Annex V

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: abrdn SICAV I - Emerging Markets SDG Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier 213800ZA6YFUJIKUV566

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ● [X] Yes	● ○ [ ] No
[X] It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 39.14%	[ ] It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments
[ ] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	[ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
[X] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	[ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	[ ] with a social objective
[X] It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** 55.64%	[ ] It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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

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

To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

SDG: The Fund aimed to achieve long term growth by investing in companies in Emerging Market countries which, in our view, will make a positive contribution to society through their alignment achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs').

Our SDG proposition focused on companies making a material, positive contribution to the environment and society.

The specific methodology and criteria were outlined within our prospectus and website disclosures, which were available at abrdn.com -> fund centre.

The sustainable development goal strategies invested in companies that made positive and material contributions to environmental and social challenges aligned with at least one of 8 pillars or were an SDG Leader or SDG Transition issue. The pillars and associated sub-themes and indicators were developed using the UN SDGs. But above all, we aimed to align our sustainable development objectives with the most pressing global problems according to the UN.

Therefore as the needs of the world changed, our impact pillars might have evolved. The linkages with the SDGs were illustrated in the table below.

Cash - 4.25

Circular Economy - 3.01%

Financial Inclusion - 26.81%

Food & Agriculture - 4.98%

Frontier Sovereign - 6.11%

Health & Social Care - 3.68%

Sustainable Energy - 14.74%

Sustainable Real Estate & Infrastructure - 30.17%

Water & Sanitation - 2.36%

SDG Enablers- 2.55%

SDG Transition - 1.34%

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund invested in companies with a minimum of 20% of their revenue, profit, capital or operating expenditure or research and development linked to the UN' s SDGs. For companies classified in the

benchmark as ' Financials' , alternative measures of materiality are used based on loans and customer base.

The breakdown of holdings aligned to the SDGs, SDG leaders and SDG Transition issues was:

1. No Poverty - 13.94%

2. Zero Hunger - 2.25%

3. Good Health & Well-Being - 5.65%

6. Clean Water & Sanitation - 2.36%

7. Affordable & Clean Energy - 15.47%

8. Decent Work & Economic Growth - 11.89%

9. Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure - 26.98%

11. Sustainable Citities & Communities - 2.46%

12. Responsible Consumption & Production - 0.82%

15. Life on Land - 3.83%

17. Partnership for the Goals - 6.11%

SDG Leaders 2.55%

SDG Transition 1.34%

Cash 4.25%

The breakdown of holdings aligned to the abrdn eight pillars are:

Cash - 4.25%

Circular Economy - 3.01%

Financial Inclusion - 26.81%

Food & Agriculture - 4.98%

Frontier Sovereign - 6.11%

Health & Social Care - 3.68%

Sustainable Energy - 14.74%

Sustainable Real Estate & Infrastructure - 30.17%

Water & Sanitation - 2.36%

SDG Enablers- 2.55%

SDG Transition - 1.34%

Carbon intensity: We confirm that during the reporting period the portfolio carbon intensity was lower than the benchmark (JP Mogran ESG CEMBI Broad Diversified Index), in line with our overall commitment. As at year-end, the fund's weighted average carbon intensity (Scope 1 and 2) relative to the benchmark was 87.89%.

The Fund also excluded at 21.34% of the Fund' s investment universe in terms of negative exclusions as at end of Sept 2024. The positive screening process refines the universe further. Further, key performance indicators (KPIs), or targeted outputs, have been set for each company held in the Fund in order to assess how products and services contribute to positive social and environmental

outcomes globally. These KPIs in addition to case studies and additional analysis are reported annually in the Fund' s SDG Report. Please see the most recent report (available at abrdn.com -> fund centre) for full discussion on these KPIs as they will vary year by year.

We also confirm that during the reporting period, binary exclusions are applied to exclude the particular areas of investment related to UN Global Compact, ILO and OECD, State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Tobacco, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Electricity Generation, Gambling, Alcohol, Adult Entertainment and Weapons. These screening criteria apply in a binding manner. There was one issuer held in the fund that failed an Oil & Gas screen, however this screen incorrectly captured Oil & Gas Transportation, which the mandate does not exlcude. Therefore, we have since amended the screen and the issuer is no longer failing.

…and compared to previous periods?

For the previous period, the breakdown of holdings aligned to the SDGs, SDG leaders and SDG Transition issues was:1. No Poverty - 16.28%2. Zero Hunger - 0.25%3. Good Health & Well-Being - 5.15%6. Clean Water & Sanitation - 2.12%7. Affordable & Clean Energy - 17.69%8. Decent Work & Economic Growth - 11.15%9. Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure - 21.61%10. Reduced Inequalities- 3.62%11. Sustainable Citities & Communities - 6.96%12. Responsible Consumption & Production - 1.00%15. Life on Land - 3.24%17. Partnership for the Goals - 6.97%SDG Leaders 3.39%Cash 0.56%The Fund achieved a 52.25% lower carbon intensity than the benchmark as at 30 Sept 2023.

Period	2024	2023
Sustainable investment	94.78%	99.50%
Other environmental	39.14%	41.97%
Social	55.64%	57.53%

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.

How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any 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 have created a 3-step process to ensure consideration of DNSH:

i. Sector Exclusions

abrdn have 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 aim to enhance the engagement activities to focus on these areas and seek to deliver better outcomes by resolving the issue

During the reporting period, abrdn used the above approach to test the contribution to sustainable investment.

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

The fund considers Principle Adverse Impact Indicators defined by the SFDR Delegated Regulation.

Pre investment, abrdn applies a number of norms and activity-based screens related to PAIs, including but not limited to: UN Global Compact, controversial weapons, and thermal coal extraction.

UNGC: 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.

Controversial Weapons: The Fund excludes companies with business activities related to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel landmines, nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons, white phosphorus, non-detectable fragments, incendiary devices, depleted uranium ammunition or blinding lasers).

Thermal Coal Extraction: The Fund excludes companies with exposure to the fossil fuels sector based on percentage of revenue from thermal coal extraction.

abrdn apply a fund specific set of company exclusions, more detail on these and the overall process is captured within the Investment Approach, which is published at www.abrdn.com under "Fund Centre".

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.

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

Yes, all sustainable investments are 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, and in turn excluded from consideration as a sustainable investment.

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

The Fund has commited to consider the following PAIs in its investment process, this means that there is pre- and post-trade monitoring is in place and that every investment for the Fund is assessed on these factors to determine its appropriateness for the Fund.

• PAI 1: GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2)

•PAI 2: Carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2)

• PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies (scope 1 and 2)

• PAI 10: Violations of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

• PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

Adverse impacts monitoring

Pre investment, abrdn applies a number of norms and activity-based screens related to the above PAIs, including but not limited to:

• UNGC: 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.

• Controversial Weapons: The Fund excludes companies with business activities related to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel landmines, nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons, white phosphorus, non-detectable fragments, incendiary devices, depleted uranium ammunition or blinding lasers).

• Thermal Coal Extraction: The Fund excludes companies with exposure to the fossil fuels sector based on percentage of revenue from thermal coal extraction.

abrdn apply a fund specific set of company exclusions, more detail on these and the overall process is captured within the Investment Approach, which is published at www.abrdn.com under "Fund Centre".

Post-investment the above PAI indicators are monitored in the following way:

• Company carbon intensity and GHG emissions is monitored via our Climate tools and risk analysis

• 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.

Post-investment we also undertake the following activities in relation to additional PAI’s:

• Dependent on data availability, quality and relevance to the investments the consideration of additional PAI indicators will be on a case-by- case basis.

• abrdn monitors PAI indicators via our ESG integration investment process using a combination of our proprietary house score and 3rd party data feeds.

• Governance indicators are monitored via our proprietary governance scores and risk framework, including consideration of sound management structures, and remuneration.

Adverse impact mitigation

• PAI indicators that fail a defined pre-investment screen are excluded from the investment universe and cannot be held by the fund. We confirm that screening in line with our Investment Approach documents has been undertaken during the reporting period.

• PAI indicators that are monitored post investment which fail a specific binary test or are considered above typical are flagged for review and may be selected for company engagement. These adverse indicators may be used as a tool for engagement, for example where there is no policy in place and this would be beneficial abrdn may engage with the issuer or company to develop one, or where carbon emissions are considered to be high, abrdn may engage to seek the creation of a long-term target and reduction plan.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/10/2023 - 30/09/2024

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
PRUDENTIAL FUNDING ASIA 2.95% 11/03/2033	Financials	1.93	Hong Kong
PT TOWER BERSAMA INFRAST 2.75% 01/20/2026	Industrials	1.80	Indonesia
BANQUE OUEST AFRICAINE D 4.7% 10/22/2031	Government	1.68	Supranational
MANILA WATER CO INC 4.375% 07/30/2030	Utilities	1.68	Philippines
SOCIEDAD DE TRANSMISION 4% 01/27/2032	Utilities	1.66	Chile
NATIONAL CENTRAL COOLING 2.5% 10/21/2027	Utilities	1.63	United Arab Emirates
GLOBE TELECOM INC 3% 07/23/2035	Communications	1.61	Philippines
DEV BANK PHILIPPINES 2.375% 03/11/2031	Government	1.59	Philippines
LIMA METRO LINE 2 FIN LT 4.35% 04/05/2036	Industrials	1.57	Peru
MAF GLOBAL SECURITIES 7.875%	Financials	1.47	United Arab Emirates
ALDAR INVESTMENT PROPERT 4.875% 05/24/2033	Financials	1.41	United Arab Emirates
INDONESIA INFRASTRUCTU 1.5% 01/27/2026	Financials	1.40	Indonesia
MASDAR ABU DHABI 4.875% 07/25/2033	Energy	1.36	United Arab Emirates
INRETAIL CONSUMER 3.25% 03/22/2028	Consumer Staples	1.31	Peru
ENERGUATE TRUST 5.875% 05/03/2027	Utilities	1.29	Guatemala

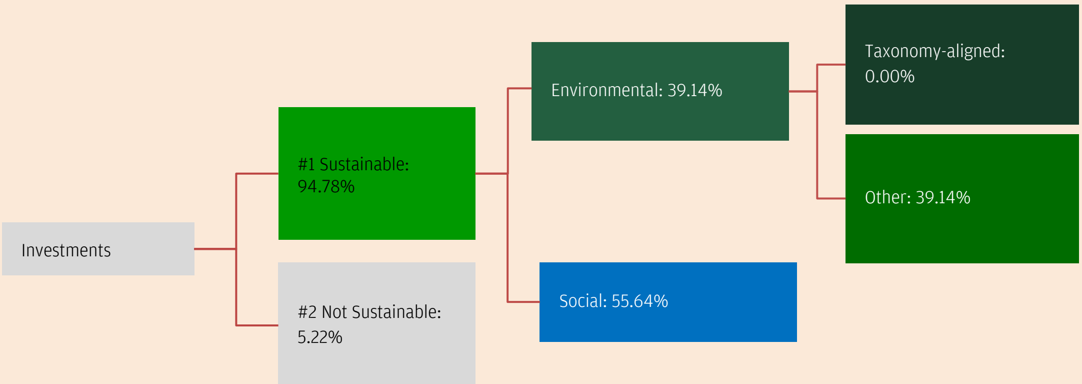
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

The Fund commited to hold a minimum of 75% in Sustainable Investments, including a minimum commitment of 15% to assets with an environmental objective and 15% to social objectives.

The Fund invests a maximum of 25% of assets in the "Non Sustainable" category, which is mainly made up of cash, money market instruments and derivatives. The chart below shows the investments aligned with Environmental and Social Characteristics expressed as a percentage of Net Asset Value (NAV), achieved during the reporting period.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub-sector	% Assets
Consumer Discretionary	Travel & Lodging	1.83
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Products	0.99
Consumer Discretionary	Auto Parts Manufacturing	0.19
Industrials	Industrial Services	2.20
Industrials	Industrial Other	2.94
Industrials	Railroad	3.88
Industrials	Transportation & Logistics	0.63
Materials	Metals & Mining	0.85
Materials	Containers & Packaging	1.21
Materials	Forest & Paper Products Manufacturing	2.24
Energy	Renewable Energy	2.39
Financials	Banking	6.80
Financials	Financial Services	6.31
Financials	Real Estate	1.80
Financials	Banks	13.20
Financials	Life Insurance	3.02
Financials	Commercial Finance	1.40
Consumer Staples	Supermarkets & Pharmacies	1.31
Consumer Staples	Retail & Wholesale - Staples	0.68
Utilities	Utilities	10.86
Utilities	Power Generation	4.16
Technology	Tech Hardware & Semiconductors	1.89

Technology	Semiconductors	1.39
Government	Sovereigns	6.19
Government	Government Agencies	1.95
Government	Supranationals	1.68
Government	Government Development Banks	2.60
Real Estate	Real Estate	0.25
Health Care	Health Care Facilities & Services	1.80
Communications	Wireless Telecommunications Services	2.72
Communications	Telecommunications	6.24
Communications	Cable & Satellite	0.86
Communications	Wireline Telecommunications Services	1.08

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

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

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

Whilst the minimum mandatory allocation to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%, the fund is permitted to allocate to such investments which would form part of the overall allocation to sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

Assessment on Taxonomy alignment is currently conducted with data from third party providers as well as self-reported data from investee companies when available.

Data providers' methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned to all Taxonomy requirements, as long as publicly reported company data is lacking and assessments rely largely on equivalent data.

Out of caution, unless we are able to confirm available data for the majority of the portfolio's holdings, we will report 0 (zero) per cent of Taxonomy-Aligned Investments (concerning all environmental objectives) .

The compliance of the investments with the EU Taxonomy has not been subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties.

The fund holds 0% investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned wiht the EU Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes

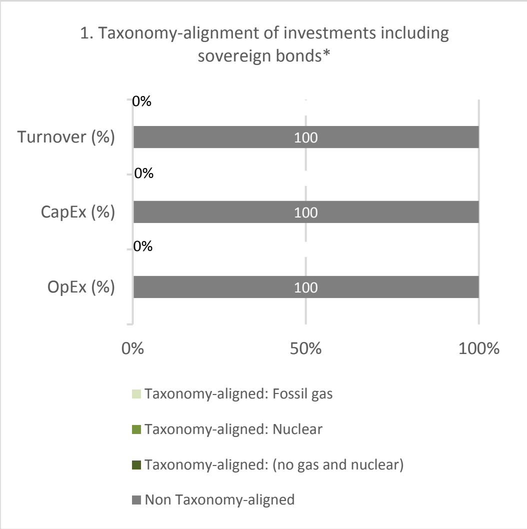
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

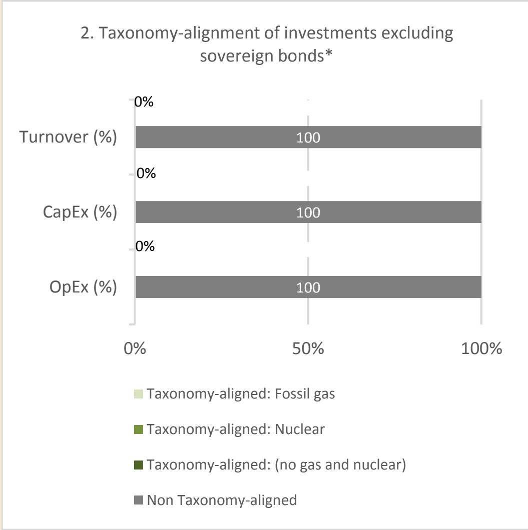
☒ No

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

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.





This graph represents 0 % of the total investment.

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

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

- ***What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

  The fund holds 0% investments made in transitional and enabling activities.

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

  The fund held 0% investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the previous reference period.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 22/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 39.14% of assets as at the year end date and is representative of the Reference Period.

Assessment on Taxonomy alignment is currently conducted with data from third party providers as well as self-reported data from investee companies when available.

Data providers' methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned to all Taxonomy requirements, as long as publicly reported company data is lacking and assessments rely largely on equivalent data.

Out of caution, unless we are able to confirm available data for the majority of the portfolio's holdings, we will report 0 (zero) per cent of Taxonomy-Aligned Investments (concerning all environmental objectives), and the remainder as not aliyned with the EU Taxonomy.

The compliance of the investments with the EU Taxonomy has not been subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 55.64%

What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund invested 5.22% of assets in the “not sustainable” category. The investments included are cash, money market instruments, and may also include derivatives. The purpose of these assets are to meet liquidity, target return or manage risk and may not contribute to the environmental or social aspects of the Fund.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

Diverse SDG Exposure:

We aim to invest in companies whose products and services align with one of our eight impact pillars and measure how the businesses help countries achieve the UN' s sustainable development agenda. During the reference period we had holdings exposed to all eight or our impact pillars, fulfilling our goal of offering broad access to the SDG.

Monitoring company progress in achieving SDG alignment:

We aim to review the companies in the Fund at least annually. Companies are removed from the investable universe if:

- The company begins to pursue a strategy that does not align to one of our impact pillars.

- The company does not provide sufficient evidence of improved disclosure over what we would consider an appropriate timeline.

- Red flags, controversies and/or incidents emerge that highlight a persistent, structural ESG problem within the company' s operations, strategy or culture, to which the company does not appropriately respond.

Engagement:

For these SDG Fund, engagement priorities will include engagements designed to encourage companies to follow a path to impact. We will work with companies to better understand how they allocate capital to the areas of under-investment highlighted by the UN SDGs. We will look to encourage better disclosure of this capital allocation process and measurement of positive contribution. Some examples over the year include:

- Shriram 22nd December 2023 Met Shriram to discuss the % of their loans to first time borrowers and females. We also discussed their impressive female financial literacy initiatives. The company mainly finances used vehicles and are currently cautious of EV loans given that these are higher value and the majority of their customers are first time borrowers. We are very comfortable with the name and their SDG alignment is clear.

- Turk Telekomunikasyon 26th June 2024 The company has made taken some notable steps to improve disclosure post our last meeting. Emissions data will continue to improve as consultants have been hired to continue their journey. Finally, the investment case surrounding penetration in rural communities is now easier to track with measurable statistics for lower social demographic KPIs included in recent green bond framework reporting.

- Suzano 14th May 2024 Follow-up engagement to understand the progress towards SBTi adoption, the evolution of net carbon reporting year-on-year changes, progress on connecting ecological corridors in high-risk biomes and progress on legacy controversies with indigenous communities. Feels like progress has been slow on these points so one to revisit with the company again in 2024.

- Geely Automobile 30th May 2024 We spoke with Geely due to historic allegations on suppliers using Uyghur population workers. We gained comfort that the as we discussed their supplier chain policies and oversight in detail and were impressed.

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

Not applicable

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.

- ***How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?***

  Not applicable

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

  Not applicable

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

  Not applicable