Sustainability-related disclosures for abrdn SICAV II - Multi-Asset Climate Opportunities Fund

This document provides you with a summary of sustainability-related information available on our website about this financial product. It is prepared in relation to Article 10 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. The information disclosed is required by law to help you understand the sustainability characteristics and/or objectives and risks of this financial product.

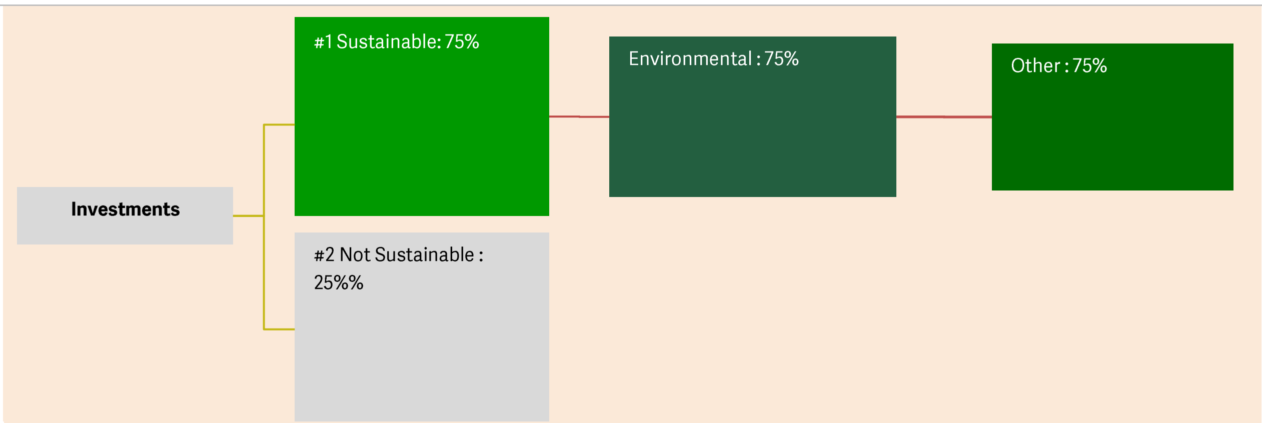
Date of Publication: 2023-12-15

Legal entity identifier 213800FB19YE179R9797

Summary	The Fund is subject to article 9 of the European Union's (EU) 2019/2088 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR") and has a sustainable investment objective.
	
	In line with the SFDR criteria for sustainable investments (positive contribution of the economic activity, no significant harm of the investment and good governance by the investee company) abrdn have developed an approach to identifying sustainable investments, the methodology of which is detailed in the Q&A below. The Fund has an expected minimum of 75% in Sustainable Investments.
	
	The Fund has not set a minimum proportion of investment in Taxonomy aligned economic activities, including Taxonomy-aligned fossil gas or nuclear energy related activities.
	
	The investment objective of the Fund is to generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified portfolio of equities and corporate bonds (loans to companies) issued by companies whose core business enables the transition to a sustainable low carbon economy. To achieve that objective, a key determinant of inclusion will be those activities identified by the EU Taxonomy as Sustainable Activities. The Fund aims to contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by investing only in companies that derive substantial revenues from products and services that enable the global transition to a sustainable zero carbon economy. The Fund is actively managed and its holdings are not selected with reference to a benchmark index nor does it aim to outperform any benchmark. The performance of the Fund (before charges) can be compared over the long term (5 years or more) against the Morningstar Moderate Allocation Global Sector Average return due to a similar expected performance profile. Due to the Multi Asset Climate Opportunities Investment Approach, the Fund's performance may deviate significantly from that of the Morningstar Moderate Allocation Global Sector in the short term.
	
	The Fund invests 90% of its assets in bonds and equities. The Fund will invest between 40% and 65% in global equities (including emerging markets), which include listed renewable energy infrastructure investment trusts. Other investments include corporate bonds of any maturity, issued anywhere in the world and other UCITS and/or UCI (including those managed by abrdn), money-market instruments, and cash. All investments in bonds and equity will adhere to the abrdn Multi-Asset Climate Opportunities Investment Approach (the "Investment Approach") available on www.abrdn.com under **Fund Centre**. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in Mainland China securities, directly through the Shanghai-Hong Kong and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme, China Interbank Bond Market, Bond Connect or by any other available means.
	
	The Fund follows a multi-asset investment strategy, combining various climate-solutions focused equity, credit and infrastructure asset allocations to deliver long-term growth, while targeting a level of risk below that of equity benchmarks. The Fund's ESG approach has three components. 1. Positive screening: the fund will only invest in companies where over 40% of the revenues are from products and services identified as contributing to the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy. 2. Negative screening: within the positively screened universe, only investing in companies which meet a various norms- and sector-based exclusionary screens; 3. Stewardship: voting shares engaging with companies on ESG issues.
	
	The Fund aims to contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by investing in companies that derive substantial revenues from products and services that enable the global transition to a sustainable zero carbon economy.
	
	The Fund will invest in companies deriving a high percentage of their revenues from activities we assess to be aligned with the principles of the EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Activity and in support of the Paris Agreement.
	
	The Fund has two binding elements:
	• It will only invest in companies that derive substantial revenues (over 40%) from products and services that enable the global transition to a sustainable zero carbon economy (as defined by the environmental goals of the EU Taxonomy). The fund will include companies with products and services in the following areas:
	  • Clean power generation
	  • Low carbon transport
	  • Smart working
	  • Energy efficiency
	  • Energy efficiency

	• Agriculture & Land use. • Wider environmental sustainability • it will exclude companies which breach a variety of ethical, norms-based screens relating to breaches of human rights, labour rights, Global Compact; and sector screens including fossil fuel exposure, nuclear power, tobacco, weapons and other topics as listed in the fund's published investment approach documentation. These screening criteria apply in a binding manner and on an ongoing basis. Due diligence for each asset held is detailed in the Fund's Investment Approach document, published at www.abrdn.com, under **Fund Centre**. The Fund's ESG screening and binding commitments determine that sustainable objectives of holdings are met and are part of the overall portfolio construction. In addition, abrdn consider Principal Adverse Impact Indicators (PAIs) within our investment process for the Fund, which is detailed in the Q&A below. Monitoring of the Fund's sustainable objectives are carried out on desk by the fund managers, through systematic oversight and independently through abrdn's ESG Governance teams. abrdn have selected and monitor several internal and external data sources to attain sustainable objectives. As part of the onboarding and review processes, we have several controls in place to test quality, which include but are not limited to, coverage, validity checks and consistency. For details on the Stewardship and Engagement policies, please see abrdn's Stewardship Report published on www.abrdn.com under **Sustainable Investing**, within the **Governance and Active Ownership** section.
No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective	Corporate revenue alignment with sustainable taxonomies is the primary metrics for identifying holdings for the Fund. In addition, carbon intensity is considered. The portfolio construction and the Multi-Asset Climate Opportunities Investment Approach, published at www.abrdn.com under 'Fund Centre', reduces the investment universe by a minimum of 20%. 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. We have created a 4-step process to ensure consideration of DNSH. The first three steps relate to SFDR DNSH requirements, the final step relates specifically to the requirements of the EU Taxonomy: i. Sector Exclusions We 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. Our 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, we 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. We aim to enhance our engagement activities to focus on these areas and seek to deliver better outcomes by resolving the issue. iv. EU Taxonomy activity-specific DNSH criteria For the percentage of the portfolio that is assessed as being aligned with the EU Taxonomy, we seek to apply the relevant DNSH criteria, together with a set of norms and controversy screens. 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.
Sustainable investment objective of the financial product	The investment objective of the Fund is to generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified portfolio of equities and corporate bonds (loans to companies) issued by companies whose core business enables the transition to a sustainable low carbon economy. To achieve that objective, a key determinant of inclusion will be those activities identified by the EU Taxonomy as Sustainable Activities.

	The Fund aims to contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by investing only in companies that derive substantial revenues from products and services that enable the global transition to a sustainable zero carbon economy. The transition to Net Zero requires an ample supply of reasonably priced capital for these activities. As such, this Fund is designed for investors seeking to support the transition to Net Zero by providing capital to aligned companies whose products and services enable the transition to a sustainable zero carbon global economy, in line with the EU Taxonomy. This approach differentiates itself from others which may seek merely to reduce exposure to carbon intensive companies. The Fund will invest in companies deriving a high percentage of their revenues from activities we assess to make a substantial contribution to the six goals of the EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Activity and in support of the Paris Agreement. The fund is a multi-asset fund and does not have a reference benchmark.
Investment strategy	The Fund follows a multi-asset investment strategy, combining various climate-solutions focused equity, credit and infrastructure asset allocations to deliver long-term growth, while targeting a level of risk below that of equity benchmarks. The fund's ESG approach has three components. 1. Positive screening: the fund will only invest in companies where over 40% of the revenues are from products and services identified as contributing to the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy. 2. Negative screening: within the positively screened universe, only investing in companies which meet a various norms- and sector-based exclusionary screens; 3. Stewardship: voting shares engaging with companies on ESG issues. The Fund aims to contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by investing in companies that derive substantial revenues from products and services that enable the global transition to a sustainable zero carbon economy. The Fund will invest in companies deriving a high percentage of their revenues from activities we assess to be aligned with the principles of the EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Activity and in support of the Paris Agreement. Investing in such companies provides capital to finance the transition to a low carbon economy, while also offering investors the potential to benefit from the rapid structural growth expected for these sectors as the world economy shifts to a more sustainable basis. We are guided by EU Taxonomy definitions of sustainable activities. The fund will include companies with products and services in the following areas: 4. Clean power generation: renewable energy generation (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal), energy storage, smart grids. 5. Low carbon transport: fuel efficiency, fuel switching (e.g. hydrogen fuel cell), electric vehicles and hybrids, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, low carbon mass transit and freight (rail, bus, metro), equipment and parts supporting low carbon transport. 6. Smart working: technologies that result in avoidance of transport emissions e.g. video conferencing and remote working technologies. 7. Energy efficiency: in industrial processes, technologies which enable industrial decarbonisation strategies (chemicals, steel), and carbon capture. 8. Green buildings: energy efficiency retrofits, low carbon buildings, low carbon heat (hydrogen), energy efficient building materials, energy efficient heating, cooling, lighting. 9. Agriculture & Land use: reforestation, afforestation, sustainable forests, low carbon agriculture. 10. Wider environmental sustainability: climate change adaptation, pollution control, environmental remediation, biodiversity protection, the circular economy and sustainable water. These areas will be reviewed by the managers regularly to ensure that the Fund is gaining exposure to the activities which are most important in driving the global shift to a low carbon sustainable economy. 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.
Proportion of 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.



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

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

Monitoring of sustainable investment objective	**First line** Our investment teams have the primary responsibility for implementing the investment strategy. Our sustainable investing governance committees support investment desks with regards to the implementation of the framework as well as understanding the regulatory environment. **Second line** ***Investment Risk*** abrdn's Investment Risk Department carries out the analysis of risks and their overall contribution to the Fund's risk profile. The RAG status of funds as well as action taken to address moderate/high risks are reported to boards, and relevant committees as required, on a regular basis. The Investment Risk Department also undertakes an annual review of the fund risk profiles to determine the efficacy of the current limits and any potential forward looking trends. ***Compliance*** abrdn's Compliance function reviews a range of funds' legal and regulatory documents to ensure they comply with regulations. Compliance also reviews marketing communications, including fund and non-fund specific material, to ensure marketing material and ESG related statements are clear, fair and non-misleading. abrdn's EMEA Compliance function plays a key role in monitoring ESG related investment limits and adherence to the binding commitments of funds that have environmental or social characteristics (in line with SFDR Article 8) and funds that have sustainable investment objectives (in line with SFDR Article 9). Through the ESG Regulatory & Standards Taskforce, Compliance feeds all sustainability-related regulatory developments and new requirements to relevant first line stakeholders to ensure these are duly considered and integrated into abrdn's investment approach and adequately reflected in our disclosures. In this taskforce, Compliance teams from all jurisdictions in which abrdn operates are represented. Finally, a dedicated Monitoring & Oversight team operates a risk-based programme to provide assurance to senior management over the effectiveness of controls to ensure regulatory compliance. The outcome of the reviews is reported to the relevant entity boards and other governance forums, including the Risk and Capital Committee, Group Audit Committee and Executive Leadership Team Controls meeting. Assurance activities include both thematic reviews of risk or regulatory topics and focused reviews on specific regulatory or customer outcomes. **Third line** abrdn's Internal Audit function conducts internal audits including of sustainability rule implementation as part of its internal audit agenda.
Methodologies	The investment objective of the Fund is to generate growth over the long term (5 years or more) by investing in a diversified portfolio of equities and corporate bonds (loans to companies) issued by companies whose core business enables the transition to a sustainable low carbon economy. To achieve that objective, a key determinant of inclusion will be those activities identified by the EU Taxonomy as Sustainable Activities. The Fund aims to contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by investing only in companies that derive substantial revenues from products and services that enable the global transition to a sustainable zero carbon economy. The transition to Net Zero requires an ample supply of reasonably priced capital for these activities. As such, this Fund is designed for investors seeking to support the transition to Net Zero by providing capital

	to aligned companies whose products and services enable the transition to a sustainable zero carbon global economy, in line with the EU Taxonomy. This approach differentiates itself from others which may seek merely to reduce exposure to carbon intensive companies. The Fund will invest in companies deriving a high percentage of their revenues from activities we assess to make a substantial contribution to the six goals of the EU Taxonomy on Sustainable Activity and in support of the Paris Agreement. The fund is a multi-asset fund and does not have a reference benchmark. this Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors. Principal Adverse Impact Indicators are metrics that measure the negative effects on environmental and social matters. We consider PAIs within our investment process for the Fund, this may include considering whether to make an investment, or they may be used as an engagement tool for example where there is no policy in place and this would be beneficial, or where carbon emissions are considered to be high, we may engage to seek the creation of a long-term target and reduction plan. We assess PAIs by using, amongst others, the PAI indicators referred to in the SFDR Delegated Regulation; however, dependent on data availability, quality and relevance to the investments not all SFDR PAI indicators may be considered. Where Funds consider PAIs, information on that consideration will be made available in annual reports.
Data sources and processing	**Data Sources** We have selected several data sources which serve an intended purpose to attain the sustainable investment objective. abrdn uses a combination of the following approaches: 1. a combination of publicly available data sources to identify companies that may fail to meet our screening requirements, our DNSH or PAI assessments. In addition, we use external data to identify green and/or social Bonds, plus to calculate environmental or social revenues through disclosed data or estimates; and 2. using our own insight we overlay the quantitative methodology with a number of internal data sources including proprietary on-desk ESG scoring frameworks, central proprietary ESG scores, economic contribution sector estimates or disclosed data through our own engagement activities or primary research. The EU Regulatory Technical Standards calls on financial market participants to source sustainability data in various ways, including research providers, internal analysis, commissioned studies, publicly available information, and direct engagement with companies. The following sources are used by abrdn and our 3rd party data providers to collect company reported data: 1. Company direct disclosure: sustainability reports, annual reports, regulatory filings, company websites and direct engagement with company representatives. 2. Company indirect disclosure: government agency published data, industry and trade associations, and financial data providers. 3. Direct communication with companies as described above in Company Communication. Where company disclosure is unavailable, we may choose to leverage estimated metrics . These datasets are built based on proprietary methodologies and informed by data from companies, market and industry peers, media, NGOs, multilateral and other credible institutions. Our 3rd party providers use a wide range of information derived from various tools and sources, including: 1. Company websites 2. Company annual reports and regulatory filings 3. Government financial agencies and disclosures 4. Financial data providers 5. Media and periodicals 6. Non-governmental organization (NGO) reports and websites **Data Quality assurance process** ***Third Party Data Sources*** We ensure that our third party data sources follow a rigorous quality assurance process. Data accuracy and company profiles are peer-reviewed before final inclusion into datasets. Additionally, our third party data providers have an escalation method to allow for cases that require further interpretation or an update to the relevant methodology. As part of our onboarding or review process, we have several controls in place to test quality, which includes, but not limited to, coverage, validity checks and consistency. Our company's Data Governance Framework and Data Management operating models include the application of toolkits which profile data , capture full lineage and apply quality rules to monitor data that is critical to our investment processes. These services are further complimented by the existence of data owners and stewards across the business. For each external data source, we retain records of the proportion of data that are estimated (ie not available in company reports), and we seek to minimise this with disclosed data where possible. ***Qualitative Assessment Process*** In all cases where we apply a qualitative overlay or insight, this analysis is followed by a rigorous quality assurance and oversight process.

	Data Quality For both 3rd party and qualitative assessments, the percentage of disclosed data varies from holding to holding on a case by case basis depending on company size and the region it is located in. For example, a large European company will typically be required to disclose data due to regulation and there will be limited or zero estimates used in our methodology. However, where there is limited disclosed data for example within smaller companies, it is possible that the majority of the sustainable investment value is derived from estimates. In most cases, there is a blend of disclosed data and estimated data used in the methodology, typically with more disclosed data in relation to Environmental Characteristics, and more estimated data in relation to Social Characteristics. We use several data providers and the available actual and estimated data varies depending on the providers but the average estimated data is around 20%.
Limitations to methodologies and data	We recognise that relying solely on quantitative disclosed data can be a limitation due to the difficulties obtaining consistent data from companies, and also as in some regions there are no regulatory requirements to disclose such data. As such, we also leverage our investment research and insights to supplement our assessments, with estimated data or assessments. However, this may differ from data that is subsequently disclosed in company reports or via engagements. The EU Taxonomy focusses on the underlying economic activity that is aligned with an environmental (or in future social) objective. The EU taxonomy relies on demonstrable aligned revenue, opex or capex to demonstrate compliance. As a result, abrdn have aligned our method of calculating SFDR sustainable investments with this approach as we believe it is closer to the likely future direction of regulation.
Due diligence	Due diligence for each asset held is detailed in the Fund's Investment Approach document, published at www.abrdn.com, under **Fund Centre**.
Engagement policies	**Active Ownership** In our view, good governance and stewardship are vital to safeguard the way in which a company is managed and to ensure that it operates responsibly in relation to its customer, employees, shareholders, and the wider community. abrdn also believe that markets and companies which adopt best practices in corporate governance and risk management – including the management of environmental and social risks – are more likely to deliver sustainable, long-term investment performance.As owners of companies, the process of stewardship is a natural part of our investment approach as we seek to benefit from their long-term success on our clients' behalf. Our fund managers and analysts regularly meet with the management and non-executive directors of companies in which we invest. **ESG Engagement** Engagement with company management teams is key and a standard part of our equity investment process and ongoing stewardship programme. It provides us with a more holistic view of a company, including current and future ESG risks that the firm needs to manage and opportunities from which it may benefit. It also provides the opportunity for us to discuss areas of concern, share best practice and drive positive change. Priorities for engagement are established by: 1. The use of the ESG House Score, in combination with 2. Bottom-up research insights from investment teams across asset classes, and 3. Areas of thematic focus from our company level stewardship activities. Please also see our Stewardship Report published on www.abrdn.comunder **Sustainable Investing**.
Attainment of the sustainable investment objective	The sections above details how the Fund attains its sustainable investment.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 the sustainable objectives