Pre-contractual 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 - Climate Transition Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier 2138001IN6XY2E88UX09

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

[X] Yes	[ ] No
[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 75%	[ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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
[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective** _%	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

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

The Fund aims to achieve a combination of income and growth by investing at least 90% in bonds (loans to governments and companies) issued worldwide, including in Emerging Market countries, which follow the Investment Manager's "Climate Transition Bond Investment Approach" (the "Investment Approach"). All bonds in the view of the Investment Manager, support the transition to a low carbon economy and society's adaptation to climate change.

The Fund draws on abrdn's deep resources and understanding of climate and environmental issues to help our clients benefit from the long-term shift towards greater sustainability. We aim to achieve a combination of income and growth by investing in bonds issued by companies and countries that, in our view, are addressing the causes of climate change and adapting to its consequences.

These are companies that are lowering green-house-gas (GHG) emissions of their operations or helping others to reduce their emissions, and companies and countries that are helping society adapt to the physical risks of climate change.

The Fund uses three pillars to identify and acknowledge climate-change risks and opportunities:

- Leaders – supporting the leading emission reducers (climate transition risk)
- Adaptors – facilitating climate change adaptation (climate physical risk)
- Solutions – helping the economy decarbonize (climate change investment opportunities.

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.

What Sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund uses three pillars to identify and acknowledge climate-change risks and opportunities:

- Leaders: supporting the leading emission reducers (climate transition risk)
- Adaptors: facilitating climate change adaptation (climate physical risk)
- Solutions: helping the economy decarbonise (climate change investment opportunities)

Eligible issuers are assessed based on their economic contribution to each objective, measured via the proportion of revenue, capital expenditure or operating expenditure from these activities. Additional indicators are used to assess the contribution to sustainable objectives using a proprietary climate screening tool, which takes data from a range of external providers combined with a qualitative peer-reviewed assessment. At Fund-level, attainment of the sustainable investment objective is measured by the aggregated, weighted economic contribution of its holdings and by the Fund's exposure to the three pillars.

Our credit investment process applies 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 area of focus is 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. The Fund excludes companies with a "High" ESG Risk Rating.

The Fund also applies a set of company exclusions, which are related to normative screening (UN Global Compact, ILO and OECD), State-Owned Enterprises (SOE), Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Adult Entertainment and Weapons. These screening criteria apply in a binding manner and on an ongoing basis.

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

How do sustainable investments 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 have created a 3-step process to ensure consideration of DNSH:

anti‐bribery matters.

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.

How 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, 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 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 each investment’s carbon intensity and GHG emissions via our climate tools
- 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.

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

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

Principal adverse impacts consideration
Yes, the Fund commits 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 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 considered via our ESG integration 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 frameworks, 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.
- 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 engagement. These PAI 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.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Fund aims to achieve attractive long-term returns by investing at least 90% of the assets in fixed-income securities that support the transition to a low-carbon economy and society's adaptation to climate change. These securities include investment- grade and sub-investment-grade debt, as well as debt-related securities. abrdn make these investments worldwide, including in emerging markets.

The Fund draws on abrdn's deep resources and understanding of climate and environmental issues to help our clients benefit from the long-term shift towards greater sustainability. We aim to achieve a combination of income and growth by investing in bonds issued by companies and countries that, in our view, are addressing the causes of climate change and adapting to its consequences.

These are companies that are lowering green-house-gas (GHG) emissions of their operations or helping others to reduce their emissions, and companies and countries that are helping society adapt to the physical risks of climate change.

The Fund uses three pillars to identify and acknowledge climate-change risks and opportunities. We set out these pillars below, showing how they map to the investment risks and opportunities arising from the climate transition:

- Leaders – supporting the leading emission reducers (climate transition risk)
- Adaptors – facilitating climate change adaptation (climate physical risk)
- Solutions – helping the wider economy decarbonise (climate change investment opportunities).

Bond issuers are selected through a multi-stage process which uses a proprietary screening tool with multiple external data providers, a qualitative research note completed by members of the investment team and a peer-review discussion to scrutinise each proposed bond issuer for the fund.

abrdn also apply a set of company exclusions, which are related to normative screening (UN Global Compact, ILO and OECD), State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Adult Entertainment and Weapons. These screening criteria apply in a binding manner and on an ongoing basis.

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"**.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

All fixed-income securities in the view of the Investment Manager, support the transition to a low carbon economy and society's adaptation to climate change.

The Fund seeks to achieve a minimum of 75% economic contribution to our three climate pillars. This is measured at the issuer level by the proportion of revenue, capital expenditure or operating expenditure allocated to these activities. As a result, the average (weighted by position size) economic contribution for each issuer to these sustainable objectives will be at least 75%.

The Fund excludes companies with a “High” ESG Risk Rating.

abrdn also apply a set of company exclusions, which are related to normative screening (UN Global Compact, ILO and OECD), State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Adult Entertainment and Weapons. These screening criteria apply in a binding manner and on an ongoing basis.

The investment approach reduces the investment universe by a minimum of 20%.

The Fund commits to a minimum of 75% in Sustainable Investments, including a minimum commitment of 75% to assets with an environmental objective and 0% to social objectives.

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.

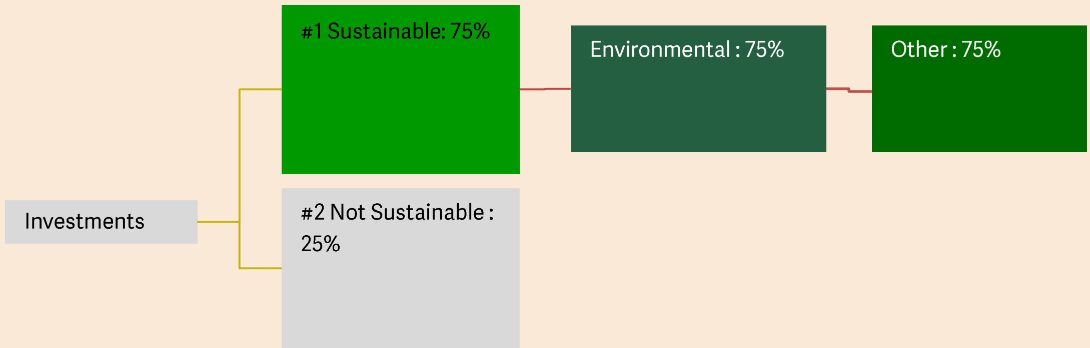
The investment must further be aligned with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights. Breaches and violations of these international norms are flagged by an event-driven controversy and are captured in the investment process.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The Fund commits to a minimum of 75% in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective.
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.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?***
  The Fund will not use derivatives to attain any sustainable investment objective.

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

The Fund has not set a minimum proportion of investments in Taxonomy aligned economic activities. This graph represents 100% of the total investment.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy ?**[1]

  ☐ Yes

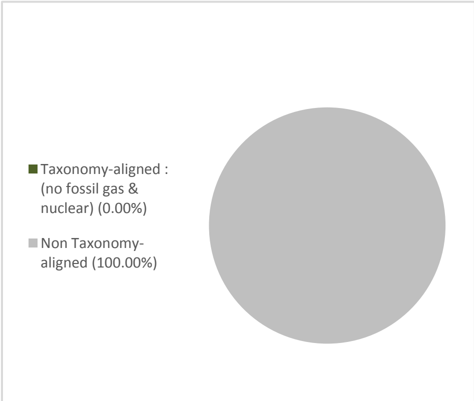
  ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

  ☒ No

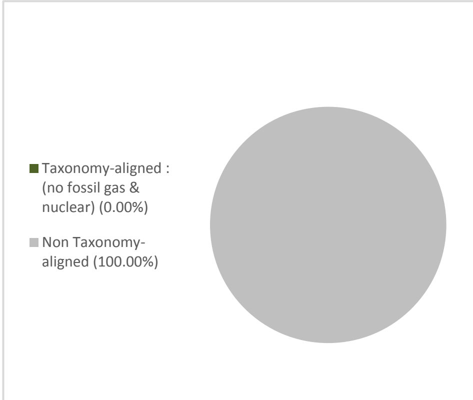
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This graph represents 100 % of the total investments.

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

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.

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

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 75%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Not applicable

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund may invest in securities that are not deemed sustainable including cash, money market instruments and derivatives but only for the purpose of hedging and liquidity management.
There are certain environmental and social safeguards that are met by applying PAI’s. Where relevant, these are applied to the underlying securities. Many pre-investment PAI indicators are considered but below are the ongoing post-investment PAI indicators that continue to be considered:

- abrdn monitors all mandatory and additional PAI indicators via our ESG integration investment process 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 each investment’s carbon intensity and GHG emissions via our climate tools.
- 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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No

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

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on :

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