APPENDIX: SFDR RELATED INFORMATION

Information relating to the environmental and social characteristics, or objectives, of the funds are provided in the below Annexes in accordance with Regulation 2019/2088 on Sustainability-Related Disclosures in the Financial Services Sector, as amended.

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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: MIRABAUD – DISCOVERY EUROPE

Legal entity identifier: 549300JLS38ASB5M9505

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes	No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided 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.

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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Positive Screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another.

For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

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

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied in order to exclude the lowest deciles. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The exclusions and top-down filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

  As a result of the combined application of negative, normative and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%

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

  We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

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

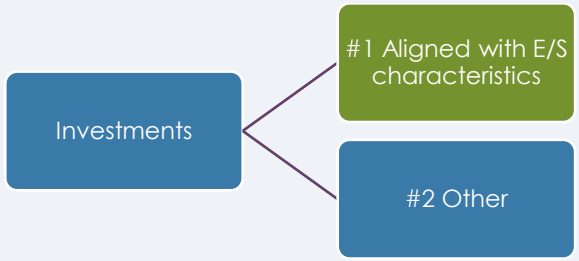
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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…

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.



#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.

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

  Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

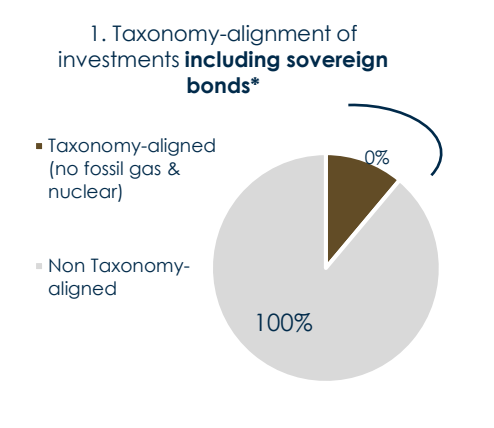
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

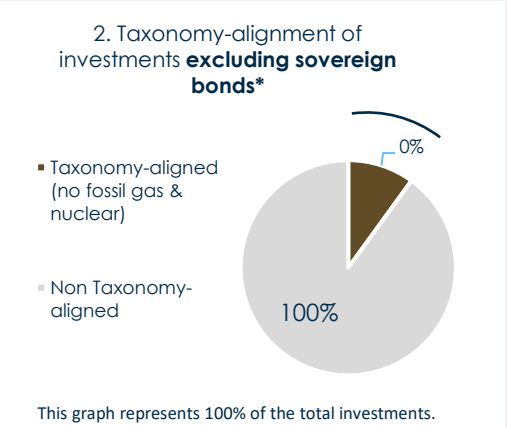
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

[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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Discovery-Europe.pdf

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

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: MIRABAUD – EQUITIES SWISS SMALL AND MID

Legal entity identifier: 549300KXQFOOTUNIT115

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Additional exclusion is applied for gambling and thermal coal production.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

  All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

  - Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
  - Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
  - Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

  Not applicable

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

  Not applicable

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

Not applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable

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 EU 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.



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.

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied in order to exclude the companies scoring D+ and below. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

- ***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?***

  Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

  The exclusions and top-down filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

  More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

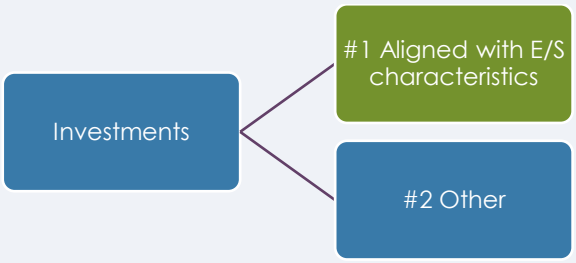
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#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.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

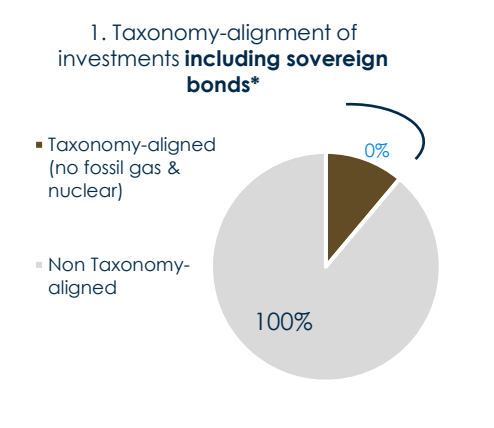
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

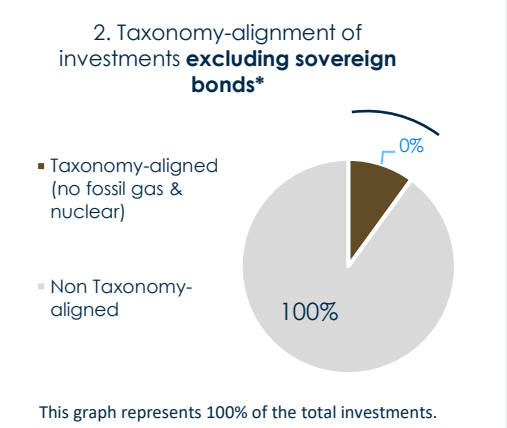
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

[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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Equities-Swiss-Small-and-Mid.pdf

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL HIGH YIELD BONDS

Legal entity identifier: 5493003XE5B1EFDTRF59

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Positive Screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

The Sub-Fund defines a sustainable investment as follows:

- Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities that either (i) generate revenues from activities that make a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy, or (ii) demonstrate a credible alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement - such as a 2°C trajectory or below - based on recognized frameworks including the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), or other equivalent alignment methodologies.

- Provided they do no significant harm, meet minimum safeguards and good governance criteria.

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

The following approach is considered to ensure that sustainable investment does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

- Negative & Normative Screening: Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund applied the group exclusion policy and does not invest in companies operating in activities deemed controversial.
- Positive screening: the Sub-Fund applies a top-down filter to set a minimum ESG threshold and exclude ESG laggards.
  In addition, cannot be considered as sustainable investments, companies with the following:
- Severe controversies
- In breach with PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector) with no significant Revenues and/or Capex derived from contributing activities. In breach with PAI 7.I (Companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas) with no adequate management of biodiversity issues
- In breach with PAI 14 (I 14. Exposure to controversial weapons)
- In breach with the PAI 10.I (Companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

In addition, for the governance and social minimum safeguards, we assess a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

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

The indicators are monitored through–out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

While we have set explicit control rules for some PAIs as part of the DNSH and MSS filters, other PAIs are considered in the context of data providers ESG Ratings for individual companies, where applicable. All mandatory PAI are monitored for this Sub-Fund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

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

Following an exclusion filter (exclusion of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment), the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-class filter applied in order to exclude the last lowest in each sector. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG ratings or internal ESG analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

The share of sustainable investment is to be equal or higher than 30%.

The exclusions and top-down filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 20%.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

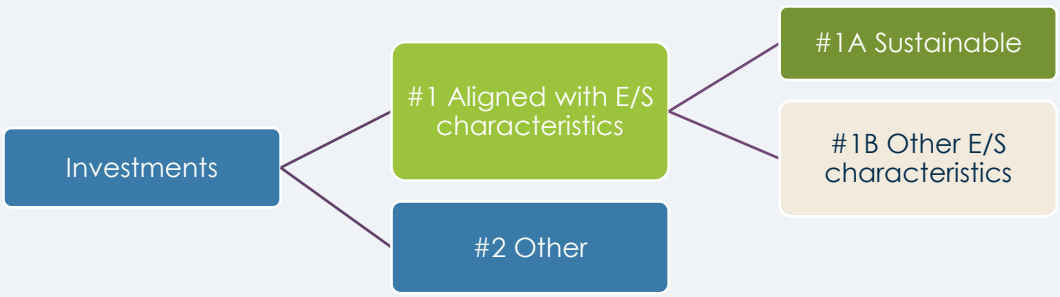
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 30% in sustainable investments.

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.



#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- 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?***

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

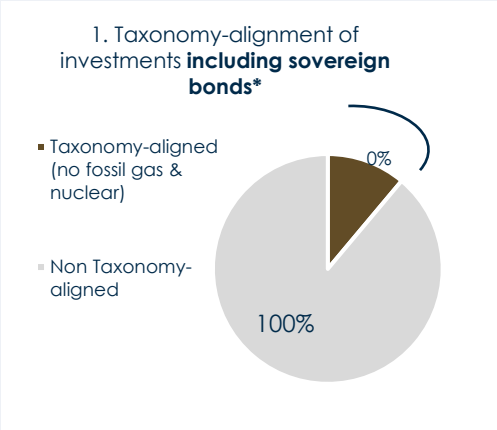
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

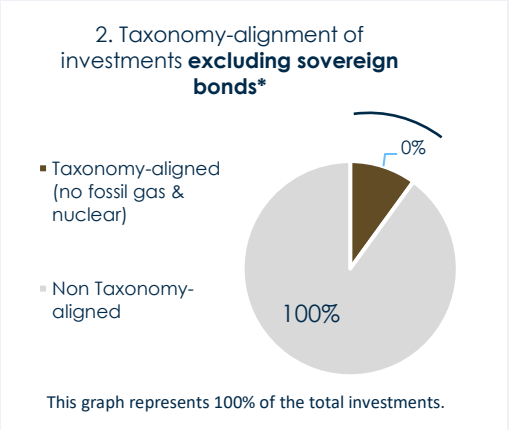
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum of 30% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and alignment with Paris Agreement as criteria to assess the sustainable investments positive contribution.

In addition, the Sub-Fund applies minimum safeguards by implementing the group exclusion policy and refraining from investing in companies engaged in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions or restrictions may apply in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment process. Further details regarding these minimum safeguards can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.



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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-High-Yield-Bonds.PDF

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: MIRABAUD – CONVERTIBLES GLOBAL

Legal entity identifier: 549300ELS76F8AEB2Z51

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.



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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Normative screening: The Sub-Fund excludes companies involved in recent major controversies (i.e. our data provider's category 5 controversy). Controversies assess companies' involvement in incidents with negative ESG implications, including breaches with international agreements, such as the UN Global Compact Principles, ILO, etc. The Controversy Rating reflects a company's level of involvement in and management of these issues. The ratings are on a scale of five levels, from Low (Category 1) to Severe (Category 5).

Positive screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold, below which an issuer is not eligible for investment.

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. An assessment is made for each direct investment. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another.

For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

The Sub-Fund defines a sustainable investment as follows:

- Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities that either (i) generate revenues from activities that make a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy, or (ii) demonstrate a credible alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement - such as a 2°C trajectory or below - based on recognized frameworks including the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), or other equivalent alignment methodologies.
- Provided they do no significant harm, meet minimum safeguards and good governance criteria.

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

The following approach is considered to ensure that sustainable investment do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

- Negative & Normative Screening: Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund applies the group exclusion policy and does not invest in companies operating in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
- Positive screening: the Sub-Fund applies a top-down filter to set a minimum ESG threshold and exclude ESG laggards.

In addition, cannot be considered as sustainable investments, companies with the following:

- Severe controversies
- In breach with PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector) with no significant Revenues and/or Capex derived from contributing activities.
- In breach with PAI 7.I (Companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas) with no adequate management of biodiversity issues
- In breach with PAI 14 (I 14. Exposure to controversial weapons)

- In breach with the PAI 10.I (Companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

In addition, for the governance and social minimum safeguards, we assess a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

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

The indicators are monitored through–out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

While we have set explicit control rules for some PAIs as part of the DNSH and MSS filters, other PAIs are considered in the context of data providers ESG Ratings for individual companies, where applicable. All mandatory PAI are monitored for this Sub-Fund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied by region in order to define the eligible universe and exclude of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. 100% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG ratings or internal ESG analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

- ***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?***

  Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The share of sustainable investment is to be equal or higher than 30%.

The negative, normative and positive filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

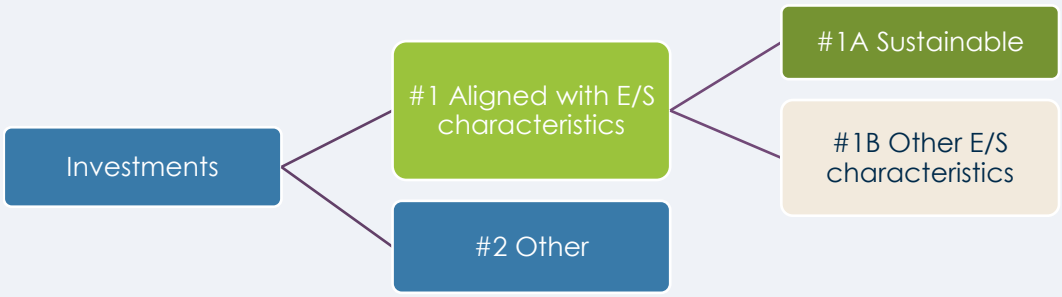
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 30% in sustainable investments.

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.



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

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

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.

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

Not applicable

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

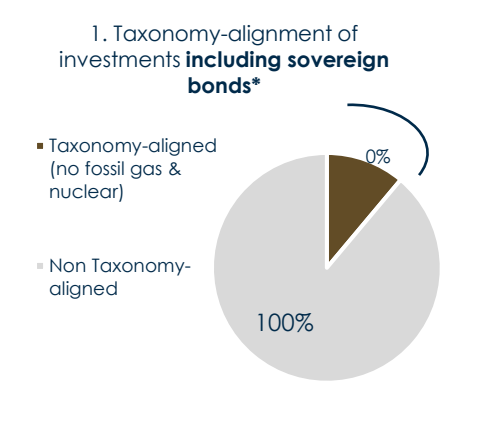
Not applicable

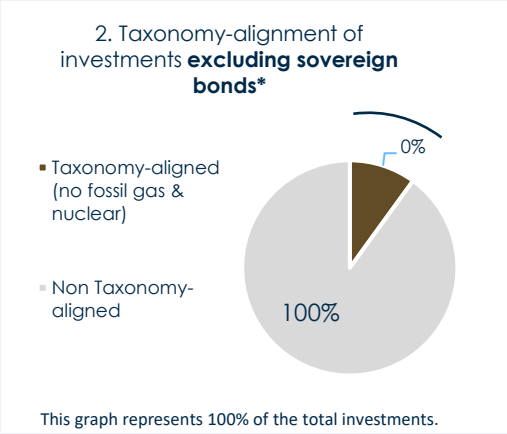
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

[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.

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum of 30% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and alignment with Paris Agreement as criteria to assess the sustainable investments positive contribution.

In addition, the Sub-Fund applies minimum safeguards by implementing the group exclusion policy and refraining from investing in companies engaged in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions or restrictions may apply in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment process. Further details regarding these minimum safeguards can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Convertibles-Global.pdf

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

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL STRATEGIC BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier: 549300L4MYQSQQ5QEA93

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Positive screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

The Sub-Fund defines a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities that either (i) generate revenues from activities that make a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy, or (ii) demonstrate a credible alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement - such as a 2°C trajectory or below - based on recognized frameworks including the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), or other equivalent alignment methodologies.

Provided they do no significant harm, meet minimum safeguards and good governance criteria.

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

The following approach is considered to ensure that sustainable investment do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

- Exclusions: Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund applied the group exclusion policy and does not invest in companies operating in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
- Positive screening: the Sub-Fund applies a top-down filter to set a minimum ESG threshold and exclude ESG laggards.

In addition, cannot be considered as sustainable investments, companies with the following:

- Severe controversies
- In breach with PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector) with no significant Revenues and/or Capex derived from contributing activities
- In breach with PAI 7.I (Companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas) with no adequate management of biodiversity issues
- In breach with PAI 14 (I 14. Exposure to controversial weapons)
- In breach with the PAI 10.I (Companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

In addition, for the governance and social minimum safeguards, we assess a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

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

The indicators are monitored through–out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

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.

While we have set explicit control rules for some PAIs as part of the DNSH and MSS filters, other PAIs are considered in the context of data providers ESG Ratings for individual companies, where applicable. All mandatory PAI are monitored for this Sub-Fund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

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

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-class filter applied in order to exclude the lowest deciles in each sector. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG/Climate ratings or internal ESG/Climate analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

- ***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?***

Upstream to its process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
The share of sustainable investment is to be equal or higher than 30%.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The negative, normative and positive screens are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 20%.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.



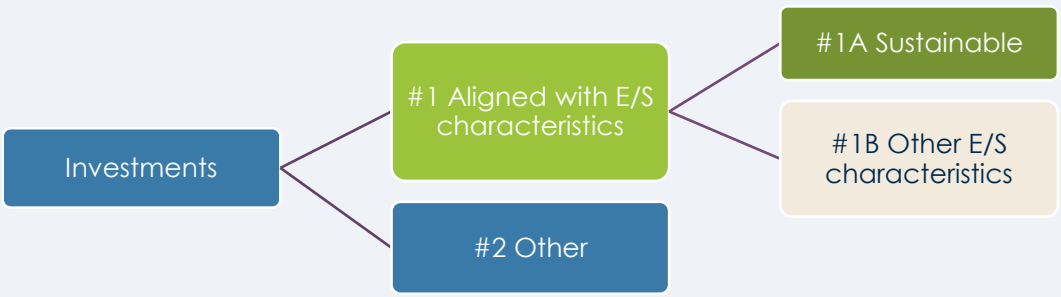
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets set out in the table below. These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary the
investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 30% in sustainable investments.

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.



#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- 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?***

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

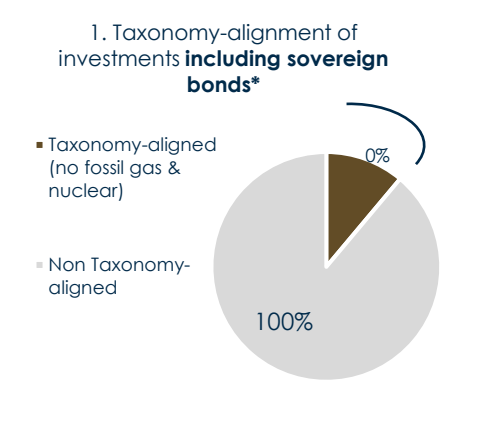
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

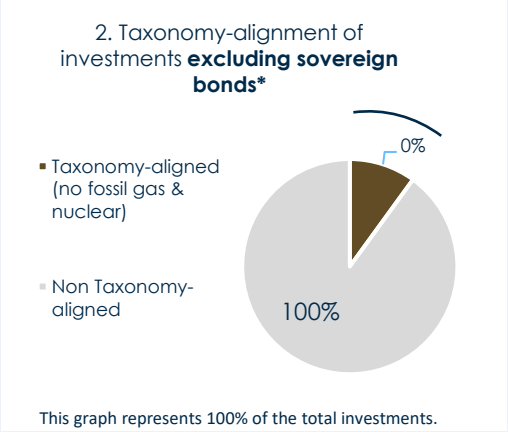
X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

[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.

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

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum of 30% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and alignment with Paris Agreement as criteria to assess the sustainable investments positive contribution.

In addition, the Sub-Fund applies minimum safeguards by implementing the group exclusion policy and refraining from investing in companies engaged in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions or restrictions may apply in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment process. Further details regarding these minimum safeguards can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Strategic-Bond-Fund.PDF

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

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL DIVIDEND

Legal entity identifier: 5493003XE5B1EFDTRF59

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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	X with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.
Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Positive Screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold, below which an issuer is not eligible for investment.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another.

For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

The Sub-Fund defines a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities that either (i) generate revenues from activities that make a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy, or (ii) demonstrate a credible

alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement - such as a 2°C trajectory or below - based on recognized frameworks including the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), or other equivalent alignment methodologies.

Provided they do no significant harm, meet minimum safeguards and good governance criteria.

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

The following approach is considered to ensure that sustainable investment do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

- Negative & Normative Screening: Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund applied the group exclusion policy and does not invest in companies operating in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
- Positive screening: the Sub-Fund applies a top-down filter to set a minimum ESG threshold and exclude ESG laggards.

In addition, cannot be considered as sustainable investments, companies with the following:

- Severe controversies
- In breach with PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector) with no significant Revenues and/or Capex derived from contributing activities.
- In breach with PAI 7.I (Companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas) with no adequate management of biodiversity issues
- In breach with PAI 14 (I 14. Exposure to controversial weapons)
- In breach with the PAI 10.I (Companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

In addition, for the governance and social minimum safeguards, we assess a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

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

The indicators are monitored through–out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

While we have set explicit control rules for some PAIs as part of the DNSH and MSS filters, other PAIs are considered in the context of data providers ESG Ratings for individual companies, where applicable. All mandatory PAI are monitored for this Sub-Fund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability fac tors?

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

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

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied in order to exclude the lowest deciles. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG ratings or internal ESG analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The share of sustainable investment is to be equal or higher than 30%.

The exclusions and top-down filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

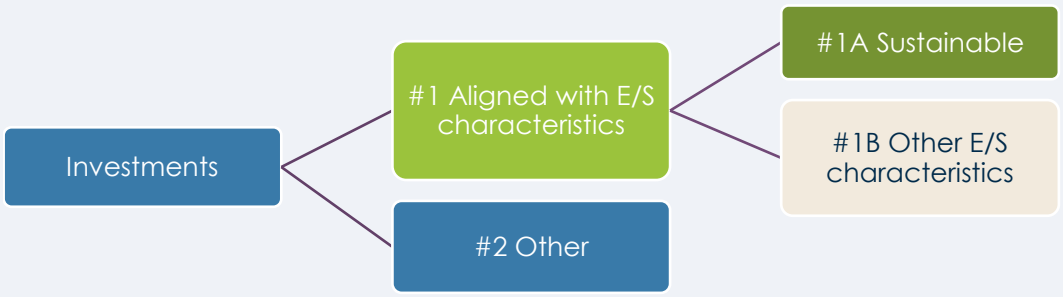
The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 30% in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



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

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

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.

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

Not applicable

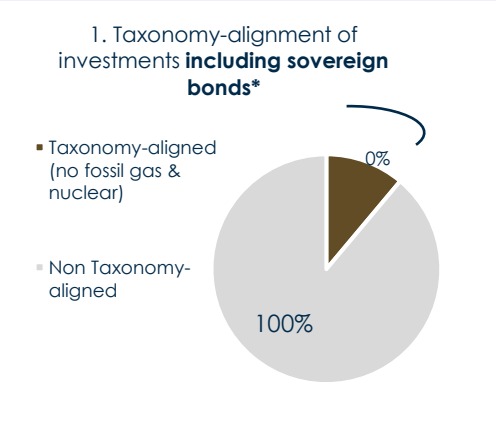
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

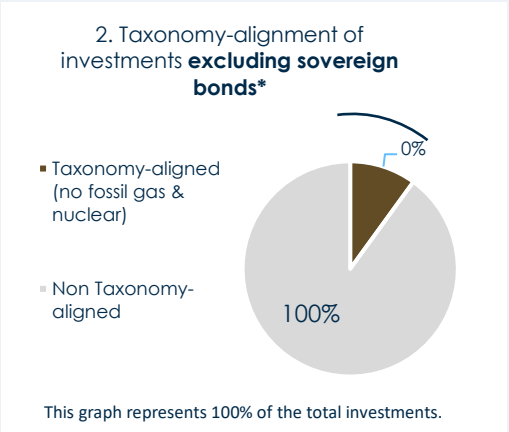
Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

[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.

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

  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum of 30% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and alignment with Paris Agreement as criteria to assess the sustainable investments positive contribution.

In addition, the Sub-Fund applies minimum safeguards by implementing the group exclusion policy and refraining from investing in companies engaged in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions or restrictions may apply in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment process. Further details regarding these minimum safeguards can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

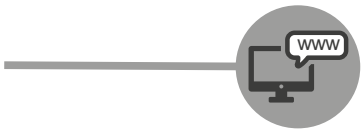
  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Dividend.PDF

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

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL FOCUS

Legal entity identifier: 549300TG0JDEAJJRF156

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.
Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Positive Screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities that either (i) generate revenues from activities that make a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy, or (ii) demonstrate a credible alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement - such as a 2°C trajectory or below - based on recognized frameworks including the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), or other equivalent alignment methodologies.

Provided they do no significant harm, meet minimum safeguards and good governance criteria.

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

The following approach is considered to ensure that sustainable investment do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

- Negative & Normative screening: Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund applied the group exclusion policy and does not invest in companies operating in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
- Positive screening: the Sub-Fund applies a top-down filter to set a minimum ESG threshold and exclude ESG laggards.

In addition, cannot be considered as sustainable investments, companies with the following:

- Severe controversies
- In breach with PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector) with no significant Revenues and/or Capex derived from contributing activities.
- In breach with PAI 7.I (Companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas) with no adequate management of biodiversity issues
- In breach with PAI 14 (I 14. Exposure to controversial weapons)
- In breach with the PAI 10.I (Companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

In addition, for the governance and social minimum safeguards, we assess a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

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

The indicators are monitored through–out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

While we have set explicit control rules for some PAIs as part of the DNSH and MSS filters, other PAIs are considered in the context of data providers ESG Ratings for individual companies, where applicable. All mandatory PAI are monitored for this Sub-Fund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

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

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied in order to exclude the lowest deciles. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG ratings or internal ESG analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, Thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The share of sustainable investment is to be equal or higher than 30%.

The negative, normative and positive screens are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of negative, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

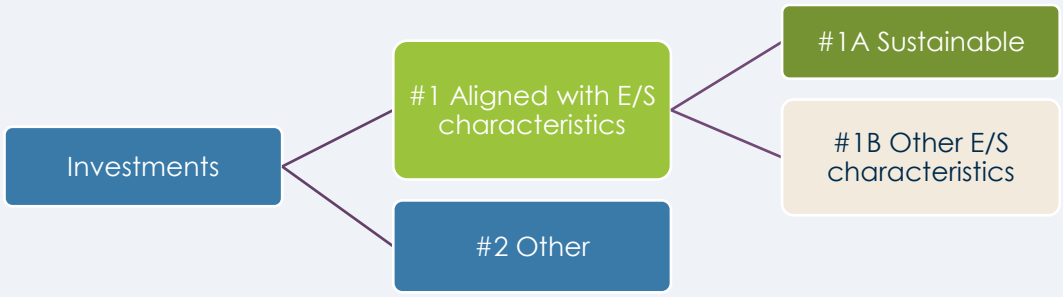
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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 operation.

The fund invests a minimum of 30% in sustainable investments.

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.



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

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

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.

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

Not applicable

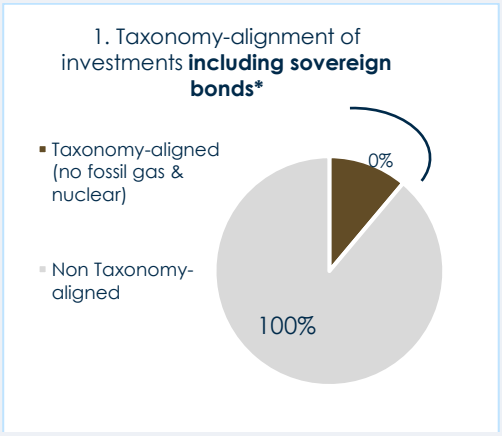
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

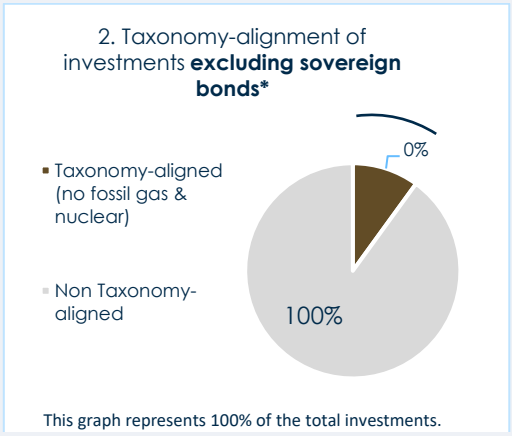
Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

[3] 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 is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum of 30% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and alignment with Paris Agreement as criteria to assess the sustainable investments positive contribution.

In addition, the Sub-Fund applies minimum safeguards by implementing the group exclusion policy and refraining from investing in companies engaged in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions or restrictions may apply in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment process. Further details regarding these minimum safeguards can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Focus.pdf

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

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL SHORT DURATION

Legal entity identifier: 5493000M2PNH3326DW29

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, Thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Best-in-class rating: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.

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 EU 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.

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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.
Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-class filter applied in order to exclude the lowest deciles in each sector. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

The exclusions are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website·

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 20%.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

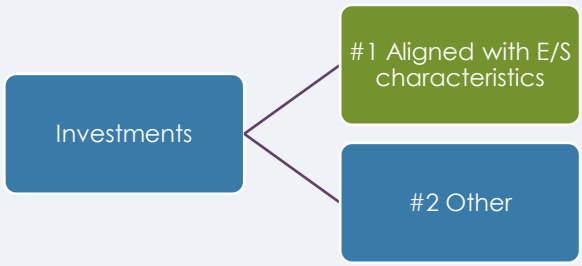
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- green operational 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.



#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.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1**

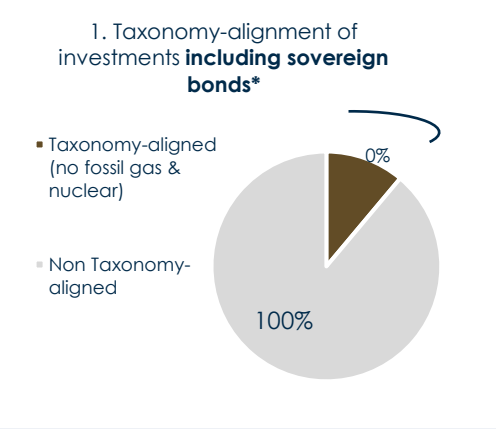
X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

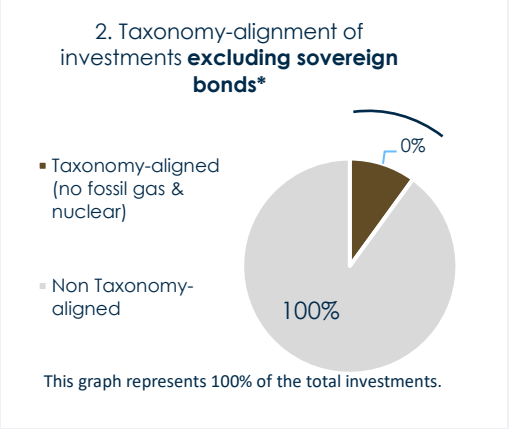
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

[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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Short-Duration.pdf

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: MIRABAUD – DISCOVERY EUROPE EX UK

Legal entity identifier: 549300Y2XZKI5FN3F373

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Positive screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another.

For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable

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.

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied by region in order to exclude the lowest deciles. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.
Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The exclusions and top-down filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

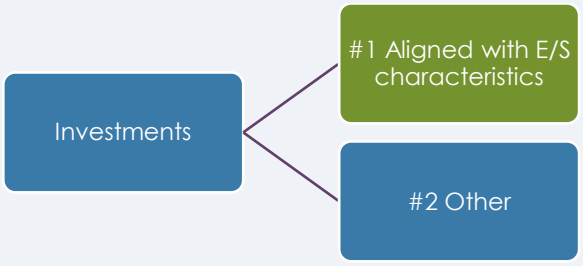
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.

#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.

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

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

Not applicable

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

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.

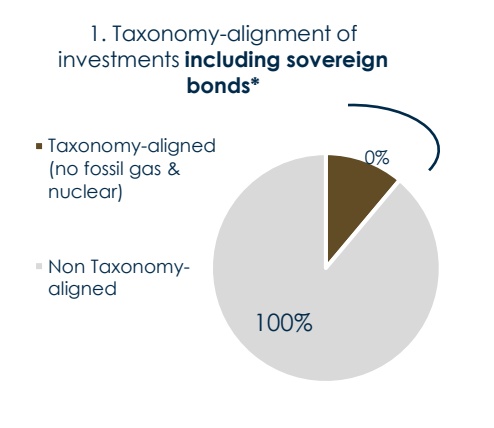
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

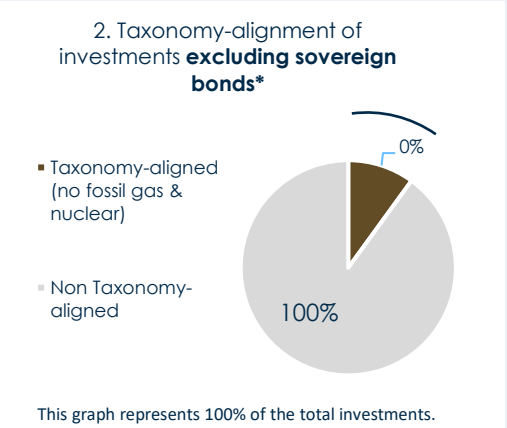
Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

[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.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Discovery-Europe-Ex-UK.pdf

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL EMERGING MARKET BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier: 222100NYTENOA1S8RX10

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes	No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value-based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable

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.

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through an advanced ESG integration approach.

ESG integration is an essential part of our proprietary credit scoring and analysis, for both corporate and sovereign bonds, with an emphasis on downside risk. Based on ESG data from data providers we assign a credit-specific ESG score (between -2 and +2) based on the analyst's view of how the company's ESG profile affects its overall credit profile. This ESG score is incorporated into the wider scoring scheme, which results in an aggregate credit score for each company.

In the case of sovereign bonds, this scoring is used on a "best-in-trend" basis. In fact, we assign a score to a sovereign issuer based on the evolution of its ESG performance over a period of ten (10) years. This allows us to capture all national efforts and avoid any biases towards less developed countries.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 75% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any

development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

The exclusions are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

Not applicable

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

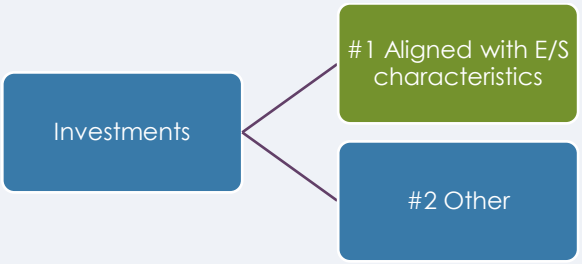
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 75% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#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.

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

Not applicable

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

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.

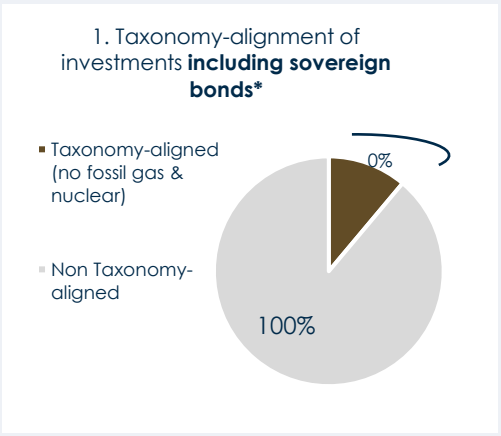
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

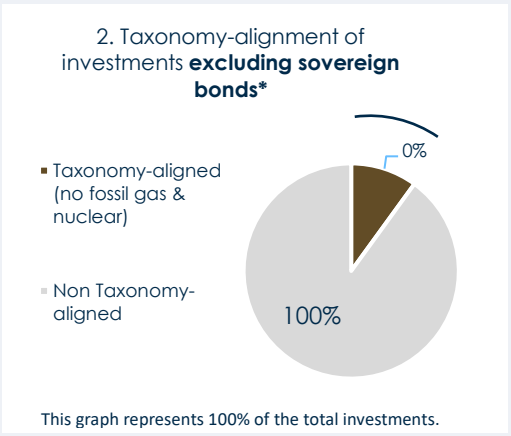
Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

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

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Emerging-Market-Bond-Fund.pdf

Pre-contractual 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

Product name: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL CLIMATE BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier: 2221006UEU1M2OEBJ143

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes	☐ No
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 90%**	☐ 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
☐ 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund will seek to maintain a weighted average temperature of sub 2°C in line with the Paris Agreement targets. It has an explicit sustainable/environmental objective of climate change mitigation with an aim to reduce carbon emissions in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The Sub-Fund targets companies with strong commitments to emission reductions and positive environmental impacts. The Sub-Fund invests in Green bonds which are bond instruments that

explicitly target a positive environmental impact and enable the transition to low carbon economy.

The Sub-Fund also invests in the debt of corporate issuers with clear emissions reduction targets, aligned or on track to be aligned with the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement. These issuers can be high emitters of greenhouse gases today but are part of the energy transition, either through the impact of their activity on the reduction of emissions, or through their commitments to reduce these.

We consider the share of green bonds and aligned issuers to be sustainable investments.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

More information about the investment approach and the methodology used to categorize the issuers of the sustainable investments can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Product Disclosure available on the website

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The attainment of the sustainable investment objectives is measured by portfolio transition pathways. Transition pathways assessed incorporate both historical and forward-looking data in order to provide an assessment that has a medium-term outlook, avoids limitations involved in using only uncertain forward-looking data, and is of a sufficient time horizon to make the effect of any year-to-year volatility less significant. Historical data on greenhouse gas emissions and company activity levels is incorporated from a base year of 2015. Forward-looking data sources are used to track likely future transition pathways beyond the most recent year of disclosed data through to 2030.

For green bonds, the attainment of the sustainable investment objective is measured by the alignment with international Green Bond Principles (ex. ICMA standards, Climate Bonds Initiative, etc…). The eligible green project categories, include, but not limited to: renewable energy, energy efficiency, green buildings, clean transportation and circular economy.

In addition, for taxonomy eligible activities where relevant data is available, the Taxonomy alignment will be measured.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

- Exclusions: Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund applies an exclusion filter to exclude issuers operating in activities deemed controversial Sovereign bonds from high-risk country list are excluded.
- Positive screening: the Sub-Fund applies an advanced Top-down ESG Integration filter on the basis of the historical and future emissions as well as on the nature of proceeds (for Green Bonds).

In addition, cannot be considered as sustainable investments, companies with the following:

- Severe controversies
- In breach with PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector) with no significant Revenues and/or Capex derived from contributing activities.

- In breach with PAI 7 (Companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas) with no adequate management of biodiversity issues.
- In breach with PAI 14 (I 14. Exposure to controversial weapons)
- In breach with the PAI 10 (Companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)

In addition, for the governance and social minimum safeguards, we assess a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

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

The indicators are monitored through–out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

All mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account for this Sub-Fund.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Mirabaud is a signatory of the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) relating to human rights, labour law, the environment and the fight against corruption. All sustainable investments acquired by the Sub-Fund must fulfil several criteria, including passing the Investment Manager's good governance and the DNSH test, as described below. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. More generally, the Sub-Fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labor and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Advanced ESG integration: through a minimum allocation of 51% to green bonds and investment in issuers that are aligned or on track to meet the Paris Agreement's temperature target. Using temperature alignment, historical carbon emissions data, the SRI team assigns a color-coded status to each issuer (Aligned, On track, Not Aligned, No data).

The Sub-Fund applies a dual-class approach by including green bonds and transition bonds issued by companies operating in carbon intensive sectors (Utilities, Oil & Gas, Industrials, Materials and Transportation) with an ambition to decarbonize and commitments to reduce their carbon emissions and environmental impact over time. Fixed income portfolio managers and the SRI team engage in dialogue with these high emitters to understand how climate change is integrated in corporate business strategies and encourage robust climate management.

The Sub-Fund might also invest in other sectors, that are by nature less carbon intensive, including Communications, Information Technology, Financials, Consumer Staples and Consumer Discretionary, Healthcare and Real Estate.

Green bonds passing the minimum safeguards are eligible for inclusion in the investment universe, while transition bonds' issuers are assessed based on their emissions pathways and alignment with the Paris Agreement. The screening is undertaken by compounding datasets from our ESG and climate service providers:

- S&P Global 2 Degrees Alignment dataset
- Science-Baset Targets initiative dataset
- Green Bonds issuance over a one-year period
- Transition Pathway Initiative dataset
- CDP Climate Dataset

Based on ESG and climate data from data providers, internal research and industry organisations, we assign an overall temperature alignment status: Aligned, On Track or Not Aligned.

- Aligned: Companies with aligned pathways (Trucost) or verified climate targets (by SBTi or TPI)
- On Track: Companies that are not aligned but whose emissions pathways are between 2 and 3°C; have made public commitment to set a science-based target aligned with the SBTi's target-setting criteria; pledges made as part of the Paris Agreement or international targets. In this bucket, we might also include transition bond issuers operating in less carbon intensive sectors. These can be included in the portfolio with a systematic engagement programme.
- Not Aligned: Mainly carbon intensive companies whose emissions pathways are not aligned and do not show reduction efforts. These cannot be invested in.

By using temperature alignment, historical carbon emissions data, product involvement, internal research and ESG data, the team assigns a color-coded status to each issuer, as per the chart below. Issuers or bonds that are 'Not Aligned' (represent c.30% of the universe) are therefore excluded from the investment universe while the ones 'On Track' are subject to an in-depth internal analysis and a strong engagement program.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the explicit formulation of an environmental investment objective (ii) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (iii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment Objective and Policy section of the prospectus.

For this product, The SRI and fixed income teams have launched a dedicated engagement process, to track and monitor the 2˚C alignment of the portfolio. We use engagement as a platform to share our expectations with companies, understanding their climate change management strategies and how these can be improved.

- Engaging with companies that are "On track" to encourage further decarbonization, climate-related disclosure and climate target-setting. Through the engagement program, we prioritise dialogue with energy intensive companies, and seek to encourage issuers to accomplish three objectives:

    1. Set up effective climate governance on corporate boards
    2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by moving towards net-zero emissions by latest 2050
    3. Enhance disclosure around climate change risks and risk mitigation in line with the TCFD

- Dialogue with aligned companies and green bond issuers to monitor alignment. The dedicated engagement program allows us to conduct regular dialogue with green bond issuers, as well as aligned companies that operate in low-carbon sectors. These practices ensure that we monitor the Sub-Fund's temperature levels and alignment over time.

The above-mentioned engagement types can be conducted through meetings, phone calls or email communications with company management or investor relations team. Engagement/ dialogue activities are part of the bottom-up process with numerous factors, including firm ownership and materiality of company specific risks. When engaging and communicating with a company, investment teams record and upload detailed engagement notes on internal platforms in order to track progress and to provide a knowledge center for other investment decisions.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons as well as issuers deriving more than 5% of their revenues from thermal coal

mining, tobacco or adult entertainment. Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The Sub-Fund's investment process sets the minimum allocation of 51% to Labelled Green Bonds. To be considered for investment, the Green Bond must be subject to a Green Bond Framework in line with international practices such as the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Climate Bond Initiative. When it not the case, an internal analysis is conducted to assess the alignment of the Use-of-Proceeds with the above-mentioned international standards.
The share sustainable investments (Green Bonds, Aligned issuers, On Track issuers) is to be equal or higher than 90%.
The exclusion of certain issuers is another binding element. The Sub-Fund does not invest in carbon-intensive issuers that are not aligned and do not show a significant emissions reduction and climate strategy.
In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.
As a result of the combined application of negative, normative and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

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

We analyse how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

In addition, for this Sub-Fund, as part of our internal assessment, we evaluate whether the issuer:

- has clear board or board committee oversight of climate change, or if they have a named individual/position responsible for climate change at board level
- aligns climate performance with executive pay and remuneration



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% excluding cash holdings and currencies in sustainable investments excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
The Sub-Fund is expected to dedicate at least 75% to sustainable investments
#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?***

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

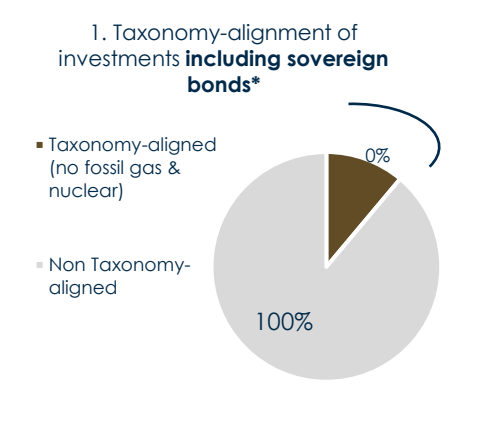
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

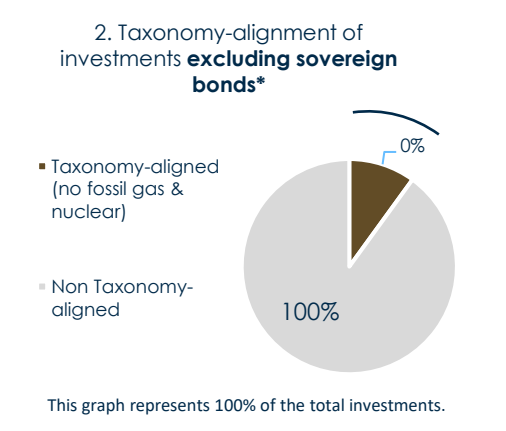
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

[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.

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.*

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

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund will make a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy.

While the Sub-Fund might invest in economic activities which are covered by the EU Taxonomy, the Sub-Fund's investment process has determined the economic activity contribution to the sustainable investment objective without using the EU taxonomy classification system.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

What investments are included under «#2 Not sustainable», what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on

investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable

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

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on:

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Climate-Bond-Fund.pdf

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

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.

Product name: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED CREDIT FUND

Legal entity identifier: 2221004RF7CKUE8DYA58

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value-based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco, adult entertainment.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through an advanced ESG integration approach.

ESG integration is an essential part of our proprietary credit scoring and analysis, for both corporate and sovereign bonds, with an emphasis on downside risk. Based on ESG data from data providers we assign a credit-specific ESG score (between -2 and +2) based on the analyst's view of how the company's ESG profile affects its overall credit profile. This ESG score is incorporated into the wider scoring scheme, which results in an aggregate credit score for each company.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 75% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis.

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

- ***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?***

  Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

  The exclusions are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

  More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

  Not applicable

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

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

  We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the

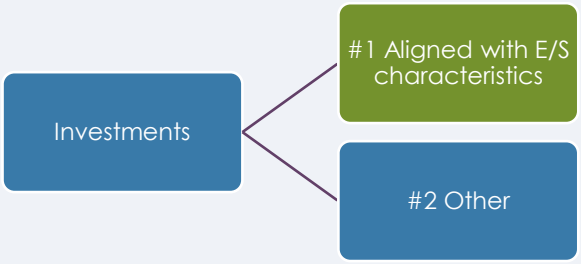
business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 75% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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 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.

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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

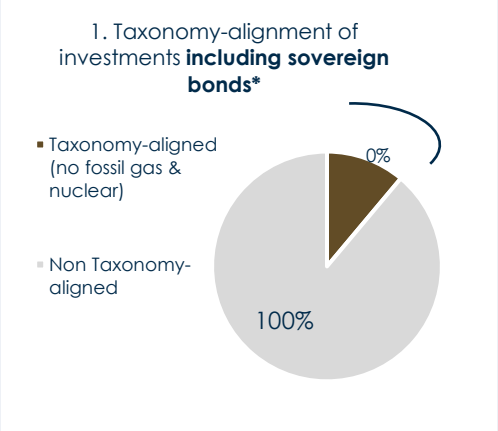
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

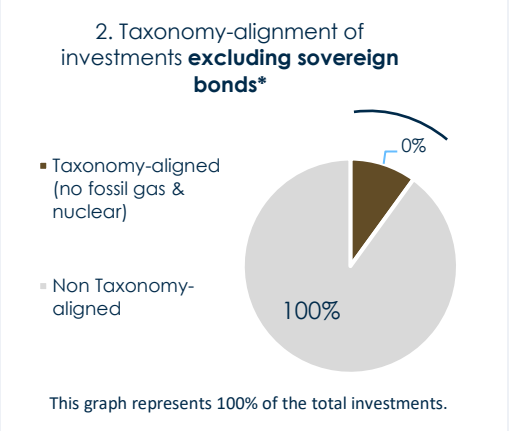
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

[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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Diversified-Credit-Fund.pdf

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: MIRABAUD – DISCOVERY CONVERTIBLES GLOBAL

Legal entity identifier: 222100HV1BLZSWOMWG23

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Positive Screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold, below which an issuer is not eligible for investment.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

  All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another.

  For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

  - Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
  - Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
  - Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

  Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

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.

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied by region in order to exclude the lowest deciles in each region (Europe, USA, Japan, Asia ex. Japan). This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG ratings or internal ESG analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
The exclusions and top-down filter are documented and monitored on a regular basis.
Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30%.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

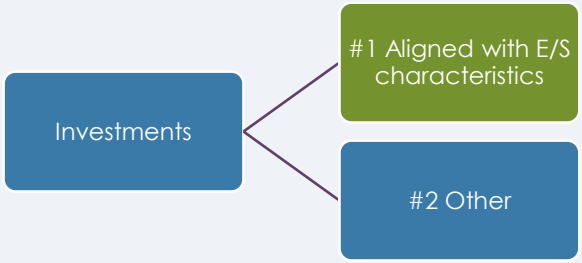
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#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.

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

Not applicable

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

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.

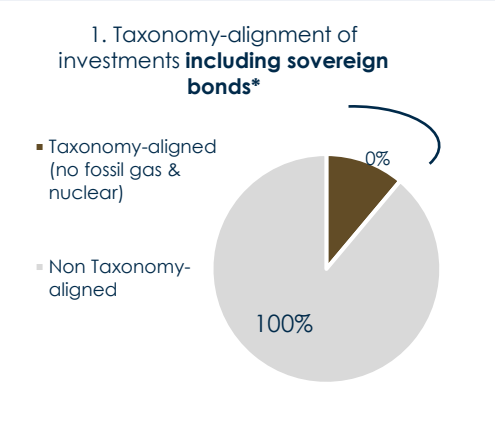
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

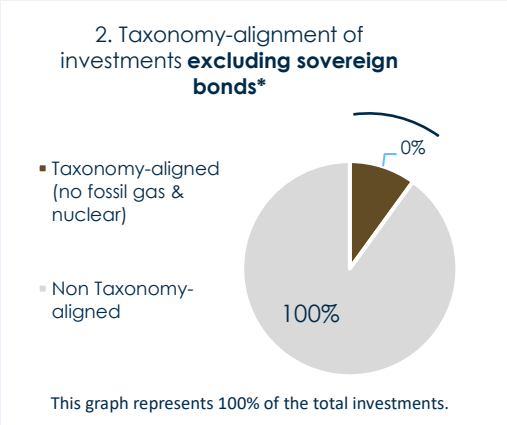
Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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.*

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

  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.



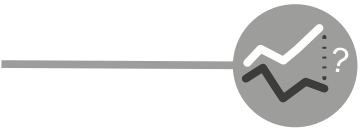
What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.



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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Discovery-Convertibles-Global.pdf

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

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: MIRABAUD – DM FIXED MATURITY 2026

Legal entity identifier: 549300L4MYQSQQ5QEA93

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Top-down assessment: A quantitative assessment is applied based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by extra-financial rating agencies.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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 are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

Not applicable

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The Investment Manager identifies, prioritizes and monitors adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: A quantitative assessment is applied based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra financial rating agency.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG/Climate ratings or internal ESG/Climate analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, and in line with the Investment Manager's Exclusion policy, the Sub-Fund excludes:

- any investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons

- companies deriving 5% or more of their revenues from thermal coal mining, tobacco or adult entertainment
- Sovereign bonds issued by: countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties.

The exclusions are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment in this respect.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

Whenever possible, we dialogue or/and engage with the companies' management to raise our concerns or obtain more information that would allow a better assessment of the governance practices or governance related practices.

Companies with a severe level of controversy and failing to show adequate responsiveness are excluded.



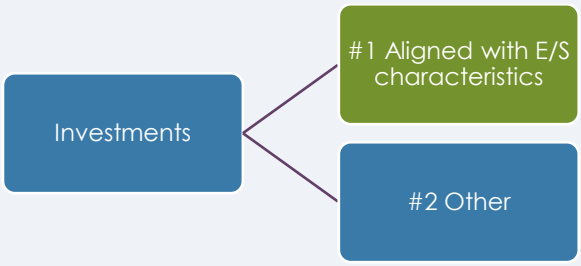
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#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.

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

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. Where used for hedging purposes, derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The minimum alignment is 0%.

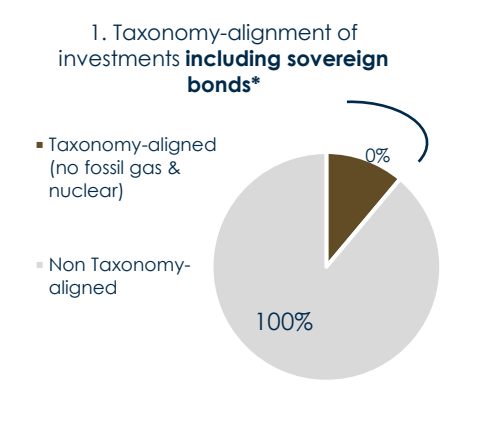
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?**

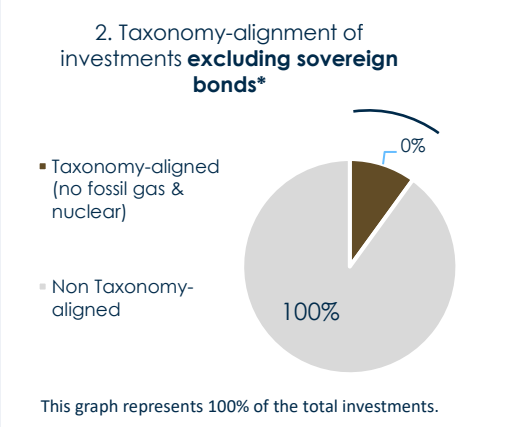
X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

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

[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.

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.*

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

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---DM-Fixed-Maturity-2026.pdf

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

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: MIRABAUD – DM FIXED MATURITY 2029

Legal entity identifier: 39120095HNM7N2WSXD19

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.

The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Top-down assessment: A quantitative assessment is applied based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by extra-financial rating agencies.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

  Not applicable

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

    Not applicable

  - *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

    Not applicable

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.

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The Investment Manager identifies, prioritizes and monitors adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: A quantitative assessment is applied based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra financial rating agency.
Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG/Climate ratings or internal ESG/Climate analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, and in line with the Investment Manager's Exclusion policy, the Sub-Fund excludes:

- any investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons

- companies deriving 5% or more of their revenues from thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment
- Sovereign bonds issued by: countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties.

The exclusions are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment in this respect.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

Whenever possible, we dialogue or/and engage with the companies' management to raise our concerns or obtain more information that would allow a better assessment of the governance practices or governance related practices.

Companies with a severe level of controversy and failing to show adequate responsiveness are excluded.



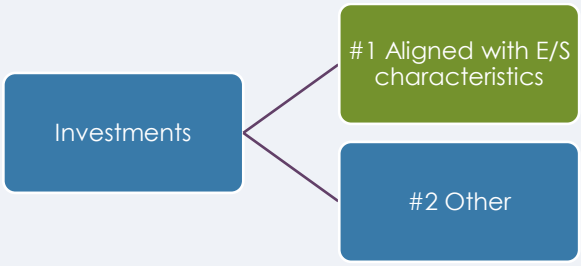
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#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.

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

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. Where used for hedging purposes, derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

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.

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

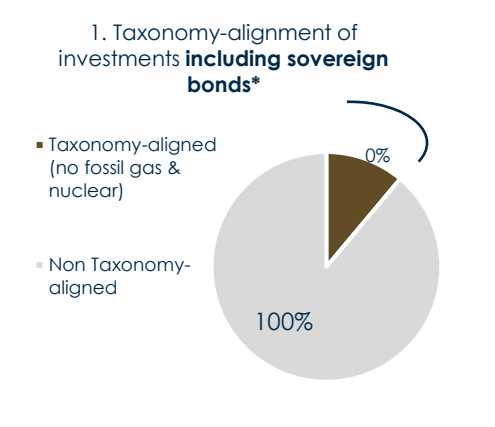
The minimum alignment is 0%.

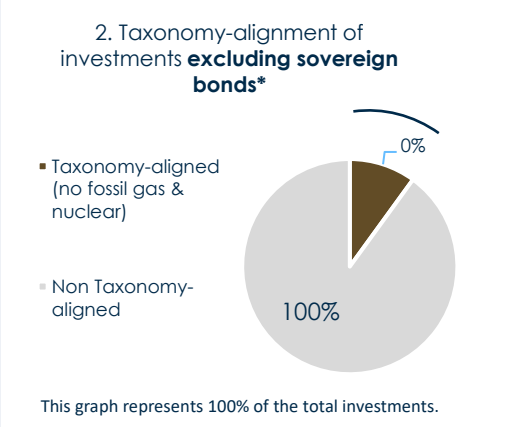
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy2?**

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

[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.

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.*

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

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investment

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---DM-Fixed-Maturity-2029.pdf

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

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: MIRABAUD – DM FIXED MATURITY 2031

Legal entity identifier: 391200PFMZ3888FULV66

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance.
The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Top-down assessment: A quantitative assessment is applied based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by extra-financial rating agencies.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not applicable

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The Investment Manager identifies, prioritizes and monitors adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: A quantitative assessment is applied based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra financial rating agency.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.
Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

In addition, the Sub-Fund excludes sovereign bonds issued by countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties. The list of countries is regularly updated and monitored by the SRI and risk teams. The Sub-Fund monitors any development in relevant international sanctions and/or regulations. Issuers and investments subject to sanctions are banned from the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above-mentioned investment process of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG/Climate ratings or internal ESG/Climate analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

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?

Upstream to its investment process, and in line with the Investment Manager's Exclusion policy, the Sub-Fund excludes:

- any investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons
- companies deriving 5% or more of their revenues from thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment
- Sovereign bonds issued by: countries exhibiting significant breaches of human rights and international treaties.

The exclusions are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment in this respect.

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

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

Whenever possible, we dialogue or/and engage with the companies' management to raise our concerns or obtain more information that would allow a better assessment of the governance practices or governance related practices.

Companies with a severe level of controversy and failing to show adequate responsiveness are excluded.



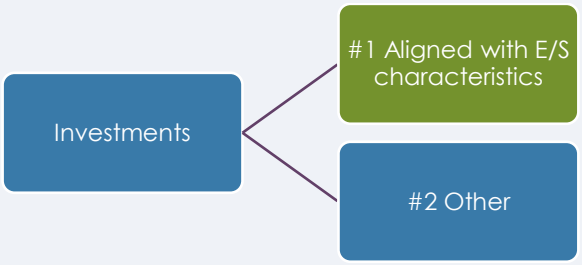
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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.

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.



#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.

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

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes. Where used for hedging purposes, derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The minimum alignment is 0%.

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

X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

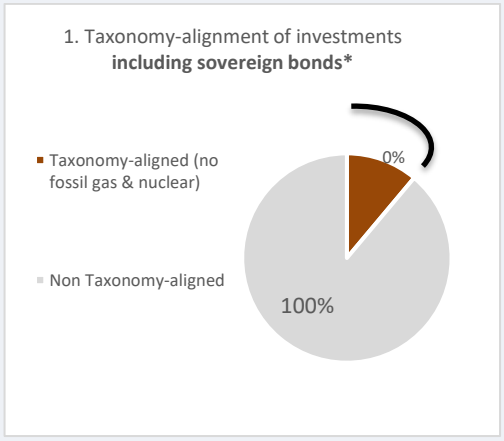
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

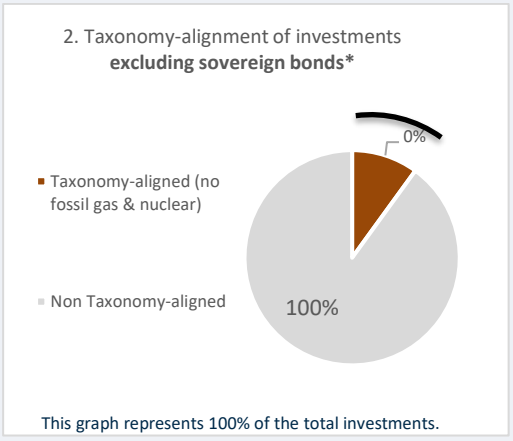
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

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

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with environmental objective.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investment

0%. There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on

investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.



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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

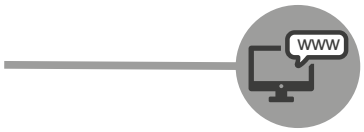
  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website https://www.mirabaud-am.com/en/responsibly-sustainable

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: MIRABAUD – GLOBAL EQUITY

Legal entity identifier: 391200CMQ6NSTGMN3020

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 include 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?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics**
☐ 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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?

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) are fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund will focus on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. The Sub-Fund uses a benchmark which is used only for comparison purposes and is not aligned with the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by of the Sub-Fund.

The E/S characteristics of this Sub-Fund include:

Negative & Normative Screening: The Sub-Fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.
Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

Positive Screening: A quantitative filter is applied to all of the companies assessed and based on an internal score and/or on the data provided by an extra-financial rating agency. The purpose is to define the investment universe that includes issuers with a minimum ESG quality threshold.

Industry and issuer specific indicators: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) is carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts bring together material indicators for every sector. Indeed, environmental, social, governance as well as societal-related criteria are weighted differently, depending on their relevance and impact on a company's business model. The extra-financial analysis allows identifying financially relevant issues, and therefore spotting companies who perform highly on ESG issues that are substantial to their business.

Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI"): The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process.

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

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

All of the three ESG criteria are applied; we factor in Environmental, Governance and social criteria when assessing companies from an extra financial point of view. When conducting our ESG analysis, it is to highlight that we take into account the regional and sectorial specificities of a company. This allows us to account for the material ESG issues a company is exposed to as those will vary from one industry or region to another. For information, please find an indication of the main criteria considered when analysing the E, S and G pillars as follows:

- Governance: Board structure, independence and diversity; business ethics, bribery and corruption.
- Social: Human resources management and customer/supplier relations.
- Environment: Energy efficiency, waste management, carbon emissions reduction.

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not Applicable

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 EU 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.



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

	No
X	**Yes**

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

ESG is integrated into the strategy through exclusions, integration and active ownership.

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

Following an exclusion filter, the Sub-Fund integrates ESG criteria through the combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Top down: through positive selection with a best-in-universe filter applied in order to exclude the lowest deciles. This allows the definition of the eligible universe and exclusion of laggards issuers not meeting the minimum ESG threshold.

Bottom-up: By conducting in-depth ESG analysis, with a particular focus on the less well-rated issuers. The assessments aim to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality and sustainability.

Active ownership: dialogue and engagement in a constructive dialogue with the companies to clarify the management of ESG issues and how they are integrated in the overall business model.

Sustainability risks are integrated within the investment process of the Sub-Fund through (i) the inclusion within the above mentioned quantitative and qualitative filters of internal and/or external specific ESG risk ratings and (ii) the application of an exclusion filter. It is assessed that the sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of its investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the Sub-Fund's specific ESG process.

There is a methodological limitation linked to the fact that the data providers may not be able to produce a rating. To invest in an issuer not rated by a third-party data provider, the Investment Manager receives support from the Mirabaud Asset Management's SRI department. At least 90% of the securities in portfolio are covered by an extra-financial analysis (either through third party data providers ESG ratings or internal ESG analysis).

More information on the general investment policy of the Sub-Fund can be found in the Investment objective and policy of the prospectus.

- ***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?***

Upstream to its investment process, the Sub-Fund excludes investments in controversial weapons, Thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment. More information can be found in the Exclusion Policy available on the website.

Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

The negative, normative and positive screens are documented and monitored on a regular basis. Pre-trade and post-trade hard-coded rules are also implemented.

More information regarding the Sub-Fund's binding elements and strategy can be found in the Website Product Disclosure available on the website.

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

As a result of the combined application of negative, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 20%

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

We analyse how investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, how the business is run, how corporate management and boards relate to different stakeholders and whether the corporate incentives align with the business' success. Assessing the effectiveness of corporate governance systems within a firm gives us insight into the accountability mechanisms and decision-making processes that support all critical decisions impacting the business.

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

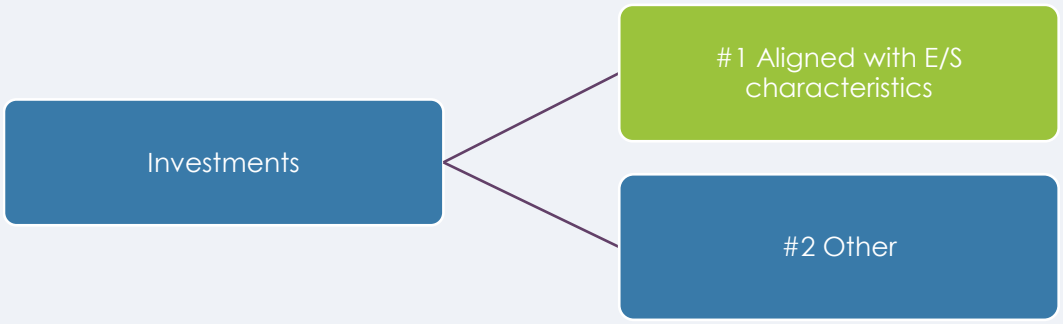
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund invests a minimum of 90% in investments that are aligned with its E/S characteristics, excluding cash holdings and currencies.

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (as ancillary liquidity) 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 operation.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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



#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.

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

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management. Where used for hedging purposes, derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

Not applicable

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

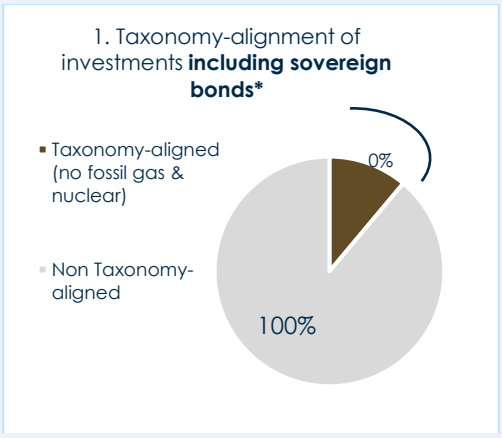
X	**No**
	Yes:
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy

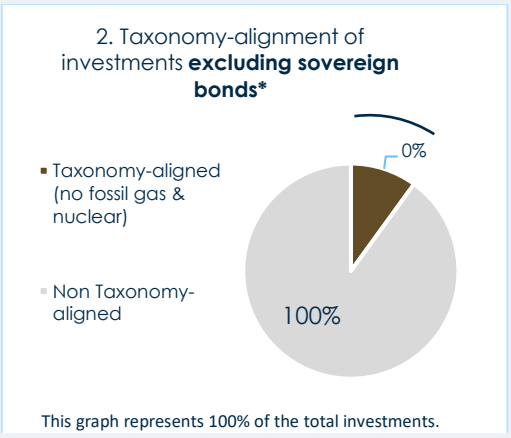
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

[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.

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

  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

Nonetheless, the Sub-Fund applies minimum safeguards by implementing the group exclusion policy and refraining from investing in companies engaged in activities deemed controversial. Additional exclusions or restrictions may apply in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment process. Further details regarding these minimum safeguards can be found in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.
Additional exclusions and/or restrictions are applied and are detailed in the Sub-Fund's Website Disclosure.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments

There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets, Deposits with Credit Institutions, money market instruments / funds (for ancillary liquidity) are not included in the % of assets included in the asset allocation diagram above, including under «Other». These holdings fluctuate depending on investment flows and are ancillary to the investment policy with minimal or no impact on investment operations. Where relevant, investments, including «other» investments are subject to ESG Minimum Safeguards/principles.

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

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark.

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

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

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/en/responsibly-sustainable