ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD EQUITIES ASIA EX JAPAN

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

Legal entity identifier: 54930067KDVN1Q3RR702 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The EU Taxonomy is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average score	26.59	33.15

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level as last year and well below the risk of the associated universe.

ESG Rating	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average score	29.15	28.25	35.40	34.37

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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



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

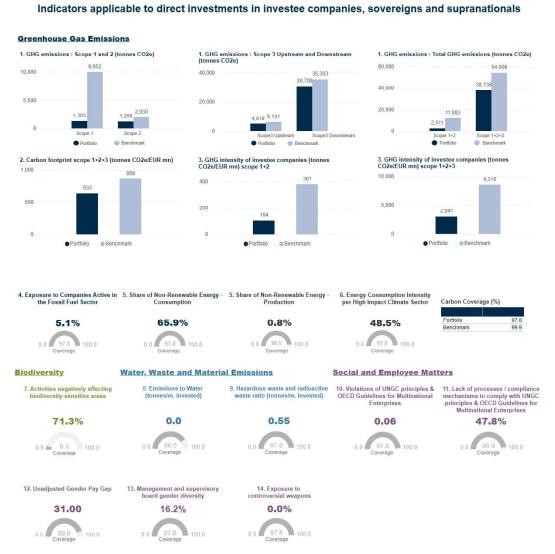
The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

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

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.



MIRABAUD

Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management

ipal Adverse Impact Reporting



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

	ı	ı	
Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	Information		_
MANUFAC	Technology	9.72	Taiwan
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO	Information		
LTD	Technology	6.85	Korea
	Communication		
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Services	6.77	China
	Consumer		
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Discretionary	4.53	China
ICICI BANK LTD	Financials	4.26	India
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	4.06	India
	Information		
MEDIATEK INC	Technology	4.00	Taiwan
	Information		
SK HYNIX INC	Technology	3.87	Korea
	Information		
TATA CONSULTANCY SVCS LTD	Technology	3.43	India
	Consumer		
ZOMATO LTD	Discretionary	3.41	India
	Consumer		
TRIP.COM GROUP LTD	Discretionary	3.22	China
	Consumer		
BYD CO LTD-H	Discretionary	3.08	China
	Consumer		
HAIER SMART HOME CO LTD-A	Discretionary	2.96	China
OURIA CONOTRUCTION DANGE	,	0.00	
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK-A	Financials	2.88	China
LIVANULOE MINICOLED OLA	NA -4: -1 -	0.04	0
IVANHOE MINES LTD-CL A	Materials	2.34	Canada

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

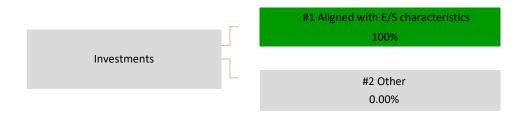


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	97.61%	97.79%	100.00%	2.21%
#2 Other	2.39	2.21%	0.0%	-2.21%

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Information Technology	35.53
Consumer Discretionary	21.07
Financials	17.59
Communication Services	6.77
Energy	6.24
Consumer Staples	4.43
Cash and Other	3.55
Materials	2.34
Industrials	1.98
Real Estate	0.50

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

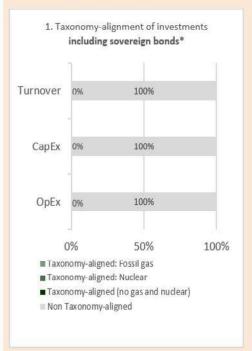
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

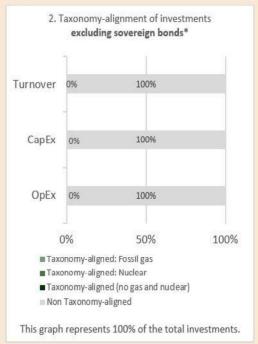
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- 1 Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure available on the website :

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Equities-Asia-Ex-Japan.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD DISCOVERY EUROPE

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

Legal entity identifier: 549300JLS38ASB5M9505 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The **EU Taxonomy** is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average Mix score	82.40	75.35

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 10% ESG Risk Rating, 40% ESG Score and 50% internal score. These two Sustainalytics scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The internal score measures a company's alignment with one or more of three themes: Smarter, Safer, Circular. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and above the ESG score of the associated universe.

ESG Rating	F	Portfolio	Ur	niverse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average Mix score	77.75	81.79	63.02	76.45

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 10% ESG Risk Rating, 40% ESG Score and 50% internal score. These two Sustainalytics scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The internal score measures a company's alignment with one or more of three

themes: Smarter, Safer, Circular. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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



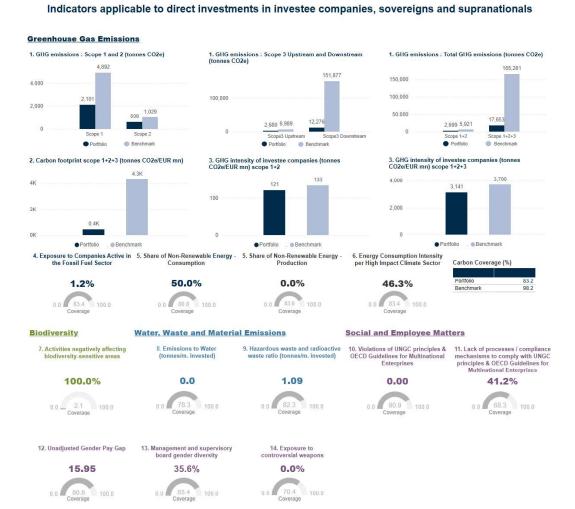
How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.

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.



MIRABAUD

Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management

Mirabaud - Discovery Europe Principal Adverse Impact Reporting



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

		%	
Largest Investments	Sector	Assets	Country
ECKERT & ZIEGLER SE	Health Care	5.04	Germany
GLENVEAGH PROPERTIES	Consumer		
PLC	Discretionary	4.74	Ireland
KNIGHTS GROUP HOLDINGS			United
PLC	Industrials	4.20	Kingdom
			l., .
CREDITO EMILIANO SPA	Financials	4.12	Italy
DO % CO AC	la di catriala	4.12	Accetain
DO & CO AG GAZTRANSPORT ET	Industrials	4.12	Austria
	Francis	4.00	France
TECHNIGA SA	Energy	4.02	France
L.D.C. SA	Consumer Staples	3.83	France
ACCELLERON INDUSTRIES		- 0.00	
AG	Industrials	3.77	Switzerland
BROCKHAUS	Information		
TECHNOLOGIES AG	Technology	3.72	Germany
			United
SENIOR PLC	Industrials	3.37	Kingdom
	Consumer		
DALATA HOTEL GROUP PLC	Discretionary	3,09	Ireland
GAMMA COMMUNICATIONS	Communication		United
PLC	Services	3.00	Kingdom
	Information		
TRUECALLER AB-B	Technology	3.00	Sweden
	Consumer		United
DFS FURNITURE PLC	Discretionary	2.92	Kingdom
	Information		
SUSS MICROTEC SE	Technology	2.72	Germany

SUSS MICROTEC SE Technology

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

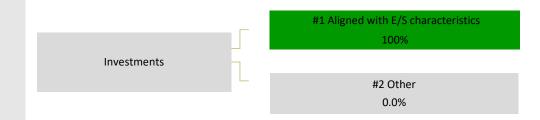


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	96.25%	82,56%	100.00%	17,44%
#2 Other	3.75%	17,44%	0,00%	-17,44%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Industrials	24.97
Information Technology	17.29
Consumer Discretionary	17.10
Financials	9.89
Health Care	8.85
Consumer Staples	5.57
Communication Services	4.93
Energy	4.02
Real Estate	2.74
[Cash and Other]	2.46
Materials	2.18

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

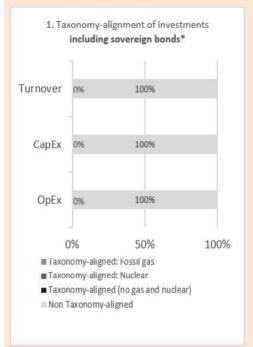
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

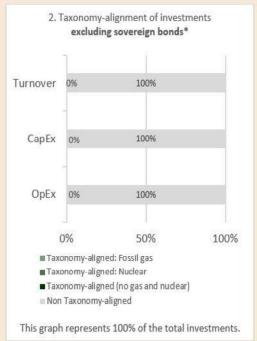
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





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

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure and Active Ownership Reports available on the website :

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD EN engagement-report-mirabaud-discovery-europe-EN.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD EQUITIES SWISS SMALL AND MID

Product name:

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

Legal entity identifier:	549300KXQFOOTUNIT115				
Environmental and/or social characteristics					
Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that	Did this financial product have a su				
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.	It made sustainable investments				
	with an environmental objective: %	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of % 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			
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic	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			
activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	with a social objective It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments			



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Gradesas of 31.12.2024.

Governance Overall	A- B	B-
Labour	В	B-
Social	B+	В
Environment	B-	B-
ESG Grade	Portfolio	Universe

The portfolio's overall score (B) is higher than that of the benchmark (B-). The 4 pillars all have higher or equal scores to the benchmark's.

Inrate Grade Notation:

- A Sustainable or supports the transition towards sustainability
- B On the path to sustainability
- C Not sustainable, but with less negative impact
- D Not sustainable

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

At the overall level, the ESG grade of the portfolio is in line with last year level and better than the one of the respective universe.

ESG Grade	Portf	Portfolio		erse e
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Environment	B-	B-	C+	B-
Social	B+	B+	В	В
Labour	B-	В	C+	C+

Governance	B+	A-	В	В
Overall	В	В	B-	B-

The portfolio's overall score (B) is higher than that of the benchmark (B-). The 4 pillars all have higher or equal scores to the benchmark's.

Inrate Grade Notation:

- A Sustainable or supports the transition towards sustainability
- B On the path to sustainability
- C Not sustainable, but with less negative impact
- D Not sustainable
 - What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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

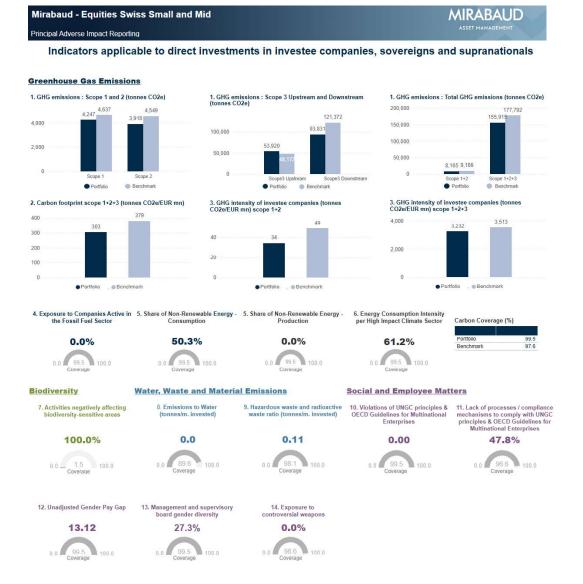
Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



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

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.



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
_	Consumer		Switzerland
CHOCOLADEFABRIKEN LINDT-PC	Staples	8.06	
STRAUMANN HOLDING AG-REG	Industrials	7.00	Switzerland
SCHINDLER HOLDING-PART CERT	Health Care	6.79	Switzerland
CEMBRA MONEY BANK AG	Financials	6.09	Switzerland
	Information		Switzerland
TEMENOS AG - REG	Technology	4.93	
JULIUS BAER GROUP LTD	Financials	4.88	Switzerland
BALOISE HOLDING AG - REG	Financials	3.94	Switzerland
VAT GROUP AG	Industrials	3.66	Switzerland
SGS SA-REG	Industrials	3.20	Switzerland
TECAN GROUP AG-REG	Health Care	3.04	Switzerland
SCHINDLER HOLDING AG-REG	Industrials	2.95	Switzerland
SWISSQUOTE GROUP HOLDING-REG	Financials	2.71	Switzerland
SIG GROUP AG	Materials	2,33	Switzerland
ROCHE HOLDING AG-BR	Health Care	2.26	Switzerland
EMS-CHEMIE HOLDING AG-REG	Materials	2.17	Switzerland

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific

assets.

What was the asset allocation?

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics
99.73%

Investments
#2 Other
0.28%

Funds	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	96.51%	99.51%	99.73%	0.21%
#2 Other	3.49%	0.49%	0.28%	-0.21%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Industrials	28.03	
Financials	19.70	
Health Care	17.30	
Information Technology	13.71	
Consumer Staples	10.77	
Materials	4.50	
Cash and Other	3.17	
Consumer Discretionary	2.25	
Utilities	0.44	
Communication Services	0.13	

The Sub-Fund is not exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

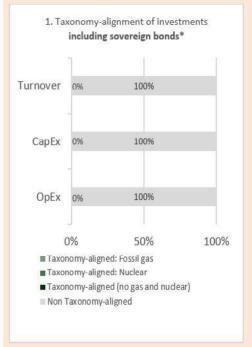
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

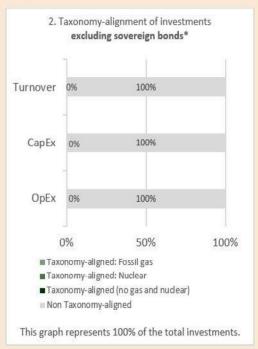
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

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

We applied additional exclusion of companies with severe and very severe controversies (Inrate).

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 and moreover we excluded the companies rated D+ D and D- on Inrate.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure and Active Ownership Reports available on the website: https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR EN Mirabaud---Equities-Swiss-Small-and-Mid.pdf

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_engagement-report-swiss-equities-EN.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

MIRABAUD EQUITIES GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS

Legal entity identifier: 549300K7JMEL3G62DO57 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The **EU Taxonomy** is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average Mix score	26.44	32.62

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and well below the risk of the associated universe.

ESG Rating	Portfolio		Universe	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average Mix score	28.17	27.62	34.89	33.91

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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



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

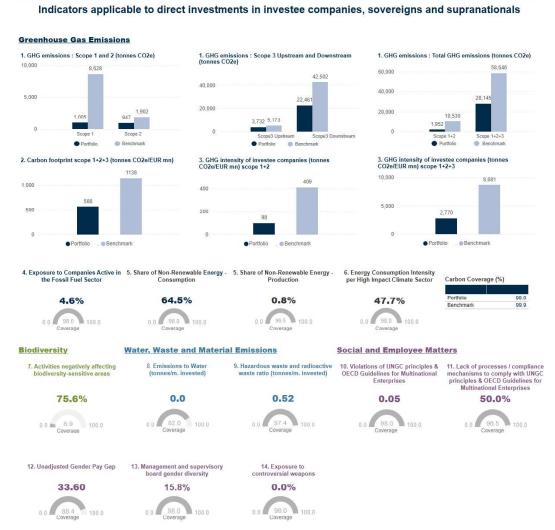
The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

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

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.



MIRABAUD

Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	Information		
MANUFAC	Technology	9.69	Taiwan
	Information		
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	Technology	6.33	Korea
	Communication		
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Services	6.01	China
ICICI BANK LTD	Financials	3.98	India
	Information		
SK HYNIX INC	Technology	3.72	Korea
	Information		
MEDIATEK INC	Technology	3.65	Taiwan
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	3.57	India
	Consumer		
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Discretionary	3.46	China
	Consumer		
ZOMATO LTD	Discretionary	3.36	India
	Information		
TATA CONSULTANCY SVCS LTD	Technology	3.33	India
	Consumer		
TRIP.COM GROUP LTD	Discretionary	2.99	China
	Consumer	2.00	Jima
HAIER SMART HOME CO LTD-A	Discretionary	2.63	China
THE CONTRACT PROME OF LIB A	2.30rotionary	2.00	- Orinia
PTT EXPLOR & PROD PCL-NVDR	Energy	2.50	Thailand
THE EXILECT CENTRE	Lifeligy	2.00	THAIIAHA
IVANHOE MINES LTD-CL A	Materials	2.37	Canada
TVANTOL WINDOLTD-OLA	เพลเษาเลเอ	2.01	Janaua
ITAU UNIBANCO H-SPON PRF ADR	Financials	2.35	Brazil

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

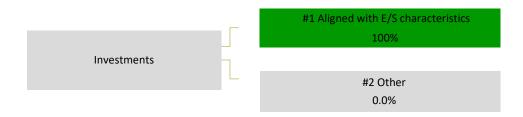


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	101.85%	98.05%	100.00%	1.95%
#2 Other	-1.85%	1.95%	0.00%	-1.95%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Information Technology	33.11	
Financials	21.27	
Consumer Discretionary	17.96	
Consumer Staples	7.10	
Energy	6.07	
Communication Services	6.01	
Cash and Other	4.06	
Materials	2.37	
Industrials	1.64	
Real Estate	0.43	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

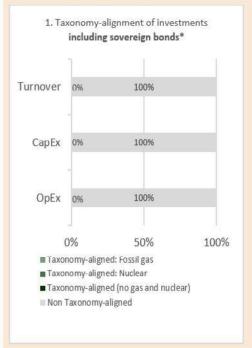
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

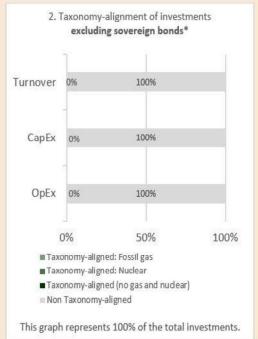
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





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

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- 1 Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the Product disclosure Reports available on the website: https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Equities-Global-Emerging-Markets.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

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

MIRABAUD - SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL HIGH YIELD BONDS

Legal entity identifier:	5493001M6FE61V33DI58				
Environmental and/or social characteristics					
Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social	Did this financial product have a su	stainable investment objective? No			
objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.	It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 32.49% 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			
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable economic activities. Sustainable	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			
activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments			



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides.

To further promote ESG characteristics, the sub-fund was committed to have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

	Portfolio	Universe
Leader	66.68	59.45
Runner Up	31.50	33.55
Laggard	4.70	18.65
Tot./Avg.	60.83	43.26

The Mirabaud ESG-Climate score produces a traffic light system that classifies investments based on their sustainability performance. Red investments represent the lagging 20% of the investable universe and are excluded from investment. 'Green' investments present a strong enough overall score from both an ESG and Climate standpoint. 'Orange' investments must undergo further in-depth analysis and engagement. The majority of companies in the portfolio and benchmark are 'Green' and have a higher Mirabaud ESG-Climate score compared to the benchmark.

In accordance with our ESG policy, the investment team has 3 months to divest securities in laggard status.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation

...and compared to previous periods?

In 2023, The global ESG ratings remains well below that of its associated universe.

	Portfolio	Portfolio		!
	2022	2022 2023		2023
Leader	72.10	68.39	67.20	59.45
Runner Up	48.20	31.77	49.60	33.55
Laggard	N/A	19.77	37.70	18.65
Tot./Avg.	65.8	61.33	55.9	43.26

In accordance with our ESG policy, the investment team has 3 months to divest securities in laggard status

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

The Sub-fund define a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities are those making a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

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

As a minimum standard, we identify and mitigate PAIs through the application of the **MAM exclusion policy** which covers the following sectors: controversial weapons, tobacco and thermal coal mining.

On top of that, companies with the following characteristics cannot qualify as sustainable investments:

- ESG laggards: bottom 20% ranked companies in the investment universe.
- With severe controversies (category 5 on Sustainalytics): events with a severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious business risks to the company based such as financial obstruction or irregularities, tax evasion or anti-competitive practices.
- In breach of **PAI 4** (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and not deriving a significant proportion of their revenues from contributing activities
- In breach of PAI 7 (companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas).

 In breach of PAI 14 (companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).

In addition, we apply a filter for 'minimum safeguards' and exclude companies in breach of **PAI 10** (companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

We also set a **minimum threshold** for companies by assessing a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

An investment is considered as sustainable **only if passes all the screens** detailed above.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 were monitored for this subfund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

The Sub-fund did not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches. In addition, all sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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

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

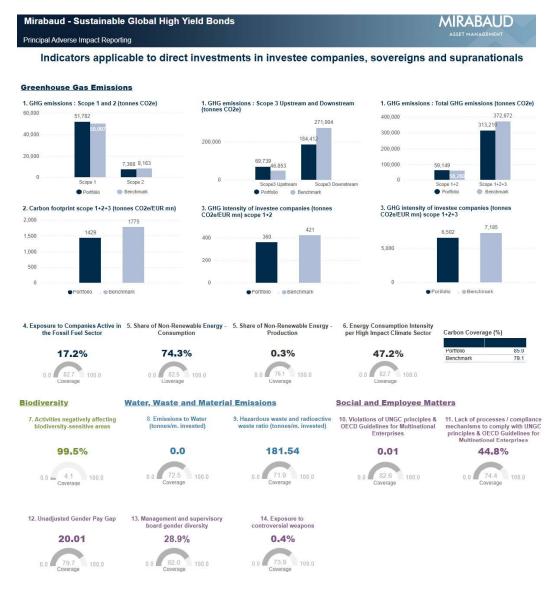


How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.

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



Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024.

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
T 4 1/4 09/30/24	Government	1.64	United States
DAVLLO 5 ½ 06/15/27	Consumer Discretionary	1.11	United Kingdom
IRM 5 1/4 07/15/30	Real Estate	1.06	United States
CHTR 7 % 03/01/31	Communication Services	0.99	United States
LNW 7 1/4 11/15/29	Consumer Discretionary	0.99	United States
SCI 5 1/8 06/01/29	Consumer Discretionary	0.98	United States
CCL 10 ½ 06/01/30	Consumer Discretionary	0.94	United States
DAN 8 ½ 07/15/31	Consumer Discretionary	0.92	United States
IGT 6 1/4 01/15/27	Consumer Discretionary	0.90	United States
DAL 3 ¾ 10/28/29	Consumer Discretionary	0.87	United States
PRSESE 6 1/4 01/15/28	Consumer Discretionary	0.82	United States
PELHOL 9 ½ 04/01/27	Consumer Discretionary	0.81	Germany
CSTM 5 % 06/15/28	Materials	0.81	United States
IHOVER 8 ¾ 05/15/28	Consumer Discretionary	0.81	Germany
SANTAN 3 5/8 PERP	Financials	0.80	Spain

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

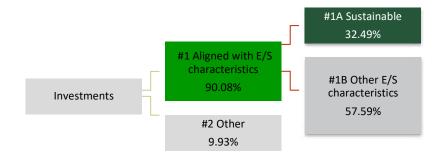


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The fund invested 32.49% in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



Funds	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	90.65%	75.08%	90.08%	15.00%
#2 Other	9.35%	24.92%	9.93%	-15.00%
#1A Sustainable	26.43%	35.07%	32.49%	-2.59%
#1B Other E/S Characteristics	64.22%	40.01%	57.59%	17.58%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Consumer Discretionary	28.27
Financials	12.87
Energy	12.49
Materials	11.46
Communication Services	9.63
Industrials	8.90
Consumer Staples	4.88
Health Care	4.23
Cash and Other	2.69
Government	1.56
Information Technology	1.38
Real Estate	1.06
Offset Cash	0.76
Utilities	0.07

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

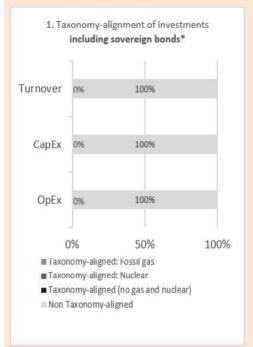
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

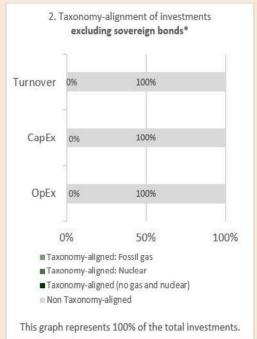
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

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

Not applicable. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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



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

The sub fund made a 32.49% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy

The sub fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and contribution to the global sustainability agenda as a criteria to assess the sustainable investments. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as there is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, the Do No Significant Harm principle and minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

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

We applied also sovereign bonds exclusions as follows: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iran, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score composed of ESG and climate data.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the Product Website Disclosure and Active Ownership Report available on the website:

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

 $https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_Active_Ownership_Report_-_GHY_and_GSB_2022.pdf$



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

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

MIRABAUD SUSTAINABLE CONVERTIBLES GLOBAL

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

Legal entity identifier: 549300ELS76F8AEB2Z51 Environmental and/or social characteristics Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social × significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of investee companies 36.79% of sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The EU Taxonomy is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

Extra financial considerations (Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")) were fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. Therefore, the Sub-Fund focused on companies whose social and environmental factors and methods of governance have a sustainable impact on financial performance. In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides.

To further promote ESG characteristics, the sub-fund was committed to have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

Scores by region	Portfolio	Universe
EMEA	19.24	23.94
Asia Pacific ex		
Japan	26.20	30.38
North America	29.42	31.53
Japan	28.42	32.61

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and below the risk of the associated universe.

Scores by region	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
EMEA	20.20	21.4	25.70	26.8
Asia Pacific ex Japan	29.30	29.3	31.30	32.2
North America	28.80	30.8	33.60	32.5
Japan	29.10	32.7	34.10	33.2

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

The Sub-fund define a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities are those making a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

As a minimum standard, we identify and mitigate PAIs through the application of the **MAM exclusion policy** which covers the following sectors: controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining.

On top of that, companies with the following characteristics cannot qualify as sustainable investments:

- **ESG laggards**: bottom 20% ranked companies in the investment universe.
- With severe controversies (category 5 on Sustainalytics): events with a severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious business risks to the company based such as financial obstruction or irregularities, tax evasion or anti-competitive practices.
- In breach of **PAI 4** (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and not deriving a significant proportion of their revenues from contributing activities

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.

- In breach of **PAI 7** (companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas).
- In breach of **PAI 14** (companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).

In addition, we apply a filter for 'minimum safeguards' and exclude companies in breach of **PAI 10** (companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

We also set a **minimum threshold** for companies by assessing a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

An investment is considered as sustainable **only if passes all the screens** detailed above.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 were monitored for this subfund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

The Sub-fund did not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches. In addition, all sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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

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

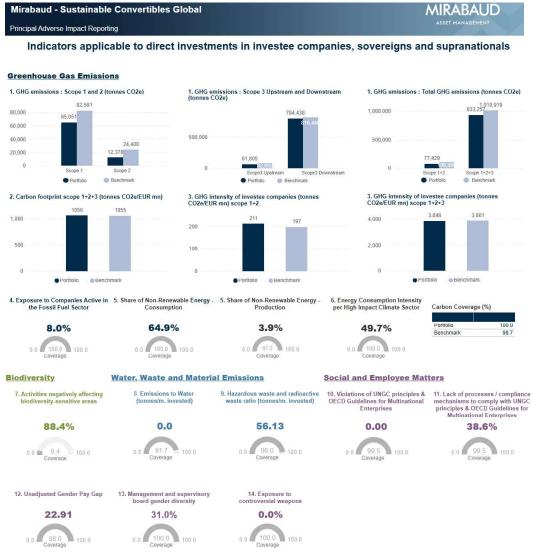


How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.

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



Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024.

		%	
Largest Investments	Sector	Assets	Country
DAIEKI 0 00/13/30	Industrials	2.07	lanan
DAIFKU 0 09/13/30	Industrials Communication	2.87	Japan
CLNXSM 0 ½ 07/05/28	Services	2.81	Spain
	Communication		United
FWONK 2 1/4 08/15/27	Services	2.53	States
	Information		
ZHEDIN 0 01/24/29	Technology	2.33	Taiwan
EQXCN 4 3/4 10/15/28	Materials	2.31	Canada
LQX011 4 74 10/13/20	Waterials	2.01	Cariada
RAGSTF 1 1/16/29	Materials	2.11	Germany
NDVCB 4 1/ 04/14/20	Industrials	2.05	Germany
NDXGR 4 ¼ 04/14/30	industrials	2.05	Germany
ZTO 1 ½ 09/01/27	Industrials	1.87	China
	Information		United
WK 1 ¼ 08/15/28	Technology	1.83	States
	Consumer		
BABA 0 ½ 06/01/31	Discretionary	1.81	China
	Consumer		
ACFP 0.7 12/07/27	Discretionary	1.71	France
	Information		United
MKSI 1 1/4 06/01/30	Technology	1.69	States
11.01/.05/04/00	Consumer	4.07	Ohina
LI 0 1/4 05/01/28	Discretionary	1.67	China
EVAC 2.02/04/20	Lia alth Cara	1.60	United
EXAS 2 03/01/30	Health Care	1.60	States
PDD 1 1/ 02/15/20	Information Technology	1.56	United States
RPD 1 ¼ 03/15/29	recritiology	1.50	States

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

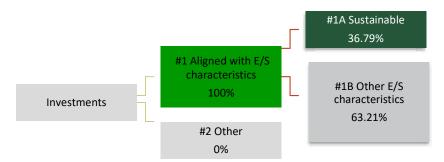


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The fund invested 36.79% in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	99.64%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
#2 Other	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
#1A Sustainable	32.32%	40.37%	36.79%	-3.58%
#1B Other E/S Characteristics	67.32%	59.63%	63.21%	3.58%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Information Technology	26.80
Consumer Discretionary	15.27
Industrials	12.73
Health Care	11.04
Communication Services	9.86
Materials	8.67
Financials	7.88
Consumer Staples	3.12
Real Estate	2.76
Utilities	1.54
Cash and Other	0.22
Energy	0.11

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

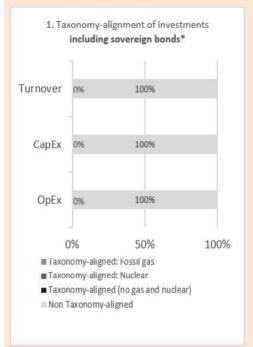
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

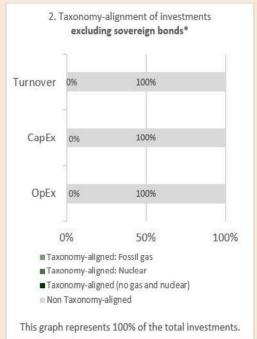
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

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

Not applicable. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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



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

The sub fund made a 40.37% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy

The sub fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and contribution to the global sustainability agenda as a criteria to assess the sustainable investments. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as there is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, the Do No Significant Harm principle and minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco, unconventional and conventional oil and gas, power generation (see the website product disclosure with the following https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud----Sustainable-Convertibles-Global.pdf) and thermal coal mining.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the website Product disclosure code Website Disclosure and Active Ownership Report available on the website

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



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

MIRABAUD – SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL STRATEGIC BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier:	549300L4MYQSQQ5QEA93	
	Environmental and/or social char	acteristics
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.	Did this financial product have a substantial in example investments with an environmental objective: % in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	No No
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with	in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy with a social objective It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides.

To further promote ESG characteristics, the sub-fund was committed to have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
Leader	70.33	59.45
Runner Up	33.36	33.56
Laggard	7.78	18.65
Tot./Avg.	65.51	43.26

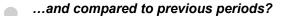
The Mirabaud ESG-Climate score produces a traffic light system that classifies investments based on their sustainability performance. Red investments represent the lagging 20% of the investable universe and are excluded from investment. 'Green' investments present a strong enough overall score from both an ESG and Climate standpoint. 'Orange' investments must undergo further in-depth analysis and engagement. The majority of companies in the portfolio and benchmark are 'Green' and have a higher Mirabaud ESG-Climate score compared to the benchmark.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds

	Portfolio	Benchmark
ESG Score	86.52	84.45

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.



In 2023, The global ESG ratings remains well below that of its associated universe

	Portfolio		Universe	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Leader	74.9	72.11	67.2	59.45
Runner Up	49.5	34.93	49.6	33.55
Laggard	N/A	24.16	37.7	18.65
Tot./Avg.	70.1	65.57	55.9	43.26

The Mirabaud ESG-Climate score produces a traffic light system that classifies investments based on their sustainability performance. Red investments represent the lagging 20% of the investable universe and are excluded from investment. 'Green' investments present a strong enough overall score from both an ESG and Climate standpoint. 'Orange' investments must undergo further in-depth analysis and engagement. The majority of companies in the portfolio and benchmark are 'Green' and have a higher Mirabaud ESG-Climate score compared to the benchmark.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds

	Portfolio		Benchmark	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
ESG Score	79.1	85.18	82.8	84.63

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

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

The Sub-fund define a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities are those making a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

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

As a minimum standard, we identify and mitigate PAIs through the application of the **MAM exclusion policy** which covers the following sectors: controversial weapons, tobacco and thermal coal mining.

On top of that, companies with the following characteristics cannot qualify as sustainable investments:

- **ESG laggards**: bottom 20% ranked companies in the investment universe.
- With severe controversies (category 5 on Sustainalytics): events with a severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious business risks

to the company based such as financial obstruction or irregularities, tax evasion or anti-competitive practices.

- In breach of PAI 4 (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and not deriving a significant proportion of their revenues from contributing activities
- In breach of PAI 7 (companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas).
- In breach of PAI 14 (companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).

In addition, we apply a filter for 'minimum safeguards' and exclude companies in breach of **PAI 10** (companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

We also set a **minimum threshold** for companies by assessing a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

An investment is considered as sustainable **only if passes all the screens** detailed above.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 were monitored for this subfund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

The Sub-fund did not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches. In addition, all sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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

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



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

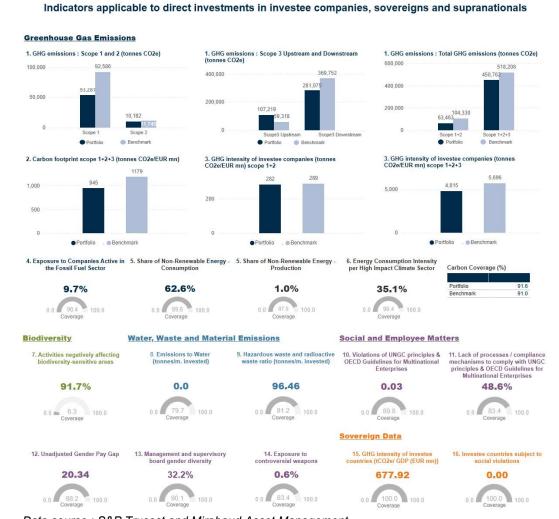
The indicators are monitored through—out the investment process via a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis.

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.

MIRABAUD

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

Mirabaud - Sustainable Global Strategic Bond Fund



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024.

		%	
Largest Investments	Sector	Assets	Country
T 3 ½ 02/15/33	Government	2.66	United States
DBR 2.3 02/15/33	Government	2.57	Germany
DBIX 2.3 02/10/00	Government	2.01	Ocimany
GS 2.908 07/21/42	Financials	1.61	United States
	Information		
IBM 2.85 05/15/40	Technology	1.30	United States
BNP 5 1/8 PERP	Financials	1.27	France
BINI 3 /81 EINI	Communication	1.21	Trance
DIS 3 ½ 05/13/40	Services	1.26	United States
	Information		
MSFT 2.525 06/01/50	Technology	1.23	United States
	Consumer		
AMZN 2 ½ 06/03/50	Discretionary	1.19	United States
A A DI . O . O . O . C . (4 A / 5 O	Information		
AAPL 2.65 05/11/50	Technology	1.14	United States
T 2 CE 00/04/E4	Communication	4.00	United Ctates
T 3.65 06/01/51	Services	1.08	United States
JPM 2.525 11/19/41	Financials	1.04	United States
	Communication		
GOOGL 1.9 08/15/40	Services	1.02	United States
CCBGBB 3 % PERP	Financials	0.99	Belgium
BRK 2.85 10/15/50	Financials	0.95	United States
	Information		
ORCL 3.6 04/01/50	Technology	0.94	United States

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

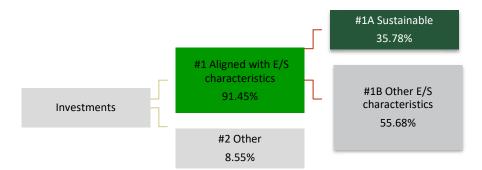


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The fund invested 35.78% in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	93.31%	86.58%	91.45%	4.87%
#2 Other	6.69%	13.42%	8.55%	-4.87%
#1A Sustainable	29.22%	33.37%	35.78%	2.41%
#1B Other E/S Characteristics	64.09%	53.21%	55.68%	2.46%

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

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

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Financials	22.71	
Consumer Discretionary	18.77	
Communication Services	13.26	
Offset Cash	10.44	
Information Technology	9.20	
Industrials	5.62	
Consumer Staples	5.25	
Materials	5.04	
Energy	4.69	
Utilities	3.35	
Cash and Other	3.02	
Health Care	2.75	
Real Estate	0.51	

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

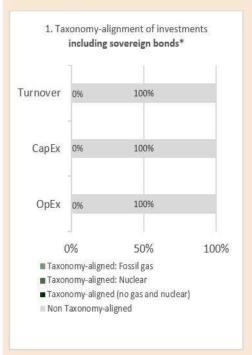
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

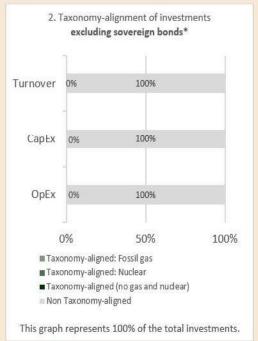
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

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

Not applicable. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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



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

The sub fund made a 35.78% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy

The sub fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and contribution to the global sustainability agenda as a criteria to assess the sustainable investments. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as there is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, the Do No Significant Harm principle and minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

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

We applied also sovereign bonds exclusions as follows: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iran, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score composed of ESG and climate data.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the Product Website Disclosure and Active Ownership Report available on the website:

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_Active_Ownership_Report_-_GHY_and_GSB_2022.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

MIRABAUD - SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL DIVIDEND

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

Legal entity identifier:	5493003XE5B1EFDTRF59	
	Environmental and/or social chara	acteristics
Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social	Did this financial product have a su	stainable investment objective? No
objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance	It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 37.75% of sustainable investments
practices.	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
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable economic	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
activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides.

To further promote ESG characteristics, the sub-fund was committed to have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average Mix score	22.35	28.72

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and remains well below the risk of the associated universe.

ESG Rating	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022 2023		2022	2023
Average Mix score	23.19	22.80	30.36	29.70

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of

material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

The Sub-fund define a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities are those making a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

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

As a minimum standard, we identify and mitigate PAIs through the application of the **MAM exclusion policy** which covers the following sectors: controversial weapons, tobacco and thermal coal mining.

On top of that, companies with the following characteristics cannot qualify as sustainable investments:

- ESG laggards: bottom 20% ranked companies in the investment universe.
- With **severe controversies** (category 5 on Sustainalytics): events with a severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious business risks to the company based such as financial obstruction or irregularities, tax evasion or anti-competitive practices.
- In breach of **PAI 4** (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and not deriving a significant proportion of their revenues from contributing activities
- In breach of PAI 7 (companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas).
- In breach of PAI 14 (companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).

In addition, we apply a filter for 'minimum safeguards' and exclude companies in breach of **PAI 10** (companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

We also set a **minimum threshold** for companies by assessing a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

An investment is considered as sustainable **only if passes all the screens** detailed above.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 were monitored for this subfund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

The Sub-fund did not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches. In addition, all sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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

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

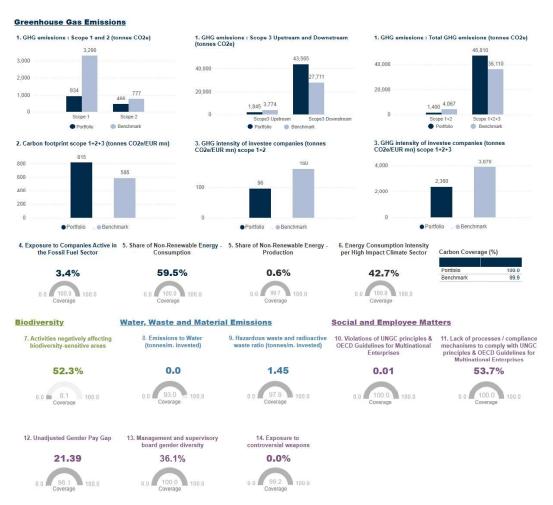


How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.

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



Indicators applicable to direct investments in investee companies, sovereigns and supranationals

MIRABAUD

Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management

Mirabaud - Sustainable Global Dividend

ncipal Adverse Impact Reporting



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024.

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	5.03	United States
BROADCOM INC	Information Technology	4.71	United States
DIGITAL REALTY TRUST INC	Real Estate	4.02	United States
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	3.72	Denmark
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR-SP ADR	Information Technology	3.68	Taiwan
MERCK & CO. INC.	Health Care	3.24	United States
CME GROUP INC	Financials	2.96	United States
INTERMEDIATE CAPITAL GROUP	Financials	2.87	United Kingdom
ACCENTURE PLC-CL A	Information Technology	2.85	United States
CRH PLC	Materials	2.78	United States
NEXT PLC	Consumer Discretionary	2.63	United Kingdom
ABBVIE INC	Health Care	2.61	United States
TERNA-RETE ELETTRICA NAZIONA	Utilities	2.59	Italy
CUMMINS INC	Industrials	2.49	United States
WATSCO INC	Industrials	2.46	United States

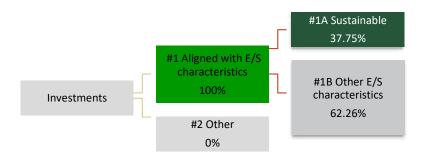
Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The fund invested 37.75% in sustainable investments.

What was the asset allocation?



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	99.88%	99.84%	100.00%	0.16%
#2 Other	0.12%	0.16%	0.00%	-0.16%
#1A Sustainable	41.23%	33.25%	37.75%	4.49%
#1B Other E/S Characteristics	58.65%	66.59%	62.26%	-4.33%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Information Technology	20.35
Industrials	19.41
Financials	15.69
Health Care	10.55
Consumer Discretionary	10.22
Real Estate	5.00
Consumer Staples	4.40
Utilities	4.25
Energy	3.56
Communication Services	3.43
Materials	2.78

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

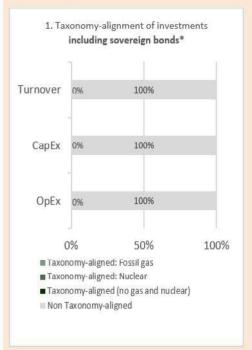
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

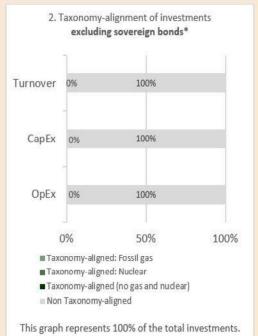
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

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

Not applicable. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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



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

The sub fund made a 37.75% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy

The sub fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and contribution to the global sustainability agenda as a criteria to assess the sustainable investments. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as there is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, the Do No Significant Harm principle and minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides.

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the Product Website Disclosure and Active Ownership Report available on the website :

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_engagement-report-mirabaud-global-focus-EN.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD - SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL FOCUS

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

Legal entity identifier: 549300TG0JDEAJJRF156 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social × significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of investee companies 31.91% of sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The EU Taxonomy is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with

investments

objective: %



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides. To further promote ESG characteristics, the sub-fund was committed to have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average Mix score	24.19	28.72

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and remains well below the risk of the associated universe.

ESG Rating	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average Mix score	24.90	23.88	30.36	29.70

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

The Sub-fund define a sustainable investment as follows:

Issuers and companies undertaking economic activities are those making a substantial contribution to at least one of the climate and environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

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

As a minimum standard, we identify and mitigate PAIs through the application of the **MAM exclusion policy** which covers the following sectors: controversial weapons, tobacco and thermal coal mining.

On top of that, companies with the following characteristics cannot qualify as sustainable investments:

- ESG laggards: bottom 20% ranked companies in the investment universe.
- With **severe controversies** (category 5 on Sustainalytics): events with a severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious business risks to the company based such as financial obstruction or irregularities, tax evasion or anti-competitive practices.
- In breach of PAI 4 (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and not deriving a significant proportion of their revenues from contributing activities
- In breach of PAI 7 (companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas).
- In breach of **PAI 14** (companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).

In addition, we apply a filter for 'minimum safeguards' and exclude companies in breach of **PAI 10** (companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

We also set a **minimum threshold** for companies by assessing a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

An investment is considered as sustainable **only if passes all the screens** detailed above.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 were monitored for this subfund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

The Sub-fund did not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches. In addition, all sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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

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



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

The 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.

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



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
	Information		United
MICROSOFT CORP	Technology	6.50	States
	Information		United
NVIDIA CORP	Technology	6.02	States
	Consumer		United
AMAZON.COM INC	Discretionary	5.73	States
	Communication		United
ALPHABET INC-CL A	Services	3.96	States
WSP GLOBAL INC	Industrials	3.40	Canada
	Consumer		United
TJX COMPANIES INC	Discretionary	3.31	States
			United
WASTE CONNECTIONS INC	Industrials	3.19	States
			United
MASTERCARD INC - A	Financials	3.19	States
			United
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	Financials	3.10	States
WOLTERS KLUWER	Industrials	2.93	Netherlands
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	2.90	Denmark
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR-SP	Information		
ADR	Technology	2.83	Taiwan
			United
TRANSUNION	Industrials	2.63	States
			United
CME GROUP INC	Financials	2.51	States
	Consumer		
TRIP.COM GROUP LTD	Discretionary	2.49	China

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

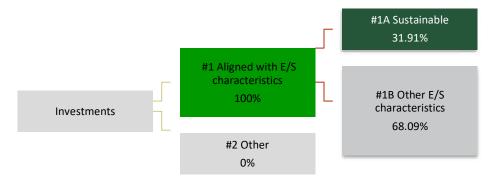


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The fund invested 31.91% in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	97.55%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
#2 Other	2.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
#1A Sustainable	28.48%	34.94%	31.91%	-3.03%
#1B Other E/S Characteristics	69.07	65.06%	68.09%	3.03%

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

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

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Information Technology	26.34	
Industrials	20.98	
Consumer Discretionary	14.93	
Financials	14.87	
Communication Services	6.56	
Health Care	6.21	
Energy	3.22	
Materials	2.58	
Consumer Staples	2.44	
Utilities	1.63	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

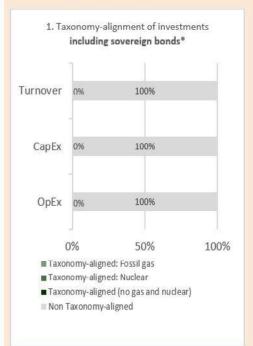
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

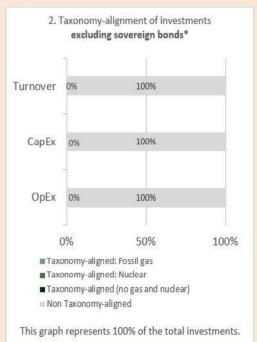
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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

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

Not applicable. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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



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

The sub fund made a 31.91% of sustainable investments that are not necessarily aligned with the EU taxonomy

The sub fund uses the EU taxonomy revenue eligibility and contribution to the global sustainability agenda as a criteria to assess the sustainable investments. The fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as there is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, the Do No Significant Harm principle and minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining and moreover companies deriving 5% or more of annual revenues from firearms, adult entertainment, gambling, alcohol, oil sands, palm oil and pesticides. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the Product Website Disclosure and Active Ownership Report available on the website

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR EN Mirabaud---Sustainable-Global-Focus.pdf

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_engagement-report-mirabaud-global-focus-EN.pdf



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

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD - GLOBAL SHORT DURATION

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

Legal entity identifier: 5493000M2PNH3326DW29 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The **EU Taxonomy** is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
Leader	70.25	59.45
Runner Up	32.71	33.56
Laggard	7.78	18.65

The Mirabaud ESG-Climate score produces a traffic light system that classifies investments based on their sustainability performance. Red investments represent the lagging 20% of the investable universe and are excluded from investment. 'Green' investments present a strong enough overall score from both an ESG and Climate standpoint. 'Orange' investments must undergo further in-depth analysis and engagement. The majority of companies in the portfolio and benchmark are 'Green' and have a higher Mirabaud ESG-Climate score compared to the benchmark.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation

...and compared to previous periods?

	Portfolio	Universe
Leader	70.48	59.45
Runner Up	33.18	33.55
Laggard		18.65

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives? Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

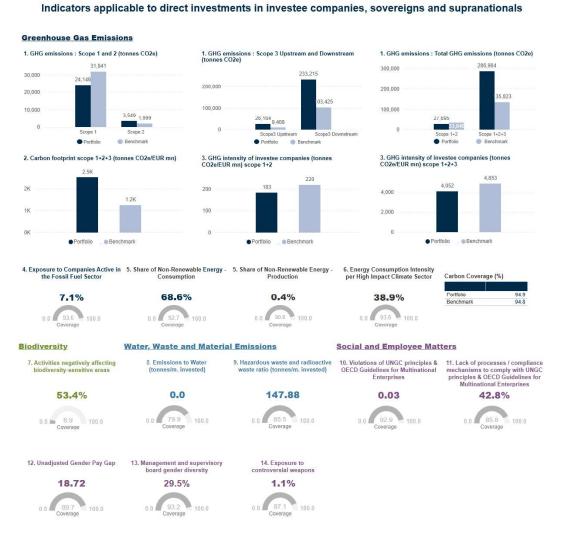
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

The 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.



MIRABAUD

Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management

al Adverse Impact Reporting



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
CHTR 4.908 07/23/25	Communication Services	2.45	United States
IBM 3.45 02/19/26	Information Technology	2.41	United States
AMZN 5.2 12/03/25	Consumer Discretionary	2.15	United States
GS Float 05/15/26	Financials	2.06	United States
GM 5 1/4 03/01/26	Consumer Discretionary	2.06	United States
VRSN 5 1/4 04/01/25	Communication Services	1.81	United States
ISSDC 0 1/2 06/18/26	Consumer Discretionary	1.74	Denmark
CRHID 3 1/2 05/18/25	Materials	1.70	United States
SW 7 ½ 11/20/25	Materials	1.70	Ireland
TMUS 3 ½ 04/15/25	Communication Services	1.70	United States
JPM 4 1/4 10/01/27	Financials	1.62	United States
MBGGR 3 ½ 08/03/25	Consumer Discretionary	1.61	Germany
AAPL 2.9 09/12/27	Information Technology	1.56	United States
DIS 3 3/8 11/15/26	Communication Services	1.42	United States
GM 6 1/8 10/01/25	Consumer Discretionary	1.33	United States

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

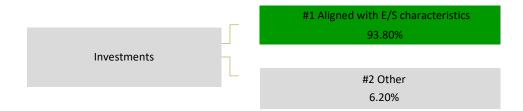


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	94.56%	86.65%	93.80%	7.15%
#2 Other	5.44%	13.35%	6.20%	-7.15%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Consumer Discretionary	24.39
Communication Services	14.88
Financials	12.23
Materials	10.62
Energy	9.53
Information Technology	8.22
Industrials	7.83
Consumer Staples	6.33
Utilities	2.73
Government	1.56
Health Care	1.22
Cash and Other	1.01

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

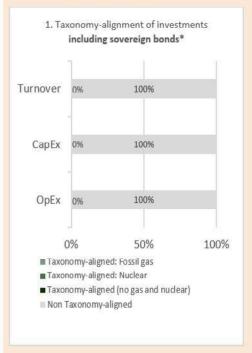
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

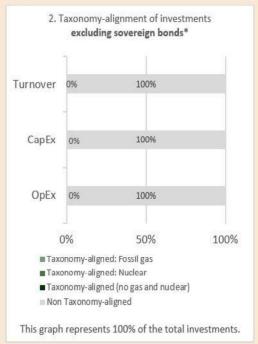
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

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

We applied also the sovereign bonds exclusions as follows: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iran, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 quantitative filter is based on ESG data from data providers and we assign a creditspecific 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.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure and Active Ownership Reports available on the website :

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

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_Active_Ownership_Report_-_GHY_and_GSB_2022.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD DISCOVERY EUROPE EX UK

Product name:

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

Legal entity identifier:	549300Y2XZKI5FN3F373	
	Environmental and/or social chara	acteristics
Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social	Did this financial product have a su	ustainable investment objective? No
objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance	It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of % of sustainable investments
practices.	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
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay	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
down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average Mix score	83.35	76.05

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 10% ESG Risk Rating, 40% ESG Score and 50% internal score. These two Sustainalytics scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The internal score measures a company's alignment with one or more of three themes: Smarter, Safer, Circular. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and above the ESG score the associated universe.

ESG Rating	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average Mix score	78.86	83.75	63.84	77.40

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 10% ESG Risk Rating, 40% ESG Score and 50% internal score. These two Sustainalytics scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The internal score measures a company's alignment with one or more of three

themes: Smarter, Safer, Circular. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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

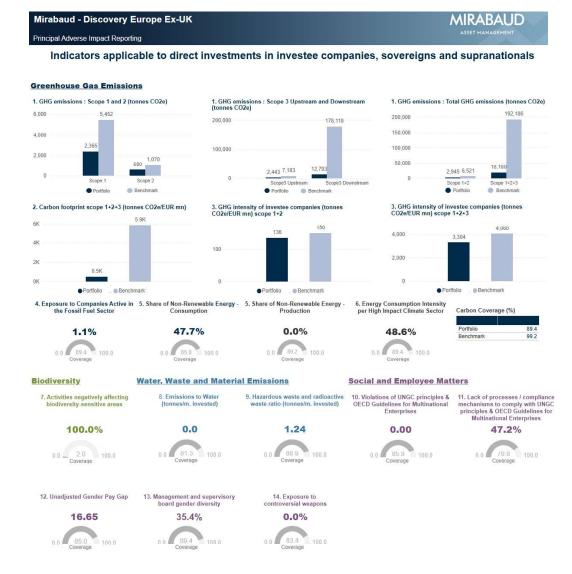


How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.

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



Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

		%	
Largest Investments	Sector	Assets	Country
	Consumer		
GLENVEAGH PROPERTIES PLC	Discretionary	5.43	Ireland
ECKERT & ZIEGLER SE	Health Care	5.21	Germany
CREDITO EMILIANO SPA	Financials	4.76	Italy
GAZTRANSPORT ET TECHNIGA SA	Energy	4.69	France

DO & CO AG	Industrials	4.01	Austria
ACCELLERON INDUSTRIES AG	Industrials	3.96	Switzerland
	Consumer		
L.D.C. SA	Staples	3.83	France
	Consumer		
DALATA HOTEL GROUP PLC	Discretionary	3.66	Ireland
	Information		
BROCKHAUS TECHNOLOGIES AG	Technology	3.38	Germany
	Information		
TRUECALLER AB-B	Technology	3.32	Sweden
	Information		
ESKER SA	Technology	2.99	France
	9,		
SOL SPA	Materials	2.94	Italy
LABORATORIOS FARMACEUTICOS R	Health Care	2.91	Spain
	Information		
SUSS MICROTEC SE	Technology	2.84	Germany
			•
NOLATO AB-B SHS	Industrials	2.55	Sweden

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics
100%

Investments
#2 Other
0.00%

	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	92.63%	88.45%	100.00%	11.6%
#2 Other	7.37%	11.55%	0.00%	-11.6%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Information Technology	20.05
Industrials	19.45
Consumer Discretionary	15.88
Financials	11.23
Health Care	9.68
Consumer Staples	6.67
Cash and Othe	5.26
Energy	4.69
Real Estate	3.64
Materials	2.94
Communication Services	0.50

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

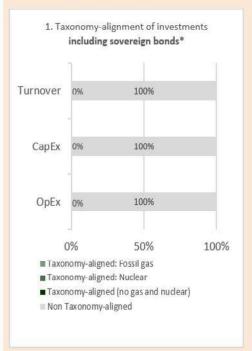
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

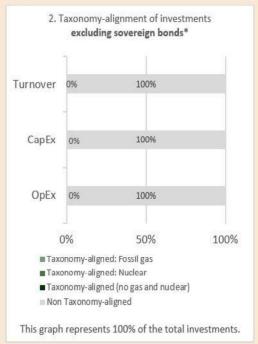
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure and Active Ownership Reports available on the website :

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

 $https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_engagement-report-mirabaud-discovery-europe-EN.pdf$



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

Not applicable.

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

 Not applicable.
 - How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

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

MIRABAUD - GLOBAL EMERGING MARKET BOND FUND

Legal entity identifier:	222100NYTENOA1S8RX10				
Environmental and/or social characteristics					
Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social	Did this financial product have a su	ustainable investment objective? No			
objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance	It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of % of sustainable investments			
practices.	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			
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That	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			
Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments			



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
Average Risk Rating (Corp)	24.54	29.02

The Score is based on Sustainalytics risk data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds.

	Portfolio	Benchmark
Weighted average Score (Gov)	58.99	64.51

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG Risk score has improved both in absolute terms and relative to its benchmark year on year.

The ESG score for Government bonds remains relatively the same.

	Portfolio		Universe	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average Risk Rating (Corp)	30.58	26.06	29.98	27.95

The Score is based on Sustainalytics risk data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds of last year, the ESG scores were relatively at the same level than last year and above the risk of the associated universe.

	Portfolio		Benchmark	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Weighted average Score (Gov)	66.1	65.42	63.5	65.23

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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

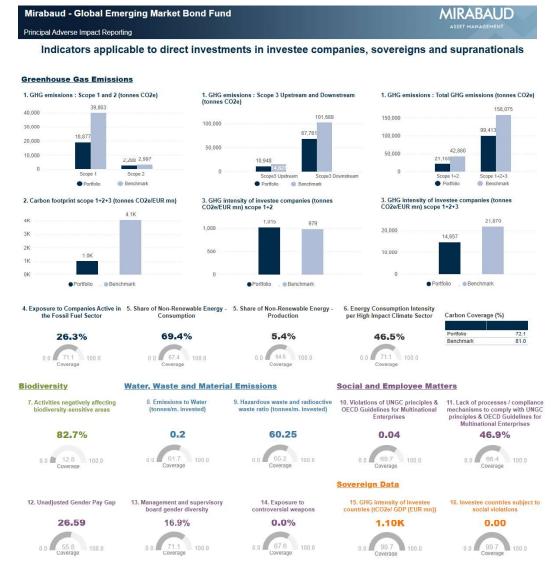
Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



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

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.



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
EGYTB 0 03/11/25	Government	2.15	Egypt
BOGOTA 9 3/4 07/26/28	Government	2.08	Colombia
BNTNF 10 01/01/27	Government	1.76	Brazil
IADB 7.35 10/06/30	Government	1.57	India
TELEFO 7 % 04/10/27	Communication Services	1.09	Peru
INDOGB 8 1/4 06/15/32	Government	0.99	Indonesia
ROMGB 8 1/4 09/29/32	Government	0.94	Romania
BNTNF 10 01/01/29	Government	0.93	Brazil
POLGB 7 ½ 07/25/28	Government	0.90	Poland
ROMGB 8 3/4 10/30/28	Government	0.84	Romania
HNTOIL 8.55 09/18/33	Energy	0.83	Peru
SAGB 10 ½ 12/21/26 #R186	Government	0.83	South Africa
INDOGB 8 1/4 05/15/36	Government	0.81	Indonesia
SAGB 8 01/31/30 #2030	Government	0.77	South Africa
TELVIS 8.49 05/11/37	Communication Services	0.75	Mexico

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics
94.75%

Investments
#2 Other
5.25%

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	94.30%	68.66%	94.75%	26.09%
#2 Other	5.70%	31.34%	5.25%	-26.09%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Government	64.18	
Energy	11.09	
Financials	6.73	
Utilities	5.41	
Consumer Discretionary	4.56	
Communication Services	3.02	
Materials	2.84	
Industrials	2.81	
Diversified	1.96	
Consumer Staples	0.80	
Cash and Other	0.75	
Information Technology	0.68	
Real Estate	0.29	
Health Care	0.15	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

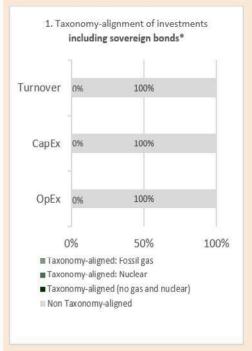
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

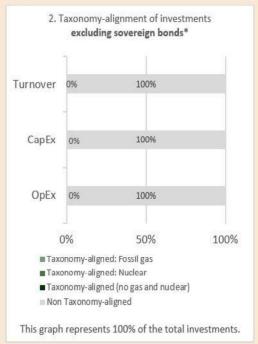
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

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

We applied also the sovereign bonds exclusions as follows: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iran, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 quantitative filter is based on ESG data from data providers and we assign a creditspecific 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.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure available on the website : https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Global-Emerging-Market-Bond-Fund.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

MIRABAUD - EMERGING MARKET 2024 FIXED MATURITY

Legal entity identifier: 222100PK6R9KTEA8II93 Environmental and/or social characteristics Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any (E/S) characteristics and while it did with an environmental environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The **EU Taxonomy** is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic environmentally laid down in Regulation activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made sustainable It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective investments with a social did not make any sustainable might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
ESG Risk Rating	25.23	28.08

The Score is based on Sustainalytics data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds

	Portfolio	Benchmark
ESG Score	62.53	65.27

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG Risk rating and ESG score for Government bonds has improved both in absolute terms and relative to its benchmark year on year.

	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
ESG Risk Rating	30.08	27.26	29.98	28.08

The Score is based on Sustainalytics data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

Below is the ESG Score for the Government Bonds

	Portfolio		Bencl	nmark
	2022	2023	2022	2023
ESG Score	45.3	60.64	63.6	65.26

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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



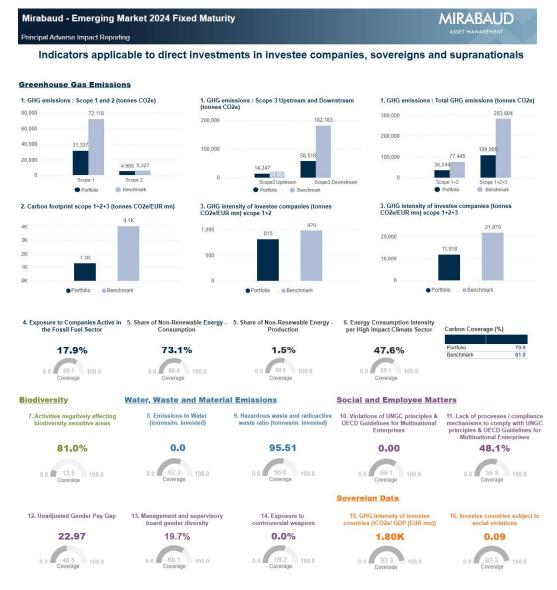
How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities

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.

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.



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
			United
T 4 ¼ 12/31/24	Government	4.29	States
SQBNZU 5 3/4 12/02/24	Financials	2.44	Uzbekistan
TMBTB 4.9 PERP	Financials	2.34	Thailand
DAYCOV 4 1/4 12/13/24	Financials	2.33	Brazil
AACTEC 3 11/27/24	Information Technology	2.23	China
RECLIN 3 ½ 12/12/24	Financials	2.19	India
VIETNM 4.8 11/19/24	Government	2.06	Vietnam
ISRELE 5 11/12/24	Utilities	2.00	Israel
B 0 11/29/24	[Cash and Other]	1.95	[Cash and Other]
NTPCIN 4 3/8 11/26/24	Utilities	1.92	India
TUPRST 4 ½ 10/18/24	Energy	1.81	Turkey
BHRAIN 6 1/4 11/14/24	Government	1.77	Bahrain
WYNMAC 4 1/8 10/01/24	Consumer Discretionary	1.74	Macau
INDKOR 5 1/8 10/25/24	Government	1.62	S.Korea
BANVOR 4 ½ 09/24/24	Financials	1.61	Brazil

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific

assets.

What was the asset allocation?

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics
99.73%

Investments
#2 Other
0.28%

	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	85.35%	68.28%	91.40%	23.12%

#2 Other	14.65%	31.7%	8.6%	-23.1%

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Financials	33.52	
Government	19.67	
Utilities	8.30	
Consumer Discretionary	7.29	
Energy	6.76	
Cash and Other	5.31	
Real Estate	5.13	
Information Technology	4.52	
Materials	3.90	
Industrials	2.88	
Communication Services	0.96	
Consumer Staples	0.90	
Health Care	0.87	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

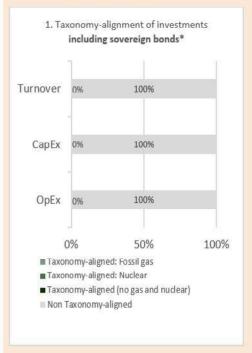
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

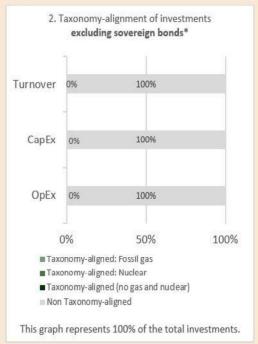
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure available on the website :

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Emerging-Market-2024-Fixed-Maturity.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

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

MIRABAUD – EMERGING MARKET 2025 FIXED MATURITY EURO

Legal entity identifier:	222100QXHPJUVUR6MP61		
	Environmental and/or social chara	acteristics	
Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social	Did this financial product have a su	ustainable investment objective? No	
objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance	It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %	It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of % of sustainable investments	
practices.	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	
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable	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	
investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments	



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
ESG Risk Rating	29.53	27.77

The Score is based on Sustainalytics data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds

	Portfolio	Benchmark
ESG Score	61.91	64.34

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG Risk ratings were relatively at the same level than last year.

The ESG score for Government bonds has improved both in absolute terms and relative to its benchmark year on year

	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
ESG Risk Rating	30.86	29.04	29.98	28.08

The Score is based on Sustainalytics data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

Below is the ESG Score for the Governments Bonds

	Portfolio		Benchmark	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
ESG Score	48.1	60.64	63.6	65.12

The Score is based on Beyond Ratings data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 100 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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

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



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

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.



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
MKKALT 9 12/26/25	Financials	2.27	Luxembourg
PEMEX 3 % 11/24/25	Energy	2.22	Mexico
PLNIJ 2 1/8 10/25/25	Utilities	2.20	Indonesia
FOSUNI 5.95 10/19/25	Consumer Discretion ary	1.95	China
CTPNV 2 1/8 10/01/25	Real Estate	1.86	Eastern Europe
LVIATH 6 1/2 06/30/25	Energy	1.83	Israel
BBVASM 1 3/4 11/26/25	Financials	1.83	Spain
SINOCH 0 ¾ 11/25/25	Real Estate	1.74	China
ROMANI 2 3/4 10/29/25	Governme nt	1.72	Romania
INDON 3 3/8 07/30/25	Governme nt	1.71	Indonesia
BULENR 3 ½ 06/28/25	Utilities	1.70	Bulgaria
MAGYAR 1 % 06/24/25	Governme nt	1.65	Hungary
AALLN 1 5/8 09/18/25	Materials	1.61	South Africa
REPHUN 1 1/4 10/22/25	Governme nt	1.56	Hungary
ISTNBL 6 % 12/09/25	Governme nt	1.56	Turkey

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics
99.73%

Investments
#2 Other
0.28%

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Differenc
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics		63.15%	85.75%	22.60%
#2 Other		36.85%	14.25%	-22.60%

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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Government	25.89	
Financials	22.06	
Energy	15.23	
Utilities	9.55	
Real Estate	8.16	
Materials	4.70	
Consumer Discretionary	4.11	
Communication Services	3.26	
Industrials	2.92	
Consumer Staples	1.70	
Cash and Other	0.85	
Information Technology	0.85	
Health Care	0.72	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

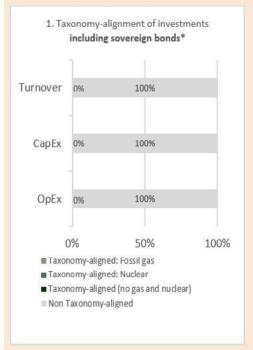
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

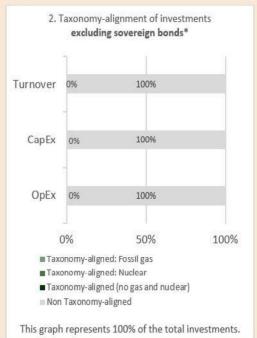
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
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- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

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

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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

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Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- 1 Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure available on the website :

https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---Emerging-Market-2025-Fixed-Maturity-EURO.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX V

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

MIRABAUD GLOBAL CLIMATE BOND FUND Product name: Legal entity identifier: 2221006UEU1M2OEBJ143 Sustainable Investment Objective Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that No Yes contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It promoted Environmental/Social It made sustainable investments significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social not have as its objective a sustainable **objective**: 92.20 % objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental objective in economic activities qualify as environmentally that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy sustainable under the EU Taxonomy The **EU Taxonomy** is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made sustainable It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social

investments

objective: %

might be aligned with

the Taxonomy or not.



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

The Sub-Fund maintained an average temperature aligned with a 2°C pathway, consistent with the targets of the Paris Agreement. It had a clear sustainable and environmental objective focused on mitigating climate change by reducing carbon emissions in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The Sub-Fund focused on companies with strong commitments to reducing emissions and generating positive environmental impacts. It invested in Green Bonds — financial instruments specifically designed to promote a positive environmental impact and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Sub-Fund also invested 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.

We considered the share of green bonds and 2°C or below aligned issuers to be sustainable investments.

The Sub-Fund adhered to all its binding commitments throughout the investment period, which included:

- An exclusion list covering controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco, and adult entertainment
- Advanced ESG integration, ensuring:
 - o A minimum allocation of 51% to labeled Green Bonds
 - A sustainable investment share (Green Bonds and aligned issuers) of at least 75%

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The attainment of the sustainable investment objectives were 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. The portfolio average temperature and % under/over 2°C is displayed in Figure 1 below.

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 main eligible project categories invested as of 31 December 2024 are presented in Figure 2 below.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

Portfolio Transition Pathways (2015-2030)

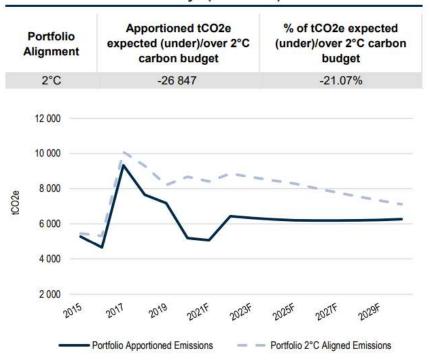


Figure 1: Portfolio Transition Pathway (2015-2030) (As of 31.12.2024)

Green Bonds Use of Proceeds

	Use of Proceeds	(%) of Green Bonds
# C	Renewable energies	36.5%
(C)	Energy efficiency (including green buildings)	35.0%
7	Low CO2 transportation	17.5%
	Waste & wastewater prevention and control	7.2%
- \$	Sustainable agriculture and forestry	2.0%

Figure 2: Green Bonds Use of Proceeds (As of 31.12.2024)

...and compared to previous periods?

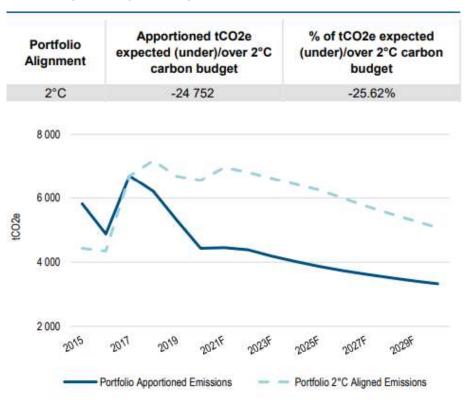


Figure 3: Portfolio Transition Pathway (2015-2030) (As of 29.12.2023)

	Use of Proceeds	(%) of Green Bonds
	Renewable energies	39.5%
(C)	Energy efficiency (including green buildings)	29.0%
7	Low CO2 transportation	19.3%
	Waste & wastewater prevention and control	9. <mark>5%</mark>
- *	Sustainable agriculture and forestry	2.2%

Figure 4: Green Bonds Use of Proceeds (As of 29.12.2023)

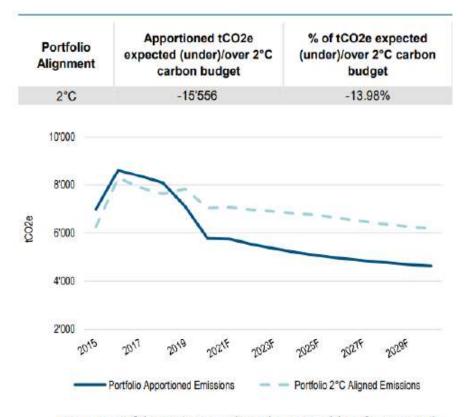


Figure 3: Portfolio Transition Pathway (2015-2030) (As of 30.12.2022)

	Use of Proceeds	(%) of Green Bonds
	Renewable energies	34.9%
CD	Energy efficiency (including green buildings)	31.4%
The state of the s	Low CO2 transportation	16.9%
	Waste & wastewater prevention and control	12.4%
-\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Sustainable agriculture and forestry	2.8%

Figure 4: Green Bonds Use of Proceeds (As of 30.12.2022)

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

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

As a minimum standard, we identify and mitigate PAIs through the application of the **Mirabaud Asset Management exclusion policy** which covers the following sectors: controversial weapons, tobacco, adult entertainment and thermal coal mining.

On top of that, companies with the following characteristics cannot qualify as sustainable investments:

- **ESG laggards**: bottom 20% ranked companies in the investment universe.
- With **severe controversies** (category 5 on Sustainalytics): events with a severe impact on the environment and society, posing serious business risks to the company based such as financial obstruction or irregularities, tax evasion or anti-competitive practices.
- In breach of PAI 4 (companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and not deriving a significant proportion of their revenues from contributing activities
- In breach of PAI 7 (companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas).
- In breach of PAI 14 (companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).

In addition, we apply a filter for 'minimum safeguards' and exclude companies in breach of **PAI 10** (companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

We also set a **minimum threshold** for companies by assessing a set of indicators such as: Bribery & Corruption, Board Independence, Board Diversity, ESG Governance, Whistleblower Programmes, Freedom of Association and Diversity Programmes.

An investment is considered as sustainable **only if passes all the screens** detailed above

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors 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 were monitored for this subfund either through ex-ante or ex-post analysis.

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

The Sub-fund does not invest in issuers subject to severe controversies including business ethics and human right breaches. In addition, all sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

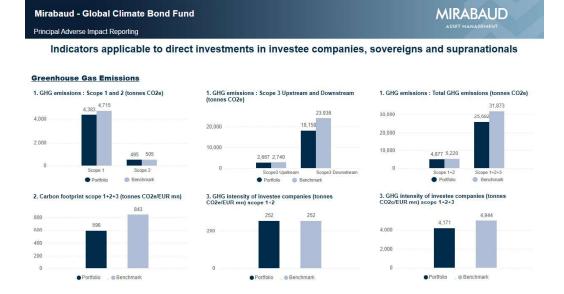


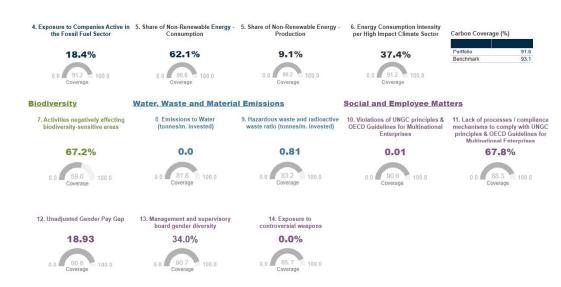
How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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.

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





Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024.

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
ORSTED 2 1/8 05/17/27	Utilities	1.67	Denmark
AIB 2 1/8 05/30/31	Financials	1.54	Ireland
ENGIFP 2 1/8 03/30/32	Utilities	1.52	France
VMED 4 3/4 07/15/31	Communication Services	1.46	United Kingdom
EOFP 2 3/8 06/15/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.32	France
ASSGEN 2.124 10/01/30	Financials	1.31	Italy
EQIX 1.55 03/15/28	Financials	1.27	United States
BNP 1.675 06/30/27	Financials	1.24	France
HSBC 6 PERP	Financials	1.20	United Kingdom
CCBGBB 3 % PERP	Financials	1.19	Belgium
ADT 4 1/8 07/15/32	Consumer Discretionary	1.19	United States
DBR 1 08/15/24	Government	1.19	Germany
ISPIM 3 ¾ PERP	Financials	1.18	Italy
SANTAN 3 % PERP	Financials	1.18	Spain
EDPPL 1.7 07/20/2080	Utilities	1.18	Portugal

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

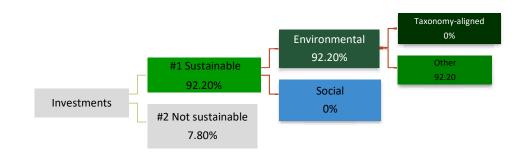


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The fund invested 92.20% in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Sustainable	76.90%	81.32%	92.20%	10.88%
#2 Not Sustainable	13.31%	18.68%	7.80%	-10.88
Environmental	76.90%	81.32%	92.20%	10.88%
Social	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Taxonomy aligned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other environmental	76.90%	81.32%	92.20%	10.88%

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Financials	30.07	
Utilities	18.92	
Consumer Discretionary	14.55	
Government	11.40	
Communication Services	10.91	
Cash and Other	5.40	
Industrials	4.56	
Materials	4.38	
Consumer Staples	1.67	
Real Estate	1.23	
Information Technology	1.10	
Health Care	0.94	
Energy	0.89	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.



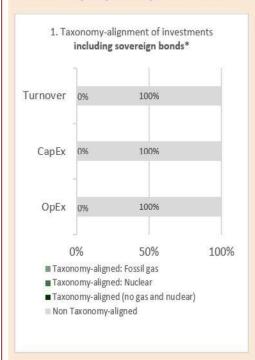
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

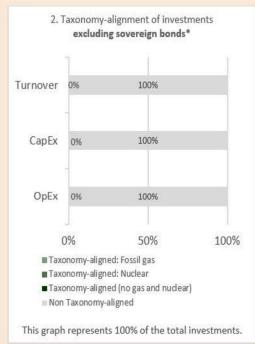
Not applicable.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





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

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

Not applicable. The sub-fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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

Not applicable. The sub fund is not committed to have Taxonomy-aligned investments.

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



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

The Sub-fund made 92.2% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

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



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

Investments classified as "not sustainable" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, the Do No Significant Harm principle and minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

The fund applied a dual-class approach by including labelled green bonds and transition bonds issued by companies with an ambition to decarbonise and commitments to reduce their carbon emissions and environmental impact over time. The following process is implemented by the fund in order to attain the sustainable investment objective:

Step 1:Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, Adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining.

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 no significant harm to 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.

We applied also the following sovereign bonds exclusions: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iran, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

No companies were invested in the sectors or countries excluded during the reference period.

Step 2: Positive selection: A quantitative filter was applied to assess the transition bonds issuers' alignment. Issuers not aligned and not displaying a significant reduction of emissions or willingness to improve their climate strategy are excluded from the investment universe.

Green Bonds: Certified GB (51% minimum of the portfolio)
Transition Bonds: Aligned and On Track bonds (very low emitters can be allowed as well)

Step 3:Bottom-up analysis and engagement framework: a dedicated engagement process was put in place to 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. Through the engagement program, were targeted:

- "On Track" issuers: Engaging with companies that are "On track" to encourage further decarbonisation, climate-related disclosure and climate target-setting. Through the engagement programme, 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
- Green Bonds' issuers: Dialogue with aligned companies and green bond issuers to monitor alignment and consistency of the decarbonization pathways of green bonds issuers.

Since the launch of the Mirabaud – Global Climate Bond Fund in June 2021, we have held regular climate-driven dialogue and engagement meetings to ensure that companies develop business strategies aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

During 2024, we continued our engagement activities and conducted dedicated research to review the climate disclosures of previously engaged companies, in order to evaluate the progress made so far.

In the context of individual stewardship activities, we held 15 direct engagements and 1 ESG interaction. Overall, 28% of our individual stewardship activities in 2024 were initial engagements, 17% were follow-up meetings and 55% were one-time dialogues.

As part of our collaborative efforts, of the companies targeted by the 2023-24 CDP SBTi campaign, 23 were held in Mirabaud – Global Climate Bond Fund. Of the 23 companies, 4 have set science-based targets and the remaining issuers have not taken action.

For example, we held a follow-up engagement with a a leading low-cost airline operating across Europe.

Case Study: Sustainable Aviation - Hydrogen and Contrail Mitigation

Geography: United Kingdom

Sector: industrials

Company Profile: A leading low-cost airline operating across Europe, focusing on improving its environmental impact through alternative fuel technologies and carbon mitigation strategies.

Meeting Type: Follow-up Engagement

Engagement objectives:

- To Understand Company's progress and updated timeline for hydrogen-powered flights.
- Assess the company's contingency planning if hydrogen technology faces delays.
- Gain transparency on CAPEX allocation for non-fleet net-zero initiatives.
- Clarify the company's participation in Project CICONIA for contrail mitigation research.
- Ensure clear communication regarding discrepancies in SBTi Net-Zero labeling.
- Follow up on whether the company has improved disclosures of climate-related KPls in executive compensation.

Engagement discussion: Our discussion with the company focused on their long-term strategy for achieving net-zero emissions, particularly through hydrogen technology. While the company continues its partnership with aerospace company on hydrogen-powered aircraft, they anticipate commercial viability only post-2035. As a contingency, the company plans to rely more on Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and direct air carbon capture if hydrogen technology is delayed. On CAPEX allocation, the company disclosed that nearly 90% of net-zero-related investment is dedicated to a more fuel-efficient fleet, while additional spending on partnerships and carbon capture remains relatively low. We encouraged the company to enhance transparency on this aspect.

The company is actively involved in Project CICONIA, contributing flight data and industry expertise to study the impact of contrails on climate change. Regarding SBTi labeling discrepancies, the company acknowledged that their netzero commitment appears inconsistent across different platforms. They attribute this to their current roadmap, which aligns with a 1.5-degree pathway until 2035, while the new aviation-specific 2-degree pathway is still under consultation. The company is hesitant to commit to this pathway unless it becomes more realistic for the aviation industry.

On climate-related KPIs in executive compensation, the company confirmed that their executive remuneration is directly linked to the Net-Zero roadmap, with CEO, CFO, and senior managers evaluated based on their ability to stay ahead of their decarbonization trajectory. But they do not provide a detailed breakdown of annual climate-linked performance metrics in their annual report.

Why this case study? Decarbonizing the aviation industry remains a significant challenge due to technological and infrastructure constraints. Company's approach to hydrogen and SAF reflects the broader uncertainty in the sector. Their involvement in contrail mitigation research and carbon capture signals proactive engagement, but the absence of clear targets and timelines limits transparency. Addressing SBTi labeling discrepancies is also critical for stakeholder trust.

2024 initial engagements

In 2024, we also extended our engagement activities and initiated dialogues with new companies, to further promote climate change best practices. For example, we held an initial engagement with a leading integrated energy utility, which is explained below.

Case Study 2: Energy Transition & Scope 3 Reduction

Geography: Netherlands

Engagement objectives:

Sector: Energy

Company Profile: A leading integrated energy utility with operations spanning electricity generation, distribution, and retail supply. The company has a strong focus on renewable energy development and net-zero transition.

Meeting Type: Follow-up Initial Engagement

- To Assess the company's approach to mitigating Scope 1 emissions after missing 2023 targets due to external factors.
- Understand contingency planning for Scope 3 emissions and the pathway to achieving 2030 reduction targets.
- Clarify taxonomy-aligned revenue disclosures and efforts to improve transparency.
- Gain insight into executive compensation linked to ESG performance.

Engagement discussion: The company missed its 2023 Scope 1 emissions target due to a government-mandated shift to coal following the European energy crisis. However, strong 2024 performance has placed them back on track to meet long-term targets. Scope 3 emissions are forecasted to rise in 2025-2026 before a sharp decline toward the 2030 target of 11.2 million tons CO2, reflecting delayed recognition of post-crisis electrification trends. Taxonomy-aligned revenue remains low at 37.9%, mainly due to the EU excluding retail electricity sales. However, CAPEX alignment exceeds 80%, emphasizing investments in renewables and grid modernization. ESG-linked executive compensation includes climate KPIs (15%), safety (20%), and gender diversity (10%), ensuring alignment with sustainability goals.

Why this case study? This engagement highlighted challenges in aligning emission reduction targets with regulatory and market shifts. The company's focus on Scope 1 recovery, adjustments in Scope 3 forecasting, and taxonomy advocacy reflect a broader industry trend. Their ESG-linked compensation structure ensures accountability, though greater transparency in climate KPI disclosures is needed.



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

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote. Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

ANNEX IV

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

MIRABAUD - GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED CREDIT FUND

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

Legal entity identifier: 2221004RF7CKUE8DYA58 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The **EU Taxonomy** is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024.

Risk Rating	Portfolio	Universe
Average Risk Rating (Corp)	22.01	22.32

The Score is based on Sustainalytics risk data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG Risk score has improved both in absolute terms and relative to its benchmark year on year

Risk Rating	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Average Risk Rating	25.04	23.70	23.27	22.80

The Score is based on Sustainalytics risk data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

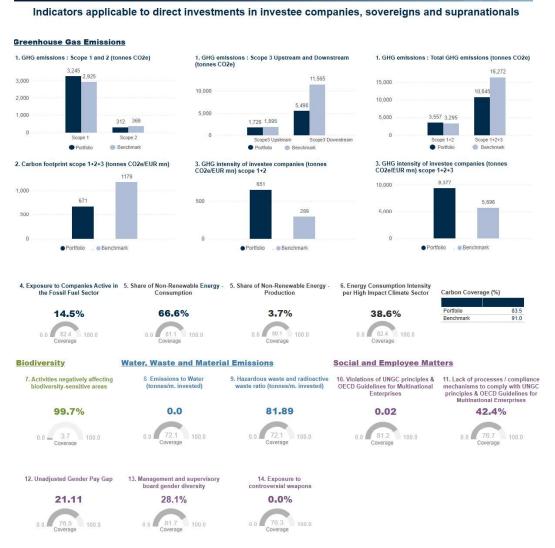
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

The 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.



MIRABAUD

Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management

Mirabaud - Global Diversified Credit Fund

cipal Adverse Impact Reporting



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
ICELTD 10 1/2/15/27	Consumer Staples	2.03	United Kingdom
PELHOL 9 ½ 04/01/27	Consumer Discretionary	2.02	Germany
SANTAN 3 % PERP	Financials	1.89	Spain
AXASA 1 % 10/07/41	Financials	1.83	France
CCBGBB 3 % PERP	Financials	1.61	Belgium
KIELN 9 02/15/29	Industrials	1.54	United Kingdom
KBCBB 4 1/4 PERP	Financials	1.48	Belgium
PURGYM 10 10/11/28	Consumer Discretionary	1.47	United Kingdom
ISPIM 5 1/2 PERP	Financials	1.39	Italy
BKIR 6 PERP	Financials	1.39	Ireland
TOYOTA 3.386 03/18/30	Consumer Discretionary	1.35	Australia
UCGIM 2.731 01/15/32	Financials	1.34	Italy
EGBLFN 11 11/30/28	Energy	1.34	United Kingdom
YULCLN 7 3/8 05/02/29	Materials	1.34	United Kingdom
ALVGR 2.6 PERP	Financials	1.30	Germany

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

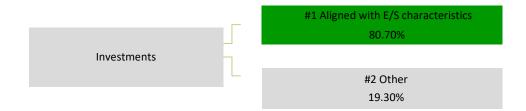


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	87.29%	76.67%	80.70%	4.03%
#2 Other	12.71%	23.33%	19.30%	-4.03%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %
Consumer Discretionary	25.11
Financials	21.65
Industrials	8.98
Consumer Staples	8.74
Communication Services	7.31
Government	6.94
Materials	4.99
Health Care	4.31
Energy	4.19
Cash and Other	4.00
Information Technology	3.35
Utilities	1.87
Offset Cash	1.58
Real Estate	0.22

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

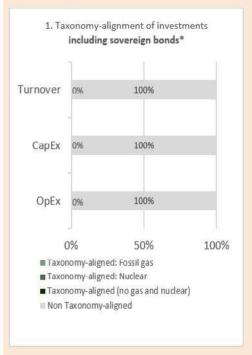
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

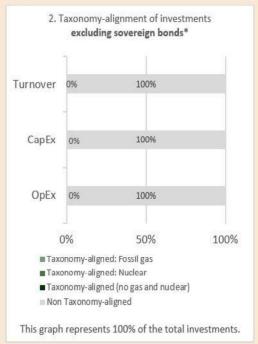
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

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

We applied also the sovereign bonds exclusions as follows: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iran, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Russia, South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 quantitative filter is based on ESG data from data providers and we assign a creditspecific 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

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure available on the website :

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



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Product name:

MIRABAUD DISCOVERY CONVERTIBLES GLOBAL

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

Legal entity identifier:	222100HV1BLZSWOMWG23	
	Environmental and/or social chara	acteristics
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.	Did this financial product have a sulfill to the sustainable investments with an environmental objective: % in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	• No
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially	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
sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.	It made sustainable investments with a social objective: %	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



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

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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024.

ESG Rating	Portfolio	Universe
EMEA	25.7	26.2
Asia Pacific ex Japan	24.6	31.3
North America	29.0	32.8
Japan	30.0	32.9

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation

...and compared to previous periods?

The ESG ratings were relatively at the same level than last year and below the risk of the associated universe.

ESG Rating	Portfolio		Univ	erse
	2022	2023	2022	2023
EMEA	23.00	22.4	28.30	24.6
Asia Pacific ex Japan	27.00	29.2	33.30	29.5
North America	32.30	28.1	35.00	31.8
Japan	30.10	31.1	34.30	33.1

The Score is a Mirabaud Internal Score, based on Sustainalytics data and made up of 60% ESG Risk Rating and 40% ESG Score. These two scores are complementary

measures. They allow us to assess a company's management of material ESG issues as well as responsible practices. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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



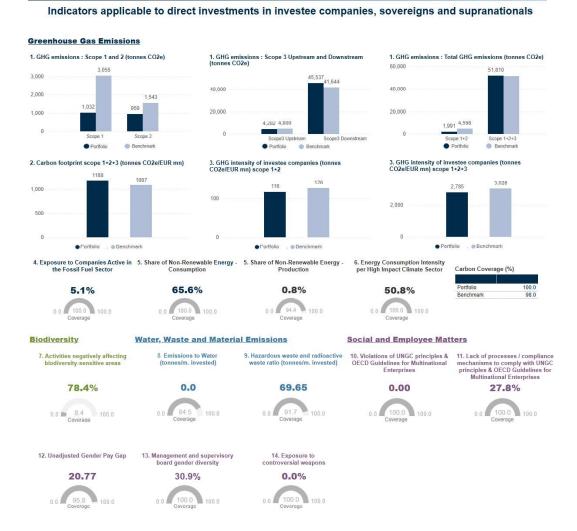
How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.

Mirabaud - Discovery Convertibles Global MIRABAUD



Data source : S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

What were the top investments of this financial product?

		%	
Largest Investments	Sector	Assets	Country
	Information		United
VSH 2 1/4 09/15/30	Technology	2.80	States
EQXCN 4 3/4 10/15/28	Materials	2.76	Canada
NDXGR 4 1/4 04/14/30	Industrials	2.50	Germany
			United
LIVN 2 ½ 03/15/29	Health Care	2.45	States
	Information		
ZHEDIN 0 01/24/29	Technology	2.44	Taiwan
	Information		United
FIVN 1 03/15/29	Technology	2.14	States
	Information		United
RPD 1 1/4 03/15/29	Technology	2.10	States
OSGMFG 0 12/20/30	Industrials	2.02	Japan
KANPNT 0 03/07/31	Materials	2.02	Japan
			United
ORA 2 ½ 07/15/27	Utilities	1.86	States
			United
HAE 2 ½ 06/01/29	Health Care	1.85	States
FVICN 3 3/4 06/30/29	Materials	1.73	Canada
			United
SPB 3 3/8 06/01/29	Consumer Staples	1.68	States
	Information		
FERTEC 0 06/23/28	Technology	1.68	Japan
	Information		United
WK 1 1/4 08/15/28	Technology	1.60	States

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	95.97%	100%	100%	0,0%
#2 Other	4.03%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

#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.

#20ther includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Information Technology	31.36	
Health Care	13.69	
Industrials	12.97	
Materials	12.93	
Consumer Discretionary	9.49	
Consumer Staples	4.28	
Real Estate	3.77	
Utilities	3.27	
Financials	3.19	
Communication Services	2.24	
Energy	1.85	
Cash and Other	0.97	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

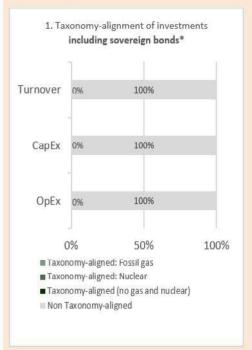
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

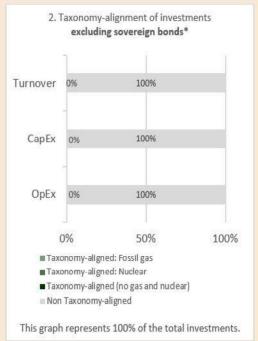
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure and Active Ownership Reports available on the website :

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

 $https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Additional-Information/AD_EN_engagement-report-mirabaud-sustainable-convertibles-global-EN.pdf$



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

Not applicable.

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

 Not applicable.
 - How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

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

MIRABAUD - DM FIXED MATURITY 2026 Product name: Legal entity identifier: 213800QZLRJ4XG1UB531 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The EU Taxonomy is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social

investments

objective: %

might be aligned with

the Taxonomy or not.



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
Risk Rating	20.68	18.97

The Score is based on Sustainalytics data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

	Portfolio	Universe
Risk Rating	21.06	19.64
		·

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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.

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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

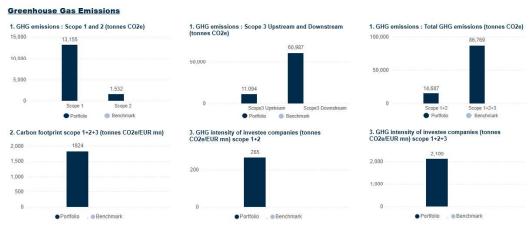


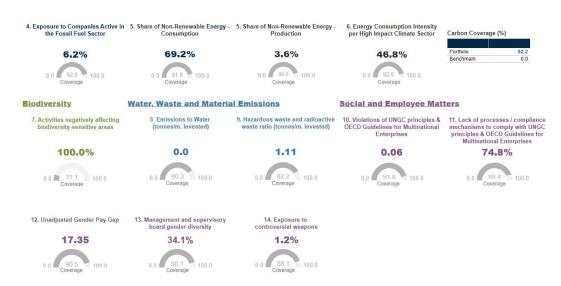
How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The 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.







Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the
investments constituting
the greatest
proportion of
investments of the
financial product during
the reference period
which is: average on
2024

The list includes the

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
INWIM 1 3/8 07/08/26	Industrials	2.07	Italy
BAC 1.949 10/27/26	Financials	2.03	United States
BKTSM 0 1/8 07/08/26	Financials	2.02	Spain
ROLLS 4 5/8 02/16/26	Industrials	2.02	United Kingdom
BKIR 1 1/8 06/05/26	Financials	2.00	Ireland
LLOYDS 3 1/2 04/01/26	Financials	1.99	United Kingdom
ELTLX 4 1/8 10/05/26	Consumer Discretionary	1.93	Sweden
RENAUL 2 09/28/26	Consumer Discretionary	1.90	France
DELL 0 ½ 10/27/26	Information Technology	1.88	Ireland
RBIAV 0 % 09/25/26	Financials	1.83	Austria
PPCGA 3 1/8 03/30/26	Utilities	1.81	Greece
VZ 1 3/8 10/27/26	Communication Services	1.77	United States
VW 2 ½ 07/31/26	Consumer Discretionary	1.77	Germany
NOKIA 2 03/11/26	Information Technology	1.76	Finland
ISPIM 4 05/19/26	Financials	1.76	Italy

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis

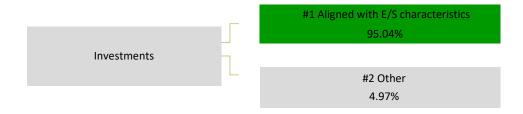


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



Funds	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	87.76%	95.04%	7.28%
#2 Other	12.24%	4.97%	-7.28%

#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.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Consumer Discretionary	33.19	
Financials	21.69	
Materials	9.55	
Industrials	7.95	
Communication Services	7.63	
Utilities	6.94	
Consumer Staples	6.93	
Information Technology	3.64	
Health Care	1.97	
Cash and Other	0.51	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

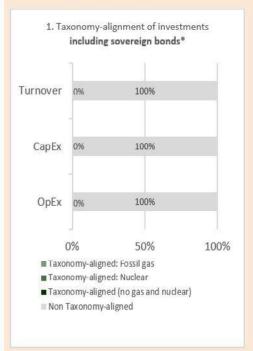
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

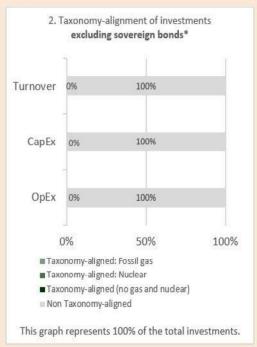
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





- * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.
 - What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable.

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



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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.



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

Investments classified as "other" refer to those for which a positive contribution cannot be confirmed due to limited data availability or coverage by data providers. However, Minimum environmental or social safeguards still apply to these investments (subject to data availability).



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

Sector and value based exclusions: The Sub-fund applied upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining. No companies were invested in the sectors excluded during the reference period.

Positive selection: A quantitative filter was 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 with a screen out of 20% worst-rated companies in investment universe using an internal score.

Bottom-up analysis: An in-depth ESG analysis (qualitative filter) was carried out on the securities selected for portfolio construction to identify the companies that best meet ESG criteria on material issues. The analysts brought 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.

Active Ownership:

Maintaining ongoing communication, is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Our engagement types and objectives were as follows:

- I. Promote best-practices
- II. Addressing material ESG issues
- III. Participating in collaborative engagement initiatives

For more details, please refer to the product disclosure available on the website: https://www.mirabaud-am.com/uploads/tx_mirabaudmam/funds/legal/Sustainability-Disclosures/SDR_EN_Mirabaud---DM-Fixed-Maturity-2026.pdf



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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

MIRABAUD - DM FIXED MATURITY 2029

Product name:

the Taxonomy or not.

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

Legal entity identifier: 39120095HNM7N2WSXD19 **Environmental and/or social characteristics** Sustainable Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? investment means an investment in an economic activity that Yes No contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not It made sustainable investments It promoted Environmental/Social significantly harm any with an environmental (E/S) characteristics and while it did environmental or social objective: % not have as its objective a sustainable objective and that the investment, it had a proportion of % of investee companies sustainable investments follow good governance practices. in economic activities that with an environmental qualify as environmentally objective in economic activities sustainable under the EU that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy The EU Taxonomy is a in economic activities that with an environmental classification system do not qualify as objective in economic laid down in Regulation environmentally activities that do not qualify (EU) 2020/852, sustainable under the EU as environmentally establishing a list of sustainable under the EU Taxonomy environmentally Taxonomy sustainable economic activities. That with a social objective Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an It made **sustainable** It promoted E/S characteristics, but environmental objective did not make any sustainable investments with a social might be aligned with objective: % investments



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

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

In addition to applying quantitative filters (negative and positive screening), in-depth ESG analyses were performed whenever relevant. Moreover, dialogue and engagement meetings were initiated with companies' management in order to better understand the ESG issues and ensure that the sub-fund meets the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

The Sub-fund complied with the exclusion filter on the following controversial activities: manufacturers of controversial weapons, gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco and thermal coal mining/production.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-fund promotes and monitors a large array of ESG characteristics, depending on the companies' business models, capitalisation and country. The indicators are reported on a regular basis during the year throughout the dedicated sub-fund SRI Report, available both on the website and communicated to investors and clients. Below is the portfolio ESG Risk Rating as of 31.12.2024 (Corporate Bonds).

	Portfolio	Universe
Risk Rating	19.42	18.77

The Score is based on Sustainalytics data. The rating scale is from 0-100, with 0 being the best score.

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party, according to the Article 64 (2 b) of the Delegated Regulation.

...and compared to previous periods?

Not applicable as the Sub-Fund was launched during the year 2023.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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.

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

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

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

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



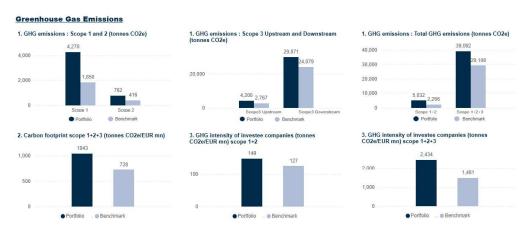
How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

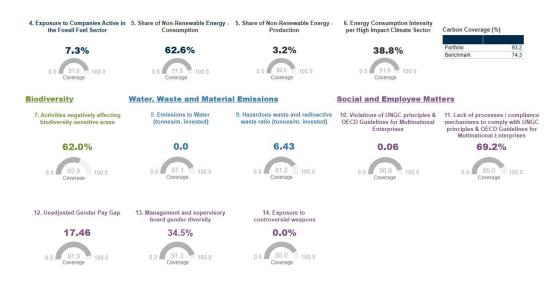
The strategy considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. We identify, prioritize and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use, labour and human rights as well as business ethics.

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



Indicators applicable to direct investments in investee companies, sovereigns and supranationals





Data source: S&P Trucost and Mirabaud Asset Management



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: average on 2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
VW 4 % 03/25/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.66	Germany
ABESM 4 1/8 08/07/29	Industrials	1.63	Spain
F 5 1/8 02/20/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.61	United States
RENAUL 4 1/8 10/02/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.59	France
PHNXLN 4 3/8 01/24/29	Financials	1.54	United Kingdom
FLTR 5 04/29/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.52	Ireland
GM 4.3 02/15/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.51	United States
LHAGR 3 ½ 07/14/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.47	Germany
IAGLN 3 ¾ 03/25/29	Consumer Discretionary	1.45	United Kingdom
TDCDC 5.186 08/02/29	Communication Services	1.39	Denmark
FREGR 5 11/28/29	Health Care	1.35	Germany
SRGIM 4 11/27/29	Utilities	1.31	Italy
EDF 4 3/8 10/12/29	Utilities	1-30	France
STERV 4 1/4 09/01/29	Materials	1.28	Finland
TELBSS 3 ¾ 11/22/29	Communication Services	1.27	Sweden

Reported figures calculated on a monthly average basis



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment to invest in sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

Funds	FY 2024
#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	94.00%
#2 Other	4.97%

- **#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.
 - In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average %	
Consumer Discretionary	28.22	
Financials	17.27	
Communication Services	15.68	
Materials	9.40	
Utilities	8.10	
Industrials	7.61	
Consumer Staples	6.34	
Health Care	4.85	
Information Technology	0.84	
Diversified	0.66	
Cash and Other	0.55	
Energy	0.48	

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to "fossil fuel"

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

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

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



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

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

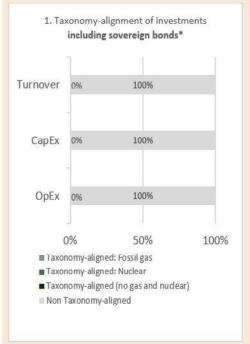
Yes	
	In fossil gas
	In nuclear energy
x No	

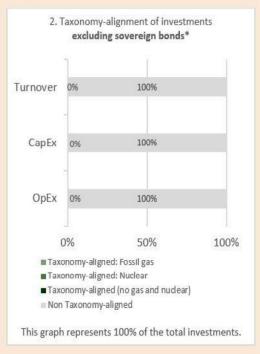
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





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

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote. How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

Not applicable.

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

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