

Vontobel Fund – Transition Resources

Summary

No sustainable investment objective

This Sub-Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

Environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund

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. The Sub-Fund invests in globally listed companies that enable an orderly transition towards a net-zero world. The Sub-Fund focuses on upstream resources mainly in materials and low carbon energy including technologies that reduce the negative environmental impact and promote recycling, with the pillars named “Enabling Materials” and “Low Carbon Energy”. Issuers will be selected based on the Investment Manager’s ESG framework.

The Sub-Fund does not intend to make sustainable investments.

Investment Strategy

While considering the Sub-Fund’s investment objective and policy in the Special Part of the Sales Prospectus, in order to attain the environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund applies the following ESG framework: thematic focus, exclusion approach, monitoring of critical controversies, screening.

Proportion of investments

The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its NAV directly in issuers that qualify as aligned with E/S characteristics, under normal market conditions. The Sub-Fund may invest directly and indirectly up to 20% of its net assets in other investments that include the remaining investments of the Sub-Fund which are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics,.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

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 ESG framework. If a security does not comply with the binding criteria, 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.

Finally, in an effort to measure the attainment of each of the E/S characteristics promoted, the Sub-Fund will report on the defined sustainability indicators as part of its annual periodic reporting.

Methodologies.

In order to attain the environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund applies the following ESG framework:

Transition approach:

The Investment Manager identifies issuers that focus on the theme of the ongoing energy transition from carbon to renewable energy with its sub-themes “Transition Materials”, “Renewable Energy” and “Low Carbon Energy”.

Exclusion approach:

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers that do not comply with the exclusion “Level 2” of Vontobel’s Exclusion framework. Details about this framework can be found under <https://www.vontobel.com/esg-library/>.

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 corporate issuers that pass the minimum ESG rating (minimum is set at B, on a scale from AAA to CCC, with AAA being the best, and CCC being the worst rating), which is provided by a third-party ESG data provider selected by the Investment Manager (MSCI ESG). This model evaluates sector-specific environmental, social and governance criteria. The criteria refer to companies' actions and performance in relation to environmental protection in production, environmental product design, employee relations, environmental and social supply chain standards and management systems. The ESG model scores companies relative to the other companies in the related industry.

Data sources and processing

The investment process uses data from external ESG providers (e.g., Sustainalytics, MSCI), issuers, media, NGOs, and international organizations. The mentioned data sources are used to implement the ESG framework as described in detail in the Investment Strategy section. The Investment Manager ensures data quality through regular reviews, multiple sources, and issuer engagement for gaps. Estimates are used when necessary, with a low to medium reliance on estimated data.

Limitations to methodologies and data

The implementation of the ESG strategy of the Sub-Fund relies on third-party data and/or internal analyses, which may be incomplete or inaccurate. There is no guarantee of accuracy, completeness, or proper application of ESG criteria.

Due diligence

The internal Investment Control unit conducts pre-trade checks, allowing portfolio managers to simulate and verify trades against restrictions. Automated checks highlight potential breaches before order execution to ensure compliance.

Engagement policies

The Investment Manager prioritizes direct engagement with investee companies, addressing business strategy, governance, and ESG issues. It also collaborates with Columbia Threadneedle Investments (reo©) for broader engagement and voting influence. This partnership enables greater impact, resource access, and collaboration, focusing on poor ESG practices, thematic issues, and controversies.

Designated reference benchmark

No index has been designated as a reference benchmark to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund.

No sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

What are the environmental or social characteristics 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. The Sub-Fund focuses on upstream resources mainly in materials and low carbon energy including technologies that reduce the negative environmental impact and promote recycling, with the pillars named “Enabling Materials” and “Low Carbon Energy”. Issuers will be selected based on the Investment Manager’s ESG framework.

Investment strategy

What investment strategy does this financial product follow to select the investments to attain the environmental and social characteristics, and what are the binding elements of this investment strategy?

In order to attain the environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund applies the following ESG framework:

Transition approach:

The Investment Manager identifies issuers that enable an orderly transition towards a net-zero world. The Sub-Fund focuses on upstream resources mainly in materials and low carbon energy, with its pillars “Enabling Materials” and “Low Carbon Energy”.

Exclusion approach:

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers that do not comply with the exclusion “Level 2” of Vontobel’s Exclusion framework. Details about this framework can be found under <https://www.vontobel.com/esg-library/>.

Screening:

The Sub-Fund invests in securities of corporate issuers that pass the minimum ESG rating (minimum is set at B, on a scale from AAA to CCC, with AAA being the best, and CCC being the worst rating), which is provided by a third-party ESG data provider selected by the Investment Manager (MSCI ESG). This model evaluates sector-specific environmental, social and governance criteria. The criteria refer to companies’ actions and performance in relation to environmental protection in production, environmental product design, employee relations, environmental and social supply chain standards and management systems. The ESG model scores companies relative to the other companies in the related industry.

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.

Binding elements:

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to achieve the E/S characteristics promoted are as follows:

- The Investment Manager identifies issuers that enable an orderly transition towards a low carbon society. The Sub-Fund focuses on the upstream resources mainly in materials and low carbon energy, with its pillars “Enabling Materials” and “Low Carbon Energy”.
- 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 invests in securities of corporate issuers that pass the minimum MSCI ESG rating that has been set for this Sub-Fund (set at B).

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 companies¹?

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.

Does the financial product consider Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts? If yes, which areas/indicators are considered and how?

Yes No

The following *Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts²* Indicators are considered in the investment strategy:

| PAI | Process applied |
|--|---|
| Table 1, #4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector | Exclusion in the fossil fuel area (cf. “exclusion approach”, https://www.vontobel.com/esg-library/) |
| Table 1, #5: Share of non-renewable energy production | |
| Table 1, #14: Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) | Exclusion of controversial weapons (cf. “exclusion approach”, https://www.vontobel.com/esg-library/) |
| Table 1, #10: Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | Cf. “Monitoring of critical controversies” |
| Table 3, #14: Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents | |

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

² As set out in Table 1, 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) 2022/1288

Proportion of investments

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

| INVESTMENTS | PERCENTAGE (OF NET ASSETS) | TYPE OF EXPOSURES |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Sub-Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. | At least 80% | Only through direct exposures |
| #2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Sub-Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. | Up to 20% | Through direct exposures for unscreened investments, through indirect exposures for hedging instruments. |

Under “#2 Other”, the Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objective of the Sub-Fund, including in cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and use of derivatives for the purposes set out in the Special Part of the Sales Prospectus.

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.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

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

The attainment of the environmental and social characteristics is measured through the following list of sustainability indicators:

- Percentage of investments in issuers that can contribute to the pillars “Enabling Materials” and “Low Carbon Energy”.
- 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 corporate issuers that pass the minimum MSCI ESG rating that has been set for this Sub-Fund (set at B)
- Percentage of investments in 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

How are the environmental or social characteristics and the sustainability indicators monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal/external control mechanism?

The information used for the implementation of the ESG framework, and consequently the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics, are reviewed on a regular basis.

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 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.

Compliance with the binding elements applied by this Sub-Fund is monitored by the investment teams. For the elements that are in scope of the Sub-Fund’s investment guidelines and subject to investment controls, the internal Investment Control unit has post-trade checks mechanisms in place. The independent Investment Control team conducts a daily post-trade review of portfolios using our portfolio management system. Should Investment Control and the respective portfolio manager fail to agree whether a breach has actually occurred (e.g. in case of a different interpretation of regulatory investment restrictions), Compliance analyses the case and then informs Investment Control of its assessment, which then follows up accordingly. The pre- and post-trade checks are parametrized either based on data retained directly from third-party ESG data provider or from the Investment Manager directly, especially where the followed approaches are based on proprietary methodologies of the Investment Manager. For documented ESG processes and controls, first line of defence controls are confirmed and self-assessed annually by the business owners via the Operation Risk and Control Self-Assessment (i.e., RCSA) process. The RCSA process is a systematic and regular business process aimed at reviewing specific inherent operational risks that Asset Management investments are exposed to, as

well as an assessment of the control environment that is in place to mitigate those risks. Second line functions like Compliance carry out spot checks on some first line of defence controls.

Methodologies

What are the methodologies used for the implementation of the ESG framework?

Transition approach:

The Investment Manager identifies issuers that enable an orderly transition towards a net-zero world. The Sub-Fund focuses on upstream resources mainly in materials and low carbon energy, with its pillars “Enabling Materials” and “Low Carbon Energy” by considering various aspects as revenue exposure, reasonable market share, business transition and capex related to the two aforementioned pillars. The Investment Manager uses various sources as Bloomberg, research reports and official company’s information.

Exclusion approach:

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers (corporate and/or other issuers) based on pre-defined criteria related to certain practices or involvement in certain activities (such as involvement in manufacturing or controversial weapons, and where applicable other types of controversial activities). More information about these pre-defined exclusion criteria are disclosed under <https://am.vontobel.com/view/GTFRA#documents>, and, if applicable, whether the exclusion applies to upstream, midstream/production or downstream activities, the revenue thresholds applied and potential exceptions considered. The exclusion criteria cover the exclusions set out in the Climate Transition Benchmarks Regulation.

Screening:

The minimum rating is based on a third party ESG data provider rating, namely MSCI ESG. The Sub-Fund invests in securities of corporate issuers that pass the minimum ESG rating (B), which is provided by the MSCI ESG. This model evaluates sector-specific environmental, social and governance criteria. The criteria refer to companies’ actions and performance in relation to environmental protection in production, environmental product design, employee relations, environmental and social supply chain standards and management systems. The ESG model scores companies relative to the other companies in the related industry. MSCI ESG rating methodology can be found on the provider’s website.

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.

Data sources and processing

What are the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics including the measures taken to ensure data quality, how data is processed and the proportion of data that is estimated?

The following data sources are used for the implementation of the investment process:

- ESG data from third-party ESG providers: MSCI ESG, Bloomberg;
- For non-rated companies by MSCI ESG: Information directly provided by the issuers or other ESG data providers (i.e. Sustainalytics, Bloomberg);
- Research reports and information provided by the investee companies themselves.

In order to ensure data quality, the Investment Manager:

- Regularly reviews data;
- Uses multiple data sources for companies that are not rated by MSCI ESG.

The data sources mentioned above are used in order to implement the ESG framework as described in detail in the Investment Strategy section.

The Investment Manager may make reasonable estimates when data is lacking. Additionally, third party ESG data provider may use estimates themselves. The proportion of data that is estimated by the Investment Manager is indicated to be low, depending on the data type.

Limitations to methodologies and data

What are the limitations to the methodologies and data sources?

In assessing the eligibility of an issuer based on ESG research, there is a dependence upon information and data from third party ESG research data providers and internal analyses which may be based on certain assumptions or hypothesis that render it incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, there is a risk of inaccurately assessing a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Investment Manager may not apply the relevant criteria of the ESG research correctly or that the Sub-Fund could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant criteria. This poses a significant methodological limit to the ESG strategy of the Sub-Fund. Neither the Sub-Fund, nor the management company nor the investment manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness, or completeness of an assessment of ESG research and the correct execution of the ESG strategy.

In order to maintain confidence that social and environmental characteristics are met, the investment manager may also engage with investees in order to fill data gaps or may use complimentary data from additional providers or directly from investee disclosures.

Due diligence

What is the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets at initial investment and what are the internal and external controls in place?

In order to qualify for initial investment, the investments aligned with the environmental and social characteristics must comply with the binding elements applied by the Sub-Fund. This compliance has to be ensured by the Investment Manager. For the elements that are in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment guidelines and subject to investment controls, the internal Investment Control unit has pre-trade checks mechanisms in place. The pre-trade checks allow portfolio managers to simulate trades and check each trade against restrictions, prior to placing orders, in order to prevent the occurrence of breaches. When submitting orders an automated check of the investment guidelines restrictions is performed, generating a warning to the portfolio managers, highlighting potential breaches that would materialize in case the orders would be executed.

Engagement policies

Is engagement part of the environmental or social investment strategy?

Yes No

If so, what are the engagement procedures?

The Sub-Fund applies a comprehensive stewardship strategy supported by its partner, CTI reo services. The stewardship partner conducts engagement activities based around three approaches:

- Bottom-up approach – the stewardship partner engages with companies that have exceptionally poor ESG practices or critical ESG controversies (“priority companies”);
- Top-down approach – the stewardship partner selects companies for which practices should be improved based on thematic focus areas (e.g. climate risk management);
- Continuous risk management – the stewardship partner engages in response to controversies and breaches in global norms.

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.

In terms of voting activities, the Investment Manager applies the following process. Portfolio managers and analysts can receive alerts of forthcoming shareholder meetings together with the voting recommendations provided by the engaged proxy voting advisor, Columbia Threadneedle Investments (reo©). Portfolio managers and analysts review the voting recommendations and if they agree with them, no action is required and Vontobel votes accordingly. In certain cases, they may have a different opinion,

for example if the standard recommendation does not match their in-depth knowledge of the company in question and its management, which may have been gained in the context of engagement activities. The portfolio manager can change the vote on an item on the agenda, with appropriate documentation, thus providing justification for any choices that deviate from those recommended by the engaged proxy-voting service provider. The overruling process is described in our voting policy. This process ensures that we execute our voting obligations and make decisions in the interests of our clients. The respective management company coordinate these aspects and the related processes.

Designated reference benchmark

Has a reference benchmark been designated for the purpose of attaining these characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Yes No

Important information

Subscriptions of shares of the fund should in any event be made solely on the basis of the fund's current sales prospectus (the "Sales Prospectus"), the Key (Investor) Information Document ("K(I)ID"), its articles of incorporation and the most recent annual and semi-annual report of the fund and after seeking the advice of an independent finance, legal, accounting and tax specialist. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this document or have any question, you should consult your professional and/or investment advisers.

The information in this document might have been revised either after the 1st of January 2023 (when the SFDR RTS came into effect) or following the launch of the financial product. The updates could have been made to offer more clarity on specific subjects or to align with any alterations in the financial product's ESG approach. You can locate the applicable date for this document at the top of the page and in the file name of this document.