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

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product Name: **JPMorgan ETFs (Ireland) ICAV - JPM Carbon Transition China Equity (CTB) UCITS ETF**

Legal entity identifier: **549300U751FDGMH6UB43**

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

X Yes	No
X It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 97.00%	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of _% 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
X 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: 0.00%	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

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

The Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective was to provide lower carbon emission exposure relative to the Solactive GBS China Large & Mid Cap USD Index (the "Investable Universe") with a view to achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Sub-Fund aimed to achieve this objective by tracking the performance of the Solactive J.P.Morgan Asset Management China Carbon Transition Index (the "Index") as closely as possible. The Index aims to meet the requirements for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks as defined in the EU Climate Benchmarks Regulation and provide lower carbon emission exposure relative to the Investable Universe.

The Index is designed to capture the performance of companies which have been identified through its rules-based process as best positioned to benefit from a transition to a low carbon economy by effectively managing their emissions, resources and climate-related risks whilst achieving a reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Index of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Index compared to the Investable Universe of at least 30%.

The Sub-Fund tracked to the index with an error rate of less than 1% throughout the reference period (6 December 2022 - 31 December 2022). Further details can be found in the annual report by searching under 'tracking error' in the web link below.

https://am.jpmorgan.com/ie/en/asset-management/per/products/jpm-carbon-transition-china-equity-ctb-ucits-etf-usd-acc-ie000g3a6rn7#/documents

The index also met its objectives - more information is available in the Index Provider's Factsheet:

https://www.solactive.com/wp-content/uploads/solactiveip/en/Factsheet_DE000SL0GMR0

The Sub-Fund was also required to invest a minimum of 80% in assets qualified as sustainable investments. This commitment was met throughout the reference period. At the end of the reference period, the Sub-Fund held 97.00% of sustainable investments. These investments were determined by the application of an inclusion and exclusion criteria which applied at both an asset and product level. The inclusion criteria was underpinned by an ESG score assigned to all investments within the strategy to identify those that met the thresholds for being considered as sustainable investments.

The primary sustainability indicator used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective was the overall weighted carbon intensity of the portfolio, as defined by its Weighted-Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI"). This was the weighted sum of the Enterprise Value Including Cash adjusted Green House Gas emissions of the underlying constituents of the portfolio.

- Carbon Transition Score: this metric assesses a company's alignment to the move towards a lower carbon economy by aggregating a broad range of underlying metrics covering emissions, resource management and risk management; and
- Company Level Carbon intensity, based on Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

In order to qualify as a sustainable investment a security must meet a predefined threshold in relation to the aggregate score relative to the Investable Universe, in relation to either of the two indicators referenced directly above.

In summary: the Sub-Fund met its pre-contractual committed minimums related to its sustainable investments policy throughout the reference period. The Sub-Fund closely tracked the index, and applied screens excluding potential investments prohibited under its exclusion policy.

The Investment Manager informs that the continuity of the percentage values and information disclosed cannot be guaranteed in the future and is subject to the constantly evolving legal and regulatory landscape. The duration of the reference period can be less than 12 months if the fund was launched, closed or changed its Article 8/9 status during this time.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The index tracked by the fund met its sustainable investment objective by achieving a reduction of the Weighted-Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI") of the Index of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of the Weighted-Average Carbon Intensity of the Index compared to the Investable Universe of at least 30%, and the Sub-Fund tracked this index with an error rate of less than 1%. In addition, at the end of the reference period, the Sub-Fund held 97.00% of sustainable investments using the above criteria. As outlined above, at an individual asset level, the primary sustainability indicators applied to assess whether an asset qualified as a sustainable investment were:

- Carbon Transition Score: this metric assesses a company's alignment to the move towards a lower carbon economy by aggregating a broad range of underlying metrics covering emissions, resource management and risk management; and
- Company Level Carbon intensity, based on Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

...and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable for 2022

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

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

All companies in the index were subject to a screening process that sought to identify and exclude, from qualifying as a sustainable investment, those companies which the Investment Manager considered the worst performing companies, based on a threshold determined by the Investment Manager, in relation to certain environmental considerations. As a consequence, only those companies demonstrating the best indicators relative to both absolute and relative measures were considered sustainable investments.
Such considerations include climate change, protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution and protection of biodiversity and ecosystems. In addition, the Investment Manager also applied a screen that sought 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 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 were taken into account as further described below. The Investment Manager used either the metrics in the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards, or where this was not possible due to data limitations or other technical issues, a representative proxy. The Investment Manager consolidated the consideration of certain indicators into a "primary" indicator as set out further below and may have used an additional 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 included both quantitative and qualitative aspects to take the above indicators into account. It used particular indicators for screening, seeking to exclude companies that may cause significant harm. It used a subset for engagement with certain companies, seeking to influence best practice and it used certain of them as indicators of positive sustainability performance, 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 have been 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. Due to dependency on third-parties, the Investment Manager cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such data.

Screening

Certain of the indicators were taken into account through the values and norms-based screening to implement exclusions. These exclusions took 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 applied a purpose-built screen. Due to certain technical considerations, such as data coverage in respect of specific indicators, the Investment Manager either applied 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 used 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, third-party representative proxy data was used, rather than the specific indicators per Table 1. The Investment Manager also took 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 engaged on an ongoing basis with selected underlying investee companies. A subset of the indicators were 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 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 used 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.

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

The methodology applied 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 was used to identify potential violators. Unless an exception was granted, the Sub-Fund prohibited relevant investments in these issuers.

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

The Sub-Fund considered 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 used a comprehensive range of indicators from Annex 1 of the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards in respect of such screening. It used 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 considered select indicators in tables 2 and 3.

A subset of the above-mentioned Adverse Sustainability Indicators were used to determine engagement with investee companies based on their respective PAI performance.

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: 06/12/2022 - 31/12/2022

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
TENCENT HOLDINGS LIMITED	Technology	13.61	Cayman Islands
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LIMITED	Industrial Other	8.46	Cayman Islands
MEITUAN	Technology	4.52	Cayman Islands
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORPORATION	Banking	3.55	China
JD.COM, INC.	Industrial Other	3.13	Cayman Islands
Pinduoduo Inc	Industrial Other	2.74	Cayman Islands
PING AN INSURANCE (GROUP) COMPANY OF CHINA, LTD.	Insurance	2.70	China
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED	Banking	2.56	China
BANK OF CHINA LIMITED	Banking	2.12	China
BAIDU, INC	Communications	2.05	Cayman Islands
BYD COMPANY LIMITED	Consumer Cyclical	2.01	China
LI NING COMPANY LIMITED	Consumer Cyclical	1.56	Cayman Islands
TRIP.COM GROUP LIMITED	Industrial Other	1.43	Cayman Islands

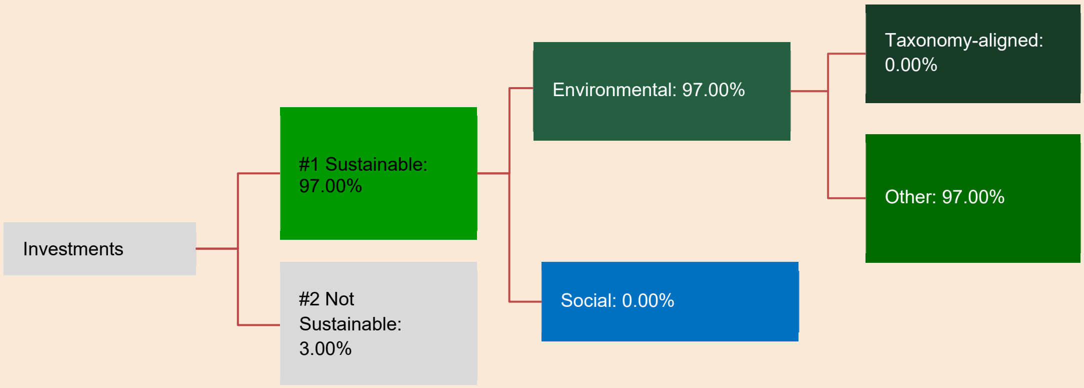
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

At the end of the reference period, the Sub-Fund allocated 97.00% of assets to sustainable investments.

Ancillary cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives for EPM are not included in the % of assets set out in the table below. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Although the Sub-Fund had a Sustainable Objective, it may have invested across a broad range of sectors - please refer to the list below. In addition, the Investment Manager engaged on an ongoing basis with selected underlying investee companies. Investments within sectors and sub-sectors of the economy that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels, will be included in the table below if held. Ancillary cash, cash equivalents, money market funds and derivatives for EPM are included in the denominator for the % of assets set out in the table below.

Sector	Sub-sector	% Assets
Banking	Banking	13.50
Basic Industry	Chemicals	0.96
Basic Industry	Metals & Mining	2.22
Capital Goods	Building Materials	0.07
Capital Goods	Construction Machinery	2.92
Capital Goods	Diversified Manufacturing	1.45
Capital Goods	Environmental	0.10
Communications	Wireless	2.89
Communications	Wirelines	0.57
Consumer Cyclical	Automotive	5.48
Consumer Cyclical	Consumer Cyc Services	0.56
Consumer Cyclical	Home Construction	2.84
Consumer Cyclical	Retailers	3.68
Consumer Cyclical	Textiles	0.34
Consumer Noncyclical	Consumer Products	1.24
Consumer Noncyclical	Food/Beverage	4.26
Consumer Noncyclical	Healthcare	2.35
Consumer Noncyclical	Pharmaceuticals	2.97
Electric	Electric	2.08
Energy	Independent	2.20
Energy	Integrated	1.32
Energy	Oil Field Services	0.63
Financial Other	Financial Other	0.32
Industrial Other	Industrial Other	16.36
Insurance	Health Insurance	2.70
Insurance	Life	1.09
Insurance	P&C	0.46
Natural Gas	Natural Gas	1.35
Technology	Technology	21.76
Transportation	Transportation Services	0.86
Utility - Other	Utility - Other	0.21

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

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

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

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 sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Data on EU Taxonomy alignment is currently very limited, in particular with regards to fossil gas and nuclear energy. We expect this to improve over time as more companies disclose their alignment, and the data becomes more available.

The Sub-Fund has made no minimum commitment to sustainable investment with environmental objectives aligned to the EU Taxonomy.

Therefore, the precontractual disclosure document for the Sub-Fund indicates the extent of targeted sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy as 0.00%. Any alignment outlined below is a by-product of the Sub-Fund's framework which considers investments that have environmental and / or social characteristics and sustainable investments (as defined by SFDR).

The below graphs illustrate the actual extent of investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy as measured at the end of the reference period.

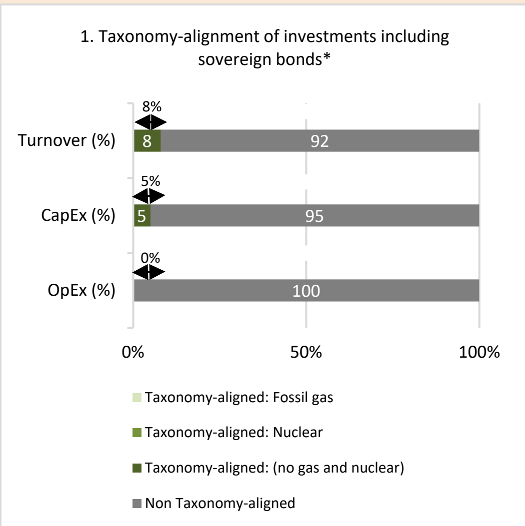
- ***Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?***

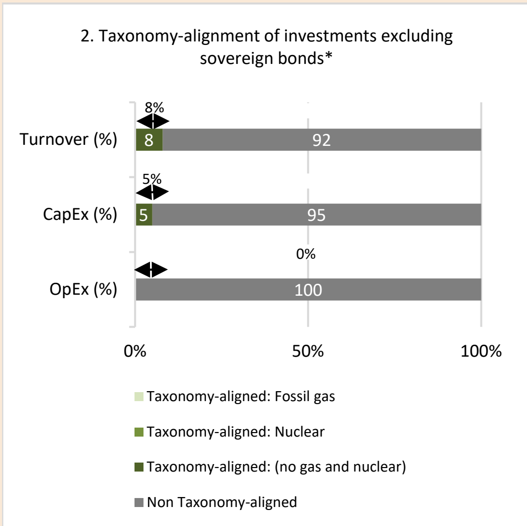
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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.





This graph represents 13% of the total investment

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

[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 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.

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

Further to the above, the Sub-Fund has made no minimum commitment to making EU Taxonomy aligned investments - including Transitioning and Enabling activities. Any alignment outlined below is a by-product of the Sub-Fund's framework which considers investments that have sustainable investments.

The calculated share of Transitioning activities represents 0.00% and the calculated share of Enabling activities represents 4.51%, at the end of the reference period.

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

Not applicable

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 not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 97.00% of assets at the end of the reference period.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 0.00% of assets at the end of the reference period.

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

The 3.00% of investments in this category were comprised of companies that did not meet a minimum aggregate score in relation to a threshold set by the Investment Manager. The scoring was based on the Index inclusion methodology as set out in the answer above to the question "How did the Sustainability Indicators Perform".

This category may also include investments required to facilitate other characteristics or binding constraints in relation to the Index , such as minimum exposures to high impact sectors.

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

The following binding elements of the investment strategy were applied during the reference period to attain the sustainable objective:

- The requirement for the Sub-Fund to seek to replicate the Index by holding all of the Index Securities in a similar proportion to their weighting in the Index. (The Index methodology is binding in its design to capture the performance of companies which have been identified through its rules-based process as best positioned to benefit from a transition to a low carbon economy by effectively managing their emissions, resources and climate-related risks whilst achieving a reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Index of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Index compared to the Investable Universe of at least 30%)
- The requirement for the Index to meet the requirements for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks as defined in the EU Climate Benchmarks Regulation.
- The requirement that all companies in the portfolio follow good governance practices.

Further information on engagement is available in the answer to the question "How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?"

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

The Sub-Fund sought to achieve returns corresponding to those of its Reference Sustainable Benchmark. The sustainability indicators also performed in line with the index. Further details on the performance of the Sub-Fund and the index can be found on the website: www.jpmorganassetmanagement.lu by searching for the Sub-Fund and clicking on the Performance and Fees section.

Details on the Index, including its methodology, components and performance, are available at https://www.solactive.com/indices/?index=DE000SL0GMR0 and further details on the Investable Universe, including its components and performance, are available at https://www.solactive.com/indices/?se=1&index=DE000SLA4W11

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

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

The Index applied this rules-based non-financial analysis process to select components from a broad market index, the Solactive GBS China Large & Mid Cap Index. The Index is designed to capture the performance of companies which have been identified through its rules-based process as best positioned to benefit from a transition to a low carbon economy by effectively managing their emissions, resources and climate-related risks.

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

The Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective was to provide lower carbon emission exposure relative to the Solcative GBS China Large & Mid Cap USD Index (the "Investable Universe"). The Sub-Fund aimed to achieve this objective by tracking the performance of the Solactive J.P.Morgan Asset Management Carbon Transition Global Equity Index (the "Index") as closely as possible. The Index is designed to capture the performance of companies which have been identified through its rules-based process as best positioned to benefit from a transition to a low carbon economy by effectively managing their emissions, resources and climate-related risks whilst achieving a reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Index of at least 7% on average per annum and an overall reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the Index compared to the Investable Universe of at least 30%. The index met these objectives, as confirmed by the index provider. More information is available in the Index Provider's Factsheet:

https://www.solactive.com/wp-content/uploads/solactiveip/en/Factsheet_DE000SL0GMR0.pdf

The Sub-Fund delivered a reduction in weighted average carbon intensity vs. Solactive J.P.Morgan Asset Management China Carbon Transition Index of 39% which is consistent with the index.

The relative performance of the Sub-Fund to the index, can been seen by the answer to the question directly below.

The Sub-Fund was also required to invest 80% in assets qualified as sustainable. At the end of the reference period, 97.00% of investments were classified as sustainable.

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

The performance of the Sub-Fund is not yet available due to launching in December 2022.

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

The performance of the Sub-Fund is not yet available due to launching in December 2022.