmental and social outcomes through the exercise of voting rights according to the BNP Paribas Asset Management Stewardship policy, where applicable. The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

More information on the general ESG investment framework of the investment manager or specific exclusions applied in its investment process can be found at the website www.am.jpmorgan.com/ch/en/asset-management/per/products/jpm-emerging-markets-sustainable-equity-i-acc-eur-lu2051469620#/esg-information.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

The environmental objectives as well as the social objectives to which the sustainable investments of the financial product have contributed are indicated in the question "What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The following sustainability indicators were used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product performed[1] *over 2023*

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the BNP Paribas Asset Management Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) Policy exclusion lists. Those notably exclude companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor rights, environment, and corruption, and/or those operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment. More information on the RBC Policy (eg. criteria relating to sectoral exclusions) can be found at: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com): 100%
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the JPMAM exclusionary framework (based on norms, standards and sectors exclusions and JPMAM proprietary ESG focused Checklist): 100%
- The percentage of the financial product's investment universe reduction through the investment manager's exclusionary framework defined for the financial product: 25.66%
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by an ESG analysis based on the investment manager's internal methodology: 94.1% (portfolio)
- The average portfolio ESG score of the financial product and the one of its universe of reference, based on the investment manager's internal ESG scoring methodology. 9.98(portfolio) vs 16.34 (index)
- A combination of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring methodology and third-party data are used as indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics that the Financial Product promotes. The methodology is based on a company's management of relevant environmental or social issues. To be included in the 67% of assets promoting environmental or social characteristics, a company must score in the top 80% relative to its peers on either its environmental score or social score, and follow

[1] The methodology to measure the performance is as follow: eg. quarterly/monthly weighted average, and data sources are…

good governance practices. **Sustainable investments: 74.11% - Environmental 57.84% (portfolio) - Social 16.27% (portfolio)**

…and compared to previous periods ?

Indicator	2022*	2023**	Comment
The percentage of the portfolio compliant with the RBC policy	100%	100%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the JPMAM exclusionary framework (based on norms, standards and sectors exclusions and JPMAM proprietary ESG focused Checklist);	100	100%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The percentage of the financial product's investment universe reduction through the investment manager's exclusionary framework defined for the financial product.	26.11%	25.66%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by an ESG analysis based on the investment manager's internal methodology;	94.7% (portfolio)	94.1% (portfolio)	Based on Reg Flag coverage
The average portfolio ESG score of the financial product and the one of its universe of reference, based on the investment manager's internal ESG scoring methodology.	9.99 (portfolio) 16.65 (index)	9.98(portfolio) 16.34 (index)	Portfolioscore is the number of Red Flags (low is better) based on proprietary ESG Checklist
combination of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring methodology and third-party data are used as indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics that the Financial Product promotes. The methodology is based on a company's management of relevant environmental or social issues. To be included in the 67% of assets promoting environmental or social characteristics, a company must score in the top 80% relative to its peers on either its environmental score or social score, and follow good governance practices.	Sustainable investments: 69.12% Environmental 46.69% (portfolio) Social 22.43% (portfolio)	Sustainable investments: 74.11% Environmental 57.84% (portfolio) Social 16.27% (portfolio)	Sustainable investments Environmental (E) and Social (S)

*Figures reported in 2022 were calculated on the closing date of the accounting year
** Figures reported in 2023 are expressed as a quaterly weighted average.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the Sustainable Investments that the Financial Product partially intends to make may include any individual or combination of the following: (1) Environmental Objectives (i) climate risk mitigation, (ii) transition to a circular economy; (2) Social Objectives (i) inclusive and sustainable communities - increased female executive representation, (ii) inclusive and sustainable communities - increased female representation on boards of directors and (iii) providing a decent working environment and culture.

Contribution to such objectives is determined by either:

(i) products and services sustainability indicators which may include the percentage of revenue derived from providing products and / or services that contribute to the relevant sustainable objective, such as a company producing solar panels or clean energy technology that meets the Investment Manager's proprietary thresholds contributing to climate risk mitigation; or

(ii) being an operational peer group leader contributing to the relevant objective. Being a peer group leader is defined as scoring in the top 20% relative to peers based on certain operational sustainability indicators. For example, scoring in the top 20% relative to peers on total waste impact contributes to a transition to a circular economy.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Sustainable Investments that the Financial Product partially made 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, based on a threshold determined by the Investment Manager, in relation to certain environmental considerations. Such considerations include climate change, protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution and protection of biodiversity and ecosystems. 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.

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 were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 been taken into account. 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 indicators into a "primary" indicator as set out further below and it may use a broader set of indicators than referenced below.

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. It uses a subset for engagement seeking to influence best practice and it uses certain of them as indicators of positive sustainabilityperformance, by applying a minimum threshold in respect of the indicator to qualify as a Sustainable Investment.
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 the values and norms-based screening to implement exclusions. These exclusions take into account indicators 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 matters.
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. The Investment Manager also takes in to account indicator 9 in relation to hazardous waste in respect of the purpose built screen.

Engagement
In addition, the Investment Manager engages on an ongoing basis with selected underlying investee companies. A subset of the indicators are 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.

Indicators of sustainability
The Investment Manager uses indicators 3 and 13 in relation to GHG Intensity and board gender diversity as indicators of sustainability to assist in qualifying an investment as a Sustainable Investment. One of the pathways requires a company to be considered as an operational peer group leader to qualify as a Sustainable Investment. This requires scoring against the indicator in the top 20% relative to peers.

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

The norms based portfolio exclusions as described above under "To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met? " seek alignment with these guidelines and principles. Third party data is used to identify violators and prohibit relevant investments in these companies.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a 'do not significant harm' principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

The product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. The investment manager applies its "Best-in-Class" approach and BNP Paribas Asset Management the RBC policy establishing a common framework across investments and economic activities that help identify industries and behaviours presenting a high risk of adverse impacts in violation of international norms. Therefore, the financial product's sector policies provide a tailored approach to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts based on the nature of the economic activity, and in many cases, the geography of these economic activities.

This financial product, managed by JP Morgan Asset Management, has a binding and significant ESG integration approach at each step of the investment process and improves its ESG profile compared to its universe. Based on its exclusion framework, internal extra-financial analysis relying on its proprietary scoring methodology, the investment managers selects issuers demonstrating superior social and environmental responsibility, while implementing robust corporate governance practices within their sector of activity.

As such, the investment manager applies an internal extra-financial analysis on a minimum of 90% of the assets of the financial product. The outcome of this assessment may impact the valuation models as well as the portfolio construction depending on the severity and materiality of adverse impacts identified. At least 20% of the investment universe is de facto eliminated. In addition, the average portfolio ESG characteristics of the financial product is better than the one of its universe of reference, based on the investment manager's internal scoring methodology.

Therefore, the Investment Manager considers principal adverse sustainability impacts throughout the investment process: includes a series of commitments, which are material to consideration of principal adverse sustainability impacts, and guides the internal ESG integration process.

Furthermore, the investment manager applies its applies its policy on corporate engagement and stewardship teams regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

Actions to address or mitigate principal adverse sustainability impacts depend on the severity and materiality of these impacts. These actions are guided by the RBC Policy, the financial product ESG integration criteria, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- Exclusion of issuers that are in violation of international norms and conventions and issuers that are involved in activities presenting an unacceptable risk to society and/or the environment;
- Engagement with issuers with the aim of encouraging them to improve their ESG practices and, thus, mitigate potential adverse impacts;
- In case of equity holdings, voting at Annual General Meetings of companies the portfolio is invested in to promote good governance and advance environmental and social issues;
- Ensuring all securities included in the portfolio have supportive ESG research.

Based on the above approach, and depending on the composition of the financial product's portfolio (i.e. the type of issuer or investment), the financial product considers and addresses or mitigates the following principal adverse sustainability impacts:

Corporate mandatory indicators:

3. GHG intensity of investee companies

4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector

5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production

10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

13. Board gender diversity

14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

Sovereign mandatory indicators

16. Investee countries subject to social violations

What were the top investments of this financial product ?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: From 01.01.2023 to 29.12.2023

Largest investments**	Sector	% Assets*	Country**
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD ADR	Information Technology	8,09%	Taiwan
HDFC BANK LTD ADR	Financials	5,75%	India
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	5,40%	China
INFOSYS ADR REPRESENTING ONE LTD ADR	Technologie de l'information	2,90%	India
MERCADOLIBRE INC	Consumer Discretionary	2,78%	Uruguay
NETEASE INC	Communication Services	2,73%	China
DELTA ELECTRONICS INC	Information Technology	2,64%	Taiwan
HAIER SMART HOME CLASS H LTD H H	Consumer Discretionary	2,60%	China
BANK CENTRAL ASIA	Financials	2,56%	Indonesia
FIRSTRAND LTD	Financials	2,25%	South Africa
JERONIMO MARTINS SA	Consumer Staples	2,22%	Portugal
YUM CHINA HOLDINGS INC	Consumer Discretionary	2,18%	China
WALMART DE MEXICO V	Consumer Staples	2,16%	Mexico
CHONGQING BREWERY LTD A A	Consumer Staples	1,98%	China
ADVANTECH LTD	Information Technology	1,90%	Taiwan

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, expressed as a quaterly weighted average.
The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.
* Any percentage differences with the financial statement portfolios result from a rounding difference.
** Any difference with the portfolio statements above are coming from the use of different data's sources.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

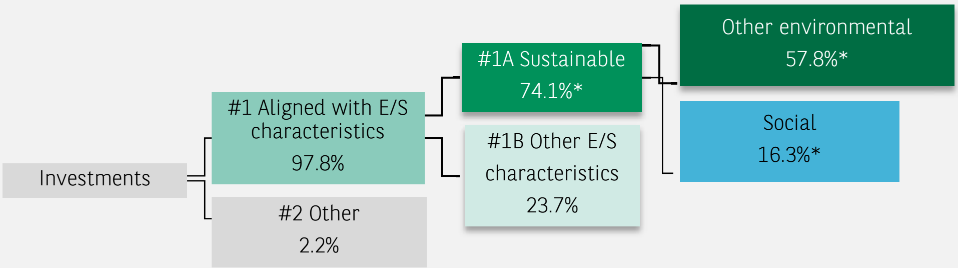
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation ?

The proportion of the investments of the financial product used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product is 97.8%.

The proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 74.1%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: " What investments were included under 'other', what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

-The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

*A portfolio security classified as sustainable investment may, taking into account all its activities, both contribute to a social objective and to an environmental objective (aligned or not with the taxonomy of the EU) and the figures shown take this into account. However, the same issuer can only be recognised once for sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

Sectors	% Asset
Information Technology	18,90%
Financials	16,40%
Consumer Staples	11,86%
Cash	11,80%
Consumer Discretionary	10,05%
Communication Services	8,94%
Industrials	3,90%
Materials	0,98%
Health Care	0,88%
Derivatives	0,05%

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, expressed as a quaterly weighted average.
The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.

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.

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.

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

The financial product did not commit itself to having a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, and it did not do so.

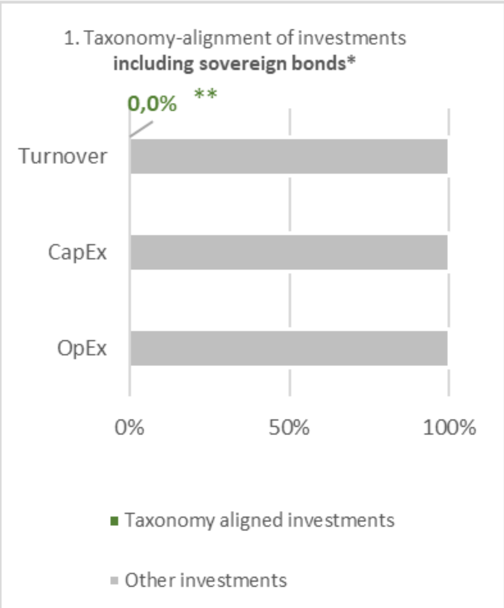
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy [2]?

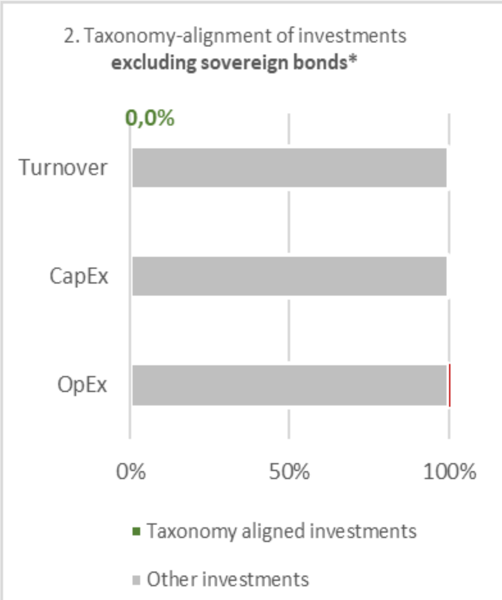
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No:

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.*





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

*** Real taxonomy aligned*

[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 Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

The share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Regulations Taxonomy is 0% for transitional activities and 0% for enabling activities.

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

	Revenue
2022*	0%
2023**	0%

*Figures reported in 2022 were calculated on the closing date of the accounting year
** Figures reported in 2023 are expressed as a quaterly weighted average.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the European Taxonomy Regulation is **57.8%.**

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Socially sustainable investments represent **16.3%** of the financial product.

What investments were included under 'other', what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used for liquidity, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes. These investments, if any, are made in compliance with the investment manager internal processes, including the risk management policy and the RBC policy as minimum environmental or social safeguards. The risk management policy comprises procedures as are necessary to enable the management company to assess for each financial product it manages the exposure of that product to market, liquidity, sustainability and counterparty risks.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

- The financial product complies with the BNP Paribas Asset Management exclusion policies by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment.

  More information on the RBC Policy, and in particular criteria relating to sectoral exclusions, can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

- The financial product complies with the JPMAM exclusionary framework (based on norms, standards and sectors exclusions and JPMAM proprietary ESG focused Checklist);

- The financial product's investment universe is reduced by at least 20% through JPMAM exclusionary framework;
- The financial product has at least 90% of its assets covered by ESG analysis based on JPMAM methodology;
- The financial product targets to keep an average portfolio ESG score above the universe of investment, based on JPMAM internal scoring methodology. This element includes a threshold of 67% of the value of assets with good E/S and Governance characteristics. JPMAM's ESG scoring methodology is based on a company's management of relevant environmental or social issues such as its toxic emissions, waste management, labour relations and safety issues. In order to be included in the 67% of assets promoting environmental and/or social characteristics, a company must score in the top 80% relative to its peers on either its environmental score or social score and follow good governance practices.
- The financial product invests at least 25% of its assets in Sustainable Investments.

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

Not applicable

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable