

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

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

Product Name: Vontobel Fund – Euro Corporate Bond

Legal Entity Identifier: 5299007053L3LRN24X46

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did 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 made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 14.80% 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 made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
	<input type="checkbox"/> 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?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund were met.

The Sub-Fund promoted social transition through empowerment with a focus on pre-defined empowerment indicators. The Investment Manager favored issuers that perform well in such indicators or were on their way to perform well in these indicators while excluding any issuers that were not aligned with the strategy. Issuers were selected based on the Investment Manager’s ESG framework, as described in the pre-contractual disclosure annex for the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund invested 14.80% of its net assets in sustainable investments by investing in securities of issuers that provided solutions to environmental and social challenges, namely to at least one of the actionable themes: climate change mitigation, responsible use of natural resources, addressing basic needs, empowerment. By following this process, the Investment Manager promoted a combination of environmental (such as “greenhouse gas emissions”, “biodiversity” or “waste”) and social characteristics (such as “inequality”, “labour relations”, “investment in human capital”), for example because these aspects were integrated in the Investment Manager’s ESG assessment framework or because some of the applied mechanisms related directly to one of these characteristics. The ESG assessment framework may not include all of these characteristics as the aspects considered in this process may depend for example on the sector or geography the issuer is operating in.

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.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

During the reference period, the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund has been measured with the sustainability indicators, as presented in the table below:

Sustainability Indicators	Value	Comments
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	0%	Excluded products and /or activities are indicated under the investment strategy section of the pre-contractual disclosure annex
Percentage of investments in securities of sovereign issuers with substantial UN or international sanctions	0%	
Percentage of investments in securities of corporate issuers that, in respect to the pre-defined empowerment related indicators (i.e. diversity oversight by management and programs, percentage of women in total workforce, ILO Labor core convention violations and percentage of employees to receive training provided by specialized third-party ESG research), (i) perform well, or (ii) are on their way to perform well in these indicators, or (iii) where potential for improvement has been identified, based on the Investment Manager's analysis	(i): 18.09% (ii): 33.94% (iii): 38.74%	
Percentage of investments in securities of issuers that provide solutions to at least one of the actionable themes (climate change mitigation, responsible use of natural resources, addressing basic needs, empowerment) and that qualify as sustainable investments	14.80%	
Percentage of investments in issuers that are in violation of certain international norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or that are exposed to severe controversies (unless a positive outlook has been identified). Such controversies may be related to environmental, social or governance issues	0%	1 issuer was flagged with severe controversies by either MSCI or Sustainalytics: Glencore. The issuer is on watch list.
Sub-Fund's weighted average UN Global Compact profile, compared to the investment universe (i.e. euro investment grade corporate debt market	Sub-Fund: 86.73 Universe: 86.05	
Percentage of securities covered by ESG analysis	90.77%	

... And compared to previous periods?

Financial year of the Fund ending on 31 August	2024	2023
Sustainability Indicators	Value	Value
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	0%	0%
Percentage of investments in securities of sovereign issuers with substantial UN or international sanctions	0%	0%
Percentage of investments in securities of corporate issuers that, in respect to the pre-defined empowerment related indicators (i.e. diversity oversight by management and programs, percentage of women in total workforce, ILO Labor core convention violations and percentage of employees to receive training provided by specialized third-party ESG research), (i) perform well, or (ii) are on their way to perform well in these indicators, or (iii) where potential for improvement has been identified, based on the Investment Manager's analysis	(i): 18.09% (ii): 33.94% (iii): 38.74%	(i): 60.39% (ii): 17.62% (iii): 1.23%
Percentage of investments in securities of issuers that provide solutions to at least one of the actionable themes (climate change mitigation, responsible use of natural resources, addressing basic needs, empowerment) and that qualify as sustainable investments	14.80%	N/A
Percentage of investments in issuers that are in violation of certain international norms and standards promoted by the Sub-Fund or that are exposed to severe controversies (unless a positive outlook has been identified). Such controversies may be related to environmental, social or governance issues	0%	N/A
Sub-Fund's weighted average UN Global Compact profile, compared to the investment universe (i.e. euro investment grade corporate debt market)	Sub-Fund: 86.73 Universe: 86.05	Sub-Fund: 82.75 Universe: 81.13
Percentage of securities covered by ESG analysis	90.77%	N/A

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 objective of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made was to invest in securities of issuers that provide solutions to environmental and social challenges, namely to at least one of the actionable themes: climate change mitigation, responsible use of natural resources, addressing basic needs, empowerment. The assessment was conducted by the Investment Manager, based on quantitative ESG indicators and qualitative assessment of products, technologies, services or projects. The qualitative assessment considered research related to peer group and scientific studies. To qualify as sustainable investment, the issuer had a significant part of its activities related to these solutions, linked to at least one of the actionable themes. The Investment Manager required a minimum threshold of revenues or capital expenditure or operational expenditure or allocated funding of at least 20% (depending on the products, technologies, services or projects, an appropriate metric was used; for example, for financial institutions, the Investment Manager would prefer "allocated funding", if relevant). If a security complied with this minimum requirement, the entire investment was considered a sustainable investment (provided that do no significant harm and, where applicable, good governance criteria were met, as described below), either with an environmental (climate change mitigation, responsible use of natural resources) or a social (addressing basic needs, empowerment) objective.

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

In order to ensure that the Sustainable Investments of the Sub-Fund do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective, the Sub-Fund takes into account all the mandatory principal adverse impacts indicators 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 as further outlined below.

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

For the Sustainable Investments that the Sub-Fund partially made, the Investment Manager took into account the adverse impacts on sustainability factors by applying the following process: The Investment Manager applied a process to identify the investments' exposure to principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors based on in-house research; data sources included ESG data providers, news alerts, and the issuers themselves. Where no reliable third-party data was available, the Investment Manager made reasonable estimates or assumptions. No investment was identified as having a critical and poorly managed impact in any of the considered principal adverse impacts areas during the reference period.

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

The Sub-Fund has a controversy monitoring process in place, that among others takes into account the alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This process is based on third party data and may be complemented by the Investment Manager's own ESG research capabilities. The Sub-Fund excludes issuers that are (i) in violation of the norms and standards (defined under the investment strategy section) promoted by the Sub-Fund; (ii) involved in severe controversies. Unless, in either case, the Investment Manager has identified a positive outlook (i.e., through proactive response by the issuer, proportionate rectification measures already announced or taken, or through active ownership activities with reasonable promise of successful outcomes).

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned 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 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.

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

The Investment Manager considered the following adverse sustainability indicators for the Sub-Fund's investment strategy:

Table	Number	Principal Adverse Impact Indicator
1	7	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
1	8	Emissions to water
1	9	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
1	10	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
1	13	Board gender diversity
1	14	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons
1	16	Number of investee countries subject to social violations
1	16	Percentage of investee countries subject to social violations

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 Investment Manager applied a process to identify issuers that are exposed to principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors based on in-house research and/or external data sources, including ESG data providers, news alerts, and the issuers themselves.

No investment was identified as having a critical and poorly managed impact in any of the considered principal adverse impacts areas. As a result of such screening, the Investment Manager did not invest in certain companies and issuers.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Sub-Fund are detailed below:

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Vontobel Fund – Global High Yield Bond I EUR *	Financial and insurance activities	2.23	Luxembourg
Vontobel Fund – Credit Opportunities E USD *	Financial and insurance activities	1.18	Luxembourg
Bond Spain	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.86	Spain
Heathrow Funding	Financial and insurance activities	0.81	Jersey
Heathrow Funding	Financial and insurance activities	0.78	Jersey
Bond Spain	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.74	Spain
Swiss Confederation Government Bond	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.64	Switzerland
Lloyds	Financial and insurance activities	0.63	United Kingdom
Stora Enso	Manufacturing	0.59	Finland
Unicredit	Financial and insurance activities	0.57	Italy
Mediobanca	Financial and insurance activities	0.56	Italy
Siemens Finance	Financial and insurance activities	0.54	Netherlands
NatWest Group	Financial and insurance activities	0.53	United Kingdom
VW International Finance	Financial and insurance activities	0.53	Netherlands
Fidelity National Information Services	Information and communication	0.53	United States

* Indirect investments not aligned with E/S characteristics.

The portfolio proportions of investments presented above are an average over the reference period, based on the Sub-Fund's holdings at the quarter-ends of the financial year.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/09/2023-31/08/2024

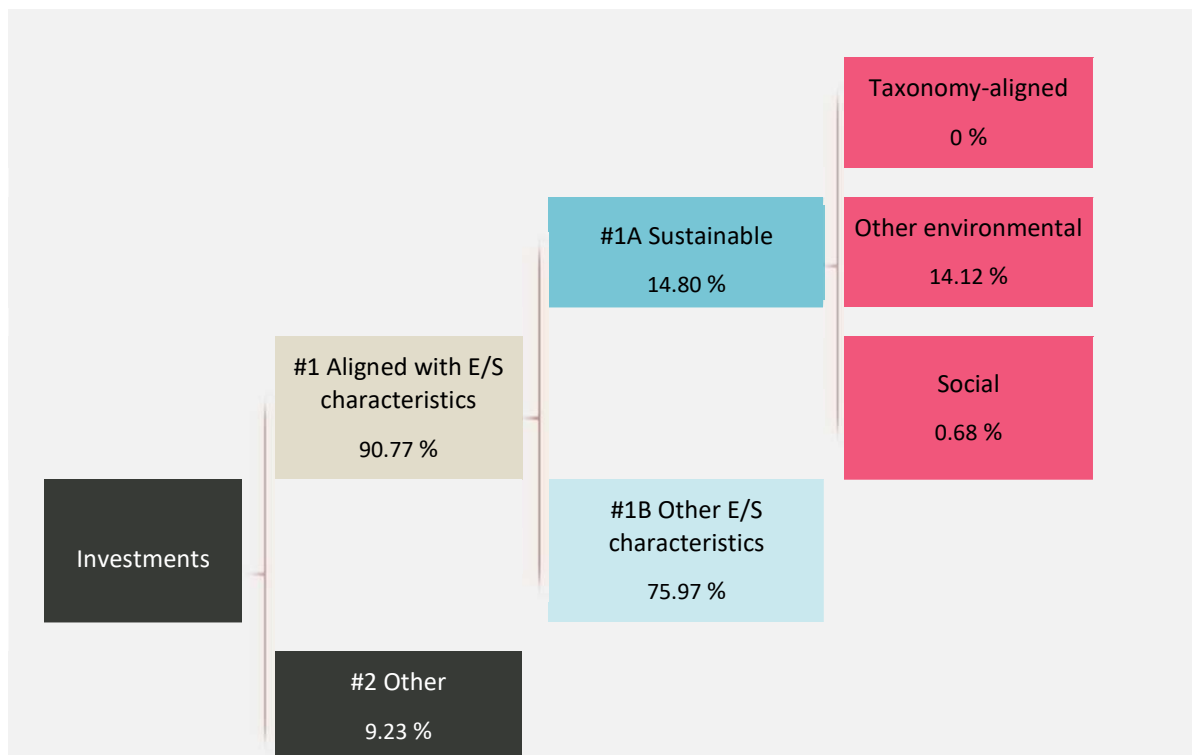


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainability-related investments was 90.77% (assets aligned with environmental and social characteristics).

What was the asset allocation?

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.

Depending on the potential usage of derivatives as part of this Sub-Fund's investment strategy, the exposure detailed above could be subject to variability as the portfolio's total value of investments (NAV) may be impacted by the Mark to Market of derivatives. For more details on the potential usage of derivatives by this Sub-Fund, please refer to its pre-contractual disclosures and the investment policy described in the Sales Prospectus.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The Sub-Fund's investments were made in the economic sectors detailed below:

Top sector	Sub- sector	Proportion (%)
Financial and insurance activities	Activities of holding companies	21.33
Financial and insurance activities	Monetary intermediation	20.89
Financial and insurance activities	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	10.88
Financial and insurance activities	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	6.58
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Activities of head offices	6.13

Transportation and storage	Support activities for transportation	4.06
Financial and insurance activities	Insurance	4.05
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	3.76
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community	2.55
Information and communication	Other telecommunications activities	2.40
Information and communication	Wired telecommunications activities	1.51
Financial and insurance activities	Activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension funding	1.20
Manufacturing	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.08
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Advertising	1.03
total of remaining sectors with a proportion < 1.0%		9.32

3.76% of the total value of investments (NAV) were in companies involved in sectors that could be connected to non-renewable energy sources, such as "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (NACE code D)", "Mining and quarrying (NACE code B)" or "Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (NACE code C19)". It's important to note that even companies categorized under different NACE codes might still have some involvement with non-renewable energy-related activities, even if it's not their main focus. Additionally, the Sub-Fund might invest in bonds labeled as green, social, or sustainability bonds. These bonds typically fund projects unrelated to non-renewable energy, even if the companies issuing them can be active in sectors with potential links to non-renewable energy sources.



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



Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?¹

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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.

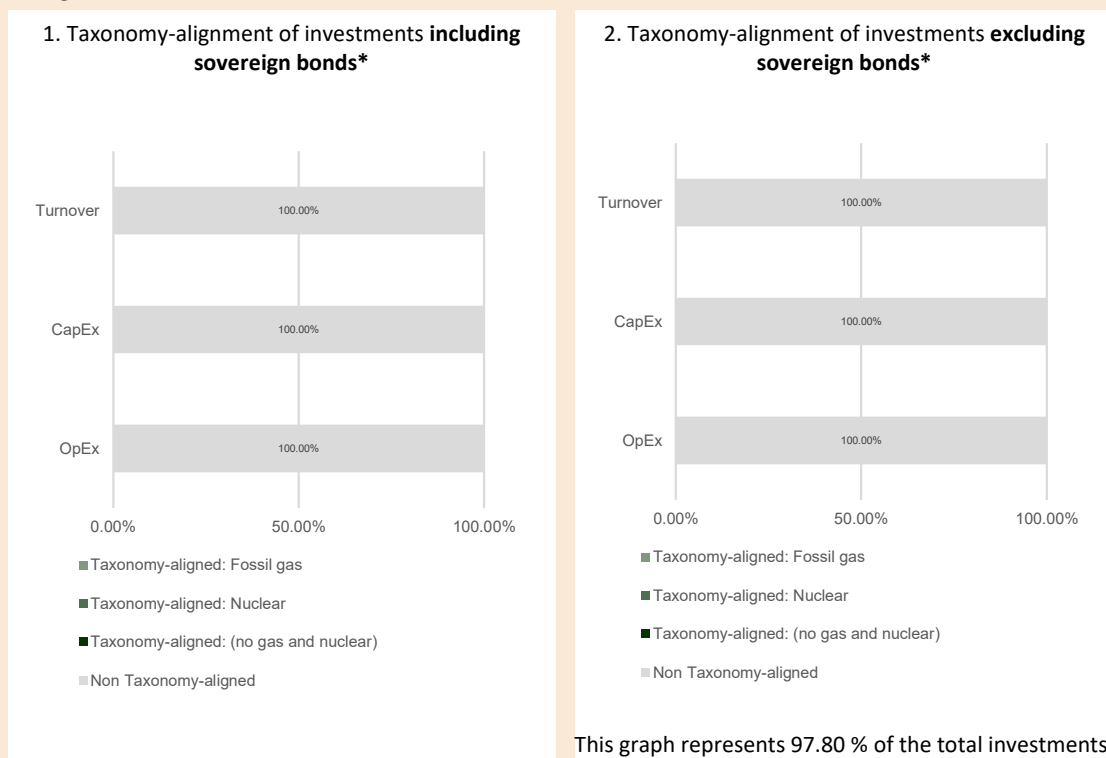
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

The 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?**

The share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities was 0 %.

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

Percentage of investments aligned with EU Taxonomy	
2024	2023
0	0

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 share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 14.12% for this Sub-Fund.

The investment manager did not make a commitment to investments under the reporting scope of the EU Taxonomy and did not have sufficient information to conclude an assessment on this.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund invested 0.68% in sustainable investments with a social objective.



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

The “Other” investments represented 9.23% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value and consisted of:

- Cash (3.50%) and cash equivalent investments, for liquidity management purposes.
- UCITS/UCIs (3.52%) for investment/ diversification purposes. - Investments (sovereign issuers) not covered by ESG research (2.21%) for diversification purposes.

Environmental or social safeguards were applied and assessed on all “other” assets except on (i) non single name derivatives, (ii) on UCITS and/or UCIs managed by other management company and (iii) on cash and cash equivalent investments described above.



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

The binding elements of the investment strategy used for the selection of the investments to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund have been monitored throughout the reporting period.



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

The Sub-Fund has not designated a reference benchmark to determine whether this Sub-Fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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