MIRABAUD
ASSET MANAGEMENT

?

January 2024

WEBSITE PRODUCT DISCLOSURE

Mirabaud – Sustainable Convertibles Global

Legal entity identifier: 549300ELS76F8AEB2Z51

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This document includes information relating to environmental and social characteristics of financial products and information in compliance with Article 10 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)[1].

[1] Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

Summary

The fund invests in convertible securities, globally, that have been identified through a comprehensive investment process. This process takes into consideration the sustainability of the business in its broadest sense and the company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. Extra-financial considerations are fully integrated within the investment process of the fund through exclusions, ESG integration, and active ownership strategies, involving engagement activities.

The financial product promotes environmental/social characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments. Specific sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund in line with the methodologies are outlined in the following sections.

Sustainability-related information is monitored via various systems and dedicated teams. Data and research from external providers and sources, subjected to thorough due diligence, are complemented by internal research and analysis to ensure that the fund is invested in accordance with the environmental/social characteristics promoted. Additionally, interactions and engagements meetings with companies' management are conducted to gather further insights into how companies are addressing their ESG risks and opportunities, promote best practices and better inform the investment decision-making process.

No sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental/social characteristics but does not have as its objective sustainable investment. Whilst the fund has no sustainable investment objective, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

Please refer to Section 4 (*Investment strategy*) of this document for additional information on the sustainable investment methodology.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

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

Please refer to Sections 4 (*Investment strategy*) and 7 (*Methodology*) of this document for additional information.

Investment strategy

The Mirabaud – Sustainable Convertibles Global is an actively managed fund that invests in convertible securities, globally. ESG factors are integrated into the fund through Exclusions, ESG integration, and active ownership strategies.

- **Exclusions**

At the very early stage of the investment process we start off with an **exclusion** filter grounded in Mirabaud Asset Management Exclusion Policy[2] (negative screening).

Product involvement	Exclusion criteria	Threshold of Revenues
Defense & Military	Controversial weapons	0%[3]
Health	Tobacco production & related products/services	5%[4]
Energy	Thermal coal mining	5%
Values-based	Adult entertainment production	5%

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

- Conventional Weapons

The fund excludes companies deriving 5% or more from the manufacture of weapons, tailor-made components and/or sale of weapons. Furthermore, eligible companies, the company shall have a strategy to reduce the adverse impact of its activities and to increase its contributing activities, if applicable.

For companies which are not directly involved but are enabling the activity, the company shall derive less than 25% of its revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the execution of conventional weapons activities.

- Coal

Issuers involved in the thermal coal prospecting or exploration, extraction/mining, processing and transportation..

In order to be eligible for investment, issuers shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C, or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment
- Have an annual thermal coal production less than 10Mt and derive less than 5% of its revenues from activities under a). For transportation, the revenue threshold is 10%.
- Have less than 10% of CapEx dedicated to activities under a) and not with the objective of increasing revenue
- Have more than 50% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities[5]

[2] Mirabaud Asset Management Exclusion Policy

[3] Exclusion of all companies involved in these activities regardless of the level of revenue generated therefrom. See MAM Exclusion Policy for more details .

[4] Exclusion of companies that derived 5% or more of their revenues from these activities.

[5] Contributing activities are defined as economic activities included in the EU taxonomy (except for the activities 4.27-4.31 included by the Complementary Climate Delegated Act) or other economic activities that contribute to environmental or social objectives

Furthermore, the following criteria shall be met:

- The company shall have a strategy to reduce the adverse impact of its activities and to increase its contributing activities, if applicable.
- The company shall currently not be involved in coal exploration, and not be involved in the exploitation or development of new coal mines.
- The company's absolute coal production or capacity for above-mentioned activities shall not be increasing.

For companies which are not directly involved but are enabling the activity, the company shall derive less than 25% of its revenue from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the execution of above-mentioned coal activities.

- Unconventional Oil and Gas

Issuers involved in the unconventional oil and gas. This includes tar sands oil, coalbed methan, extra heavy oil and Arctic oil & gas, as well as oil & gas from unconventional production methods such as fracking or ultra deep drilling.

In order to be eligible for investment, issuers shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment.
- Derive less than 5% of its revenues from above-mentioned activities.
- Unconventional oil and gas production is less than 5% of total oil and gas production.
- Have more than 50% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities

Furthermore, the following criteria shall be met:

- The company shall have a strategy to reduce the adverse impact of its activities and to increase its contributing activities, if applicable.
- The company shall currently not be involved in exploration, and not be involved in exploitation or development of new unconventional oil or gas fields.
- The company's absolute production of unconventional oil and gas or capacity for activities under a) shall not be increasing.

Companies not directly involved in unconventional oil & gas but enabling those activities shall derive less than 25% of their revenues from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the execution of above-mentioned activities.

- Conventional Oil and Gas

The eligibility criteria for Conventional Oil and Gas cover Issuers involved in :

- Oil or gas prospecting or exploration
- Extraction of oil or gas
- Processing or refining of oil or gas (except oil to chemicals)
- Transportation of oil (not distribution)

In order to be eligible for investment, issuers shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C, or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment
- Have an emissions intensity aligned with 1.5°C target (e.g., TPI: 55,75 gCO2e/MJ in 2023, or other science-based alignment assessment)
- Derive less than 5% of its revenues from above-mentioned activities.

- Have less than 15% of CapEx dedicated to the above-mentioned activities and not with the objective of increasing revenue
- Have more than 15% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities[6]

Furthermore, issuers shall meet the following criteria:

- The company shall have a strategy to reduce the adverse impact of its activities and to increase its contributing activities, if applicable.
- The company shall currently not be involved in exploration, and not be involved in exploitation or development of new oil or gas fields.

Issuers not directly involved in conventional oil & gas but enabling those activities shall derive less than 25% of their revenues from bespoke products, equipment or services dedicated to enabling the execution of above-mentioned activities.

- Power generation
  - Power Generation : Eligibility Criteria

Issuers involved in the generation of power or heat from non-renewable energy sources.

In order to be eligible for investment, issuers shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Have a SBTi target set at well-below 2°C or 1.5°C, or have a SBTi 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C' commitment.
- Have a carbon intensity aligned with 1.5°C target (e.g., TPI: 0,348 tCO2e/MWh in 2023, or other science-based alignment assessment).
- Derive less than 5% of its revenues from above-mentioned activities.
- Derive more than 50% of its revenues from contributing activities.
- Have more than 50% of CapEx dedicated to contributing activities.

Furthermore, the issuers shall meet the following criteria:

- The company shall have a strategy to reduce the adverse impact of its activities and to increase its contributing activities, if applicable.
- The company shall currently not be involved in building new coal-fired power stations.
- The company's absolute production of or capacity for coal-based power shall not be structurally increasing and be less than 5 GW. The non-expansion criteria can temporary be ignored in case of national legal obligations in the context of energy provision security.

  - Power Generation: Phase out margin

Some companies performing the above-mentioned Power Generation activities currently do not yet meet the transition-related eligibility criteria but are nevertheless within the best of their peer group in transitioning their business model.

The fund can finance these companies selectively and to a limited extent, under the following conditions:

- The total portfolio exposure to non-compliant companies is <3%. This margin will decrease by 1pp (percentage point) per year as of 1/1/2024.

[6] Contributing activities are defined as economic activities included in the EU taxonomy (except for the activities 4.27-4.31 included by the Complementary Climate Delegated Act) or other economic activities that contribute to environmental or social objectives

- Additionally, companies in this margin shall be subject to a best-in-class selection that selects from the 25% highest ESG-rated companies ('leaders'), with special attention to sustainable energy transition.
- Companies in this margin shall still meet the governance and non-expansion eligibility criteria.
- If and when used, thr phase-out margin, shall reduce it to 0% by 30/6/2025

  - Power Generation: Grandfathering

Until 2025, electricity utilities with a carbon intensity lower than the annual thresholds below and that are not structurally increasing coal- or nuclear-based power generation capacity, are eligible:

	2023	2024	2025
Max. gCO_2/kWh	354	335	315

- Sovereign Bonds

In the case of a market turmoil, the fund manager is entitled to invest in sovereign fixed income instruments. Considering this exceptional case, pre-trade ad-hoc controls will be performed on a case-by-case basis for each country sovereign bonds. These controls will be performed to ensure that the sovereign bonds are issued by countries that respect international treaties and agreements and that have a strong governance.

The strength of the governance of a State is measured using the 6 Worldwide Governance Indicators[7] (WGI), established by the World Bank:

1. Voice and Accountability
2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
3. Government Effectiveness
4. Regulatory Quality
5. Rule of Law
6. Control of Corruption

A State is eligible if both of the following conditions[8] are met:

- The average of its scores on all 6 WGIs is at least -0.59
- It does not score less than -1.00 on a single WGI

In addition to the governance criteria, high-income economy States shall also meet the following conditions:

- The State has ratified or implemented in equivalent national legislation:
  - The eight fundamental conventions identified in the International Labour Organisation's declaration of Fundamental Rights at Work
  - At least half of the 18 core International Human Rights Treaties
- The State is party to :
  - the Paris Agreement
  - the UN Convention on Biological Diversity
  - the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
  - The State does not have a particularly high military budgets (>4% GDP)

[7] https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/ and https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwidegovernance-indicators. Each country receives a score between -2.5 and 2.5 on each of the 6 WGI.

[8] The thresholds are determined by resp. the median of the average WGI-score and the median of the lowest scoring WGI of the category of low- and middle-income economies.

- The State is not considered a 'Jurisdiction with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies' by the FATF
- The State is not qualified as 'Not free' by the Freedom House 'Freedom in the World'- survey
- The State does not have the death penalty legal and in use

The State scores at least 40/100 on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

- Sovereign Bonds: Exception

Portfolios can invest for reasons of diversification or (currency risk) hedging, in public debt instruments issued by core reserve (non-EURO) currency issuers that do not comply with the above requirements, to a maximum of 30% (in total) of the portfolio. This threshold may temporary be exceeded in the event of extraordinary market circumstances to protect investors' financial interests.

- Watchlists

In addition to the exclusions and eligibility criteria detailed in this section, the fund also monitors its exposure to companies in the following lists:

- Global Coal Exit List (Urgewald)
- Global Oil & Gas Exit List (Urgewald)

- ESG Integration

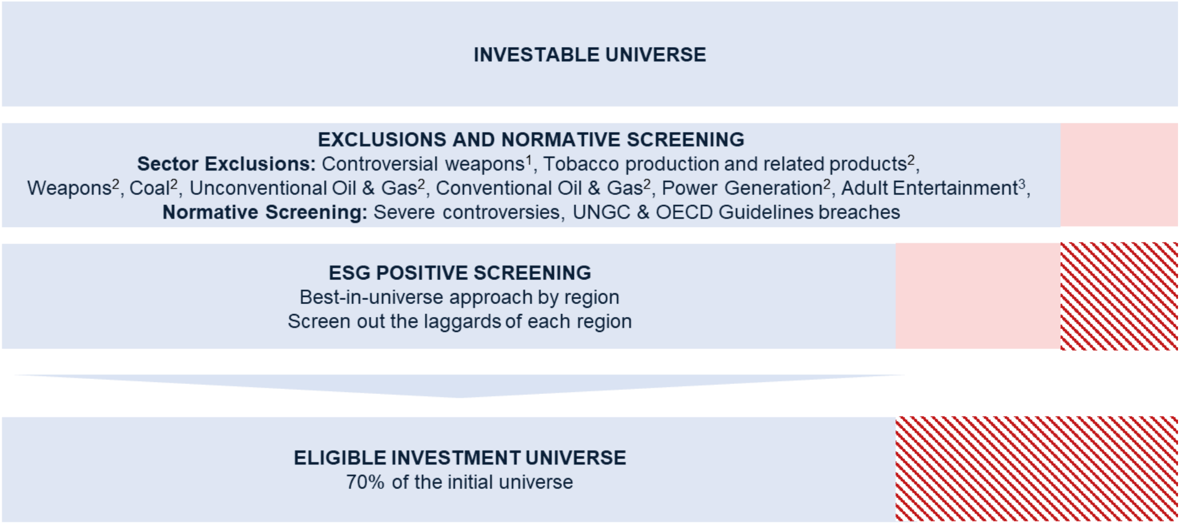
Following the exclusion filter, we **integrate** ESG criteria through the combination of top-down (positive screening) and bottom-up approaches.

Top-down: Positive screening

We use positive selection with best-in-universe screening on the initial investment universe. Such an approach seeks to optimise the investment universe by setting a minimum ESG threshold. The issuers' ESG assessment is done per region: USA, Europe, Japan and rest of Asia. The assessment is based on Morningstar -Sustainalytics data, with an internal score resulting from the combination of ESG Rating (Focus on strong ESG practices) and ESG Risk Rating (materiality driven approach).

The weighting produces a final score between 0 and 100 (with 0 being the best score and 100 the worse). The issuers are then placed into the relevant decile group between 1 and 10 (where 1 is the best and 10 the worst).

As a result of the combined application of exclusions, normative screening and positive screening, the investment universe is reduced by 30% (Figure 1).



[1] Exclusion of any company engaged in these activities
[2] In line with the Towards Sustainability Quality Standards
[3] Companies deriving 5% of revenues or more from this sector

Source: Mirabaud Asset Management, January 2024

Bottom-up approach

We conduct in-depth ESG analyses where relevant. The assessment aims to evaluate the issuers' performance in terms of responsibility, materiality, and sustainability. SRI analysts, alongside the investment team consider various sustainability indicators, specific and material to each sub-sector to best reflect how companies manage ESG risks and opportunities they are exposed to.

- Active ownership

We complement our analysis through our constructive and effective active ownership program consisting of **engagement activities.** Our aim is to influence companies to generate a positive change, improve disclosure, targets as well as discuss ESG risks and opportunities. Please refer to Section 11 (*Engagement policies)* of this document for additional information.

- Exceptions: Case of use-of-proceeds convertible bonds:

Use-of-proceeds instruments shall meet the following criteria:

a) Use-of-proceeds instruments shall comply with an appropriate framework (e.g. ICMA/CBI/EU GBS/LMA) and be subject to independent external review. For some specific issuers, supranational institutions and agencies, this might not be possible. In that case, an internal analysis of the proceeds based on the previously mentioned international frameworks will be conducted prior to investment.
b) Only use-of-proceeds instruments issued by eligible companies can be included in the ESG Positively Screened Universe in order to be considered for investment. Use-of-proceeds instruments issued by companies that fail the eligibility criteria related to coal, conventional oil & gas, unconventional oil & gas as well as power generation can be eligible as long as the governance criterium is met and particular attention is given in the ESG due diligence process to these companies' overall transition efforts.

- Sustainable Investments

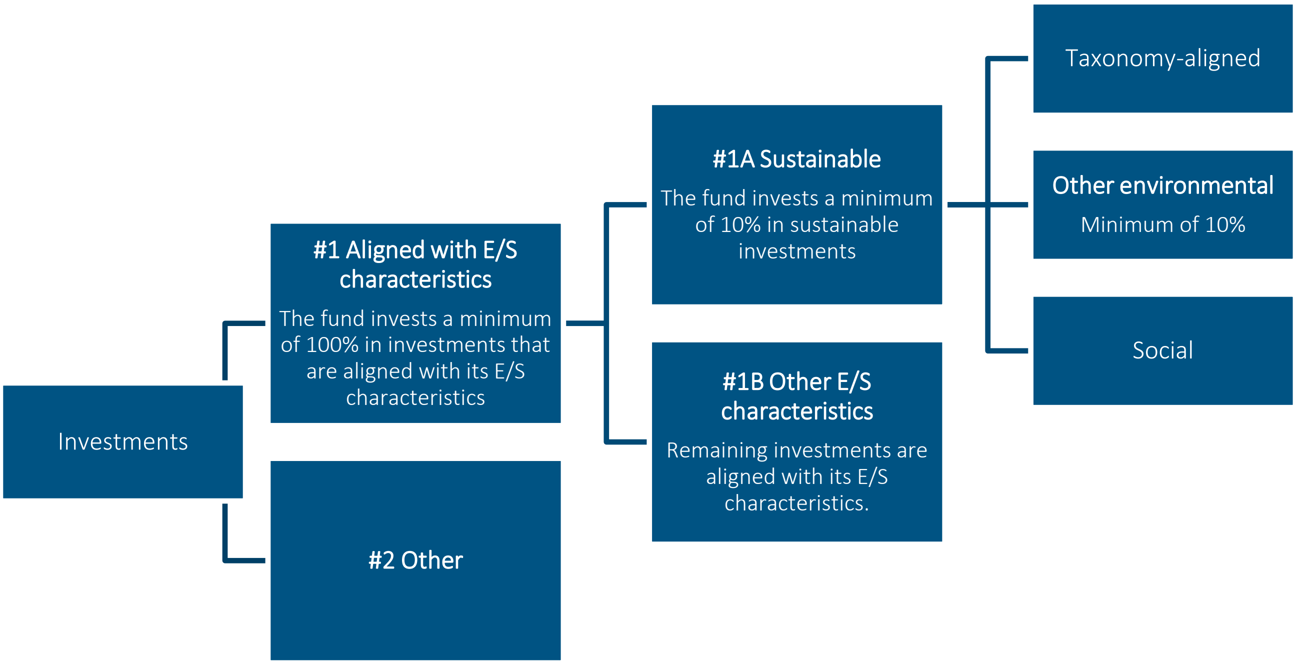
The fund invests at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments, which are calculated by the fund's sustainable investments proprietary methodology. This methodology is based on three drivers: the positive contribution to an environmental/social objective, the do no significant harm criteria and the minimum social safeguards & good governance. The investment should pass all three tests to qualify as a sustainable investment.

- Screening for positive contribution to an environmental/social objective: our initial screening aims to identify activities that contribute substantially to any of the six objectives set by EU taxonomy. This evaluation is based on data from the S&P Global dataset.
- Screening for the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principle: the subsequent phase involves a screening process based on Principle Adverse Impacts (PAI) indicators to identify whether an activity meets the DSNH requirements. We screen out companies involved in controversial activities (as per MAM Exclusion Policy), issuers associated with severe controversies, ESG laggards (excluded by our negative, normative and positive screening), and companies in breach of PAI 4, 7 and 14.
- Screening for good governance: the last phase of our framework consists of applying a filter known as minimum social safeguards & good governance, which involves the exclusion of companies in breach of PAI 10 (companies that have been involved in violations of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises). Additionally, we establish a minimum threshold for companies by assessing a set of governance-related indicators.

100% of the AuM (excluding cash and ancillary) are covered by ESG analysis, either through external or internal research. We review and update the ESG scores and list of non-eligible values on a regular basis.

- Proportion of investments

Illustrated below is the planned asset allocation for the investments of the fund:



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

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

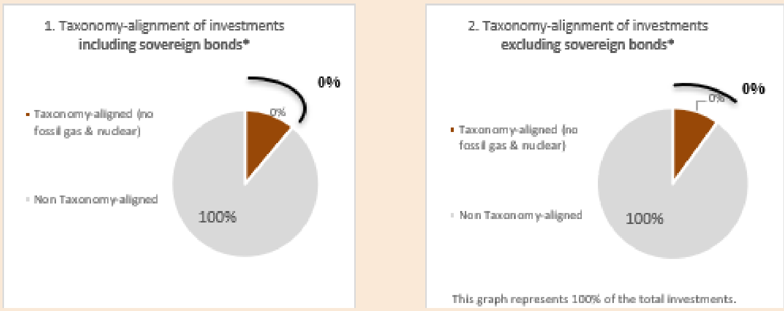
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics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

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**
  Not applicable.

- **To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**
  Not applicable.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[9]?**
  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.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**
  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

- **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**
  The sub fund will make a minimum of 10% 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. In addition, the sub fund applies minimum safeguards and therefore excludes issuers deriving revenues from manufacturing of controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco and adult entertainment.

- **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**
  There is no commitment to a minimum proportion of investments with social objective.

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

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

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

- Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

Mirabaud Asset Management's organisation supports and promotes effective and prudent decision making around integration of sustainability risk and appropriate due diligence on underlying assets of the fund.

- The **Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI) team** drives extra-financial research across investment teams, which feed into the underlying processes of our investment strategies. Additionally, the responsibility for the research, definition and update of the exclusion list lies with the SRI team. The SRI team plays a critical role in integrating ESG considerations into the investment process as well as in implementing policies such as the engagement policy.

- The **Convertibles Investment team** is involved in embedding ESG criteria within the investment processes of the fund, and they rely on the expertise and extra-financial research of the SRI team to fine-tune their non-financial analysis supporting their buy/sell decisions, as a complement to traditional analysis. Additionally, the investment team is responsible for engagement with companies, while the SRI team leads some of these engagements to help pinpoint and highlight, to portfolio managers, which ESG issues or questions to prioritise. The SRI team and the Convertibles investment team carry out analytics for the fund.

- The **Risk Management team** performs pre and post trades monitoring and ensures minimum coverage required for the fund. Exclusions are hard-coded in our portfolio management system to prevent breaches.

- The **Investment Management and Risk Committee** ensures that SRI fund alerts and breaches are monitored and reported.

- Methodologies

The methodologies that apply to measure how environmental/social characteristics promoted by the fund are met, are set outlined below.

- **Exclusions**: the fund applies upstream of its investment process an exclusion filter (negative screening) on the following controversial sectors: controversial weapons, thermal coal mining, tobacco production and related products/services, adult entertainment, coal. Additional restrictions are applied to: conventional weapons, conventional and unconventional Oil & Gas, and power generation. Furthermore, companies involved in UNGC and OECD Guidelines breach and severe/level 5 controversies are excluded.

- **ESG Integration:** the fund applies a top-down positive selection with a best-in-universe filter to exclude the lowest ESG rated issuers within each geographical region. This is computed using an in-house SRI score. In-depth bottom-up ESG analyses are conducted on companies where relevant.

- **Active ownership**: engagement activities are carried out to clarify and address the management of ESG issues.

- **Climate change**: by integrating climate change into our analysis, we aim to not only adapt but also enhance our role as active asset managers, effectively managing our clients' climate-related risks. To achieve this, we use a blend of historical snapshot and forward-looking indicators to monitor emission trends, companies' commitment to aligning their emissions with net-zero compatible pathways, and their ability to mitigate physical risks like extreme weather conditions and floods. The Mirabaud – Sustainable Convertible Bonds Fund is also part of the AUMs covered by Mirabaud Asset Management's Net Zero Asset Managers Commitment Statement and Initial Targets.
- **Biodiversity:** Biodiversity and climate change are highly interconnected. Protecting and restoring ecosystems will contribute significantly to the adaptation and mitigation objectives of climate change. Similarly, climate change is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss and deterioration of ecosystems. Given this dual process, it is essential to address the transition to a low-carbon economy and preservation of biodiversity simultaneously. Biodiversity is an integral part of the ESG ratings operated by Mirabaud Asset Management, of our analyses carried out internally as well as during regular exchanges with companies held in our portfolios. Land use, overexploitation of resources, hazardous waste and proximity to natural sites protected by UNESCO are among the topics analysed and discussed depending on their materiality given the activity of the company in question. Similarly, by encouraging companies to reduce their emissions and their negative impacts on the environment we expect them to align with trajectories compatible with low-carbon transition objectives and, doing so, protect biodiversity.
- **Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators:** the negative impact of investments on sustainability factors is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process. We identify, prioritize, and monitor adverse impacts that entities have on sustainability factors such as climate, environment, resources use (including water use), pollution & waste, labour and human rights as well as business ethics (including taxation, bribery & corruption, oppressive regimes, etc…). The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data availability and quality. Information on PAI on sustainability factors available in the annual report to be disclosed pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2) and within our PAI Statement.
- **Sustainable Investments**: the fund invests at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments, which are calculated by the fund's sustainable investments proprietary methodology available on our website and detailed under Section 4 (*Investment strategy*) of this document. This methodology is based on three drivers: the positive contribution to an environmental/social objective, the do no significant harm criteria and the minimum safeguard & good governance. The investment should pass all three tests to qualify as a sustainable investment.

Impact indicators are identified to enable a measure of the fund's extra-financial performance. The following list of indicators is calculated for the portfolio and its reference universe (as shown in the fund's periodic SRI report):

- Mirabaud Asset Management's in-house ESG score
- Product Involvement
- Exposure to ESG controversies
- Carbon intensity to measure emissions (Scope 1 and 2) and highest/lowest contributors
- Evolution of portfolio's carbon intensity vs the benchmark
- Contribution to energy transition (2°C Alignment)
- Embedded emissions
- Staff freedom of association and diversity company policies
- Human rights company practices by identifying UN Global compact signatories and companies involved in human rights compliance controversies in their supply chains
- Executive management governance regarding ESG practices and an assessment of supervisory board directors' independence and diversity

Data sources and processing

The SRI team and the Convertibles investment team carry out analytics for the fund. The holistic and comprehensive analyses draw from a wide range of information sources. These include but are not limited to :

- External extra-financial data providers:
    - Morningstar - Sustainalytics for our ESG and controversies analysis
    - S&P Global - Trucost for Climate/Environment data
- Companies' publications (corporate reports and presentations)
- Specialised broker and sell-side publications
- Providers of financial and extra-financial data (e.g., Bloomberg)
- Meetings with company management

We collaborate with a number of service providers to ensure we fully cover the different asset classes and geographies where we operate. Prior to working with a provider, we conduct appropriate due diligence on their services and coverage, to ensure their services and offering outputs match our expectations and needs. We formally monitor the quality of our investment and ESG research service providers periodically through minuted calls or physical meetings. Moreover, we maintain regular communication with our providers through in-person meetings, phone calls and email. We maintain agreements with our providers to access the specific data points, available upon request, required by our SRI team to continuously develop strong ESG policies. These ongoing communications have allowed us to develop tailored ESG processes and will continue going forward.

The ESG data available through our service providers is regularly integrated into the ESG frameworks implemented by our investment teams. Quantitative data from providers helps us hone our initial screens and exclusion lists. Portfolio managers actively review the available figures, to ensure that data points reflect the latest available information.

Limitations to methodologies and data

Identifying sustainability indicators and implementing sustainable investment methodologies depends on the availability and quality of ESG & Climate data. The SRI team seeks to monitor data quality and is constantly working internally and in collaboration with our data providers and industry initiatives to expand our data coverage and acquire a better understanding of the full impact of our investments.

The primary limitation to the methodology or data source is absence or insufficient corporate disclosure. To address this challenge, we have adopted a strategy of leveraging multiple data providers and combining ESG data with internal research to inform our decisions or adjusting ratings on an ad hoc basis. We maintain a regular dialogue with our data providers to discuss and overcome any data issues we might encounter, either related to quality, reliability or coverage. Nevertheless, despite these caveats, we believe that ESG data and research collected from external data providers provide useful information to our investment team, informing their investment decisions and enabling them to meet the environmental and social aspects promoted by the product.

Due diligence

Our analysis draws from proprietary internal research we supplement with research from third party data providers. We collaborate with a number of service providers to ensure optimal coverage of the different asset classes and geographies where we operate. Prior to working with a provider, we conduct appropriate due diligence on their services and coverage, to ensure their services and offering outputs match our expectations and needs. This means that working relationships with our providers are based on trust from an early stage. We formally monitor the quality of our investment and ESG research providers periodically through minuted calls or physical meetings. Moreover, we also maintain regular communication with our providers through in-person meetings, phone calls and email.

Mirabaud – Sustainable Convertibles Global has two SRI labels:

- The SRI Label supported by the French Ministry of Economy and Finance. The SRI Label includes a detailed audit protocol and an annual review of both the compliance with the Label's expectations and the ESG management and process of the fund. The audits are conducted by an independent accredited body in audit and quality assurance.
- The Belgian SRI Label, Towards Sustainability. The Central Labelling Agency (CLA) verifier performs an in-depth analysis and regular audits to ensure compliance with the label's Quality Standards.

- Engagement policies

We believe active ownership is a highly effective approach to contribute to good corporate governance to enhance the long-term economic and societal value of companies. Our active ownership programme consists of engagement activities. Our aim is to discuss ESG risks and opportunities, influence companies to generate positive change and encourage them improve transparency and disclosures.

As stewards of our clients' assets, we aim to use our active voice and enter into dialogue with companies on ESG matters to protect and increase the value of our investments. Engagement activities enable us to enhance our understanding of companies' sustainability practices, identify their exposure to ESG risks and opportunities, influence them to adopt industry best practices, which can be fed back into investment processes. At Mirabaud Asset Management, we have different ways of establishing a dialogue with companies' management through a multi-level approach that comprises individual and collaborative stewardship activities.

- **ESG Interactions**: discussions with companies on a variety of topics, including ESG matters, that may present a potential material risk to a company's financial performance. The findings of these interactions are considered within the ongoing ESG assessment of a given company.
- **Direct Engagements**: dialogues with companies with defined objectives and achievable and actionable ESG targets to encourage best practices on material ESG issues. They are supported by dedicated ESG bottom-up assessments in line with our three pillars of Responsibility, Materiality and Sustainability. We aim to monitor progress against the engagement targets set and agreed with the companies.
- **Collaborative Engagements**: we join collaborative engagement initiatives which enable us to create coordinated pressure and address material ESG risks with the support of other global investors.

Additional information is available within our Engagement Policy.

- Designated reference benchmark

The Fund has a financial benchmark that is used for comparison purposes but does not incorporate any sustainable criteria and is not selected for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

ACCOUNTABLE FOR GENERATIONS

MIRABAUD
ASSET MANAGEMENT