

Annex 2 SFDR

Pre-contractual 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

Product name: Juno Continuation Fund

Legal entity identifier: -

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments]*

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social 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 ____% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



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

Promoting Social and Ecological Characteristics is reflected in the following course of action:

- **Exclusion criteria:** The Manager considers it important that the companies in which it invests meet minimum ESG standards. To this end, it begins by excluding sectors that do not align with these standards. The Manager maintains a sector exclusion list, which specifies sectors in which the Manager will not invest. For each sector, sub-sectors within an industry are evaluated to determine which specific activities are excluded and which are not. The sector exclusion list is included below.

Industry	Activity
Coal	Coal Coal mining support Coal wholesale
Aerospace	Arms and ammunitions
Casinos and gambling	Casinos and gaming Gambling and gaming Gaming machine operators Casinos Horse and dog racetracks Lottery operators
Entertainment production	Adult entertainment
Fishing and Farming	Fur Farming
Tobacco	Tobacco Tobacco Farming Tobacco stemming Cigars and cigarette Chewing tobacco products
Food retail and distribution	Tobacco stores

Additionally, the Manager applies seven minimum ESG principles that a company must meet before being admitted to the Fund's investment universe. This means that, in principle, no cases have been identified where there is evidence of:

1. Systemic involvement in serious lasting environmental damage
2. A violation of fundamental human rights
3. A violation of fundamental labor rights
4. Involvement in controversial weapons, the production and sale of civilian firearms, and/or the supply of military equipment to military regimes

5. Intentional violation of international sanctions
6. Deliberate involvement in fraud, corruption, and tax evasion
7. Insufficient compliance with transparent business operations/external information provision

To assess compliance with these principles, the Manager uses the following definitions:

- *Systematic persistent serious environmental damage*: Repeated or structural responsibility for irreversible and significant damage to the environment, such as large-scale soil, water, or air pollution, or the destruction of natural habitats with severe ecological consequences.
- *Violations of fundamental human rights*: Practices that violate individuals' essential rights. This includes torture, slavery, discrimination, and restrictions on freedoms such as expression and religion.
- *Violations of fundamental labor rights*: Practices that systematically neglect or undermine basic labor rights. This includes the absence of freedom of association, child labor, forced labor, and the deliberate application of discriminatory labor practices.

Before a company is included in the investment universe, the Manager investigates reports related to potential violations of criteria 1 through 6. For criterion 7, the Manager determines whether companies publish approved (auditor-reviewed) annual and semi-annual reports within legal deadlines and in compliance with minimum legal requirements. Any past violations are further examined. If, in the Manager's judgment, these violations have not been adequately addressed, the company cannot be included in the investment universe.

Once a company is admitted to the investment universe, ongoing monitoring is conducted through Google Alerts and news monitoring to identify any violations of the criteria. If such violations are identified, the same process as described above is followed for inclusion in the investment universe.

- **Adverse impacts**: The Manager considers the principal adverse impacts on five sustainability factors it has selected (see "*Does this financial product consider the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*").
- **Engagement**: The Manager actively monitors signals that indicate shortcomings in companies within the Fund concerning the aforementioned ESG criteria. When such signals arise, the Manager engages in dialogue with the company. Signals related to other ESG criteria or developments in adverse impacts on the sustainability criteria it has selected may also prompt engagement with the companies.

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

The Manager measures the achievement of the E/S characteristics in the following ways:

- By ensuring that the companies in which the Fund invests are not active in any of the sectors on its exclusion list
- By monitoring for violations of its seven additional ESG principles and documenting any violations and the actions taken in response (see the previously described approach).
- By annually measuring the (development of) adverse impacts of the Fund's investments on five sustainability factors it has selected (see below).
- By reporting annually on its engagement with companies.



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

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.

Yes, The Manager takes this into account, among other things, by integrating the above-mentioned ESG criteria into its investment policy. In this context, the Manager will consider the adverse impacts of investment decisions on the following sustainability factors

- Scope 1 GHG emissions
- Scope 2 GHG emissions
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and generation
- Employee turnover
- Absenteeism rate

It will measure these impacts on an annual basis. Detailed information on the main adverse effects on the above indicators will be included in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Juno Continuation Fund will invest in up to 30, mainly European, companies that at the time of investment have a market capitalization between EUR 4 billion and EUR 20 billion (so-called mid-caps). The companies must be listed, or de-listed after the Fund had already acquired a stake in them. The Investment Manager will select companies that it believes are undervalued at the time of investment relative to the value determined by the Investment Manager on the basis of its own fundamental analysis.

- ***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?***

Companies are admitted to the Fund's investment universe only if they do not operate in sectors on the sector exclusion list and if they meet the Investment Manager's seven minimum ESG principles. The Investment Manager evaluates at least annually whether the companies that are part of its investment universe still meet these criteria. In addition, the Investment Manager continuously monitors whether any incidents occur with respect to these criteria. If it identifies them, it will follow up these signals at all times.

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

The application of this investment strategy, which takes into account environmental and social characteristics, is not subject to a minimum percentage which limits the investment scope. In accordance with the investment policy of the Manager, the above investment strategy applies to all investments in the Fund with the exception of the portion of the Fund's assets held in cash, deposited as short-term interest-bearing deposits or invested directly in (government) bonds or mutual funds investing in money market products or bonds.

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

The Investment Manager considers sound and transparent corporate governance as essential. In doing so, it looks at both the risks and opportunities resulting from governance structures. The composition of the supervisory board is a primary focus. From this, it tries to form an opinion regarding the degree of independence of the supervisory board. After all, an independent supervisory board is better able to form an objective opinion on management decisions and communicate about these. The composition of- and responsibilities within the board of directors are also a focus of attention. As a rule, the Investment Manager views high management turnover as risk-increasing. Staff turnover, related to the sector in which a company operates, is an important indicator regarding the working conditions and terms of employment as perceived by employees. A persistently high turnover rate and absenteeism is a cause for concern, as it may indicate below-average remuneration, a corporate culture that leaves much to be desired or future prospects that employees perceive to be better elsewhere. Good governance takes into account customers, employees, shareholders but also the wider society. Hence the Investment Manager expects its

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.

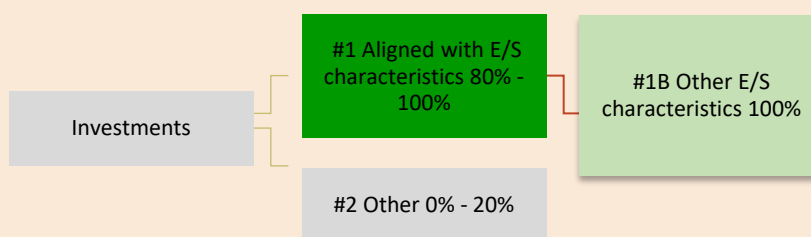
companies to have an acceptable minimum tax rate. High profits due to low taxes may be good for shareholders in the short term but are also deemed a risk for the business in the longer term and thus for all stakeholders.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

With its investment strategy, the Fund aims to align 80% to 100% of its investments with the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. The actual allocation depends on the proportion of Fund assets held in the “Other” investment category, consisting of cash, short-term interest-bearing deposits and/or (government) bonds or mutual funds investing in money market products or bonds.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

#2Other 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 sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The Fund will not use derivatives.



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

The minimum proportion of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU taxonomy is 0%.

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

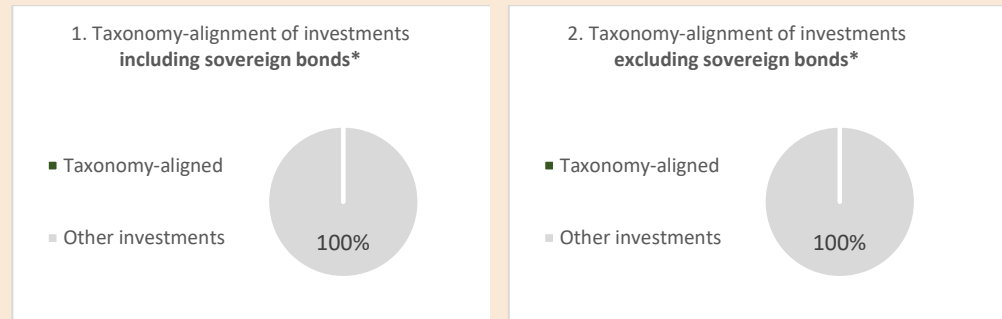
Yes

No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

The 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. The graph on the right represents 100% of the total investments

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?**

The minimum proportion of investments in transition and facilitation activities is 0%.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

If insufficient investment opportunities arise, it may be decided to hold (part of) the fund assets in cash, as short-term interest-bearing deposits with a reputable bank, or to invest directly in (government) bonds or mutual funds that invest in money market products or bonds.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://juno-invest.com/en/invest/juno-continuation-fund>