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 - Emerging Markets SDG Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

213800ZA6YFUJIKUV566

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**: 15.00%	[ ] 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
[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective** 15.00%	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund seeks to generate strong long-term performance by allocating capital to companies that may deliver a strong financial return and demonstrate – via their products, services, and actions – a clear and material alignment to one or more of the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In doing so, companies reflect a commitment to help address the world's most pressing problems and support a shift to a more sustainable economy. The SDGs are designed to address the world's major long-term challenges. These include climate change, growing social inequality, and unsustainable production and consumption. We believe alignment with the SDGs creates tangible opportunities for companies to contribute positively to society and the environment, while simultaneously enhancing the long-term financial value of the business.

The Fund seeks to:
• Invest in a portfolio of companies that we believe can deliver strong financial returns, while actively contributing towards the UN SDGs and delivering positive and sustainable change.
• Build a diversified portfolio of high-quality companies by country and sector, aiming to deliver both positive societal outcomes and attractive financial returns.

• Benefit from our proactive company engagement to drive positive change in corporate behaviour.
• Leverage abrdn's long history and extensive resources in emerging markets with local offices and over 100 investment professionals covering 80 countries and over 1,000 companies.

The Fund incorporates our Sustainable Development Assessment, which is a supplement to the investment process specific to the sustainable development product suite. These funds will combine the expert analysis of our fixed income and equity teams with the insights of our ESG specialists, both on-desk and the centralised ESG Research team, to determine alignment to the SDGs. Alignment to sustainable development will be determined against abrdn's established eight-pillar investment framework for the SDGs.

The Fund's reference benchmark is the JPM ESG CEMBI Broad Diversified Index. The index is representative of the investment opportunities we explore for the Fund and applies ESG exclusions. Index construction takes into account the environmental and socio-ethical factors by excluding issuers operating in certain sectors, namely thermal coal, tobacco and weapons. The exclusion criteria also encompass a corporate sustainability aspect by filtering issuers in violation of the UN Global Compact principles. Issuers with JESG scores less than 20 are also excluded. Full index methodology can be found at J.P. Morgan Markets.

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

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

The Fund uses the UN's underlying SDG targets and indicators in assessing alignment and materiality. abrdn has mapped the SDGs to eight pillars:

• Circular Economy
• Sustainable Energy
• Food & Agriculture
• Water & Sanitation
• Health & Social Care
• Financial inclusion
• Sustainable Real Estate & Infrastructure
• Education & Employment

The Fund assesses a company's alignment with the SDGs through the eight-pillar framework. The Fund will invest in companies with minimum of 20% of their revenue, profit, capital or operating expenditure or research and development linked to the SDGs. For companies classified in the benchmark as "Financials", alternative measures of materiality are used based on loans and customer base.

The Fund will also invest up to 20% in SDG enablers. These are companies that are considered integral to the supply chains that enable progress towards the UN's SDGs and meet the 20% materiality requirement, but their impact is not currently reliably measurable via their final product or service.

The Fund may also invest in Green bonds, Social bonds or Sustainable bonds, which can be confirmed as having a positive contribution towards the achievement of the SDGs. Up to 10% of the Fund's assets may be invested in such bonds which are issued by companies that do not meet the materiality thresholds or are not regarded as SDG enablers, as defined above.

Research notes for each issuer or bond in the Fund capture and formally document the SDG alignment. Case studies and further analysis are reported annually in the Fund's SDG Report made available to investors online. At Fund-level, attainment of the sustainable investment objective is measured by the Fund's exposure to the eight pillars and SDG enablers.

The Fund invests in frontier sovereign debt, up to a maximum of 10% of the total portfolio. Our approach to frontier market sovereign bond investing relies on excluding from the investment universe a subset of countries that fall below a minimum threshold based on our Environmental, Social, Governance and Political (ESGP) framework that scores emerging market sovereigns. The Fund will not hold sovereign bonds that are in the bottom 15% of countries in the ESGP universe.

The Fund targets a lower carbon intensity than the benchmark.

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. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Fund must have an ESG

Risk Rating of either “Low” or “Medium”.

In addition, abrdn apply a set of company exclusions, which are related to normative screening (UN Global Compact, ILO and OECD), State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Tobacco, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Electricity Generation, Gambling, Alcohol, Adult Entertainment and Weapons.

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 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:

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
abrdn consider the additional PAI’s indicators as defined by the SFDR Delegated Regulation to identify areas for improvement or potential future concern. This includes but is not limited to consideration of the PAI output compared to peers and an investment’s contribution to the fund aggregated PAI figures. 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:
o 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.
o Consideration of portfolio carbon intensity and GHG emissions via our Climate tools and risk analysis
o Governance indicators via our proprietary governance scores and risk framework, including consideration of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance
o 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?

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:

o company carbon intensity and GHG emissions is considered via our Climate tools and risk analysis.
o 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:

o Dependent on data availability, quality and relevance to the investments the consideration of additional PAI indicators will be on a case-by-case basis.
o abrdn monitors PAI indicators via our ESG integration investment process using a combination of our proprietary house score and 3rd party data feeds.
o Governance indicators are monitored via our proprietary governance scores and risk frameworks, including consideration of sound management structures, and remuneration.

Adverse impact mitigation
o PAI indicators that fail a defined pre-investment screen are excluded from the investment universe and cannot be held by the fund.
o 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 seeks to generate strong long-term performance by allocating capital to companies that may deliver a strong financial return and demonstrate – via their products, services, and actions – an active and material alignment to one or more of the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In doing so, companies reflect a commitment to help address the world's most pressing problems and support a shift to a more sustainable economy. The SDGs are designed to address the world's major long-term challenges. These include climate change, growing social inequality, and unsustainable production and consumption. We believe alignment with the SDGs creates tangible opportunities for companies to contribute positively to society and the environment, while simultaneously enhancing the long-term financial value of the business.

The Fund seeks to:
• Invest in a portfolio of companies that we believe can deliver strong financial returns, while actively contributing towards the UN SDGs and delivering positive and sustainable change.
• Build a diversified portfolio of high-quality companies by country and sector, aiming to deliver both positive societal outcomes and attractive financial returns.
• Benefit from our proactive company engagement to drive positive change in corporate behaviour.
• Leverage abrdn's long history and extensive resources in emerging markets with local offices and over 100 investment professionals covering 80 countries and over 1,000 companies.

The Fund incorporates our Sustainable Development Assessment, which is a supplement to the investment process specific to the sustainable development product suite. These funds will combine the expert analysis of our fixed income and equity teams with the insights of our ESG specialists, both on-desk and the centralised ESG Research team, to determine alignment to the SDGs. Alignment to sustainable development will be determined against abrdn's established eight-pillar investment framework for the SDGs.

In addition, abrdn apply a set of company exclusions, which are related to normative screening (UN Global Compact, ILO and OECD), State Owned Enterprises (SOE), Tobacco, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Electricity Generation, Gambling, Alcohol, Adult Entertainment and Weapons.

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

The Fund's uses the UN's underlying SDG targets and indicators in assessing alignment and materiality. abrdn has mapped the SDGs to eight pillars:

• Circular Economy
• Sustainable Energy
• Food & Agriculture
• Water & sanitation
• Health & Social Care
• Financial inclusion
• Sustainable Real Estate & Infrastructure
• Education & Employment

The Fund assesses a company's alignment with the SDGs through the eight-pillar framework. The Fund approach identifies companies which are aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. These goals are designed to address the world's major long-term challenges. These include binding elements such as climate change, growing social inequality, and unsustainable production and consumption. The Fund will invest in companies with 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 Fund will also invest up to 20% in SDG enablers.

The Fund will not hold sovereign bonds that are in the bottom 15% of countries in the ESGP universe.

The Fund also has a binding commitment to a carbon intensity target lower than the benchmark.

Companies eligible for inclusion in the Fund must have an ESG Risk Rating of either "Low" or "Medium".

abrdn apply a set of company exclusions, which are related to normative screening (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 and on an ongoing basis.

The investment approach reduces the investment universe by a minimum of 25%.

The Fund commits to a minimum of 80% in Sustainable Investments, including a minimum commitment of 15% to assets with an environmental objective and 15% 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?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Fund commits to a minimum of 80% in Sustainable Investments, including a minimum commitment of 15% to assets with an environmental objective and 15% to social objectives.

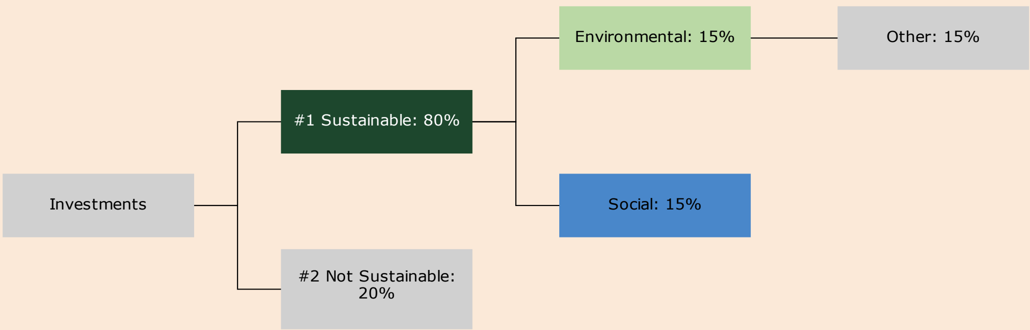
The Fund invests a maximum of 20% of assets in the "Non Sustainable" category, which is mainly made up of cash, money market instruments and derivatives.

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 seek 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.

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.



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.
#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

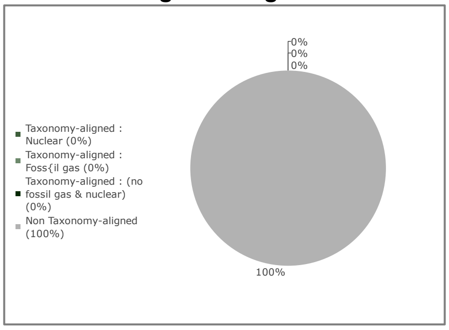
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

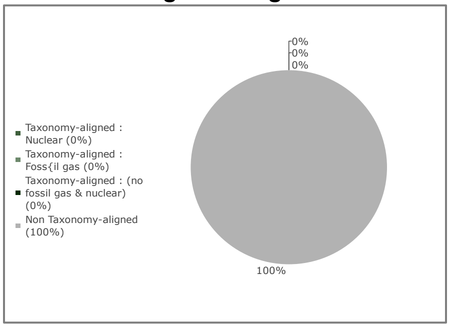
X No

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

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

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 15%.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 15%.

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 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.

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. Documentation can be found by typing the name of the Fund into the search bar, clicking the fund link and selecting the “Literature” section.