

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

1 Annex “Environmental and/or social characteristics” to the Sub-Fund Vontobel Fund II – Active Beta

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

Product name: Vontobel Fund II – Active Beta
Legal entity identifier: 2221005PIXP5MRX7VZ80

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?					
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy		<input type="checkbox"/>	with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	with a social objective	
<input type="checkbox"/>	It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments		<input type="checkbox"/>		



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and invests in issuers that the Investment Manager considers well-prepared to handle financially material environmental and social challenges. Issuers will be selected based on the Investment Manager’s ESG framework.

The ESG approach will be applied to the Sub-Fund’s securities portfolio and target funds. For the avoidance of doubt, where the exposure to an asset class is built up via derivatives, a part or all of the securities portfolio may serve as collateral for such derivative transactions.

The Sub-Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics that it promotes.

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

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

- Percentage of investments in securities of corporate issuers that derive a non-negligible part of their revenues from products and/or activities excluded by the Sub-Fund (excluded products and/or activities are indicated under the investment strategy section)
- Percentage of investments in securities of sovereign issuers, that are considered “non-democratic”, based on a third-party research provider
- Percentage of investments in securities of sovereign issuers that are not a party to conventions on chemical and biological weapons.
- Percentage of investments in securities of issuers that pass the minimum ESG Rating that has been set for this Sub-Fund (based on a proprietary methodology, minimum is set at E from A-G, G being the lowest). If the issuer cannot be rated by proprietary methodology a minimum MSCI ESG rating of BB is taken.
- Percentage of investments in securities of issuers that pass the minimum Climate score that has been set for this Sub-Fund (based on a proprietary methodology, minimum is set at 10 from 0-100, 0 being the lowest).
- Percentage of investments in securities of issuers that are in violation of global norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or that are exposed to critical controversies (unless the Investment Manager believes reasonable progress can be attained, for example, through active ownership activities). Such controversies may be related to environmental, social or governance issues.
- Percentage of investments in green, social or sustainability bonds in the securities portfolio or in investment funds that invest mainly in such bonds

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

The financial product will invest at least 15% in green, social or sustainability bonds, either through direct investments in such bonds or indirectly through investments in funds that invest mainly in such bonds. These investments will be qualified as sustainable investments. The direct investments are bonds categorized as green, social or sustainability bonds based on international standards such as the International Capital Market Association (ICMA). For indirect investments, the minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the target fund weighted by the exposure to the target fund is counted towards the sustainable investment quota of the Sub-Fund.

The green bonds' objective is to enable capital-raising and investment for new and existing sound and sustainable projects with environmental benefits, that foster a net-zero emissions economy and protect the environment (example: renewable energy, pollution prevention and control, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use). Social bonds are use of proceeds bonds that raise funds for new and existing projects with positive social outcomes (example: direct emergency relief such as food, shelter and healthcare and specific projects designed to alleviate unemployment of affected populations). Sustainability bonds are bonds where the proceeds will be exclusively applied to finance or re-finance a combination of both green and social projects.

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

In order to ensure that the sustainable investments that Sub-Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective, the Sub-Fund takes into account all the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts and ensures that the Sub-Fund's investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account all the mandatory adverse impact indicators and any relevant additional adverse impact indicators by applying the following process:

The Investment Manager identifies issuers that are exposed to principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors based on in-house research; data sources include ESG data providers, news alerts, and the issuers themselves. When no reliable third-party data is available, the Investment Manager may make reasonable estimates or assumptions.

Where the Investment Manager identifies an investment as having a critical and poorly managed impact in one of the considered principal adverse impacts areas, and where no signs of remedial action or improvement have been observed, an action by the Investment Manager must be taken. Action mechanisms may include: exclusion, active ownership, tilting.

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

The Investment Manager has established a monitoring process to track incidents or ongoing situations in which an issuer's activities may have adverse effects on environmental, social, and governance aspects. This process intends to ensure the alignment with global norms such as the UN Global Compact principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This process is initially based on the utilization of third-party data and subsequently entails a comprehensive structured review conducted by the Investment Manager. Securities of issuers are excluded where the Investment Manager has concluded that they (i) violate the norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or (ii) are involved in critical controversies, including those related to governance matters. However, the Investment Manager recognizes that excluding such issuers from the Investment Manager's investments may not always be the best approach to mitigate the adverse effects of their activities. In these cases, the Investment Manager will monitor these issuers, where the Investment Manager believes that reasonable progress can be attained, for example, through active ownership activities, provided the issuer demonstrates good governance.

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

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

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



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



Yes, the Investment Manager considers certain principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the following areas: for corporates emissions, social matters and human rights; for sovereigns and supranationals environmental aspects and social matters.

The Investment Manager identifies issuers that are exposed to principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors based on in-house research; data sources include ESG data providers, news alerts, and the issuers themselves. When no reliable third-party data is available, the Investment Manager may make reasonable estimates or assumptions.

Where the Investment Manager identifies an investment as having a critical and poorly managed impact in one of the considered principal adverse impacts areas, and where no signs of remedial action or improvement have been observed, an action by the Investment Manager must be taken. Action mechanisms may include: exclusion, active ownership, tilting.

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.

Information on how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered will be made available in the periodic reporting of the Sub-Fund.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In order to attain the environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund applies the following ESG framework: exclusion approach, monitoring of critical controversies, screening, partial investments in green, social or sustainability bonds.

Exclusion approach:

The Sub-Fund excludes:

- securities of corporate issuers that derive a non-negligible part of their revenues from the following products and/or activities: unconventional / controversial weapons (0%), nuclear weapons (0%), cluster bombs (0%), land mines (0%), conventional weapons (10%), coal (thermal, extraction / generation, 10%), other fossil fuels (i.e. Tar /Oil Sands...; 10%), tobacco (10%), adult entertainment (10%), gambling (10%), alcohol (10%). The percentages indicated reflect the revenue thresholds applied. For selected products and/or activities, additional limits apply as disclosed on the website.
- securities issued by sovereigns that are not a party to conventions on chemical and biological weapons. For municipalities the criteria will be based on the corresponding country. The Sub-Fund may invest in securities issued by supranational organizations that cannot be party of such conventions, however, in that case, the majority of the countries represented by these organizations shall be party of such conventions.
- For sovereigns, the Sub-Fund will exclude securities of sovereign issuers that are considered non-democratic, based on a third-party research provider.

Monitoring of critical controversies:

- The Investment Manager has established a monitoring process to track incidents or ongoing situations in which an issuer's activities may have adverse effects on environmental, social, and governance aspects. This process intends to ensure the alignment with global norms such as the UN Global Compact principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This process is initially based on the utilization of third-party data and subsequently entails a comprehensive structured review conducted by the Investment Manager. Securities of issuers are excluded where the Investment Manager has concluded that they (i) violate the norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or (ii) are involved in critical controversies, including those related to governance matters. However, the Investment Manager recognizes that excluding such issuers from the Investment Manager's investments may not always be the best approach to mitigate the adverse effects of their activities. In these cases, the Investment Manager will monitor these issuers, where the Investment Manager believes that reasonable progress can be attained, for example, through active ownership activities, provided the issuer demonstrates good governance.

Screening:

- The Sub-Fund invests in securities of issuers that pass the minimum ESG rating (minimum is set at E, on a scale from A to G, with A being the best, and G being the worst rating), which is based on a proprietary methodology. If an issuer cannot be assigned a proprietary ESG rating, a minimum MSCI ESG rating of BB shall be used. The ESG model scores companies relative to the other companies in the related industry.
- The Sub-Fund invests in securities issuers that pass the minimum climate score (set at 10, on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being the worst and 100 being the best), which is based on the Investment Manager's proprietary methodology. The model is based on a combination of backward-looking metrics such as carbon intensity, and forward-looking metrics such as warming potential.
- The Sub-Fund invests in selected target funds that pass the Investment Manager's ESG assessment. Target funds are evaluated based on qualitative and quantitative criteria, which include sector-based exclusions, consideration of UN Global Compact, and the management of controversial ESG events.

Partial investments in green, social or sustainability bonds:

- The Sub-Fund will invest at least 15% in green, social or sustainability bonds, either through direct investments in such bonds or indirectly through investments in funds that invest mainly in such bonds. These investments will be qualified as sustainable investments. Green, social or sustainability bonds are instru-

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

ments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or refinance new and/or existing projects, with positive environmental and/or social outcomes. The direct investments are bonds categorized as green, social or sustainability bonds based on international standards such as the International Capital Market Association (ICMA). For indirect investments, the minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the target fund weighted by the exposure to the target fund is counted towards the sustainable investment quota of the Sub-Fund.

Additionally, the Sub-Fund follows an active ownership approach, which takes into account relevant environmental, social and governance matters. The Investment Manager sees these activities as a way to support the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund is covered by the engagement pool of the Investment Manager's stewardship program, which is mainly based on a collaboration with a stewardship partner. The Investment Manager has limited influence on the stewardship partner's engagement program.

The securities will be analyzed based on the binding elements prior to investment and monitored on a continuous basis. The securities in the portfolio have their sustainability performance periodically revaluated using the above-described sustainability framework. If a security does not comply with the binding criteria described below, the Investment Manager divests from such an issuer within a time period to be determined by the Investment Manager without exceeding in principle three months after such breach was detected, considering prevailing market conditions, and taking due account of the best interests of the shareholders. The Board of Directors or the Management Company of Vontobel Fund II may decide to further postpone the rectification of such a breach or decide to carry out the divestment in several instalments over a longer period of time in exceptional cases, provided this is considered to be in the best interests of the shareholders.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

- The Sub-Fund excludes securities of corporate issuers that derive a non-negligible part of their revenues from excluded products and/or activities listed above.
- The Sub-Fund excludes securities of issuers that are in violation of certain global norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or that are exposed to critical controversies (unless the Investment Manager believes reasonable progress can be attained, for example, through active ownership activities). Such controversies may be related to environmental, social or governance issues.
- The Sub-Fund excludes securities of sovereign issuers that are considered "non-democratic", based on a third-party research provider.
- The Sub-Fund excludes securities of sovereign issuers that are not a party to conventions on chemical and biological weapons.
- The Sub-Fund invests in securities of issuers that pass the minimum proprietary ESG rating that has been set for this Sub-Fund (set at E).
- The Sub-Fund invests in securities of issuers that pass the minimum climate score that has been set for this Sub-Fund (set at 10).
- The Sub-Fund will invest at least 15% in green, social or sustainability bonds, either through direct investments in such bonds or indirectly through investments in funds that invest mainly in such bonds.
- The Sub-Fund invests in selected target funds that pass the Investment Manager's ESG assessment.

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

Not applicable. The Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The Investment Manager will assess investee companies' good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, by applying a critical controversies monitoring process. The Investment Manager has established a monitoring process to track incidents or ongoing situations in which an issuer's activities may have adverse effects on environmental, social, and governance aspects. This process intends to ensure the alignment with global norms such as the UN Global Compact principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This process is initially based on the utilization of third-party data and subsequently entails a comprehensive structured review conducted by the Investment Manager. Securities of issuers are excluded where the Investment Manager has concluded that they (i) violate the norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or (ii) are involved in critical controversies, including those related to governance matters. However, the Investment Manager recognizes that excluding such issuers from the Investment Manager's investments may not always be the best approach to mitigate the adverse

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

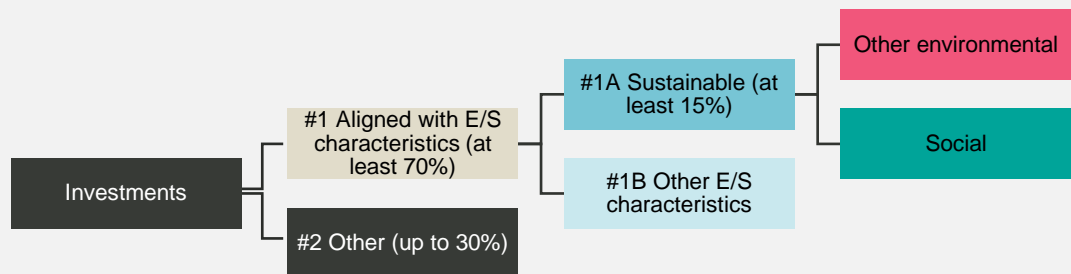
effects of their activities. In these cases, the Investment Manager will monitor these issuers, where the Investment Manager believes that reasonable progress can be attained, for example, through active ownership activities, provided the issuer demonstrates good governance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund is expected to invest at least 70% of its NAV in issuers that qualify as aligned with E/S characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), under normal market conditions. This includes the minimum of 15% of the investments of the Sub-Fund that are sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



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

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

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.

The percentages indicated above refer to the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

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

Not applicable. Derivatives are not used for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



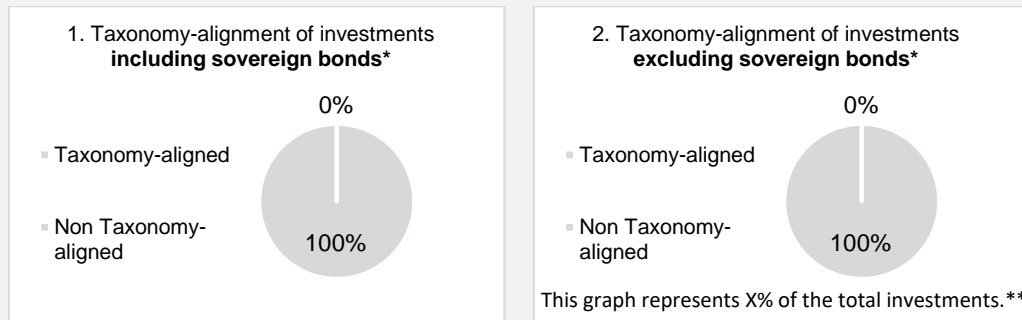
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest a minimum share in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's minimum share of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy regulation are indicated to be 0%.

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

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

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



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

**As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.

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

The Sub-Fund does not partially intend to invest in sustainable investments, as defined by the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy regulation are indicated to be 0%.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

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

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



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



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

The Sub-Fund invests at least 15% of its net assets in sustainable investments, typically across both environmental and social objectives. It does not commit to any specific individual or combination of sustainable investment objectives and therefore there is no committed minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

EU Taxonomy aligned sustainable investments are considered a sub-category of sustainable investments. If a sustainable investment is not Taxonomy-aligned since

- the economic activity is not yet covered under the EU Taxonomy,
- the positive contribution is not (fully) aligned with the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy, or
- the issuer does not fall under the reporting scope of the EU Taxonomy, and the Investment Manager does not have sufficient equivalent information to conclude its assessment,

the investment can still be considered an Sustainable Investment with an environmental objective that is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy, provided it complies with all criteria of the SFDR.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund invests at least 15% of its net assets in sustainable investments, typically across both environmental and social objectives. It does not commit to any specific individual or combination of sustainable investment objectives and therefore there is no committed minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



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

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquidity and use financial derivative instruments for investment and hedging purposes. While these instruments are not expected to detrimentally affect the attainment of the Sub-Fund's environmental and social characteristics, no minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied.

Other investments include also unscreened investments and investments that do not qualify as aligned with environmental/social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund for investment or diversification purposes or investments for which ESG data is lacking. For such instruments, the monitoring process of critical controversies is applied.



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

Not applicable.

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<http://am.vontobel.com/view/VAB#documents>, under “Sustainability Related Disclosures”.