



**Mirabaud – Equities
Swiss Small and Mid**

SRI Report
31 March 2025

General Information about the Portfolio

Fund Facts

Portfolio : Mirabaud - Equities Swiss Small and Mid
Benchmark : SPI Extra
Asset Class : Swiss Equities
SFDR classification : Article 8

Product Involvement

Product Name	Port. Holdings		Bench. Holdings	
	#	%	#	%
Adult Entertainment	-	-	-	-
Controversial Weapons	-	-	-	-
Gambling	-	-	-	-
Thermal Coal	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Production	-	-	-	-

The protocol of the fund excludes investment in companies deriving more than 5% of revenues from these activities (whatever the level of revenue generated for controversial weapons).

Grades

	Portfolio	Benchmark
Environment	B	C+
Social	B+	B
Labour	B	B-
Governance	A-	A-
Overall	B	B-

The portfolio's overall score (B) is higher than that of the benchmark (B-). The 4 pillars all have higher or equal scores to the benchmark's.

Top 5

Company Name	Overall Grade	Pf (%)	Bm (%)
TEMENOS AG - REG	A	5.0	1.2
SIG GROUP AG	A	2.4	1.8
STRAUMANN HOLDING AG-REG	A-	6.1	3.9
SGS SA-REG	A-	5.7	4.4
SCHINDLER HOLDING-PART CERT	A-	4.1	3.5

ESG Coverage

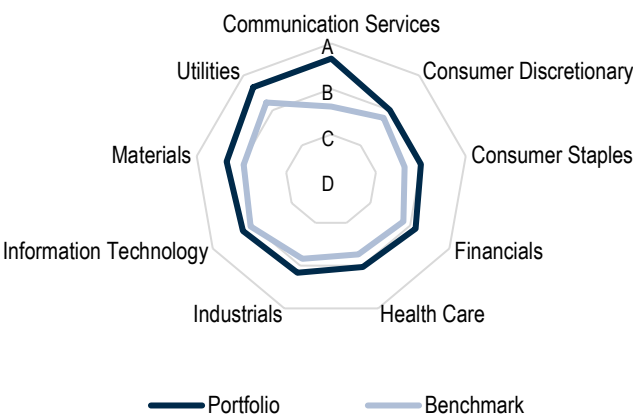
ESG Providers	Port. Holdings		Bench. Holdings	
	#	%	#	%
Inrate	45/45	100.0	182	100.0
S&P Trucost	41/45	90.7	166	90.0

Exposure to ESG controversies

Category	Port. Holdings		Bench. Holdings	
	#	%	#	%
Minor	5	11.1	31	17.0
Moderate	9	20.0	22	12.1
Considerable	3	6.7	8	4.4
Major	1	2.2	2	1.1
Severe	-	-	-	-
Very Severe	-	-	-	-

The above table lists some of the different controversies that the Swiss companies may face. In the portfolio, there are no companies with severe or very severe controversies.

Grades by Sector

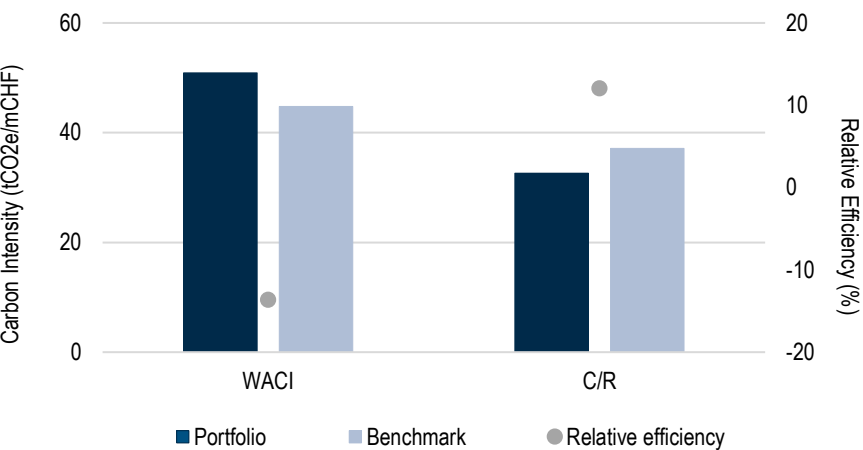


At a sector level, the portfolio ESG scores are higher or in line with the benchmark's, except for the Consumer Discretionary sector, which has a lower score.

Bottom 5

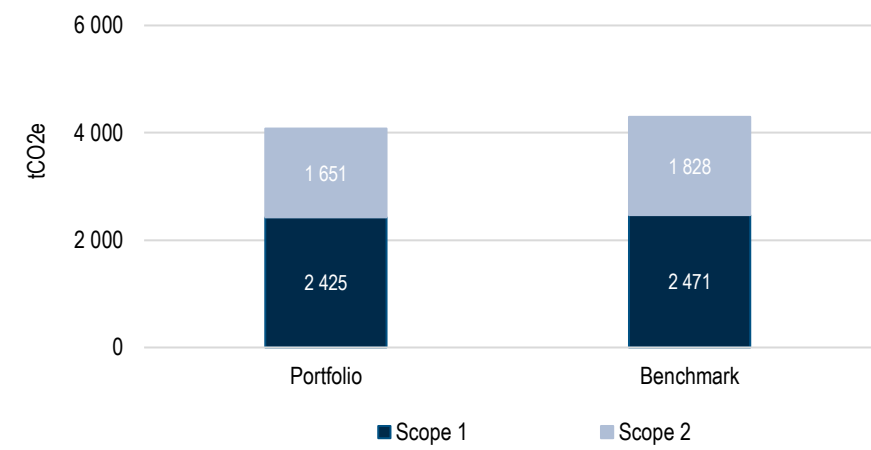
Company Name	Overall Grade	Pf (%)	Bm (%)
IMPLENIA AG-REG	B-	1.3	0.2
SKAN GROUP AG	B-	1.0	0.3
EFG INTERNATIONAL AG	B-	1.0	0.4
SFS GROUP AG	B-	0.8	0.6
COMET HOLDING AG-REG	B-	0.5	0.5

Carbon Intensity by Method



The portfolio is more carbon intensive than the benchmark with the methodology WACI (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity), but less intensive with the methodology C/R (Carbon to Revenue). The relative efficiency of the C/R methodology is 12%.

Carbon Apportioned by Scope



The absolute portfolio's carbon footprint is 4'076 tCO2e, against 4'299 tCO2e for the benchmark. The scope 1 represents 59% of the portfolio's footprint and 57% of the benchmark's footprint.

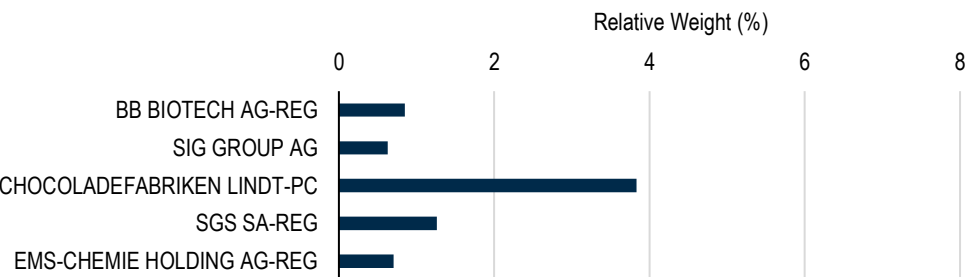
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) - Attribution Analysis by Sector

Sector	Weights		Carbon Intensity (tCO2e/mCHF)			Attribution Analysis		
	Port.	Bench.	Port.	Bench.	Relative efficiency	Sector Allocation	Company Selection	Total Effect
Communication Services	1.3%	1.2%	0.0	18.6	100.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
Consumer Discretionary	1.0%	3.6%	6.6	17.1	61.6%	-1.8%	0.2%	-1.6%
Consumer Staples	8.8%	10.5%	49.4	51.6	4.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%
Financials	20.2%	17.7%	2.7	2.6	-2.7%	2.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Health Care	25.4%	21.5%	89.9	61.2	-47.0%	-1.7%	-12.3%	-14.0%
Industrials	27.9%	28.5%	38.3	32.8	-17.1%	-0.2%	-3.8%	-4.0%
Information Technology	10.8%	4.2%	13.7	21.1	35.4%	3.8%	2.0%	5.8%
Materials	4.4%	3.9%	307.0	296.7	-3.5%	-2.9%	-1.1%	-4.0%
Real Estate	0.0%	7.9%	0.0	30.1	100.0%	-2.7%	0.0%	-2.7%
Utilities	0.3%	1.1%	5.2	174.3	97.0%	2.6%	1.1%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	50.9	44.8	-13.6%	-0.1%	-13.5%	-13.6%

Contributors to Carbon Intensity

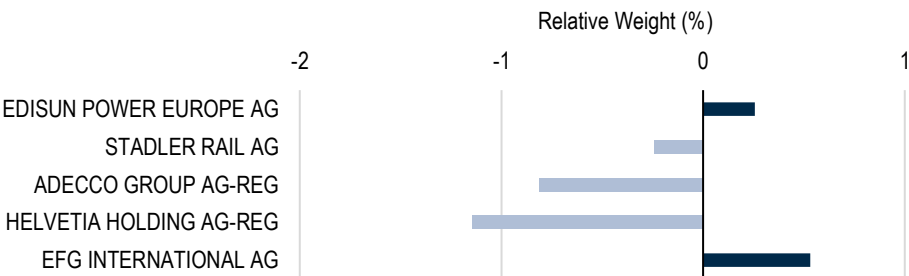
Highest Contributors

Company	Carbon Intensity (tCO2e/mCHF)
BB BIOTECH AG-REG	15.1
SIG GROUP AG	11.7
CHOCOLADEFABRIKEN LINDT-PC	4.1
SGS SA-REG	3.3
EMS-CHEMIE HOLDING AG-REG	3.0

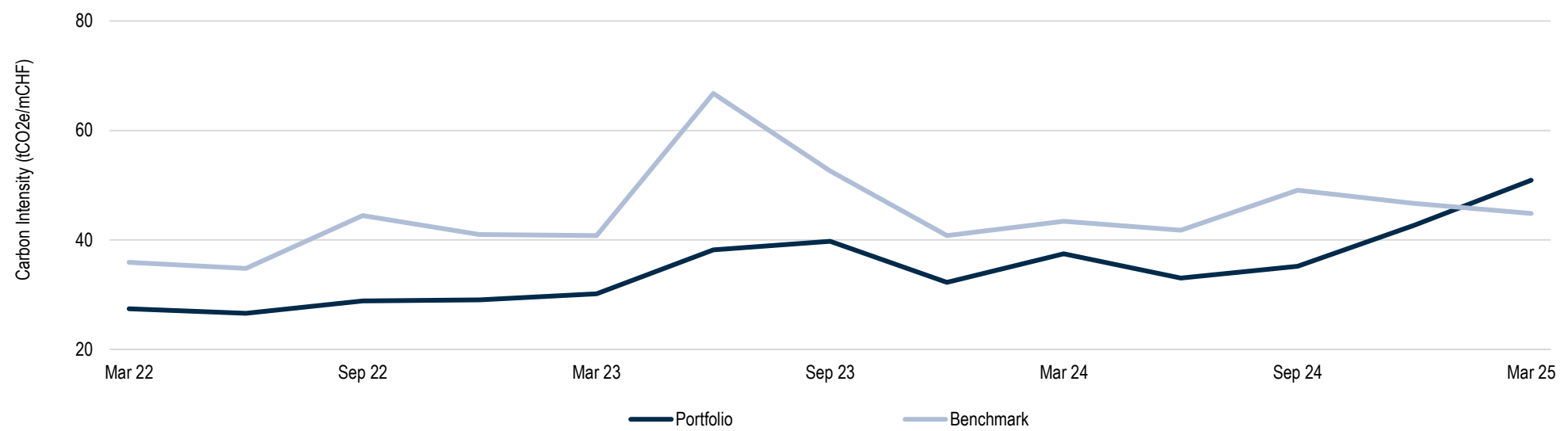


Lowest Contributors

Company	Carbon Intensity (tCO2e/mCHF)
EDISUN POWER EUROPE AG	0.02
STADLER RAIL AG	0.02
ADECCO GROUP AG-REG	0.02
HELVETIA HOLDING AG-REG	0.02
EFG INTERNATIONAL AG	0.03

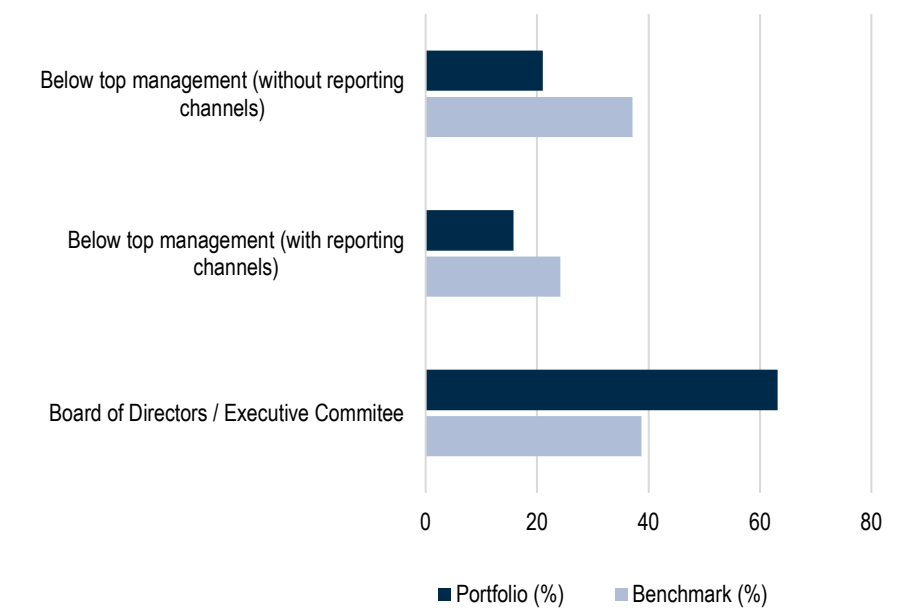


Historical Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) - 3 Years Rolling

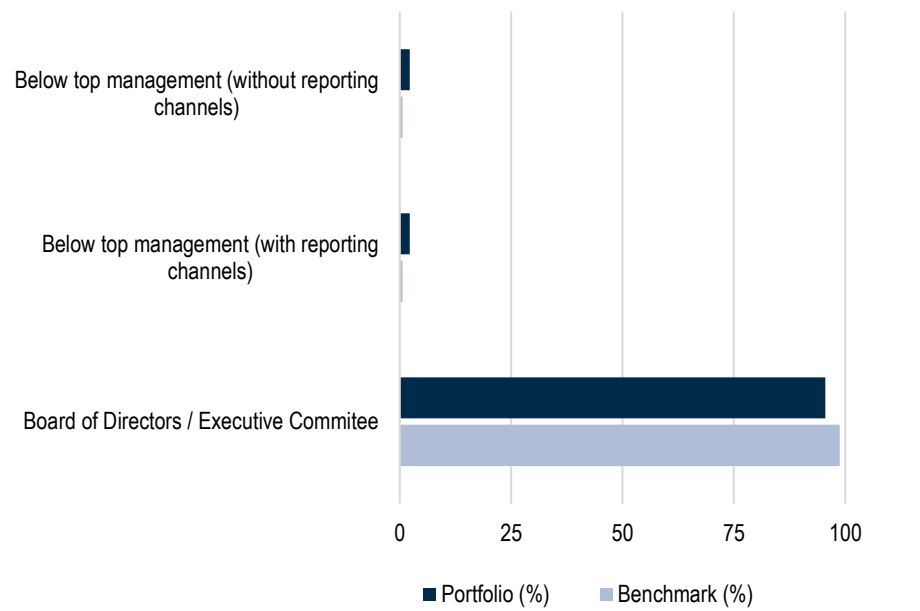


The carbon footprint is purely a static method and represents a snapshot in time. Therefore, it does not integrate the policies, improvement objectives or CO2 emission trends of companies, which are key elements in the fight against global warming.

Human Rights Responsibilities at Highest Level



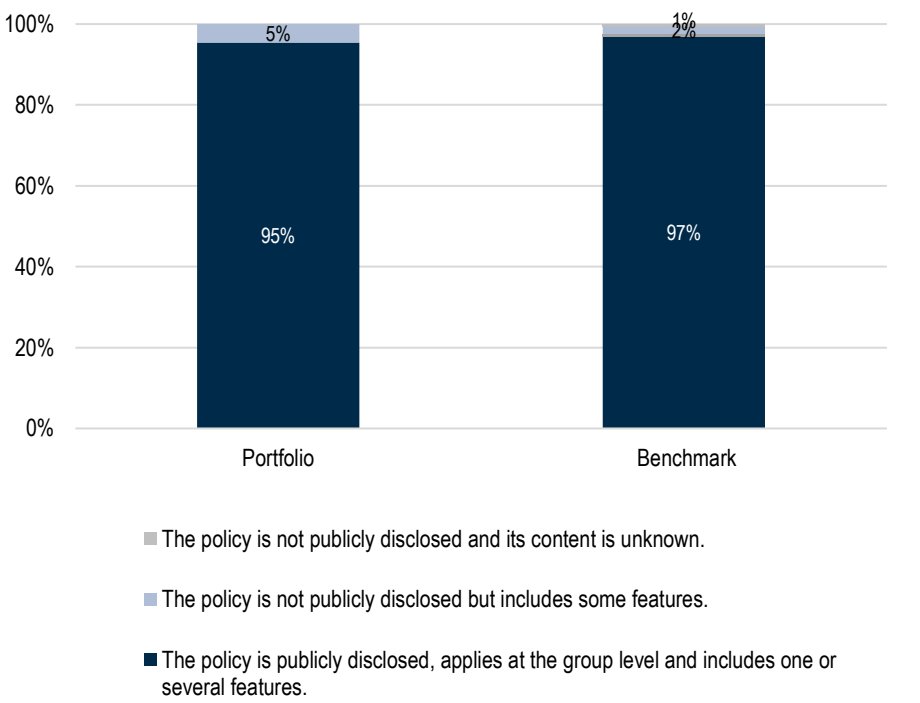
Ethical Responsibilities at Highest Level



Looking at the human rights responsibilities, the proportion in the highest levels (BoD and/or ExCo) is higher for the fund than for the benchmark.

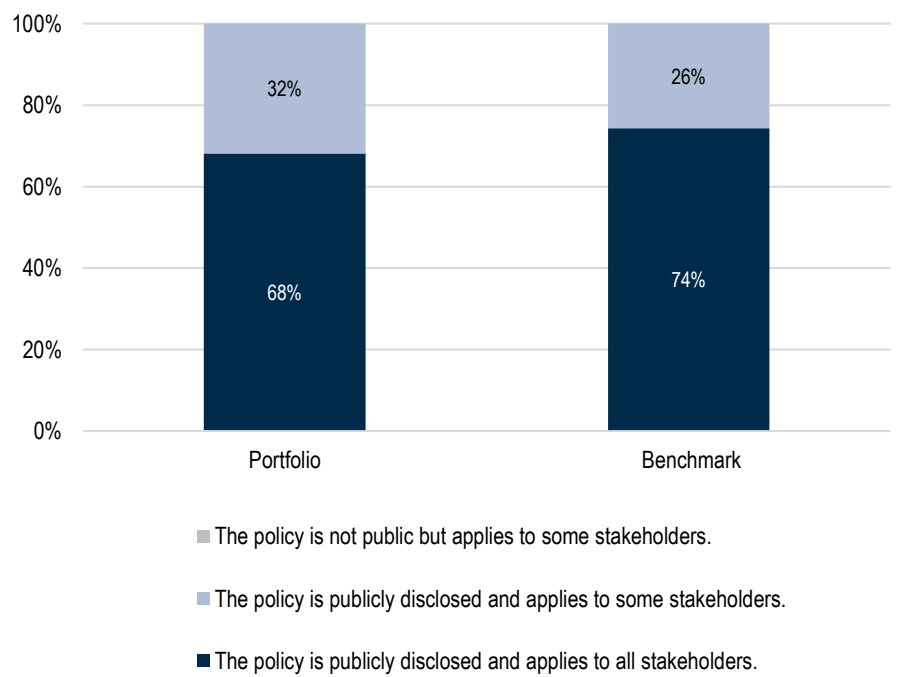
Policy on Bribery and Corruption

The policy features are (1) prohibition from receiving and giving any gift; (2) definition of thresholds for receiving or giving gifts; (3) general prohibition of bribery and corruption; (4) declaration of compliance with laws fighting bribery and corruption.



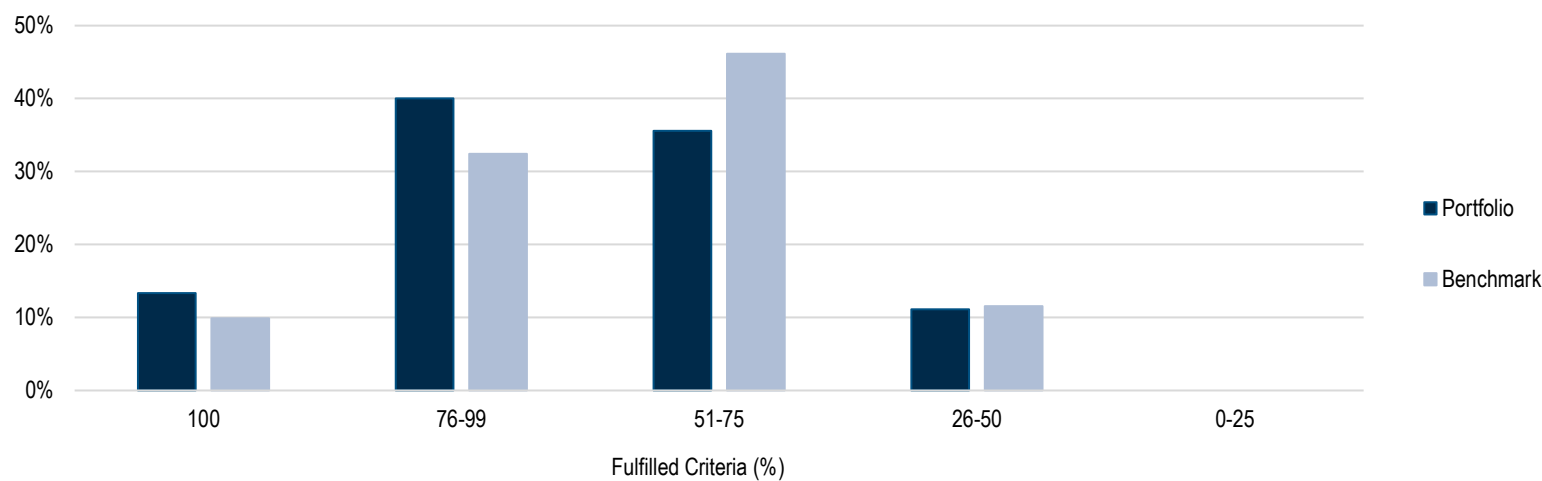
Policy on Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest can arise between different stakeholders in a company, but the more relevant ones are the ones involving the board of directors, the management and the employees. Companies should have in place policies to avoid these potential conflicts.



In gauging the corporate governance of a company, one can look at the board composition, the transparency related to remuneration, independency of committees, amongst others.

Board Composition

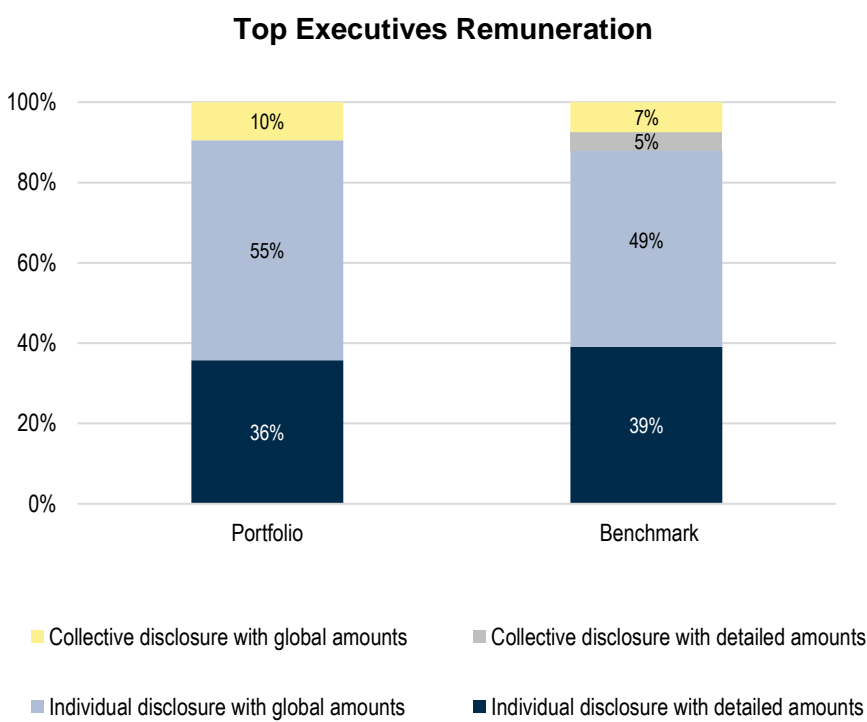
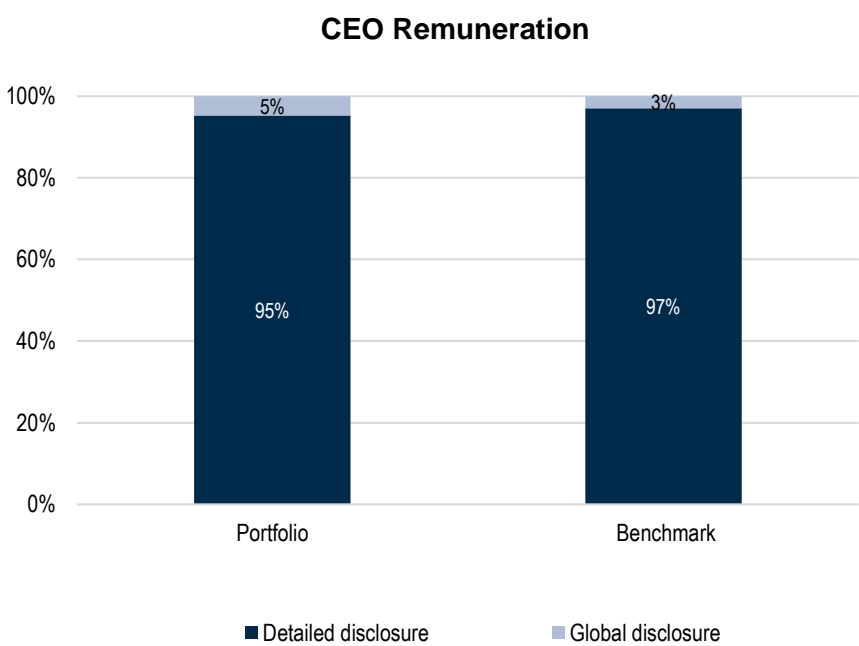


In order to assess the board composition of a company, several criteria are looked at, such as:

- Separate position for chairman of Board and CEO
- Independant directors
- Presence of female directors
- Independant BoD members in committees (audit, nomination, remuneration, ...)

The larger the number of criteria fulfilled, the higher the score. A company will have a score of 100% if all criteria are met. A company can have a low score even if it has a separate position for chairman and CEO, just because other criteria are not met.

Remuneration Disclosure in Annual Report



Regarding the CEO remuneration, 100% of the companies have a detailed disclosure of it in the annual report. For the top executives, there is also a large proportion of disclosure, but mostly at a collective level.

2°C	The 2°C scenario is widely seen as the global community's accepted limitation of temperature growth to avoid significant and potentially catastrophic changes to the planet.
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	A technology that can capture up to 90% of the CO2 emissions produced from the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation and industrial processes, preventing the CO2 from entering the atmosphere.
Carbon Footprint	Amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions induced by all the activities of a person or other entity in a given timeframe. Emissions are broken down into three categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources• Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy• Scope 3: All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions
Carbon Intensity	Level of GHG emissions per unit of economic activity
Controversies	Incidents that may negatively impact stakeholders, the environment or the company's operations [from category 1 (negligible risk to the company) to category 5 (severe impact)]
Energy Mix	Breakdown of energy consumption by primary energy source in a given geographical region
Energy Transition	Pathway toward transformation of the global energy sector from fossil-based to renewable energy by the second half of this century
ESG Integration	Inclusion of ESG criteria alongside financial factors
Inrate Grade Notation	A - Sustainable or supports the transition towards sustainability B - On the path to sustainability C - Not sustainable, but with less negative impact D - Not sustainable
Fossil-based Energy	Non-renewable fuel, such as coal and oil, formed underground in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
Negative selection (Exclusion)	An approach that excludes specific investments or classes of investment from the investible universe
Norm-Based screening	Screening of investments according to their compliance with international standards and norms
Positive Selection	Involves the active inclusion of companies within an investment universe because of the social or environmental benefits of their products and/or processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Best-in-class: Investment in companies that are leaders in their sector, based on ESG criteria• Best-in-universe: Investment in leading companies within a specific universe• Best-effort: Investment in companies with improving ESG policies
Renewable Energy	Energy derived from natural processes that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed (e.g. solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and biomass)
Shareholders Engagement	Includes voting company shares and engaging company management on ESG issues

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