The Fund will:

- *Target at least a 15% reduction of the benchmark investable universe by excluding companies identified as not having sustainable business practices. This is achieved through a set of exclusions, which identify controversial business activities and ESG laggards i.e. companies rated poorly based on their management of ESG risks within their business.*
- *Engage with companies to gather a forward-looking insight into management of ESG risks, opportunities and actively influence the management of these factors in line with best practice standards.*
- *Target an equal or better ESG score compared to the benchmark.*
- *Target a lower carbon intensity than the benchmark.*

The Fund seeks to:

- *Generate consistent risk-adjusted outperformance using our active management approach of stock selection tailored to the overall environment.*
- *Benefit from our active engagement with companies, where we encourage positive changes in corporate behaviour.*
- *Construct a portfolio that invests in companies with strong Environmental, Social and Governance practices.*
- *Leverage the support and insights of our large, dedicated Fixed Income team and embedded ESG specialist resources.*

We also apply an ESG Risk Rating of Low, Medium, High (Low is better) to each issuer. This is credit profile-specific and represents how impactful we believe ESG risks are likely to be to the credit quality of the issuer now and in the future. The key areas of focus are the materiality of the inherent Environmental and Social risks of the sector of operation (e.g. extraction. water usage, cyber security) and how specific companies manage these risks, combined with the quality and sustainability of their corporate governance. This materiality assessment is combined with a judgement on the timeframe over which these ESG risks may have an impact. Our analysts utilise an ESG Risk Rating Framework to support making these assessments. This is a proprietary tool designed to help focus the knowledge and expertise of credit analysts in a systematic way to substantiate the overall ESG Risk Rating (Low/Medium/High) assigned to debt issuers.

Additionally, our proprietary ESG House Score, developed by our central ESG investment team in collaboration with the Quantitative investment team, is used to identify companies with potentially high or poorly managed

ESG risks. The score is calculated by combining a variety of data inputs within a proprietary framework in which different ESG factors are weighted according to how material they are for each sector. This allows us to see how companies rank in a global context.

To complement this, we also utilise our active stewardship and engagement activities.

This Fund has a financial benchmark that is used for portfolio construction but does not incorporate any sustainable criteria and is not selected for the purpose of attaining these characteristics. This financial benchmark is used as a comparator for Fund performance and as a comparison for the Fund's binding commitments.

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?

The measures applied by the Fund are:

- *ESG assessment criteria,*
- *ESG screening criteria,*
- *a carbon intensity targeting lower than the benchmark,*
- *targeting an ESG rating better than or equal to the benchmark,*
- *promoting good governance, including social factors.*

To complement this, we also utilise our active stewardship and engagement activities.

The Fund also excludes companies with the highest ESG risks, as identified by the ESG House Score. This is implemented by excluding the bottom 10% of issuers with an ESG House Score that are in the benchmark.

- ***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 objective of the sustainable investment is to make a contribution to solving an environmental or social challenge, in addition to not causing significant harm, and being well governed. Each sustainable investment may make a contribution to Environmental or Social issues. In fact, many companies will make a positive contribution to both. abrdn use the six environmental objectives of the Taxonomy to inform Environmental contributions, including: (1) climate change mitigation, (2) climate change adaptation, (3) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (4) transition to a circular economy, (5) pollution prevention and control, and (6) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. In addition, abrdn use the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their sub-goals to supplement the EU Taxonomy topics and provide a framework for considering Social objectives.

An economic activity must have a positive economic contribution to qualify as a Sustainable investment this includes consideration of Environmental or Socially aligned revenues, Capex, Opex or sustainable operations. abrdn seeks to establish or estimate the share of the investee company's economic activities/contribution towards a sustainable objective and it is this element that is weighted and counted towards the Sub-fund's total aggregated proportion of Sustainable Investments.

abrdn uses a combination of the following approaches:

i. a quantitative methodology based on a combination of publicly available data sources; and

ii. using abrdn's own insight and engagement outcomes abrdn overlay the quantitative methodology with a qualitative assessment to calculate an overall percentage of economic contribution towards a sustainable objective for each holding in a Fund.

- ***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?***

As required by the SFDR Delegated Regulation, the investment does not cause Significant Harm ("Do No Significant Harm"/ "DNSH") to any of the sustainable investment objectives.

abrdn has created a 3-step process to ensure consideration of DNSH:

i. Sector Exclusions
abrdn has identified a number of sectors which automatically do not qualify for inclusion as a Sustainable Investment as they are considered to be causing significant harm. These include but are not limited to: (1) Defence, (2) Coal, (3) Oil & Gas Exploration, Production and associated activities, (4) tobacco, (5) gambling and (6) alcohol.

ii. DNSH Binary Test
The DNSH test, is a binary pass/fail test which signals if the company passes or fails criteria for the SFDR Article 2 (17) "do no significant harm".
Pass indicates under abrdn's methodology the company has no ties to controversial weapons, less than 1% of revenue from thermal coal, less than 5% of revenue from tobacco related activities, is not a tobacco producer, and has no red/severe ESG Controversies. If the company fails this test, it cannot be considered a Sustainable Investment. Abrdn's approach is aligned

with the SFDR PAIs included within tables 1, 2 & 3 of the SFDR Delegated Regulation and is based on external data sources and abrdn internal insights.

iii. DNSH Materiality Flag
Using a number of additional screens and flags, abrdn consider the additional SFDR PAI's indicators as defined by the SFDR Delegated Regulation to identify areas for improvement or potential future concern. These indicators are not considered to cause significant harm and therefore a company with active DNSH materiality flags may still be considered to be a Sustainable Investment. abrdn aims to enhance the engagement activities to focus on these areas and seek to deliver better outcomes by resolving the issue.

Have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?
The fund considers Principle Adverse Impact Indicators defined by the SFDR Delegated Regulation.

Pre investment, the following PAI indicators are considered:
- *abrdn applies a number of norms and activity based screens*
- *Exposure to fossil fuel sector (Oil & Gas Exploration, Production and associated activities) (less than 1% of revenue from thermal coal*
- *The Fund uses norms-based screens and controversy filters to exclude companies that may be in breach of international norms described in the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN guiding principles on business and human rights, as well as state owned entities in countries which violate norms.*
- *Exposure to Controversial weapon and Conventional weapons systems, components, and support systems and services.*
- *Exposure to Gambling (less than 5% of revenue)*
- *Exposure to Tobacco production (less than 5% of revenue), and wholesale trading (less than 5% of revenue)*
- *abrdn considers the following PAI indicators via our ESG integration process, pre-investment due diligence policies and procedures:*
- *Consideration of portfolio carbon intensity and GHG emissions via our Climate tools and risk analysis*
- *Biodiversity, waste, water and diversity indicators via our Proprietary House Score.*
- *Governance indicators via our proprietary governance scores and risk framework, including consideration of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.*

Post-investment the following PAI indicators are considered:
- *abrdn monitors all mandatory and additional PAI indicators via our ESG integration investment process using a combination of our proprietary house score and 3rd party data feeds. PAI indicators that either fail a specific binary test or are considered above typical are flagged for review and may be selected for company engagement.*
- *Consideration of portfolio carbon intensity and GHG emissions via our Climate tools and risk analysis*
- *Governance indicators via our proprietary governance scores and risk framework, including consideration of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance*
- *On an on-going basis the investment universe is scanned for companies that may be in breach of international norms described in the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN guiding principles on business and human rights, as well as state owned entities in countries which violate norms.*

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 Fund uses norms-based screens and controversy filters to exclude companies that may be in breach of international norms described in the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN guiding principles on business and human rights.

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

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

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

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

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

☒ Yes, this Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors.

Principal Adverse Impact Indicators are metrics that measure the negative effects on environmental and social matters. abrdn consider PAIs within the investment process for the Fund, this may include considering whether to make an investment, or they may be used as an engagement tool for example where there is no policy in place and this would be beneficial, or where carbon emissions are considered to be high, abrdn may engage to seek the creation of a long-term target and reduction plan. abrdn assesses PAIs by using, amongst others, the PAI indicators referred to in the SFDR Delegated Regulation; however, dependent on data availability, quality and relevance to the investments not all SFDR PAI indicators may be considered. Where Funds consider PAIs, information on that consideration will be made available in annual reports.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund seeks to deliver long-term performance by allocating capital to companies which demonstrate strong management of their environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities. This follows the abrdn Global Corporate Sustainable Bond Investment Approach.

The portfolio is underpinned by abrdn's well-established active management approach of security selection tailored to the overall environment, which combines fundamental and ESG considerations into the individual name, sector and top-down portfolio construction decisions. An assessment of a company's sustainability is supported by proprietary company rating models and a deeply embedded ESG framework utilising on-desk Fixed Income and central ESG resources.

The Fund will:

- *Target at least a 15% reduction of the benchmark investable universe by excluding companies identified as not having sustainable business practices. This is achieved through a set of exclusions, which identify controversial business activities and ESG laggards i.e. companies rated poorly based on their management of ESG risks within their business.*
- *Engage with companies to gather a forward-looking insight into management of ESG risks, opportunities and actively influence the management of these factors in line with best practice standards.*
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The abrdn ESG House Score was designed so that it can be broken down into specific themes and categories. The ESG score comprises of two scores; the Operational score and Governance score. This allows a quick view of a company's relative positioning on its management of ESG issues at a granular level.

- *The Governance score assesses the corporate governance structure and the quality and behaviour of corporate leadership and executive management.*
- *The Operational score assesses the ability of the company's leadership team to implement effective environmental and social risk reduction and mitigation strategies in its operations.*

To complement this, we also utilise our active stewardship and engagement activities.

The Fund excludes companies identified as not having sustainable business practices. This is achieved through a set of exclusions, which identify controversial business activities and ESG laggards i.e. companies rated poorly based on their management of ESG risks within their business. We engage with companies to gather a forward-looking insight into management of ESG risks, opportunities and actively influence the management of these factors in line with best practice standards.

Additionally, abrdn apply a set of company exclusions, which are related to the UN Global Compact, State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Weapons, Tobacco, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas and Electricity Generation.

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

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 binding elements used by the Fund are:

- *a carbon intensity target lower than the benchmark and*
- *targeting an ESG rating better than or equal to the benchmark.*

Binary exclusions are applied to exclude particular areas of investment related to the UN Global Compact, State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Weapons, Tobacco, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas and Electricity Generation. These screening criteria apply in a binding manner and on an ongoing basis.

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

The Fund excludes companies with the highest ESG risks, as identified by the ESG House Score. This is implemented by excluding the bottom 10% of issuers with an ESG House Score that are in the benchmark. The Fund also aims to reduce the investment universe by a minimum of 15%.

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

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

For this Fund, the investee company needs to follow good governance practices in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. This can be demonstrated by the monitoring of certain PAI indicators, for example corruption, tax compliance and diversity. In addition, by using abrdn's proprietary ESG scores within the investment process abrdn screen out any investments with low governance scores. Our governance scores assess a company's corporate governance and management structure (including remuneration of staff policies) and the quality and behaviour of its leadership and management. A low score will typically by given where there are concerns in relation to financially materially controversies, poor tax compliance or governance concerns, or poor treatment of employees or minority shareholders.

The investment must further be aligned with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights. Breaches and violations of these international norms are flagged by an event-driven controversy and are captured in the investment process.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

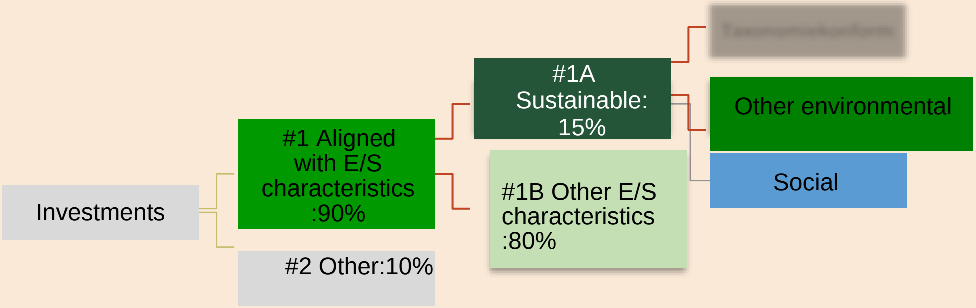
A minimum of 90% of the Fund's assets are aligned with E/S characteristics. Environmental and social safeguards are met by applying certain PAI's, where relevant, to these underlying assets. Within these assets, the Fund commits to a minimum of 15% in Sustainable Investments.

The Fund invests a maximum of 10% of assets in the "Other" category, which include cash, money market instruments and derivatives.

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

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

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

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

  The Fund will not use derivatives to attain any environmental or social characteristics.

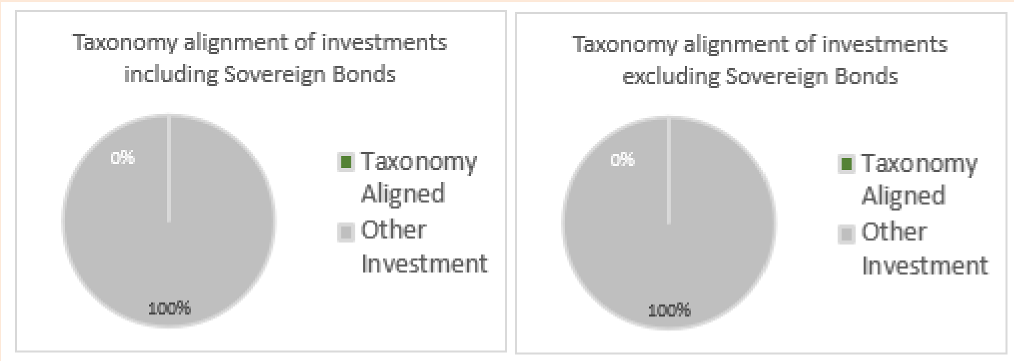
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. The Fund has not set a minimum proportion of investments in Taxonomy aligned economic activities.

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

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

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



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

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

Not applicable.

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 Fund is underpinned by our well-established active management approach of security selection tailored to the overall environment, which combines fundamental and ESG considerations into our individual name, sector and top down portfolio construction decisions. An assessment of a company's sustainability is supported by proprietary company rating models and a deeply embedded ESG framework utilising on-desk Fixed Income and central ESG resources.

To complement this research, the portfolio managers also use our proprietary ESG House Score, which is primarily a quantitative assessment, to identify and exclude companies with potentially high or poorly managed ESG risks. Finally, binary exclusions are applied to exclude the particular areas of investment.

This process results in the Fund committing to a minimum of 90% in securities with environment and social characteristics and a minimum of 15% to sustainable investments which are inclusive of both environmental and social objectives that aren't explicitly taxonomy aligned. The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 5%.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Fund specific documentationUHODWLQJWRWKHDEUGQ, including Sustainability Related Disclosures, are published at ***www.abrdn.com*** *under* ***Fund Centre****.*

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