Principle Adverse Sustainability Impact Statement

In accordance with Article 4 of SFDR, this statement is published by Triple Jump B.V. ("Triple Jump") to provide information on Triple Jump's approach regarding the integration of principle adverse impacts (PAI) on sustainability in its investment process.

Triple Jump considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. Principle adverse impact on sustainability factors is defined by the regulation as "negative, material or likely to be material effects on sustainability factors that are caused, compounded by or directly linked to investment decisions and advice performed by the legal entity".

As an impact fund manager, Triple Jump is committed to generating positive social and environmental outcomes through its investment activities, while at the same time mitigating unintended negative environmental, social and governance related impacts that may arise.

Description of principal adverse sustainability impacts

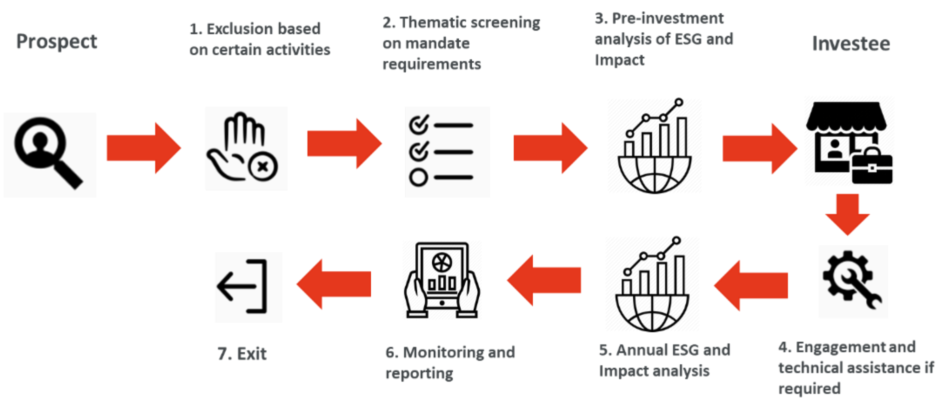
PAI indicators are collected at screening or due diligence stage and monitored and reported on an annual basis. Annex 1 of this document describes the 14 mandatory PAI indicators that are used and the actions in relation thereto taken or planned by Triple Jump. In addition, optional indicators will be selected based on the relevance and severity of the adverse impact for the different type of investments made by Triple Jump.

We note that PAIs are challenging to collect from non-EU investees and in particular PAI data that relates to the underlying portfolio of MSME loans of Financial Institutions ("FIs"). Since the regulatory and industry standardization around the methodologies and tools used to perform PAIs assessment is evolving and in order to serve the spirit of the regulation in determining the impact of investees, efforts are being made to work with investees and/or data providers as the case may be to calculate or estimate the exposure of the investee underlying portfolio for certain PAIs. Despite the reservation raised above, some investees might be in position to report on the following PAIs as will be presented on a case-by-case basis.

Descriptions of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse sustainability impacts

By screening potential investments and monitoring existing investments against the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, Triple Jump seeks to ensure its investments do not cause any significant harm. PAIs are collected at investment selection and at monitoring stage. PAI indicators have been included in the ESG assessment questionnaires and will be will be added to the reporting template.

Triple Jump's Responsible Investment Policy describes the approach, processes and tools used to identify, assess, control and monitor ESG risks, including principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. This process is summarized here as follows:



1. Exclusion based on controversial activities

Each prospective investment is assessed against the exclusion list to ensure it is not involved in any of the listed activities.

2. Thematic screening

Triple Jump's funds and mandates aim to achieve developmental impact by investing according to certain themes. Triple Jump screens every prospective investment according to its fit with a given fund mandate.

3. Due diligence

Due diligence is conducted from both an ESG and an impact perspective, which includes assessing a company's exposure to and management of ESG risks and estimating its expected impact. The assessments are first based on a desk review, using information provided by prospective Investees, and are then verified by site visits. The results are summarized and sent to the Investment Committee (IC), who uses the information to help determine a company's suitability for financing. Those assessed as falling below a certain minimum threshold are not considered for investment. In parallel during the due diligence phase the sustainability risks (as defined by the SFDR regulation as an ESG event that can cause a negative material impact *on the value of the investment*) are assessed. To assess ESG and Impact performance, Triple Jump applies applies approaches and tools that are adapted to the specificities of the three investment themes: financial inclusion, SME finance and sustainable energy.

4. Active ownership and engagement

Based on the result of the due diligence assessment Triple Jump may identify areas that either need improvement to reach Triple Jump requirements or that offer opportunities for enhancement. These may or may not involve technical assistance and will be agreed upon with the investee on a case by case basis.

5. Monitoring and reporting

Triple Jump monitors the ESG and Impact performance of its investments on an ongoing basis, using information provided directly by Investee clients. Investees are required to report to Triple Jump on both ESG and Impact on a regular basis so that Triple Jump can take timely action if required. On ESG the reporting focuses on changes in the investee ESG policies and on ESG performance such as policy breaches, incidents and complaints as well as changes in the principal adverse impact indicators..

Engagement policies

Along with providing capital to investees, Triple Jump aims to improve the capacity of its investees. This is also true for ESG and impact. Based on the result of the due diligence assessment Triple Jump may identify areas that either need improvement to reach Triple Jump requirements or that offer opportunities for enhancement. These may or may not involve technical assistance and will be agreed upon with the investee on a case by case basis. Triple Jump typically draws up an Environmental and Social Action Plan. This lays out an improvement roadmap that is monitored by Triple Jump's ESG team. If needed, technical consultants are brought in to help with specific topics.

References to international standards

Triple Jump adheres to the following responsible business conduct codes and internationally recognized standards for due diligence and reporting:

Triple Jump is a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment. These principles outline investors' best practices in integrating ESG issues into investment practices. Triple Jump reports annually to the UNPRI and our latest transparency report can be found here on UNPRI's website.

Triple Jump is a signatory of the IFC's Operating Principle for Impact Management since 2019. These principles provide a framework for investors to design and implement their impact management systems, ensuring that impact considerations are integrated throughout the investment lifecycle. Triple Jump discloses every year its alignment with the principles on its website.

The IFC's Environmental and Social Performance Standards form the basis of Triple Jump's ESG requirements to Investees. These define our Investees' responsibilities for managing the environmental and social issues associated with their operations. This includes labor and working conditions, resource efficiency and pollution prevention, and community health, safety and security. They provide the framework for our ESG due diligence. The IFC Performance Standards integrate more general standards such as the ILO Fundamental Conventions or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and are aligned for the most part with the OECD Guidelines For Multinational Enterprises.

Triple Jump's social and environmental performance and risk assessment of financial institutions is based on the Universal Standards for Social and Environmental Performance. For investments in the sustainable energy sector, Triple Jump applies the Global Off-grid Lighting Association (GOGLA) Consumer Protection Code.

Annex 1 – List of mandatory PAI indicators used by Triple Jump and the actions in relation thereto taken or planned

		PAI Indicator	Metric	Actions taken or planned by TJ
Greenhouse gas emissions	**1**	**GHG emissions**	Scope 1 GHG emissions Scope 2 GHG emissions Scope 3 GHG emissions Total GHG emissions	TJ uses a proxy data tool to estimate GHG emissions of its investees and its portfolio based on information from investees including sector and geography. TJ will start collecting GHG emissions directly from investees at DD and as part of the annual reporting.
	2	**Carbon footprint**	Carbon footprint	
	3	**GHG intensity of investee companies**	GHG intensity of investee companies	
	4	**Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector**	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	TJ investment universe excludes companies that are directly active in the fossil fuel sector. Indirectly however some financial institution investees may be financing clients active in the fossil fuel sector. FI exposures to fossil fuel is assessed during DD and will be monitored through the use of the Alinus tool. In addition, several of our investment mandates apply an exclusion list that excludes companies active in the prospection, exploration, mining or processing of fossil fuels.
	5	**Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production**	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	This indicator will be assessed at DD and monitored on an annual basis through direct data collection, including the use of the Alinus tool. When the data is lacking and since investees are drawing energy from their national grid, data will be retrieved from the national energy mix.
	6	**Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector**	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	This indicator will be assessed at DD and monitored on an annual basis through direct data collection, including the use of the Alinus tool. FIs do not classify as part of a high climate sector given its direct activities in the financial industry. Efforts are being made to calculate or estimate the energy consumption intensity of the high intensity components of the FI's underlying portfolio.
Biodiversity	**7**	**Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas**	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-negatively affect those areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	Several of our investment mandates apply an exclusion list that excludes the financing of activities that can negatively affect biodiversity-sensitive areas. The risk of negatively impacting biodiversity is

				assessed at DD through the Funds ESMS and this indicator will be integrated as well in the Alinus tool.
Water	**8**	**Emissions to water**	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	Because of being in emerging and frontier markets and due to the small size of the underlying MSME investees, many are not yet able to report accurately on this indicator. Efforts are being made to gather emissions to water directly from investees or to use proxy data to estimate it.
Waste	**9**	**Hazardous waste ratio**	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	Several of our investment mandates apply an exclusion list that excludes the financing of activities using hazardous material. This is assessed during DD. Because of being in emerging and frontier markets and due to the small size of the underlying MSME investees, many are not yet able to report accurately on this indicator. Efforts are being made to gather the hazardous waste ratio directly from investees or to use proxy data to estimate it.
Social and employee matters	**10**	**Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for MNEs**	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for MNEs	The TJ RI Policy and individual investment mandates ESMS integrate the UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for MNEs in the assessment of investees. Our investment process includes a screening on sanctions, disputes in courts, lawsuits and convictions. This indicator is being introduced in our ongoing monitoring including through the use of the Alinus tool.
	11	**Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC and OECD Guidelines for MNEs**	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for MNEs or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for MNEs	The TJ RI Policy and individual investment mandates ESMS integrate the UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for MNEs in the assessment of investees. The existence and effectiveness of grievance / complaints mechanism is assessed during DD.
	12	**Unadjusted gender pay gap**	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	This indicator is being included in our DD assessment and in our reporting templates and will be reported on an annual basis.
	13	**Board gender diversity**	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	This indicator is assessed during DD and monitored and reported on an annual basis.

	14	**Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)**	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	The investment universe of TJ excludes the manufacturing and selling of controversial weapons. It is part of the fund exclusion list.