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RBC BlueBay
Asset Management

BlueBay Funds
Prospectus

August 2026

Investment Fund under Luxembourg Law
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

THE PROSPECTUS MAY ONLY BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO PERSONS THAT ARE NOT U.S. PERSONS AS DEFINED THEREIN.

Contents

1. Notice to Investors 4
2. Directory 7
3. Definitions 8
4. General Information 12
5. Investment Policies 22
6. Risk Factors 28
7. The Shares 44
8. Dividend Policy 53
9. Management and Fund Charges 55
10. Investment Restrictions and Financial Techniques and Instruments 62
11. Taxation 72

Appendix 1: Investment Objectives, Policies, Fees and Additional Information for Sub-Funds 77

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Bond Fund 79

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Short Duration Bond Fund 81

BlueBay Emerging Market Bond Fund 83

BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund 85

BlueBay Emerging Market High Yield Corporate Bond Fund 87

BlueBay Emerging Market Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund 89

BlueBay Emerging Market Local Currency Bond Fund 91

BlueBay Emerging Market Blended Bond Fund 94

BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Bond Fund 96

BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund 99

BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund 102

BlueBay Global High Yield ESG Bond Fund 104

BlueBay Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund 106

BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund 109

BlueBay High Grade Short Duration Asset-Backed Credit Fund 112

BlueBay High Yield ESG Bond Fund 114

BlueBay Impact-Aligned Bond Fund 116

BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund 118

BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund 120

BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund 123

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Aggregate Bond Fund 125

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund 127

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1 129

BlueBay Investment Grade Financials Plus Bond Fund 131

BlueBay Investment Grade Global Aggregate Bond Fund 133

BlueBay Investment Grade Global Government Bond Fund 135

BlueBay Investment Grade Asset-Backed Credit Fund 137

BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund 139

BlueBay US High Yield Bond Fund 141

Appendix 2: Disclosures Related to Sub-Funds which 1) Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics or 2) have a Sustainable Investment Objective 143

Appendix 3: Launch Dates of Sub-Funds.....327
Appendix 4: Data Protection.....328

1. Notice to Investors

BlueBay Funds (the "Fund") is authorised under Part I of the amended Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment (*loi concernant les organismes de placement collectif*) (the "Law of 2010"). The Fund has appointed BlueBay Funds Management Company S.A. (the "Management Company") to serve as its designated management company in accordance with the Law of 2010. The Fund qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") under Article 1, paragraph 2, points a) and b) of the Directive 2009/65/EC, and may therefore be offered for sale in the European Union ("EU") Member States (subject to registration in countries other than Luxembourg). In addition, applications to register the Fund may be made in other countries.

The registration of the Fund pursuant to Part I of the Law of 2010 constitutes neither approval nor disapproval by any Luxembourg authority as to the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus or as to the assets held in the various sub-funds of the Fund (individually a "Sub-Fund", collectively the "Sub-Funds"). Any representations to the contrary are unauthorised and unlawful.

None of the Shares has been or will be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") or under the securities laws of any state or political subdivision of the United States of America or any of its territories, possessions or other areas subject to its jurisdiction including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "United States"), and such Shares may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only in compliance with the 1933 Act and such state or other securities laws. Certain restrictions also apply to the subsequent transfer of Shares in the United States or to or for the account of any US Person (as defined in Regulation S under the 1933 Act) which includes any resident of the United States, or any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States (including any estate of any such person created or organised in the United States). The attention of investors is drawn to certain compulsory redemption provisions applicable to US Persons described in Section 7.6. "Redemption of Shares". The Fund has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The distribution of this Prospectus in other jurisdictions may also be restricted; persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

In addition to any other requirements contained in this Prospectus or the Articles of Incorporation, except at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors, a prospective investor (a) must not be a "U.S. Person" as defined under Regulation S promulgated under the 1933 Act, (b) must be a "non-United States Person" as defined under the Commodity Exchange Act, (c) must not be a "U.S. Person" as defined in the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, and must not be a "U.S. Person" as defined under FATCA.

Each of such terms is defined below, which definitions shall include any amendments to the relevant legislation which may come into effect from time to time. A prospective investor who meets the requirements of clauses (a), (b) and (c) above is referred to as a "Non-U.S. Person" in the Prospectus.

A. Regulation S Definition of U.S. Person

(1) "U.S. Person" means:

(a) any natural person resident in the United States;

(b) any partnership or corporation organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States;

(c) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. Person;

(d) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person;

(e) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States;

(f) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person;

(g) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and

(h) any partnership or corporation if:

- organized or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction; and

- formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the 1933 Act, unless it is organized or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) under the 1933 Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

(2) Notwithstanding (1) above, any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held for the benefit or account of a non-U.S. Person by a dealer or other professional fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States shall not be deemed a "U.S. Person."

(3) Notwithstanding (1) above, any estate of which any professional fiduciary acting as executor or administrator is a U.S. Person shall not be deemed a "U.S. Person" if:

(a) an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a U.S. Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the assets of the estate; and

(b) the estate is governed by foreign law.

(4) Notwithstanding (1) above, any trust of which any professional fiduciary acting as trustee is a U.S. Person shall not be deemed a U.S. Person if a trustee who is not a U.S. Person has sole or shared investment discretion with respect to the trust assets, and no beneficiary of the trust (and no settlor if the trust is revocable) is a "U.S. Person".

(5) Notwithstanding (1) above, an employee benefit plan established and administered in accordance with the law of a country other than the United States and customary practices and documentation of such country shall not be deemed a "U.S. Person".

(6) Notwithstanding (1) above, any agency or branch of a U.S. Person located outside the United States shall not be deemed a "U.S. Person" if:
   (a) the agency or branch operates for valid business reasons; and
   (b) the agency or branch is engaged in the business of insurance or banking and is subject to substantive insurance or banking regulation, respectively, in the jurisdiction where located.
(7) The International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations, and their agencies, affiliates and pension plans, and any other similar international organizations, their agencies, affiliates and pension plans shall not be deemed "U.S. Persons".

B. Under the Commodity Exchange Act, a "Non-United States Person" is defined as:
(1) a natural person who is not a resident of the United States;
(2) a partnership, corporation or other entity, other than an entity organized principally for passive investment, organized under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction and which has its principal place of business in a foreign jurisdiction;
(3) an estate or trust, the income of which is not subject to United States income tax regardless of source;
(4) an entity organized principally for passive investment such as a pool, investment company or other similar entity; provided, that units of participation in the entity held by persons who do not qualify as Non-United States Persons or otherwise as qualified eligible persons represent in the aggregate less than 10% of the beneficial interest in the entity, and that such entity was not formed principally for the purpose of facilitating investment by persons who do not qualify as Non-United States Persons in a pool with respect to which the operator is exempt from certain requirements of Part 4 of the CFTC's regulations by virtue of its participants being Non-United States Persons; and
(5) a pension plan for the employees, officers or principals of an entity organized and with its principal place of business outside the United States.

C. Under the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, a "U.S. Person" is defined as:
(1) an individual who is a U.S. citizen or a U.S. "resident alien". Currently, the term "resident alien" is defined to generally include an individual who (i) holds an Alien Registration Card (a "green card") issued by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service or (ii) meets a "substantial presence" test. The "substantial presence" test is generally met with respect to any current calendar year if (i) an individual is present in the U.S. on at least 31 days during such year and (ii) the sum of the number of days on which such individual is present in the U.S. during the current year, 1/3 of the number of such days during the first preceding year, and 1/6 of the number of such days during the second preceding year, equals or exceeds 183 days;
(2) a corporation or partnership created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or any state;
(3) a trust where (i) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the trust and (ii) one or more U.S. Persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; and
(4) an estate that is subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income from all sources.

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus carefully and in its entirety and consult with their legal, tax and financial advisors in relation to: (i) the legal and regulatory requirements within their own countries for the subscribing, purchasing, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (ii) any foreign exchange restrictions to which they are subject in their own countries in relation to the subscribing, purchasing, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (iii) the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares; and (iv) any other consequences of such activities.

In accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation, a PRIIPs KID is published for each Share Class where such Share Class is available to retail investors in the EEA. A retail investor within the meaning of the preceding paragraph means any person who is a retail client as defined in article 4(1), point (11), of the MiFID 2.

A PRIIPs KID is made available to retail investors and professional investors, where Shares are made available, offered or sold in the EEA and certain other States (where required), in good time prior to their subscription in the relevant Sub-Fund. In accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation, the PRIIPs KID will be provided to retail investors and professional investors (i) by using a durable medium other than paper or (ii) at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en-gb/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/. A paper copy may also be obtained upon request, free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Fund or the registered office of the Management Company.

For the Share Classes of the Sub-Funds offered in certain other States, a UCITS KIID will continue to be made available where required by the applicable local legal and regulatory requirements of those States.

Prospective investors must consult the PRIIPs KID (or KIID, where relevant) for the relevant Class and Sub-Fund in which they intend to invest.

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus carefully and in its entirety and consult with their legal, tax and financial advisors in relation to: (i) the legal and regulatory requirements within their own countries for the subscribing, purchasing, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (ii) any foreign exchange restrictions to which they are subject in their own countries in relation to the subscribing, purchasing, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (iii) the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, converting, redeeming or disposing of Shares; and (iv) any other consequences of such activities.

Before consent to distribute this Prospectus is granted, certain jurisdictions require it to be translated into an appropriate language. Unless contrary to local law in the jurisdiction concerned, in the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in any translation, the English version shall prevail.

Any information or representation given or made by any person which is not contained herein or in any other document which may be available for inspection by the public should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as at any time subsequent to the date hereof.

Unless stated to the contrary, all references herein to times and hours refer to Luxembourg local time. Certain Shares are or will be listed on the Euro MTF market. Details may be obtained from the Listing Agent.

2. Directory

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND

Mr. William Jones, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Mr. Neil Sills, United Kingdom
Mr. Nicholas Williams, United Kingdom
Mrs. Tracey McDermott, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Mr. Adrian Clark, United Kingdom
Mrs. Virginie Lagrange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Mr. William Jones is a Founder of Beaumont Governance S.A., Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Mr. Neil Sills is an employee of RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited.
Mr. Nicholas Williams is a former Partner of BlueBay Asset Management LLP.
Mrs. Tracey McDermott is an Independent Director, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Mr. Adrian Clark is an employee of RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited.
Mrs. Virginie Lagrange is an Independent Director, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

BlueBay Funds Management Company S.A.
4, Boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Francis Kass, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Mr. Christopher Wiksyk, United-Kingdom
Mrs. Heidi Gunkel, United-Kingdom
Mr. Adil Chaudhry, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Mr. Hervé Leite Faria, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Mr. Francis Kass is a Partner of Arendt & Medernach S.A., Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Mr. Christopher Wiksyk is an employee of RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited.
Mrs. Heidi Gunkel is an employee of RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited.
Mr. Adil Chaudhry is an employee of RBC Holdings (Luxembourg) SARL.
Mr. Hervé Leite-Faria is an employee of BlueBay Funds Management Company S.A.

CONDUCTING PERSONS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Hervé Leite-Faria, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Ms Marta Nestorowicz, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Ms. Anne-Cécile Pirard, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Mr. Gildas Blanchard, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Ms. Anastasiia Biletska, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Mr. Hervé Leite-Faria, Ms Marta Nestorowicz, Ms. Anne-Cécile Pirard, Mr. Gildas Blanchard and Ms. Anastasiia Biletska are employees of BlueBay Funds Management Company S.A..

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND ADVISOR (the "Investment Manager")

RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited
100 Bishopsgate
London EC2N 4AA
United Kingdom

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.
250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1550
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401
United States of America

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTOR

BlueBay Funds Management Company S.A.
4, Boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

DEPOSITARY, ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, DOMICILIARY AGENT, PAYING AGENT, REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT AND LISTING AGENT

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A.
80, route d'Esch
L-1470 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

AUDITORS OF THE FUND AND THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

PricewaterhouseCoopers Assurance *Société coopérative*
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
L-2182 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

LEGAL ADVISORS

Arendt & Medernach S.A.
41A, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-2082 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

3. Definitions

The following words shall have the following meanings in this Prospectus:

"Annual General Meeting"	means the annual general meeting of the Shareholders.
"Appendix"	means the relevant Appendix of the Prospectus.
"Articles of Incorporation"	means the articles of incorporation of the Fund.
"AUD"	means Australian Dollar.
"Benchmarks Regulation"	means the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as amended by the Regulation (EU) 2025/914, with effect from 1 January 2026.
"Board of Directors"	means the Board of Directors of the Fund.
"Business Day"	means any day in which banks in Luxembourg and London are open for normal banking business (excluding Saturdays and Sundays as well as 24 December).
"CAD"	means Canadian Dollar.
"Cash"	means ancillary liquid assets as referred to in Article 41(2) of the Law of 2010, which are bank deposits at sight (such as cash held in a current account with a bank accessible at any time), but excludes any cash held as collateral in relation to financial derivatives.
"CET"	means Central European Time.
"CHF"	means Swiss Franc.
"Class"	means a class of Shares of a Sub-Fund.
"CRS"	means the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of financial account information in tax matters as set out in the CRS Law.
"CRS Law"	means the amended Luxembourg Law dated 18 December 2015 on the CRS implementing Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 as regards mandatory exchange of information in the field of taxation and setting forth to the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information signed on 29 October 2014 in Berlin, with effect from 1 January 2016.
"CSSF"	means *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, the financial regulatory authority in Luxembourg in charge of the supervision of UCIs in Luxembourg.
"CSSF Circulars"	means written circulars and guidelines issued by the CSSF or any successor thereto, as amended or replaced from time to time.
"CSSF Circular 11/512"	means the CSSF circular 11/512 of 30 May 2011 determining the (i) presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of CSSF Regulation 10-4 and ESMA clarifications, (ii) further clarifications from the CSSF on risk management rules and (iii) the definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF.
"CSSF Circular 18/698"	means the CSSF circular 18/698 of 23 August 2018 concerning authorisation and organisation of investment fund managers governed by Luxembourg law.
"CSSF Circular 24/856"	means the CSSF circular 24/856 of 28 March 2024 concerning the protection of investors in case of an NAV calculation error, an instance of non-compliance with the investment rules and other errors at UCI level. CSSF Circular 24/856 sets guidelines to be followed by investment management professionals in case of errors in the administration or management of the Fund. With a view to protecting the interests of the investors in the Fund, the implementation of the CSSF Circular 24/856 by the Fund, the Management Company and the services providers intervening in the functioning and the control of the Fund contributes to maintaining the confidence of investors in collective portfolio management globally and investment management professionals operating in Luxembourg more specifically.

"Directive 2009/65/EC"	means the EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), as may be amended from time to time.
"Directive (EU) 2019/2162"	means the Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision, as may be amended from time to time.
"ESG"	means environmental, social and governance. For all ESG-related definitions, refer to Section 5.
"ESMA"	means European Securities and Markets Authority, an independent EU Authority that contributes to safeguarding the stability of the European Union's financial system by ensuring the integrity, transparency, efficiency and orderly functioning of securities markets, as well as enhancing investor protection.
"ESMA Guidelines 2014/937"	means the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues (ESMA 2014/937) published on 1 August 2014.
"EU"	means the European Union.
"EUR", "Euro" or "€"	means the European single currency.
"Extraordinary Expenses"	means any extraordinary expenses of the Fund, including, without limitation, litigation expenses and the full amount of any tax, levy, duty or similar charge imposed on the Fund or its assets that would not be considered as ordinary expenses.
"FATCA"	means the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on 18 March 2010, set out in sections 1471 to 1474 of the Code, and any U.S. Treasury regulations issued thereunder, Internal Revenue Service rulings or other official guidance pertaining thereto.
"FATCA Law"	means the amended Luxembourg law dated 24 July 2015 implementing the Model I Intergovernmental Agreement between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Government of the United States of America to Improve International Tax Compliance and with respect to the United States information reporting provisions commonly known as the FATCA.
"GBP"	means United Kingdom Pounds Sterling.
"Group of Companies"	means companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on consolidated accounts and according to recognised international accounting rules, as amended.
"Institutional Investors"	means institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010 and as defined from time to time by the Luxembourg supervisory authority.
"ISDA"	means the International Swap and Derivatives Association.
"KIID"	means the Key Investor Information Document(s) of each Class of each Sub-Fund, where relevant.
"Law of 2010"	means the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended from time to time.
"Management Fees"	means the fees paid by the Fund to the Management Company calculated as a percentage of the net assets of each Class.
"Member State"	means a member state of the EU. The states that are contracting parties to the agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the member states of the EU, within the limits set forth by this agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to member states of the EU.
"MiFID 2"	Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments, as amended from time to time.
"Money Market Instruments"	means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time.
"NOK"	means Norwegian Krone.

"OECD"	means Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
"Operating and Administrative Expenses"	means all ordinary operating expenses of the Fund as set out in Section 9.6. of this Prospectus.
"Other Regulated Market"	means a market which is regulated, operates regulatory and is recognised and open to the public, namely a market: (i) that meets the following cumulative criteria: liquidity; multilateral order matching (general matching of bid and ask prices in order to establish a single price); transparency (the circulation of complete information in order to give clients the possibility of tracking trades, thereby ensuring that their orders are executed on current conditions); (ii) on which the securities are dealt in at a certain fixed frequency; (iii) which is recognised by a State or by a public authority which has been delegated by that State or by another entity which is recognised by that State or by that public authority such as a professional association; and (iv) on which the securities dealt are accessible to the public.
"Other State"	means any state of Europe which is not a Member State, and any state of America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Oceania.
"PAI"	means Principal Adverse Impact, which are negative, material or likely to be material, effects on sustainability factors that are caused, compounded by or directly linked to investment decisions and advice performed by a legal entity.
"Performance Fees"	means the fees paid by the relevant Shareholders to the Management Company calculated, depending on the Performance Fee-paying Class type, by either 1) using performance fee equalisation on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder basis or 2) at a Class level without using performance fee equalisation.
"PRIIPs KID"	means the current key information document for a Class of a Sub-Fund as required by the PRIIPs Regulation.
"PRIIPs Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products, as amended from time to time.
"Prospectus"	means this prospectus of the Fund, as amended from time to time.
"Reference Currency"	means the currency in which all the underlying assets of the relevant Sub-Fund are valued and reported. The Reference Currency for each Sub-Fund is set out in Appendix 1.
"Regulated Market"	means a regulated market as defined in MiFID 2.
"Regulation (EU) 2015/2365"	means regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
"RESA"	means the "Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations" ("RESA"), the central electronic platform of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
"SEK"	means Swedish Krone.
"SFDR"	means Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, the EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.
"SGD"	means Singapore Dollar.
"Shareholders"	means shareholders of the Fund.
"Shares"	means the shares of the Fund.
"Sub-Fund"	means a sub-fund of the Fund.
"Taxonomy Regulation"	means the Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment (Regulation EU/2020/852) as may be supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time.
"Transaction Fees"	means in respect of each Sub-Fund the costs and expenses of buying and selling its portfolio securities and financial instruments, brokerage fees and commissions, interest or taxes payable, and other transaction-related expenses.

"Transferable Securities"	means shares and other securities equivalent to shares, bonds and other debt instruments, and any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchanges, with the exclusion of techniques and instruments.
"UCI(s)"	means undertaking(s) for collective investment.
"UCITS"	means undertaking(s) for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 2, points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC.
"UCITS Directive"	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 as regards depositary functions, remuneration policy and sanctions, as may be further amended.
"UCITS V Directive"	Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions.
"UK"	means the United Kingdom.
"United States"	means the United States of America.
"USD"	means United States Dollars.
"US Person"	means a U.S. Person as defined in Section 1 above.
"Valuation Day"	means the Business Day on which the net asset value per Share of a Sub-Fund is determined, as set out in Appendix 1. Unless otherwise specified in Appendix 1, (a) where valuation of the net asset value per Share occurs daily, each Business Day shall be a Valuation Day; (b) where valuation of the net asset value per Share occurs weekly, the Valuation Day shall be (i) each Tuesday which is a Business Day or, for each Tuesday which is not a Business Day, the following Business Day and (ii) the last Business Day of each calendar month.
"VaR"	means Value at Risk, which is a measure of the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level.

4. General Information

4.1. Organisation

The Fund is an investment company organised as a *société anonyme* under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a SICAV, incorporated under the Law of 2010 and listed on the official list of UCITS, authorised under Part I of the Law of 2010. The Fund's registered office is at 80, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg. The Fund was incorporated in Luxembourg on 3 July 2002 for an unlimited period. The Articles of Incorporation were published in the Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations (the "Mémorial") on 29 July 2002, which has been replaced since 1st June 2016 by RESA, the central electronic platform of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Articles of Incorporation were amended most recently on 31 August 2017. Such amendments have been published in RESA on 29 September 2017. The Fund is registered with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*, Luxembourg, under number B. 88 020.

The Articles of Incorporation are on file with the Chancery of the District Court of Luxembourg (*Greffe du Tribunal d'Arrondissement*).

4.2. Structure of the Fund

The Fund comprises several Sub-Funds. The Fund offers investors within the same investment vehicle a choice of investment in one or more Sub-Funds, which are distinguished mainly by their specific investment policy and objective and/or by the currency in which they are denominated. The specifications of each Sub-Fund are described in Appendix 1. The Board of Directors may, at any time, decide to create additional Sub-Funds and, in such case, this Prospectus will be updated by adding the details of such Sub-Fund(s) to Appendix 1.

Each Sub-Fund may decide to issue separate Classes whose assets will be commonly invested but where a specific sales or redemption charge structure, fee structure, minimum subscription amount, dividend policy or such other distinctive feature as decided from time to time by the Board of Directors may be applied. Where different Classes are issued within a Sub-Fund, the details of each type of Class are described in Appendix 1.

4.3. Meetings and Announcements

Unless otherwise stated in the notice of convocation, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held within four (4) months of the end of each financial year in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg no later than October 31 each year at the registered office of the Fund or at such other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as may be specified in the convening notice of such meeting. The convening notice for every general meeting of Shareholders shall contain at least the date, time, place, and agenda of the meeting. As all the shares of the Fund are in registered form, the convening notices may be exclusively made by registered mail sent at least eight (8) calendar days before the meeting, or if the addressees have individually agreed to receive the convening notices by another means of communication ensuring access to the information, by such means of communication. Notices of meetings will also refer to the rules of quorum and majorities required by Luxembourg law and laid down in Articles 67 and 67-1 of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (as amended) and the Articles of Incorporation.

Each whole Share confers the right to one vote subject to the rule on fractional shares in article 10.3 of the Articles of Incorporation as further described under Section 7.1. of this Prospectus.

4.4. Reports and Accounts

Audited annual reports shall be published within four months following the end of each accounting year and unaudited semi-annual reports shall be published within two months following the period to which they refer. Annual reports shall be sent to each registered Shareholder by electronic means or, if so requested by a Shareholder, in hard copy form to the address shown on the register of Shareholders and the annual and semi-annual reports shall be made available at the registered offices of the Fund and the Depositary during ordinary office hours, and online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/. The Fund's accounting year ends on 30 June each year.

The reference currency of the Fund is the Euro. The aforesaid reports will comprise consolidated accounts of the Fund expressed in EUR as well as individual information on each Sub-Fund expressed in the Reference Currency of each Sub-Fund.

4.5. Allocation of Assets and Liabilities among Sub-Funds

Each Sub-Fund constitutes a separate portfolio. The assets and liabilities relating to each Sub-Fund are segregated from each other. No Sub-Fund will be liable for obligations incurred in relation to any other Sub-Fund.

For the purpose of allocating the assets and liabilities between the Sub-Funds, the Board of Directors has established a pool of assets for each Sub-Fund in the following manner:

(a) the proceeds from the issue of each Share of each Sub-Fund are applied in the books of the Fund to the pool of assets established for that Sub-Fund, and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such pool;

(b) where any asset is derived from another asset, such financial derivative asset is applied in the books of the Fund to the same pool as the asset from which it was derived and on each revaluation of an asset the increase or diminution in value is applied to the relevant pool;

(c) where the Fund incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular pool or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular pool, such liability is allocated to the relevant pool, provided that all liabilities, whichever Sub-Fund they are attributable to, are only binding upon the relevant Sub-Fund;

(d) in the case where any asset or liability of the Fund cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular pool, such asset or liability is allocated to all the pools in equal parts or, if the amounts so justify, pro rata to the net asset values of the relevant Sub-Funds;

(e) upon the payment of dividends to the Shareholders in any Sub-Fund, the net asset value of such Sub-Fund shall be reduced by the amount of such dividends.

Under the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may decide to create within each Sub-Fund one or more Classes whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the Sub-Fund concerned but where a specific sales or redemption charge structure, fee structure, minimum subscription amount or dividend policy may be applied to each Class. A separate net asset value, which will differ as a consequence of these variable factors, will be calculated for each Class. If one or more Classes have been created within the same Sub-Fund, the allocation rules set out above shall apply, as appropriate, to such Classes. The Board of Directors reserves the right to apply additional criteria as appropriate.

4.6. Determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares

The net asset value per Share of each Sub-Fund is typically determined on each day which is a Business Day, although for certain Sub-Funds the net asset value per Share is determined on a less frequent basis. The frequency of the valuation applicable to each Sub-Fund is set out in Appendix 1.

The net asset value of the Shares of each Class is determined in such Class's Reference Currency on each Valuation Day by dividing the net assets attributable to each Class by the number of Shares of such Class then outstanding. For the avoidance of doubt, the unit of a Reference Currency is the smallest unit of that currency (e.g. if the Reference Currency is Euro, the unit is the cent). Fractions of units, calculated to three decimal places, may be allocated as required.

The net assets of each Class are made up of the value of all the assets attributable to such Class less the total liabilities attributable to such Class calculated at such time as the Board of Directors shall have set for such purpose.

The value of the assets of the Fund is determined as at the end of the relevant Valuation Day. The actual calculation of the value of the assets will take place on the following Business Day and is determined in the following manner:

(a) the value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid, and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless, however, the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be determined after making such discount as the Board of Directors may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof;

(b) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which are quoted, listed or traded on an exchange or Regulated Market will be valued, unless otherwise provided under paragraphs (c) and (f) below, at the last available market price or quotation, prior to the time of valuation, on the exchange or regulated market where the securities or instruments are primarily quoted, listed or traded. Where securities or instruments are quoted, listed or traded on more than one exchange or Regulated Market, the Board of Directors will determine on which exchange or Regulated Market the securities or instruments are primarily quoted, listed or traded and the market prices or quotations on such exchange or Regulated Market will be used for the purpose of their valuation. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments for which market prices or quotations are not available or representative, or which are not quoted, listed or traded on an exchange or Regulated Market, will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Board of Directors using any valuation method approved by the Board of Directors;

(c) notwithstanding paragraph (b) above, where permitted under applicable laws and regulations, Money Market Instruments may be valued using an amortisation method whereby instruments are valued at their acquisition cost as adjusted for amortisation of premium or accrual of discount on a constant basis until maturity, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instruments. The amortisation method will only be used if it is not expected to result in a material discrepancy between the market value of the instruments and their value calculated according to the amortisation method;

(d) for non-quoted assets or assets not traded or dealt in on any stock exchange or Other Regulated Market, as well as quoted or non-quoted assets on such other market for which no valuation price is available, or assets for which the quoted prices are not representative of the fair market value, the value thereof shall be determined prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors on the basis of foreseeable purchase and sale prices;

(e) shares or units in underlying open-ended UCIs shall be valued at their last determined and available net asset value or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined by the Board of Directors on a fair and equitable basis. Units or shares of closed-ended UCIs will be valued at their last available stock market value;

(f) liquid assets may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or on an amortised cost basis. All other assets, where practice allows, may be valued in the same manner;

(g) the liquidating value of futures, forward and options contracts not traded on exchanges or on Other Regulated Markets and/or Regulated Markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established by the Board of

Directors, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward and options contracts traded on exchanges or on Other Regulated Markets and/or Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on exchanges and/or Regulated Markets and/or Other Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded by the Fund; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which net assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Board of Directors may deem fair and reasonable;

(h) the value of a credit default swap shall be determined by comparing it to the prevailing par market swap. A par market swap is one which can be initiated in the market today for no exchange of principal, and its deal spread is such that it results in the swap's market value being equal to zero. The spread between the initial default swap and the par market swap is then discounted as an annuity using relevant risk-adjusted discount rates. Par market swap rates will be obtained from a cross-section of market counterparties. Any other swaps shall be valued at their market value.

The value of assets denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund shall be determined by taking into account the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the determination of the net asset value.

Swing Pricing Mechanism

A Sub-Fund may suffer a reduction in value, known as "dilution" when trading the underlying investments as a result of net inflows or net outflows of the respective Sub-Fund. This can be due to a number of factors, including but not limited to bid/offer spreads and transaction costs of underlying securities, taxation, fiscal and other applicable trading charges, subscription and redemptions fees of underlying funds (if applicable), the prevailing liquidity and the size of the transaction in the markets in which the Sub-Funds invest in. In order to counter this effect and to protect Shareholders' interests the Management Company, as delegated by the Board of Directors, may adopt a swing pricing mechanism as part of its valuation policy. This means that in certain circumstances the Management Company may make adjustments to the net asset value per Share to counter the impact of dealing and other costs on occasions when these are deemed to be significant.

If on any Valuation Day, the aggregate net investor(s) transactions in a Sub-Fund exceed a pre-determined threshold, the net asset value per Share may be adjusted upwards or downwards to reflect the costs attributable to the net inflows and net outflows respectively. Typically, such adjustments will increase the net asset value per Share when there are net subscriptions into the Sub-Fund and decrease the net asset value per Share when there are net redemptions out of the Sub-Fund. The Management Company is responsible for setting the threshold, which will be a percentage of the net assets of the respective Sub-Fund. The threshold is based on objective criteria such as the size of a Sub-Fund and the dealing costs for a Sub-Fund, and may be revised from time to time.

The swing pricing mechanism may be applied across all Sub-Funds of the Fund. The percentage by which the net asset value is adjusted (the "Swing Factor") will be set by the Management Company, as delegated by the Board of Directors, and subsequently reviewed on a periodic basis to reflect an approximation of current dealing and other costs. The Swing Factor may vary from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund due to different transaction costs in certain jurisdictions on the sell and the buy side, but will not under normal circumstances exceed 2% of the original net asset value per Share. If the Management Company deems market conditions to be exceptional, it will have the right, as delegated by the Board of Directors, to increase the Swing Factor to a maximum of 5% of the original net asset value per Share. Whenever the Management Company exercises such right to increase the Swing Factor, it will notify the CSSF and publish an update to Shareholders available online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/. The notification will be available until the time the Management Company determines such Swing Factors to apply.

The net asset value per Share of each Share Class in a Sub-Fund will be calculated separately but any adjustment will be made on Sub-Fund level and in percentage terms, equally affecting the net asset value per Share of each Share Class. If swing pricing is applied to a Sub-Fund on a particular Valuation Day, the net asset value adjustment will be applicable to all transactions placed on that day.

For the avoidance of doubt, any applicable performance fee will be charged on the basis of an unswung net asset value per Share.

Investors are advised that the volatility of the Sub-Fund's net asset value might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the application of swing pricing.

Alternative Valuation Principles

The Fund is authorised to apply other appropriate valuation principles for the assets of the Fund and/or the assets of a given Sub-Fund if the aforesaid valuation methods appear impossible or inappropriate due to extraordinary circumstances or events, in order to reflect better the probable realisation value established with prudence and good faith.

The net asset value per Share of each Class and the issue and redemption prices thereof are available at the registered office of the Fund.

4.7. Temporary Suspension of the calculation of net asset value, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions

The determination of the net asset value of Shares of share classes of the Fund or a Sub-Fund may be suspended:

(a) when any exchange or Regulated Market that supplies the price of the assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund is closed other than for ordinary holidays, or in the event that transactions on such exchange or market are suspended, subject to restrictions, or impossible to execute enough volumes of transactions allowing the determination of fair prices;

(b) when the information or calculation sources normally used to determine the value of the assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund are unavailable;

(c) during any period when any breakdown or malfunction occurs in the means of communication network or IT media normally employed in determining the price or value of the assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund, or which is required to calculate the net asset value per share;

(d) when exchange, capital transfer or other restrictions prevent the execution of transactions of the Fund or a Sub-Fund or prevent the execution of transactions at normal rates of exchange and conditions for such transactions;

(e) when exchange, capital transfer or other restrictions prevent the repatriation of assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of shares or prevent the execution of such repatriation at normal rates of exchange and conditions for such repatriation;

(f) when the legal, political, economic, military or monetary environment, or an event of force majeure, prevents the Fund from being able to manage the assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund in a normal manner and/or prevent the determination of their value in a reasonable manner;

(g) when there is a suspension of the net asset value calculation or of the issue, redemption or conversion rights by the investment fund(s) in which the Fund or a Sub-Fund is invested;

(h) following the suspension of the net asset value calculation and/or the issue, redemption and conversion at the level of a master fund in which the Fund or a Sub-Fund invests as a feeder fund;

(i) when, for any other reason, the prices or values of the assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund cannot be promptly or accurately ascertained or when it is otherwise impossible to dispose of the assets of the Fund or a Sub-Fund in the usual way and/or without materially prejudicing the interests of Shareholders;

(j) in the event of a notice to Shareholders convening an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of dissolving and liquidating the Fund or informing them about the termination and liquidation of a Sub-Fund or Class, and more generally, during the process of liquidation of the Fund, a Sub-Fund or Class;

(k) during the process of establishing exchange ratios in the context of a merger, a contribution of assets, an asset or share split or any other restructuring transaction;

(l) during any period when the dealing of the shares of the Fund or Sub-Fund or Class on any relevant stock exchange where such shares are listed is suspended or restricted or closed; and

(m) in exceptional circumstances, whenever the Board of Directors considers it necessary in order to avoid irreversible negative effects on the Fund, a Sub-Fund or Class, in compliance with the principle of fair treatment of Shareholders in their best interests.

In the event of exceptional circumstances as determined by the Board of Directors which could adversely affect the interests of the Shareholders or where significant requests for subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares are received for a Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors reserves the right to determine the net asset value per share for that Sub-Fund only after the Fund has completed the necessary investments or disinvestments in securities or other assets for the Sub-Fund concerned.

The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and/or, where applicable, of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares, may be published and/or communicated to Shareholders as required by applicable laws and regulations.

The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and/or, where applicable, of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares in any Sub-Fund shall have no effect on the calculation of the net asset value and/or, where applicable, of the issue, redemption and conversion of shares in any other Sub-Fund.

The Board of Directors has the power to suspend the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares of Classes in one or more Sub-Funds for any period during which the determination of the net asset value per Share of the Sub-Fund(s) concerned is suspended by the Fund by virtue of the powers described above. Suspended subscription, redemption and conversion applications will be treated as deemed applications for subscriptions, redemptions or conversions in respect of the first valuation day following the end of the suspension period unless the Shareholders have withdrawn their applications for subscription, redemption or conversion by written notification received by or on behalf of the Fund before the end of the suspension period.

4.8. Reorganisation of Classes

In the event that for any reason the net asset value of a Class has decreased to, or has not reached an amount determined by the Board of Directors (in the interests of Shareholders) to be the minimum level for such Class to be operated in an efficient manner or for any other reason disclosed in the Prospectus, the Board of Directors may decide to re-allocate the assets and liabilities of that Class to those of one or several other classes within the Fund and to re-designate the shares of the Class(es) concerned as shares of such other Class or Classes (following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment to Shareholders of the amount corresponding to any fractional entitlement). The Shareholder of the Class concerned will be informed of the reorganisation by way of a notice and/or in any other way as required or permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraph, the Shareholders may decide on such reorganisation by resolution taken by the general meeting of Shareholders of the Class concerned. The convening notice to the general meeting of Shareholders will indicate the reasons for and the process of the reorganisation. Such general meeting will decide by resolution taken with a quorum of one half of the share capital of the relevant Class with a majority of at least two thirds of the votes validly cast at the meeting.

4.9. Liquidation of the Fund

The Fund may at any time be dissolved in accordance with applicable laws.

Liquidation proceeds which have not been claimed by Shareholders at the time of the closure of the liquidation shall be deposited in escrow at the "*Caisse de Consignation*" in Luxembourg. Proceeds not claimed within the statutory period shall be forfeited in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

4.10. Termination and liquidation of Sub-Funds or Classes

In the event that for any reason the net asset value of any Sub-Fund or Class has decreased to, or has not reached, an amount determined by the Board of Directors to be the minimum level for such Sub-Fund or Class to be operated in an efficient manner or for any reason determined by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may decide to terminate such Sub-Fund or Class and redeem compulsorily all the shares of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class at the applicable net asset value per share for the valuation day determined by the Board of Directors.

The Shareholders will be informed of the decision of the Board of Directors to terminate a Sub-Fund or Class by way of a notice and/or in any other way as required or permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The notice will indicate the reasons for and the process of the termination and liquidation.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraph, the Shareholders of any Sub-Fund or Class, as applicable, may also decide to terminate such Sub-Fund or Class at a general meeting of such Shareholders and have the Fund redeem compulsory all the shares of the Sub-Fund or class(es) at the net asset value per share for the applicable valuation day. The convening notice to the general meeting of Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or Class will indicate the reasons for and the process of the proposed termination and liquidation. Such general meeting will decide by resolution taken with a quorum of one half of the share capital of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class, as appropriate, with a majority of at least two thirds of the votes validly cast at the meeting.

Actual realisation prices of investments, realisation expenses and liquidation costs will be taken into account in calculating the net asset value applicable to the compulsory redemption. Shareholders in the Sub-Fund or Class concerned will generally be authorised to continue requesting the redemption or conversion of their shares prior to the effective date of the compulsory redemption, unless the Board of Directors determines that it would not be in the best interests of the Shareholders in that Sub-Fund or Class or could jeopardise the fair treatment of the Shareholders.

Redemption proceeds which have not been claimed by the Shareholders upon the compulsory redemption will be deposited, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, in escrow at the "*Caisse de Consignation*" on behalf of the persons entitled thereto. Proceeds not claimed within the statutory period will be forfeited in accordance with laws and regulations.

All redeemed shares may be cancelled.

The termination and liquidation of a Sub-Fund or Class shall have no influence on the existence of any other Sub-Fund or Class. The decision to terminate and liquidate the last Sub-Fund existing in the Fund will result in the dissolution and liquidation of the Fund.

4.11. Merger of the Fund or its Sub-Funds

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the Fund with one or several other Luxembourg or foreign UCITS, or sub-fund thereof. The Board of Directors may also decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of one or several Sub-Fund(s) with one or several other Sub-Fund(s) within the Fund, or with one or several other Luxembourg or foreign UCITS or sub-funds thereof. Such mergers shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular concerning the common draft terms of the merger to be established by the Board of Directors and the information to be provided to the Shareholders. Such a merger does not require the prior consent of the Shareholders except where the Fund is the absorbed entity which, thus, ceases to exist as a result of the merger; in such case, the general meeting of Shareholders of the Fund must decide on the merger and its effective date. Such general meeting will decide by resolution taken with no quorum requirement and adopted by a simple majority of the votes validly cast.

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with the absorption by the Fund or one or several Sub-Funds of (i) one or several sub-funds of another Luxembourg or a foreign UCI, irrespective of their form, or (ii) any Luxembourg or foreign UCI constituted under a non-corporate form. The exchange ratio between the relevant shares of the Fund and the shares or units of the absorbed UCI or of the relevant sub-fund thereof will be calculated on the basis of the relevant net asset value per share or unit as of the effective date of the absorption.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraphs, the Shareholders of the Fund or any Sub-Fund may also decide on any of the mergers or absorptions described above and on their effective date thereof. The convening notice to the general meeting of Shareholders will indicate the reasons for and the process of the proposed merger or absorption.

In addition to the above, the Fund may also absorb another Luxembourg or foreign UCI incorporated under a corporate form in compliance with the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (as amended), and any other applicable laws and regulations.

4.12. Material Contracts

The following material contracts have been entered into:

(a) A Management Company Services Agreement effective from 1 July 2011, amended by an amendment agreement dated 1 November 2011 and by an amendment agreement dated 18 May 2018 between the Fund and the Management Company pursuant to which the latter acts as the management company of the Fund. Under this agreement, the Management Company provides management, administrative, marketing, global distribution, compliance and risk management to the Fund, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Board of Directors. This agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and is terminable by either party upon three months' written notice.

(b) An Expense Agreement effective from 1 July 2011 between the Fund and the Management Company pursuant to which the Fund and the Management Company agree to fix the expense ratio of each Class of each Sub-Fund. This agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and is terminable by either party upon three months' written notice.

(c) An Investment Management and Advisory Agreement between the Management Company and RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited pursuant to which the latter act as Investment Manager and Advisor to the Fund on behalf of the Management Company with effect from 1 April 2023. This agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and is terminable by either party upon three months' written notice.

(d) A Depositary Agreement effective from 18 March 2016 between the Fund and Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. pursuant to which the latter is appointed as Depositary of the assets of the Fund. This agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and is terminable by either party upon three months' written notice.

(e) An Administration Agreement effective from 1 July 2011 between the Management Company and Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A., pursuant to which the latter is appointed as Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent, principal Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Listing Agent of the Fund on behalf of the Management Company. This agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months' written notice.

(f) A Sub-Investment Management Agreement in respect of the sub-funds of BlueBay Funds, effective from 2 November 2021 between the Investment Manager and RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc..

4.13. Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the contracts mentioned above are available for inspection, and copies of the Articles of Incorporation, the current Prospectus, the PRIIPs KID (or KIIDs, where relevant) and the latest periodical reports may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Fund. Such reports form an integral part of this Prospectus. Copies of this Prospectus, the Articles of Incorporation, the PRIIPs KID (or KIIDs, where relevant) and the latest periodical reports are also available online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/, along with certain other practical information.

Details of the procedures in respect of complaints handling are available free of charge on request during normal office hours at the registered office of the Fund and are posted on the website https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en-gb/corporate/corporate-governance/.

The best execution policy applicable to the Fund sets out the basis upon which the applicable investment manager will effect transactions and place orders in relation to the Fund whilst complying with its obligations under the CSSF Regulation No. 10-4 and the CSSF Circular 18/698 to obtain the best possible result for the Fund and its shareholders. Details of the best execution policy applicable to the Fund may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Management Company in Luxembourg and the policy is posted on the website https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en-gb/corporate/corporate-governance/.

The strategy for the exercise of voting rights attached to the instruments held by the Fund may be obtained free of charge during normal office hours at the registered office of the Management Company and are posted on the website https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en-gb/corporate/corporate-governance/.

4.14. Management and Administration

The Management Company is responsible for the management and control of the Fund.

RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited has been appointed to act as Investment Manager and Advisor. Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. has been appointed to act as Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent, principal Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Listing Agent.

4.15. The Management Company

BlueBay Funds Management Company S.A. is a société anonyme incorporated under Luxembourg law on 1st August 2002 for an unlimited period of time. The Management Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of BlueBay Asset Management International Ltd. The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the Mémorial of 23 August 2002 and filed with the Chancery of the District Court of Luxembourg (*Greffe du Tribunal d'Arrondissement*). They were amended on 30 June 2011 and more

recently on 28 July 2014. They were published in the *Mémorial* of 10 October 2014 and filed with the Chancery of the District Court of Luxembourg. As at the date of this Prospectus, the capital of the Management Company is €250,000 and has been fully paid, and the own funds of the Management Company comply with the requirements of the Law of 2010.

The Management Company is registered with the CSSF on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010.

Mr. Hervé Leite-Faria, Ms Marta Nestorowicz , Ms. Anne-Cécile Pirard, Mr. Gildas Blanchard and Ms. Anastasiia Biletska are responsible for the Management Company's daily business and operations.

The Management Company is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund. In fulfilling its responsibilities set for by the Law of 2010 and the Management Company Services Agreement, it is permitted to delegate all or a part of its functions and duties to third parties, provided that it retains responsibility and oversight over such delegates. The appointment of third parties is subject to the approval of the Fund and the CSSF. The Management Company's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has delegated its functions and duties to third parties.

The Management Company has delegated the following functions to third parties: investment management, transfer agency, administration, listing and marketing. The Management Company has also delegated its permanent internal audit function to KPMG Luxembourg S.à r.l.. The permanent risk management function and the compliance function have not been delegated.

The Management Company also acts as global distributor of the Fund and provides other services to the Fund in respect of the distribution of the Fund.

The Management Company may also act as alternative investment fund manager of alternative investment funds (both terms as defined in the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive 2011/61/EU). The list of funds managed by the Management Company will be set out in the Management Company's annual reports.

4.16. Investment Manager

The investment management of the Fund is effected under the control and the responsibility of the Management Company.

In order to implement the investment policy of each Sub-Fund, the Management Company has delegated, under its permanent supervision and responsibility, the management of the assets of the Sub-Funds to the Investment Manager.

Pursuant to the amended and restated Investment Management and Advisory Agreement, the Investment Manager has discretion, on a day-to-day basis and subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company, to purchase and sell securities and otherwise to manage the Sub-Funds' portfolios.

The Investment Manager, in the execution of its duties and the exercise of its powers, shall be responsible for the compliance of the Sub-Funds with their investment policies and restrictions.

The Investment Manager is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Its primary activity involves the provision of investment management services to various investment vehicles. Prior to 1 April 2023, the Fund's investment manager and advisor was BlueBay Asset Management LLP, on 1 April 2023 BlueBay Asset Management LLP transferred the majority of its investment management business to RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited. The Investment Manager is a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada.

4.17. Sub-Investment Manager

RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. was appointed to act as sub-investment manager to certain Sub-Funds of the Fund in relation to specific assets of the concerned Sub-Funds in respect of which the Investment Manager considers the Sub-Investment Manager to be experienced in and in respect of which the Investment Manager would like to avail itself of the Sub-Investment Manager's know-how under the terms of the sub-investment management agreement between the Investment Manager and RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. dated 1 April 2023.

RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. is a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota, United States of America on September 30, 1983. RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada and an affiliate of the Investment Manager.

4.18. Depositary

The Fund has appointed Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. as the depositary of all of the Fund's assets.

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. is registered with the RCS (Luxembourg Commercial and Companies Register) under number B29923 and was incorporated on 9 February 1989 under the name Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A.. It is licensed to carry out banking activities under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector and is specialised in depositary, fund administration and related services.

The rights and duties of the Depositary are governed by the depositary agreement with effect from 18 March 2016 for an unlimited period of time from its effective date (the "Depositary Agreement"), as may be amended from time to time.

In performing its obligations under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary shall observe and comply with (i) Luxembourg laws, (ii) the Depositary Agreement and (iii), to the extent required, the terms of this Prospectus. Furthermore, in carrying out its role as depositary bank, the Depositary must act solely in the interest of the Fund and of its Shareholders.

The Depositary is entrusted with the safe-keeping of the Fund's assets including its cash and securities, which will be held either directly by the Depositary or through other financial institutions such as correspondent banks, subsidiaries or affiliates of the Depositary, clearing systems or securities settlement systems. All financial instruments that can be held in custody are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts, opened in the name of the Fund, in respect of each Sub-Fund. For other assets than financial instruments and cash, the Depositary must verify the ownership of such assets by the Fund in respect of each Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Depositary shall ensure that the Fund's cash flows are properly monitored.

The Depositary will also, in accordance with the Law of 2010:

(a) ensure that the sale, issue, conversion, repurchase and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with the Luxembourg laws and the Articles of Incorporation;
(b) ensure that the net asset value of the shares is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg laws and with the Articles of Incorporation;
(c) carry out the instructions of the Board of Directors, unless they conflict with Luxembourg laws or with the Articles of Incorporation;
(d) ensure that in transactions involving the assets of the Fund, the consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits; and
(e) ensure that the income of the Fund is applied in accordance with Luxembourg laws and the Articles of Incorporation.

The Depositary may delegate to third parties the safe-keeping of the Fund's assets to correspondents (the "Correspondents") subject to the conditions laid down in the applicable laws and regulations and the provisions of the Depositary Agreement. In relation to the Correspondents, the Depositary has a process in place designed to select the highest quality third-party provider(s) in each market. The Depositary shall exercise due care and diligence in choosing and appointing each Correspondent so as to ensure that each Correspondent has and maintains the required expertise and competence. The Depositary shall also periodically assess whether Correspondents fulfill applicable legal and regulatory requirements and shall exercise ongoing supervision over each Correspondent to ensure that the obligations of the Correspondents continue to be appropriately discharged. The list of Correspondents relevant to the UCITS is available on https://www.bbh.com/us/en/policies-and-disclosures/product-and-service-disclosures/depositary-and-trustee-disclosures/lux-subcustodian-list.html. This list may be updated from time to time and is available from the Depositary upon written request.

Conflicts of Interest

The Depositary maintains comprehensive and detailed corporate policies and procedures requiring the Depositary to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Depositary has policies and procedures governing the management of conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures address conflicts of interest that may arise through the provision of services to UCITS.

The Depositary's policies require that all material conflicts of interest involving internal or external parties are promptly disclosed, escalated to senior management, registered, mitigated and/or prevented, as appropriate. In the event a conflict of interest may not be avoided, the Depositary shall maintain and operate effective organizational and administrative arrangements in order to take all reasonable steps to properly (i) disclosing conflicts of interest to the Fund and to, shareholders (ii) managing and monitoring such conflicts.

The Depositary ensures that employees are informed, trained and advised of conflicts of interest policies and procedures and that duties and responsibilities are segregated appropriately to prevent conflicts of interest issues.

Compliance with conflicts of interest policies and procedures is supervised and monitored by the Board of Managers as general partner of the Depositary and by the Depositary's Authorized Management, as well as the Depositary's compliance, internal audit and risk management functions.

The Depositary shall take all reasonable steps to identify and mitigate potential conflicts of interest. This includes implementing its conflict of interest policies that are appropriate for the scale, complexity and nature of its business. This policy identifies the circumstances that give rise or may give rise to a conflict of interest and includes the procedures to be followed and measures to be adopted in order to manage conflicts of interest. A conflicts of interest register is maintained and monitored by the Depositary.

The Depositary does also act as Administrative Agent and/or Registrar and Transfer Agent pursuant to the terms of the administration agreements between the Depositary and the Fund. The Depositary has implemented appropriate segregation of activities between the Depositary and the administration/ registrar and transfer agency services, including escalation processes and governance. In addition, the depositary function is hierarchically and functionally segregated from the administration and registrar and transfer agency services business unit.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may occur in situations where the Correspondents may enter into or have a separate commercial and/or business relationship with the Depositary in parallel to the safekeeping delegation relationship. In the conduct of

its business, conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and the Correspondent. Where a Correspondent shall have a group link with the Depositary, the Depositary undertakes to identify potential conflicts of interests arising from that link, if any, and to take all reasonable steps to mitigate those conflicts of interest.

The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to any Correspondent. The Depositary will notify the Board of Directors and/or the board of directors of the Management Company of the Fund of any such conflict should it so arise.

To the extent that any other potential conflicts of interest exist pertaining to the Depositary, they have been identified, mitigated and addressed in accordance with the Depositary's policies and procedures.

Updated information on the Depositary's custody duties and conflicts of interest that may arise may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

Where the law of a third country requires that certain financial instruments be held in custody by a local entity and there are no local entities that satisfy the delegation requirement (i.e. the effective prudential regulation) under the Law of 2010, the Depositary may, but shall be under no obligation to, delegate to a local entity to the extent required by the law of such jurisdiction and as long as no other local entity meeting such requirements exists, provided however that (i) the Shareholders, prior to their investment in the Fund, have been duly informed of the fact that such a delegation is required, of the circumstances justifying the delegation and of the risks involved in such a delegation and (ii) instructions to delegate to the relevant local entity have been given by or for the Fund.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010 and the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary shall be liable for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary, correspondent bank, subsidiaries, affiliates or a third party to whom the custody of such financial instruments has been delegated as described above. In such case, the Depositary must return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Fund, without undue delay. The Depositary shall not be liable if it is able to prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Depositary shall also be liable to the Fund, or to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligence, willful misconduct, fraud and/or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Law of 2010 and the Depositary Agreement.

The Fund and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement on 90 consecutive calendar days' prior written notice. The Depositary Agreement may also be terminated on shorter notice in certain circumstances. However, the Depositary shall continue to act as Depositary for up to two months pending a replacement depositary being appointed (in accordance with article 36 a) of the Law of 2010 and until such replacement, the Depositary shall take all necessary steps to ensure the good preservation of the interests of the Shareholders of the Fund and allow the transfer of all assets of the Fund to the succeeding depositary.

Furthermore, Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. has been appointed as paying agent of the Fund. In such capacity, it has the obligation to pay out distributions, if any, for Shares.

4.19. Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent, Paying Agent, Registrar, Listing Agent and Transfer Agent

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. is also in charge of the day-to-day administration of the Fund and is responsible for processing the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares and maintaining the register of Shareholders. In that respect it acts as Registrar, Administrative, Domiciliary, Paying, Transfer and Listing Agent, calculates the net asset value of the Shares, maintains the accounts of the Fund, lists the Shares of certain Sub-Funds on the Euro MTF market and is responsible for the client communication function. Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. is a *société en commandite par actions* organised under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was incorporated in Luxembourg on 9 February 1989 and its registered office is 80, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH & Co."). Founded in 1818, BBH & Co. is a commercial bank organised as a partnership under the private banking laws of the states of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

4.20. Benchmarks Regulation

Certain Sub-Funds are using benchmarks within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation. As a result, the Fund has adopted written plans setting out actions, which it will take in the event that any of the benchmarks listed in the table below materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "Contingency Plans"), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmarks Regulation. Investors may access the Contingency Plan free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Fund.

Sub-Fund	Benchmark	Administrator
BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund	iBoxx Euro Corporates Index	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited

BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund	iBoxx Euro Corporates Index	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited

5. Investment Policies

5.1. Investment Policy of each Sub-Fund

The Sub-Funds will seek to achieve their objectives, in accordance with the specific investment policies established for each Sub-Fund by the Board of Directors, by investing primarily in fixed income Transferable Securities that are considered by the Investment Manager to have the potential to provide a high level of total return. The Board of Directors has determined the investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund, as described in Appendix 1. There can be no assurance that the investment objective for any Sub-Fund will be attained. Pursuit of the investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund must be in compliance with the limits and restrictions set forth in Section 10.1. "Investment Restrictions".

5.2. Financial Techniques and Instruments

Each Sub-Fund may utilise financial techniques and instruments for investment purposes, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management. Such portfolio strategies include transactions in financial futures contracts and options thereon. The Sub-Funds may also engage in transactions in options, on bond and stock indices and on portfolios of indices. The Sub-Funds may seek to hedge their investments against currency fluctuations which are adverse to the respective currencies in which these Sub-Funds are denominated by utilising currency options, futures contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts.

The Sub-Funds may sell interest rate futures contracts, write call options or purchase put options on interest rates or enter into swap agreements for the purpose of hedging against interest rate fluctuations. The Sub-Funds may hold ancillary liquid assets held to cover exposure to financial derivative instruments as the Investment Manager considers appropriate including, without limitation, cash and assets linked to repurchase agreements as part of a treasury management strategy. Each Sub-Fund may also engage in securities lending and enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements in compliance with the provisions set out in the CSSF circulars, the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 and Regulation (EU) 2015/2365.

A Sub-Fund will only enter into the aforementioned transactions with financial institutions specialised in such transactions and deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager in accordance with its internal approval policies (and subject to its ongoing review). Such transactions shall be entered into only in accordance with the standard terms laid down by the ISDA. The ISDA has produced standardised documentation for such transactions under the umbrella of its ISDA Master Agreement. Any legal restrictions will be applied to the issuer of the derivative instrument as well as to the underlying thereof.

When using the techniques and instruments described in the preceding paragraphs, the Sub-Funds must comply with the limits and restrictions set forth in Section 10.1. "Investment Restrictions". Such techniques and instruments shall be used only to the extent that they do not affect the Sub-Funds' investment objectives and policies.

Use of the aforesaid techniques and instruments involves certain risks and there can be no assurance that the objective sought to be obtained from such use will be achieved.

5.3. Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Sub-Funds is measured by the Value at Risk (VaR) methodology.

In financial mathematics and financial risk management, VaR is a widely used risk measure of the risk of loss on a specific portfolio of financial assets. For a given investment portfolio, probability and time horizon, VaR measures the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level. The calculation of VaR is conducted on the basis of a one-sided confidence interval of 99% and a holding period of 20 days. The exposure of the Sub-Funds is subject to periodic stress tests.

The exposure of a Sub-Fund may further be increased by transitory borrowings not exceeding 10% of the assets of a Sub-Fund.

The method used to calculate the global exposure and the expected level of leverage as calculated in accordance with the applicable regulations for each Sub-Fund are set out in Appendix 1.

5.4. Sustainability Disclosures; Environmental, Social and Governance Framework

Pursuant to EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation or "SFDR") the Fund is required to make certain disclosures for the Fund and Sub-Funds.

In accordance with Article 6 of SFDR, Sustainability Risks (as defined in the Risk Factors section) are deemed by the Investment Manager as relevant to all Sub-Funds. Sustainability Risks are identified through the integration of environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters (the "Sustainability Factors") in the risk management framework through a set of ESG approaches which allows the Investment Manager to identify and mitigate these risks. Such approaches are applied to each Sub-Fund as a baseline, whether or not they promote any environmental or social characteristics or have Sustainable Investment as their objective. "Sustainable Investment" is defined as an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, measured for example by key resource efficiency indicators such as CO2 emissions, or the use of water, or an investment that contributes to a social objective, such as tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The impacts of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund may be significant and may materially vary depending on a number of factors:

- those associated with the specific issuer and its characteristics (including but not limited to the industry, the geographies in which it is present, the credit rating, ownership structure or maturity);
- those related to the specific Sustainability Factor(s) which are relevant to the issuer given their characteristics (including but not limited to the extent to which the impact is instant as opposed to being incremental and spread over time such as in the case of a health & safety accident as compared with rising carbon emissions);
- the specific investment strategy of a Sub-Fund and its characteristics (including but not limited to the extent to which it is diversified across sectors, geographies or credit ratings).

In general, the Investment Manager aims to take into account Sustainability Factors and Sustainability Risks when investing on behalf of the Sub-Funds. Both ESG Aware and ESG Orientated Sub-Funds aim to identify and incorporate Sustainability Risks, as a minimum, in the investment decision and as a result meet the conditions set out by Article 6.

For ESG Aware Sub-Funds, while Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decision making process, their investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For ESG Orientated Sub-Funds, Sustainability Factors are incorporated in order to invest in issuers following appropriate ESG practices, and as such have an ESG focus. Details of how ESG Orientated Sub-Funds meet the criteria of SFDR Articles 8 or 9 can be found in the relevant Appendix for each-Sub-Fund.

The following table details the classification of each Sub-Fund in accordance with SFDR and its related classification of 'ESG Aware Sub-Fund' / 'ESG Orientated Sub-Fund' by the Management Company:

Sub-Fund	ESG Aware Sub-Fund	ESG Orientated Sub-Fund	SFDR Category*
BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Short Duration Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market High Yield Corporate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Local Currency Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Blended Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund	X		Article 6
BlueBay Global High Yield ESG Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay High Grade Short Duration Asset-Backed Credit Fund	X		Article 6
BlueBay High Yield ESG Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Impact-Aligned Bond Fund		X	Article 9
BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Aggregate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund		X	Article 8

Sub-Fund	ESG Aware Sub-Fund	ESG Orientated Sub-Fund	SFDR Category*
BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Financials Plus Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Global Aggregate Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Global Government Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Investment Grade Asset-Backed Credit Fund	X		Article 6
BlueBay US High Yield Bond Fund		X	Article 8
BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund		X	Article 8

**Although Article 6 is not an SFDR product category, it is included in this table for Sub-Funds which aim to identify and incorporate Sustainability Risks in their investment decision and which are not Article 8 or 9.*

The classification of a Sub-Fund as an ESG Aware or ESG Orientated Sub-Fund is determined by the Management Company at its own discretion and does not currently rely on any standardised market taxonomy.

Sustainability Factors and Risks are incorporated via a variety of approaches which include:

- "ESG Integration" as defined by the systematic and explicit inclusion of material Sustainability Factors into investment analysis and investment decisions by the Investment Manager. Except for ESG Orientated Sub-Funds, any Sustainability Risk identified in relation to an issuer does not preclude Sub-Funds from investing in such issuer.
- "ESG Engagement" as defined by the interactions between the Investment Manager and current or potential investees (which may be companies or governments) and/or other stakeholders of relevance to the investees, on ESG issues. Engagements are undertaken to gain insight and/or influence (or identify the need to influence) ESG practices and/or improve ESG disclosure, to the extent possible.
- "ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening" as defined by the exclusion of certain sectors, issuers or practices based on specific ESG considerations as determined by the Investment Manager. This can relate to product-based as well as conduct-based restrictions. Product-based restrictions exclude issuers and sectors depending on their economic activity in order to not invest in entities which may contribute to the production or distribution of certain goods which are associated with significant environmental and societal risks. Conduct-based restrictions exclude issuers who fail to address ethical, environmental and societal issues in their operations.
- "ESG Norms Based Screening" as defined by the screening and exclusion of certain issuers against minimum standards of business practice based on international norms. Such norms include, but are not limited to, the UN Global Compact Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. These are specific sub-sets of ESG Exclusion/Negative Screening approaches which relates to a conduct-based restriction.

Typically, ESG Integration, ESG Engagement and ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening are applied across all Sub-Funds. ESG Orientated Sub-Funds apply ESG approaches to a greater extent and are subject to enhanced requirements in respect of these approaches given their ESG focus. In addition, ESG Orientated Sub-Funds are typically subject to ESG Norms Based Screening. Consequently, ESG Orientated Sub-Funds may, due to their ESG focus (focusing on Sustainability Factors), exclude certain securities which may otherwise be included in ESG Aware Sub-Funds (which focus on Sustainability Risks) and exhibit binding ESG or Sustainability characteristics above and beyond any formal ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening. The Sustainability Factors and applicable requirements for each Sub-Fund category are summarised below:

	ESG Aware Sub-Funds	ESG Orientated Sub-Funds
ESG Integration	Sustainability Factors are used as part of the investment analysis of corporate and sovereign issuers and may inform portfolio construction decisions at the discretion of the Investment Manager. Any Sustainability Risk identified in relation to an issuer does not necessarily preclude Sub-Funds from investing in such issuer if any Sustainability Risk identified is not deemed material from an investment perspective, or if the Investment Manager believes any such Sustainability Risk can be mitigated in some form, or if the investment risk-reward analysis adequately reflects, and compensates for this.	Sustainability Factors are used as part of the investment analysis of corporate and sovereign issuers and will inform portfolio construction decisions. In addition to applying ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening or ESG Norms Based Screening, ESG Orientated Sub-Funds also use the outcomes of the ESG assessment to further exclude issuers as it sets a binding minimum ESG requirement. Issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks, as per the Investment Manager's internal ESG evaluation are restricted from investment with the exception of certain ESG Orientated Sub-Funds which mainly invest in Emerging Market Issuers, where there is a separate binding requirement linked to the ESG assessment which is detailed further in this section. Furthermore, issuers which are deemed by the Investment Manager as having 'high' ESG risks are excluded from certain ESG Orientated Sub-Funds, as specified in the Appendix. Exclusion of 'high' ESG risk issuers is on a case by case basis depending on a range of factors under consideration, including but not limited to, the evidence of improvement in mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. This approach of further excluding issuers is a binding requirement in line with the ESG focus of such Sub-Funds. In consideration of the ESG profile of Emerging Market Issuers, ESG Orientated Sub-Funds which mainly invest in Emerging Market Issuers may invest in issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks for up to 10% of net assets (or up to 5% of net assets for the BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund), as specified in the Sub-Fund Appendix. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). Furthermore, the 10% (or 5% as applicable) limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as part of its approach to active management. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk issuers is on a case by case basis depending on whether there is evidence that the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that any holding in 'very high' ESG risk issuers category which cannot be disposed of due to legal restrictions or other factors beyond the control of a Sub-Fund, such securities shall be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.
ESG Engagement	The Investment Manager may engage with corporate and sovereign issuers on ESG matters if these are deemed as material from an investment perspective, in order to manage and potentially mitigate any Sustainability Risk occurrence and	The Investment Manager's engagement with corporate and sovereign issuers on ESG matters is not limited to a focus on investment materiality (Sustainability Risks) but may also cover more ethical or sustainable matters (Sustainability Factors).

	impact thereof in view of safeguarding the Sub-Funds' assets value.	
Controversial Weapons Screening	Corporate issuers involved in the production of specific types of controversial weapons are excluded from investment as follows: Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium.	Corporate issuers involved in the production of specific types of controversial weapons are excluded as follows: Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons.
ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening (product based) & ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct-based)	Full details of ESG screening applied are available online at: https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures. Any ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening or ESG Norms Based Screening made by ESG Aware funds, whilst being binding requirements, is not intended to promote any environmental or social characteristics, and are not a key feature of the investment approach. ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening or ESG Norms Based Screening made by ESG Orientated funds may differ from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund depending on the environmental or social characteristics promoted or sustainable objective.	

The approach taken by the Investment Manager with respect to Sustainability Factors and its application to both ESG Aware and ESG Orientated Sub-Funds is likely to evolve and as such, both may have different or additional Sustainability Factors (as well as the specific screens within these) applied to them in future.

All fixed income securities held are subject to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation. The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation is part of the wider credit analysis of any issuer held by the Sub-Funds and the Investment Manager will conduct a full review its assessment of an issuer every two years as a minimum, with the potential to initiate a review before the formal review is due where there is sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the ESG assessment. The Investment Manager uses proprietary in-house ESG research supplemented by external third-party ESG information providers to source information for the implementation of its ESG framework for ESG Aware and ESG Orientated Sub-Funds. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the ESG risk rating assigned to each issuer.

In the case of securities excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors, such exclusions shall apply to fixed income securities issued by such issuers and financial derivative instruments with such issuers as the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The approach taken by the Investment Manager in regards to the possibility of Sub-Funds taking long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors may differ depending on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if the issuer is excluded or exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration:

1. The issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied: neither long nor short positions are permitted.
2. The issuer is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration: Sub-Funds which exclude or limit exposure to 10% net to such issuers may take short positions using credit default swaps on such issuers as part of their approach to active management on a Sub-Fund by Sub-Fund basis as specified in Appendix 2.

A Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via instruments such as, but not limited to, financial indices or Securitised Credit Securities. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict a Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments.

A Sub-Fund may from time to time hold securities that do not comply with its ESG exclusions provided by third-party vendor(s), in limited circumstances, such as when the Investment Manager has identified data quality issues (e.g. inaccuracies or deficiencies in the data outside the Investment Manager's control) as recorded by the third-party vendor(s) used to produce the exclusion lists. A Sub-Fund may also hold securities of issuers that are added to its ESG exclusion lists following the Sub-Fund's investment in such securities until such time the Sub-Fund can dispose of such security as soon as practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of Securitised Credit Securities accounts for the varying characteristics of instruments belonging to this asset class. For CLOs, the Investment Manager conducts an analysis of the manager and of the collateral pool of such securities. For other types of Securitised Credit Securities, including but not limited to asset-backed securities, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation depends on a number of factors. For a security that is directly issued by a corporate issuer and its collateral pool is part of the issuer's economic activity, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation will follow the same approach as that of fixed income securities and will assess the ESG risk of the corporate issuer. For securities issued by special purpose vehicles not directly part of the economic activity of a corporate issuer, such as securities backed by a pool of mortgages or auto loans, the Investment Manager carries out its ESG evaluation by assessing the originator, the servicer and the collateral pool. ESG Exclusion/Negative Screening applicable to the Sub-Funds may only apply to the underlying pool of assets of Securitised Credit Securities if the Investment Manager is the issuer of such securities.

Full details of the Investment Manager's latest approach to ESG investing are available online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures.

Principal Adverse Impact

The Management Company, being the Financial Market Participant as defined in SFDR, does not meet the criteria as set out in Article 4 of SFDR. However, the Management Company has chosen to voluntarily comply and has implemented a due diligence policy with respect to the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors. The PAI policy statement may be found online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation sets out a list of economic activities with performance criteria for their contribution to the six environmental objectives namely (i) climate change mitigation; (ii) climate change adaptation; (iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; (iv) transition to a circular economy; (v) pollution prevention and control; (iv) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (the "Environmental Objectives").

The Taxonomy Regulation builds on the SFDR requirements for both an Article 8 financial product and an Article 9 financial product by placing additional disclosure obligations on those funds that invest in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the six Environmental Objectives. It requires Financial Market Participants (of such financial products) to disclose (i) how and to what extent they have used the Taxonomy Regulation to determine the sustainability of the underlying investments; and (ii) to what Environmental Objective(s) the underlying investments contribute.

An underlying investment of a Sub-Fund shall be considered to contribute if it is an "Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activity", meaning that its economic activity:

- contributes substantially to one or more of the Environmental Objectives; and
- does not significantly harm any of the Environmental Objectives, in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation; and
- is carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation; and
- complies with technical screening criteria established by the European Commission in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation.

It should be noted that the "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the Sub-Fund that take into account the EU criteria for Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activities.

It is notable that the scope of Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activities, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation, is narrower than the scope of Sustainable Investments under SFDR. Therefore, although there are disclosure requirements for both, these two concepts should be considered and assessed separately.

Whilst the Taxonomy Regulation is effective from 1 January 2022, the Environmental Objectives will apply on a phased basis. Consideration of whether or not the underlying investments of an Article 8 financial product and/or an Article 9 financial product under SFDR contribute to (i) climate change mitigation and/or (ii) climate change adaptation applies from 1 January 2022. Consideration with regard to the other four Environmental Objectives will apply from 1 January 2023.

6. Risk Factors

6.1. General

This Section 6 explains some of the risks that apply to the Sub-Funds. It does not purport to be a complete explanation and other risks may also be relevant from time to time.

The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested in the Fund. Past performance is not indicative of future performance. There is no assurance that the investment objective of any Sub-Fund will actually be achieved.

Investors should read all the Risk Factors to determine applicability to a specific Sub-Fund in which the investor intends to invest.

General Risks

6.2. Interest Rate Risk

As nominal interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by a Sub-Fund is likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. A nominal interest rate can be described as the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate. Inflation-indexed securities decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed securities may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations.

6.3. Counterparty Credit Risk

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, a Sub-Fund may trade 'over-the-counter' (OTC) financial derivative instruments such as non-exchange traded futures and options, forwards, swaps or contracts for difference. OTC derivatives are instruments specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor that enable the user to structure precisely its exposure to a given position. Such instruments are not afforded the same protections as may be available to investors trading futures or options on organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house. The counterparty to a particular OTC derivative transaction will generally be the specific entity involved in the transaction rather than a recognised exchange clearing house. In these circumstances the Sub-Fund will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty will not settle the transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of the insolvency, bankruptcy or other credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty. This could result in substantial losses to the Sub-Fund.

Participants in OTC markets are typically not subject to the credit evaluation and regulatory oversight to which members of 'exchange-based' markets are subject. Unless otherwise indicated in the Prospectus for a specific Sub-Fund, the Fund will not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparties. The Fund's evaluation of the creditworthiness of its counterparties may not prove sufficient. The lack of a complete and fool-proof evaluation of the financial capabilities of the counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses.

The Fund may select counterparties located in various jurisdictions. Such local counterparties are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Sub-Fund and its assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize the effect of their insolvency on the Sub-Fund and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would generally result in a loss to the Sub-Fund, which could be material.

If there is a default by the counterparty to a transaction, the Fund will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies and in some cases collateral pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays and costs. If one or more OTC counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings, the recovery of securities and other assets under OTC derivatives may be delayed and the securities and other assets recovered by the Fund may have declined in value.

Regardless of the measures that the Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Sub-Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result. Such counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities or where the Sub-Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties.

6.4. Economic Risk

The value of a Sub-Fund may decline due to factors affecting market conditions generally or particular industries represented in the markets. The value of a security held by a Sub-Fund may decline due to an actual or perceived change in general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the economy, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Economic downturn can be difficult to predict due to speculation in inflationary, fiscal and monetary factors.

6.5. Issuer Risk

An issuer of securities' inability or unwillingness to honour obligations can subject a Sub-Fund to the risk of losses. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing.

6.6. Liquidity Risk

The liquidity of a security, or the ability to trade a security without impacting its price, can fluctuate over time due to market conditions. Reduced market activity or participation and increased market restrictions or impediments may result in greater liquidity risk. Widespread selling of securities by a large number of market participants in periods of reduced demand may magnify the liquidity risk of a security. During extreme market conditions securities that would normally be liquid may become more illiquid. It may be difficult for Shareholders to collect redemption proceeds in a timely manner or Shareholders may incur a dilution adjustment when liquidity risk is greater. Under certain conditions, the Board of Directors may defer or suspend redemptions of a Sub-Fund for a period considered in the best interest of Shareholders to allow for the orderly disposal of assets by the relevant Sub-Fund whose securities have become illiquid (see Section 4.7. "Temporary Suspension of the calculation of net asset value, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions" and Section 7.6. "Redemption of Shares").

Certain investment positions in which the Sub-Funds will have an interest may be illiquid. The Sub-Funds may invest in non–transferable securities, non-publicly traded securities or securities with a lack of trading volume. These investments could prevent the Sub-Fund from liquidating unfavourable positions promptly and subject the Sub-Fund to substantial losses. Such investments could also impair the ability of Shareholders to collect redemption proceeds in a timely manner and Shareholders may incur a dilution adjustment.

6.7. Currency Risk

A Sub-Fund may be exposed to currency exchange risk where the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund. Changes in exchange rates between currencies or the conversion from one currency to another may cause the value of a Sub-Fund's investments to decline or increase. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They are generally determined by supply and demand in the currency exchange markets and the relative merits of investment in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention (or failure to intervene) by governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments.

A Sub-Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions in an attempt to protect against changes in a country's currency exchange rates. A Sub-Fund may enter into forward contracts to hedge against a change in such currency exchange rates that would cause a decline in the value of existing investments denominated or principally traded in a currency other than the Reference Currency of that Sub-Fund. To do this, the Sub-Fund would enter into a forward contract to sell the currency in which the investment is denominated or principally traded in exchange for the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund.

Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the forward contract is entered into and the date when it matures. Therefore, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Sub-Fund cannot be assured.

6.8. Currency Risk – Unhedged and Hedged Share Class

6.8.1. Currency Unhedged Share Class

Classes denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund may be offered on an unhedged basis. Shareholders in such Classes will be exposed to any currency fluctuations between the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund and that of the unhedged Class of the relevant Sub-Fund. Consequently, the performance of the unhedged Class may materially deviate from the performance of the relevant Sub-Fund in its Reference Currency.

6.8.2. Currency Hedged Share Class

Depending on the type of share class currency hedging, a Sub-Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions to hedge against:

- A change in currency exchange rates that would cause a decline in the value of a Class denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund. To do this, the Sub-Fund would enter into a forward contract to sell the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund in exchange for the currency in which the Class is denominated; or

- A change in currency exchange rates that would cause a decline in the value of a Class exposed to currencies in the benchmark of the relevant Sub-Fund other than the Class currency. To do this, the Sub-Fund would enter into forward contracts to sell the non-Class currencies of the Sub-Fund's benchmark in exchange for the currency in which the Class is denominated. This applies in respect of the BHedged Classes as described in 7.3 "Class Descriptions, Eligibility for Shares, Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts".

While the Sub-Fund or its authorised agent may attempt to hedge currency risks, there can be no guarantee that it will be successful in doing so and it may result in mismatches between the currency position of the Sub-Fund and the hedged Class.

In the event the net asset value of Shares of one or more Classes has been suspended or if the Board of Directors has decided to defer redemptions under the conditions set-out in Section 7.6 "Redemption of Shares", the currency hedging of the affected Classes may not be precise and expose Shareholders to currency risk.

The hedging strategies may be entered into whether the Reference Currency or non-Class benchmark currencies of a Sub-Fund is declining or increasing in value relative to the relevant currency of the hedged Class and so, where such hedging is undertaken it may substantially protect investors in the relevant hedged Class against a decrease in the value of the Reference Currency or non-Class benchmark currencies relative to the hedged Class currency, but it may also preclude investors from benefiting from an increase in the value of the Reference Currency or non-Class benchmark currencies.

There is no legal segregation of assets and liabilities between different Classes in the same Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may incur liabilities in connection with currency hedging transactions carried out in relation to and for the benefit of a single hedged Class. In extreme cases, currency hedging transactions for one Class may adversely affect the net asset value of other Classes within the same Sub-Fund.

The hedging strategies may not work perfectly. Hedging also involves costs. As a result, performance deviation may arise between the Reference Currency Class and the hedged Class of the same Sub-Fund.

However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the net asset value of the Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the net asset value of the Class which is to be hedged against currency risk. Hedged positions will be reviewed daily to ensure that over-hedged or under-hedged positions do not exceed or fall short of the permitted levels outlined above and will be rebalanced on a regular basis.

Specific to the BHedged Classes, currency forward contracts are used with the aim of hedging the non-Class currencies based on the non-Class currency exposure of the relevant Sub-Fund's benchmark. The non-Class currency exposure of the relevant Sub-Fund's benchmark may be different to the non-Class currency exposure of the Sub-Fund for which BHedged Classes are offered as Sub-Funds are actively managed and do not seek to replicate the benchmark. In such instance, Shareholders invested in a BHedged Class will have some exposure to non-Class currencies.

6.9. Custodial Risk

A Sub-Fund may invest in markets where custodian and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Sub-Funds which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk in circumstances whereby the custodian will have no liability.

6.10. Valuation Risk

A Sub-Fund's assets comprise mainly of quoted investments where a valuation price can be obtained from an exchange or similarly verifiable source. However, there is a risk that where the Sub-Fund invests in unquoted and/or illiquid investments the values at which these investments are realised may be significantly different to the estimated fair values of these investments.

6.11. Credit spread risk

A Sub-Fund's investments may be adversely affected if any of the issuers it is invested in are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration to their credit quality. Any actual or perceived deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads of the issuer's securities.

6.12. Operational Risk

A Sub-Fund's investments may be adversely affected due to the operational process of the Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund may be subject to losses arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, processes and systems, or from human or external events.

6.13. Regulatory, Business, Legal and Tax

In some jurisdictions the interpretation and implementation of laws and regulations and the enforcement of shareholders' rights under such laws and regulations may involve significant uncertainties. Furthermore, there may be differences between accounting and auditing standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements and those generally accepted internationally. Some of the Sub-Funds may be subject to withholding and other taxes. Tax law and regulations of any country are constantly changing, and may be changed with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of tax law and regulations by tax authorities in some jurisdictions are not consistent and transparent and may vary from region to region.

6.14. Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company and the various third parties to which the Management Company has delegated its functions may have conflicts of interest in relation to their duties to the Fund. The Management Company will, however, ensure that all such potential conflicts of interest are resolved fairly and in the best interests of the Shareholders in so far as it is possible to do so.

6.15. Emerging Markets

A Sub-Fund may invest in less developed or emerging markets. These markets may be volatile and illiquid and the investments of the Sub-Fund in such markets may be considered speculative and subject to significant delays in settlement. Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if a Sub-Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security.

The risk of significant fluctuations in the net asset value and of the suspension of redemptions in those Sub-Funds may be higher than for Sub-Funds investing in major world markets. The assets of a Sub-Fund investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Sub-Fund, may also be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the net asset value of Shares of that Sub-Fund may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such countries may be subject to unexpected closure.

There may be less government supervision and legal regulation and less well defined tax laws and procedures than in countries with more developed securities markets. Some emerging markets governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and the political and social uncertainties that exist for many developing countries are particularly significant. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export orientated and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems.

Sustainability related risks

Emerging Markets may have greater exposure to Sustainability Risks than others. This is largely associated with there being fewer ESG related regulations and standards, or the weaker implementation and/or enforcement thereof, resulting in ESG practices which may not be as progressed as in developed markets. For instance, governance risks are often more pronounced in Emerging Markets, materialising from a lack of maturity or corporate tenure or an often more concentrated (including state) ownership. For sovereign issuers in emerging markets, the credit quality of a security may be negatively affected due to higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability, adverse changes in government regulations and laws, and compulsory acquisition of assets without adequate compensation. Additionally, companies in many emerging markets are usually less transparent and deliver less robust disclosures resulting in a more challenging task for the Investment Manager and external providers to identify and assess the materiality of eventual Sustainability Risks. Lag on labour and human rights practices, child labour, corruption are other examples of Sustainability Risks in emerging markets that could damage a company's reputation and earnings prospects, and increase the risk of regulatory scrutiny and restrictions. Such event could significantly impact the return of a Sub-Fund.

6.16. Investment in China

To the extent it is permitted by the investment policy of a Sub-Fund, any mainland China investment will be made through the China Interbank Bond Market Direct Access or Bond Connect. Investing in China is subject to the risks of investing in Emerging Markets and may expose investors to the following risks:

- China Interbank Bond Market ("CIBM") Risk: the CIBM is an OTC market outside the two main stock exchanges in China. On the CIBM, institutional investors trade sovereign and corporate bonds on a one-to-one quote-driven basis. The CIBM accounts for more than 95% of outstanding bond values of total trading volume in China. The CIBM is regulated and supervised by the People's Bank Of China ("PBOC"). Investors should be aware that China's bond market is still in development and trading on the CIBM exposes Sub-Funds to increased:

    - Liquidity risk: the bid and offer spread of fixed income securities trading on the CIBM may be high. Sub-Funds may therefore incur significant trading costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments. In the absence of a regular and active secondary market, the Sub-Funds may not be able to sell their bond holdings at prices the Investment Manager considers advantageous and may need to hold the bonds until their maturity date.
    - Settlement risk: the transaction settlement method in the CIBM is for delivery versus payment of security by the counterparty. Where the counterparty does not perform its obligations under a transaction, the Sub-Funds will sustain losses.

- CIBM Direct Access Risk: the CIBM Direct Access is the People's Republic of China ("PRC") investment program revised in 2016 under which certain foreign institutional investors such as the Fund and its Sub-Funds may invest, without particular license or quota, directly in fixed income securities dealt on the CIBM via an onshore bond settlement agent (the "Bond Settlement Agent"), which will have the responsibility for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant PRC authorities in particular the PBOC.

  Participation in the CIBM Direct Access by foreign institutional investors (such as the Fund) is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the mainland Chinese authorities, i.e. the PBOC and State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"). Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time (with retrospective effect) and include (but are not limited to):

    - the "Announcement (2016) No 3" issued by the PBOC on 24 February 2016;

- the "Implementation Rules for Filing by Foreign Institutional Investors for Investment in Interbank Bond Markets" issued by the Shanghai Head Office of PBOC on 27 May 2016;
- the "Circular concerning the Foreign Institutional Investors' Investment in Interbank bond market in relation to foreign currency control" issued by SAFE on 27 May 2016; and
- any other applicable regulations promulgated by the relevant authorities.

The CIBM Direct Access rules and regulations are relatively new. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied as the PRC authorities and regulators have been given wide discretion in such investment regulations and there is no precedent or certainty as to how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future. In addition, there can be no assurance that the CIBM Direct Access rules and regulations will not be abolished in the future. Sub-Funds, which invest in the PRC markets through the CIBM Direct Access, may be adversely affected as a result of any such changes or abolition.

Investors should also be aware that the CIBM Direct Access also exposes them to the following risk:

- Restrictions to remittances and repatriations risk: foreign investors (such as the Fund) may remit investment principal in renminbi ("RMB") or foreign currency into the PRC for investing in the CIBM under the CIBM Direct Access. A Sub-Fund using the CIBM Direct Access will need to remit investment principal matching at least 50% of its anticipated investment size within nine (9) months after filing with the PBOC, or else an updated filing will need to be made through the onshore Bond Settlement Agent.

  Where a Sub-Fund repatriates funds out of the PRC, the ratio of RMB to foreign currency ("Currency Ratio") should generally match the original Currency Ratio when the investment principal was remitted into PRC, with a maximum permissible deviation of 10%. However, to the extent an outward repatriation is in the same currency as the inward remittance the Currency Ratio restriction will not apply.

  Certain restrictions may be imposed by the PRC authorities on investors participating in the CIBM Direct Access and/or the Bond Settlement Agent which may have an adverse effect on a Sub-Fund's liquidity and performance. Repatriations conducted in RMB are currently permitted daily and are not subject to repatriation restrictions (such as lock-up periods) or prior approval, although authenticity and compliance reviews will be conducted, and reports on remittances and repatriations will be submitted to the relevant PRC authorities by the Bond Settlement Agent. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Furthermore, as the Bond Settlement Agent's review on authenticity and compliance is conducted on each repatriation, the repatriation may be delayed or even rejected by the Bond Settlement Agent in case of non-compliance with the CIBM Direct Access rules and regulations. Any restrictions imposed in the future by the PRC authorities, or rejection or delay by the Bond Settlement Agent, on repatriation of the invested capital and net profits may impact on the Sub-Fund's ability to meet redemption requests from the shareholders. It should be noted that the actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the Investment Manager's control.

  In order to participate in the CIBM Direct Access, the Investment Manager filed an application through the Bond Settlement Agent to the PBOC, specifying among other things the anticipated volume of investment to be made through the CIBM Direct Access for each Sub-Fund which may invest in China. In the event the anticipated volume of investment is reached, a further filing for an increase will need to be made through the Bond Settlement Agent with the PBOC. There can be no assurance that such increase will be accepted by the PBOC which may limit a Sub-Fund's exposure to securities dealt on the CIBM.

- Securities and cash accounts: onshore PRC securities are registered in the name of "the full name of the investment manager – the name of the Sub-Fund" in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations, and maintained by the Bond Settlement Agent in electronic form via a securities account with the China Central Depository & Clearing Co (CCDC)/Shanghai Clearing House (SCH) and onshore cash will be maintained on a cash account with the Bond Settlement Agent.

  A separate filing per Sub-Fund wishing to invest through the CIBM Direct Access will be made to the PBOC to allow the individual beneficial ownership of a Sub-Fund to be identified. Beneficial ownership of RMB securities acquired through CIBM Direct Access has been acknowledged in the FAQ published by the PBOC on 30 May 2016. Beneficial ownership is however an untested concept in the PRC.

  Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the Sub-Fund with the Bond Settlement Agent will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the Bond Settlement Agent to the Sub-Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the Bond Settlement Agent. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the Bond Settlement Agent, the Sub-Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and the Sub-Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the Bond Settlement Agent. The Sub-Fund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Sub-Fund will suffer losses.

- Bond Settlement Agent risk: there is a risk that the Sub-Fund may suffer losses, whether direct or consequential, from: (i) the acts or omissions in the settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of funds or securities by the Bond Settlement Agent; or (ii) the default or bankruptcy of the Bond Settlement Agent; or (iii) the disqualification of the Bond Settlement Agent from acting in such capacity either on a temporary or permanent basis. Such acts, omissions, default or disqualification may also adversely affect a Sub-Fund in implementing its investment strategy or disrupt the operations of a Sub-Fund, including causing delays in the settlement of any transaction or the transfer of any funds or securities in the PRC or in recovering assets, which may in turn adversely impact the net asset value of a Sub-Fund.

  In addition, the PBOC is vested with the power to impose regulatory sanctions if the Bond Settlement Agent violates any provision of the CIBM Direct Access rules. Such sanctions may adversely impact on the investment by the Fund through the CIBM Direct Access.

- Bond Connect Risk: Bond Connect is a mutual bond market access link established in July 2017 between Hong Kong and the PRC which facilitates investment in the CIBM through mutual access and connection arrangements in respect of trading, custody and settlement between the related financial infrastructure institutions of Hong Kong and the PRC. To the extent that a Sub-Fund's investments in China are made through Bond Connect, such investments may be subject to additional risk factors.

  Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, eligible foreign investors who wish to invest through Bond Connect may do so via an offshore custody agent approved by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("Offshore Custody Agent"), who will be responsible for the account opening with the relevant onshore custody agent approved by the People's Bank of China. As the account opening for investment in the CIBM market via Bond Connect has to be carried out via an Offshore Custody Agent, the relevant Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of the Offshore Custody Agent.

  Securities invested by a Sub-Fund via Bond Connect will be held in accounts maintained by the Central Moneymarkets Units ("CMU") as central securities depositary in Hong Kong and nominee holder. Because CMU is only a nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of the securities, in the unlikely event that CMU becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors should note that securities will not be regarded as part of the general assets of CMU available for distribution to creditors even under PRC law. However, CMU will not be obliged to take any legal action or enter into court proceedings to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in securities in the PRC. A failure or delay by the CMU in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of securities and/or monies in connection with them and the relevant Sub-Funds and its investors may suffer losses as a result. Neither Sub-Funds nor the Investment Manager and / or the Sub-Investment Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

  Trading in securities via Bond Connect may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities / make payment, the Sub-Fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses.

  Investments through Bond Connect are not subject to any quota but the relevant authorities may suspend account opening or trading via Bond Connect, the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to invest in CIBM will be limited, and the relevant Sub-Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy or it may have an adverse effect on the relevant Sub-Fund's performance as the relevant Sub-Fund may be required to dispose of its CIBM holdings.

- Renminbi currency risk: under the CIBM Direct Access, it is permitted to convert foreign currencies to RMB either onshore ("CNY") or offshore ("CNH") when investing in mainland China. The value of the CNH may differ, perhaps significantly, from the value of the CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions applied by the Chinese government as well as other external factors and market forces. As a result, Sub-Funds investing in mainland China may bear greater currency risk.

- Tax within China Risk: in common with other Sub-Funds, income and gains derived from China may be subject to withholding tax and capital gains tax. The interpretation and applicability of existing Chinese tax laws may not be as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary from region to region. There is a possibility that the current tax laws, regulations, and practice in China may be changed with retrospective effect in the future. Moreover, there is no assurance that tax incentives currently offered to foreign companies, if any, will not be abolished and the existing tax laws and regulations will not be revised or amended in the future. Any of these changes may reduce the income from, and/or value of, the Sub-Fund's investments.

  The Fund considers that the Sub-Fund should be regarded as a Luxembourg tax resident and should be able to enjoy a tax exemption on capital gains under the Luxembourg-China double tax treaty.

- China credit rating risk: some of the debt securities held by the Sub-Fund may have been assigned a credit rating by a local Chinese credit rating agency. The rating criteria and methodology used by these agencies may be different from those adopted by most of the established international credit rating agencies (e.g. S&P, Moody's or Fitch). Therefore, the rating systems of these agencies may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by international credit rating agencies. In selecting the Sub-Fund's debt securities, the Investment Manager may refer to credit ratings assigned by local Chinese credit rating agencies but will primarily rely on its own internal analysis to evaluate each debt security independently.

6.17. Frontier Markets

Frontier markets, a subset of emerging markets considered to be less mature in terms of market size, liquidity and their degree of economic and political development, may be more volatile and present greater risks than other emerging or developed markets. Some of these markets may be characterised by poor liquidity, narrow economies based on only a few industries, government instability, greater risk of asset expropriation or nationalisation or under-developed regulatory systems and corporate governance standards resulting in lower protections for investors. These markets are also more likely to have investment and repatriation restrictions, exchange controls and less developed custodial and settlement systems than other developed and emerging markets. As a result, the relevant Sub-Fund may be adversely impacted.

6.18. Sanctions

Certain countries or designated persons or entities may, from time to time, be subject to sanctions and other restrictive measures imposed by states or supranational authorities (for example, but not limited to, the European Union or the United Nations), or their agencies (collectively, "**Sanctions**").

Sanctions may be imposed among others on foreign governments, state-owned enterprises, sovereign wealth funds, specified companies or economic sectors, as well as non-state actors or designated persons associated with any of the foregoing. Sanctions may take different forms, including but not limited to trade embargoes, prohibitions or restrictions to conduct trade or provide services to targeted countries or entities, as well as seizures, asset freezes and/or the prohibition to provide or receive funds, goods or services to or from designated persons.

Sanctions may adversely affect companies or economic sectors in which the Fund, or any of its Sub-Funds, may from time to time invest. A Sub-Fund could experience, among others, a decrease in value of securities of any issuer due to the imposition of Sanctions, whether directed towards such issuer, an economic sector in which such issuer is active, other companies or entities with which such issuer conducts business, or towards the financial system of a certain country. Because of Sanctions, the Investment Manager may be forced to sell certain securities at unattractive prices, at inopportune moments and/or in unfavourable circumstances where it may not have done so in the absence of Sanctions. Even though the Investment Manager will make reasonable efforts, acting in the best interest of the investors, to sell such securities under optimal conditions, such forced sales could potentially result in losses for the Sub-Funds concerned. Depending on the circumstances, such losses could be considerable. A Sub-Fund may also experience adverse consequences due to an asset freeze or other restrictive measures directed at other companies, including but not limited to any entity that serves as a counterparty to derivatives, or as a sub-custodian, paying agent or other service provider to the Fund or any of its Sub-Funds. The imposition of Sanctions may require the Investment Manager to sell securities, terminate ongoing agreements, lose access to certain markets or essential market infrastructure, cause some or all of a Sub-Fund's assets to become unavailable, freeze cash or other assets belonging to the Sub-Fund and/or adversely affect the cash flows associated with any investment or transaction.

The Fund, the Management Company, the Depositary, the Investment Manager and any other Company's service providers or members from the RBC BlueBay Group (collectively, the "**Fund Parties**") are required to comply with all applicable sanctions laws and regulations in the countries in which the Fund Parties conduct business (recognizing that certain of the sanctions regimes have implications for cross-border or foreign activities) and will implement the necessary policies and procedures to this effect (collectively, "**Sanctions Policies**"). The investors should note that these Sanctions Policies will be developed by the Fund Parties in their discretion and best judgment and may involve protective or preventive measures that go beyond the strict requirements of applicable laws and regulations imposing any Sanctions, which may further negatively impact the investments of the Fund.

6.19. Armed conflicts risk

At a future date following its investments, a Sub-Fund may find itself in a situation where it has exposure to issuers that are based or have business operations or assets in a region where an armed conflict, caused either by state actors or by non-state actors, is occurring. As a consequence of such armed conflict, trade, payment infrastructure, control over investments and business operations may be significantly impeded, and, as such, investments in such region may suffer extensive losses. Such Sub-Fund may suffer losses because of the adverse impact of such armed conflict on the Sub-Fund's investments in such a region or in an issuer with either business operations or assets in such a region.

6.20. Sector Risk

A Sub-Fund may concentrate its investment in companies from a particular economic sector causing the performance of a Sub-Fund to be highly dependent on a sector's evolution and exposure to the economic cycle. Sector specific Sub-Funds may consequently be subject to higher volatility and may expose investors to greater capital loss than Sub-Funds investing in a broader number of sectors.

6.21. Public Health Emergencies

Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and the outbreak of COVID-19 have resulted in market volatility and disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to a Sub-Fund.

6.22. United Kingdom Exit from the European Union

On March 29, 2017, the UK formally notified the European Council of its intention to leave the European Union ("**Brexit**"). After a number of iterations, the European Commission and the UK's negotiators reached agreement on the terms of the UK's withdrawal

from the EU, and these terms have been approved by the UK and EU Parliaments. The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 at 11.00 pm after which it entered the transition period specified in the withdrawal agreement, which is scheduled to end on December 31, 2020. During this period, it is expected that the majority of the existing EU rules will continue to apply in the UK.

The terms of UK's exit from the EU are still uncertain, including UK's access to the EU single market permitting the exchange of goods and services between the UK and the EU. The UK expects to agree a deal on a future relationship with the EU by the end of the transitional period but whether this is possible is subject to agreement by EU member states.

The future application of EU-based legislation to the fund industry in the UK will depend, among other things, on how the UK renegotiates its relationship with the EU. There can be no assurance that any renegotiated laws or regulations will not have an adverse impact of a Sub-Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Sub-Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

The legal, political and economic uncertainty generally resulting from the UK's exit from the EU may adversely affect both EU and UK-based businesses. This uncertainty may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in the UK and in one or more EU Member States.

6.23. Catalyst Events

A Sub-Fund's investments may include investments in securities with near term catalyst events that are expected to lead to price appreciation/depreciation. Catalyst events include refinancings, restructurings, insolvencies and mergers and acquisitions, among others. Catalyst events may also increase illiquidity risk, as the post catalyst event securities may be difficult to purchase or sell or may become harder to value, especially in changing markets. A Sub-Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Sub-Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price which could prevent the Sub-Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities.

6.24. FATCA and Common Reporting Standards

Under the terms of the FATCA Law and the CRS Law, the Fund is likely to be treated as a Reporting (Foreign) Financial Institution. As such, the Fund may require all Shareholders to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the above-mentioned regulations. Should the Fund become subject to a withholding tax and/or penalties as a result of a non-compliance under the FATCA Law and/or penalties as a result of a non-compliance under the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by all the Shareholders may be materially affected. Furthermore, the Fund may also be required to withhold tax on certain payments to its Shareholders who would not be compliant with the FATCA (i.e. the so-called foreign passthru payments withholding tax obligation).

6.25. Performance Fee mechanisms

There are two Performance Fee mechanisms that may be employed with respect to each Sub-Fund as described in Section 9 "Management and Fund Charges". Investors in Unequalised Performance Fee Classes, denoted by "(CPerf)", may be charged on occasions a Performance Fee for which they have gained no relative benefit as the Performance Fee will be calculated at the Class level and not on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder basis.

6.26. Depositary related risks

The Investment Manager may decide from time to time to invest in a country where the Depositary has no correspondent. In such a case, the Depositary will have to identify and appoint after due diligence a local custodian. This process may take time and in the meantime deprive the Investment Manager of investment opportunities.

In the same manner, the Depositary shall assess on an ongoing basis the custody risk of the country where the Fund's assets are safe-kept. The Depositary may identify from time to time a custody risk in a jurisdiction and recommends to the Investment Manager to realise the investments immediately. In doing so, the price at which such assets will be sold may be lower than the price the Fund would have received in normal circumstances, potentially affecting the performance of the relevant Sub-Funds.

As a continuing security for the payment of its duties under the Depositary Agreement (like the fees to be paid to the Depositary for its services or also overdraft facilities offered by the Depositary), the Depositary shall have a first priority pledge granted by the Fund over the assets the Depositary or any third party may from time to time hold directly for the account of the Fund.

Under the UCITS V Directive, cash is to be considered as a third category of assets beside financial instruments that can be held in custody and other assets. The UCITS V Directive imposes specific cash flow monitoring obligations. Depending on their maturity, term deposits could be considered as an investment and consequently would be considered as other assets and not as cash.

6.27. ESG / Sustainability Risks

Sustainability Risks mean an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by the Sub-Funds.

There is no guarantee that the measures implemented by the Investment Manager to assess and manage Sustainability Risks will prevent from Sub-Funds incurring losses as a result of Sustainability Risks.

6.28. Implementation of ESG considerations

The ESG considerations and its application may vary across Sub-Funds. ESG Orientated Sub-Funds may be restricted from investing in certain corporate and sovereign issuers where an ESG Aware Sub-Fund with a similar strategy could avail to, ESG Orientated Sub-Funds may therefore perform differently to an ESG Aware Sub-Funds of a similar strategy. To the extent that such ESG Orientated Sub-Funds are not managed against an ESG-specific benchmark, such ESG Orientated Sub-Fund may exhibit different portfolio characteristics such as tracking error compared to ESG Aware Sub-Funds with a similar strategy.

In conducting its ESG analysis of corporate or sovereign issuers, the Investment Manager may rely on data from third party data or research providers. Such data may be inaccurate or incomplete or unavailable. As a result, the Investment Manager may assess an issuer or security incorrectly.

With respect to a change in the ESG assessment of any security held by a Sub-Fund which would require the Investment Manager to dispose of a security, the Investment Manager shall aim to do so as soon as practicable and in the best interest of investors. This may result in a Sub-Fund having exposure to a security which does not comply with the ESG considerations implemented by the Sub-Fund for a limited period of time.

Securities, Derivative and Investment Techniques

6.29. Fixed Income Securities – General

Investment in fixed income securities is subject to interest rate, sector, security and credit risks. Lower rated securities will usually offer higher yields than higher rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry.

Investors should note that credit ratings may not necessarily reflect the true risk of an investment and that the Investment Manager may use its own set of credit rating criteria to perform its credit analysis, which may differ from the criteria used by the credit rating agencies.

6.30. Sovereign Bonds

A Sub-Fund may invest in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by governments or their agencies (sovereign bonds). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign bonds may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearage on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debt on a timely basis. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign bonds.

Holders of sovereign bonds may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign bonds, on which a governmental entity has defaulted, may be collected in whole or in part.

6.31. Corporate Bonds

A Sub-Fund may invest in corporate bonds. Corporate bonds are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. When interest rates rise, the value of corporate bonds can be expected to decline. Corporate bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate movements than those with shorter maturities.

6.32. Investment Grade Rated Securities

A Sub-Fund may invest in investment grade rated securities. Investment grade rated securities are assigned credit ratings by ratings agencies on the basis of the creditworthiness or risk of default of a bond issue. Rating agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings of the securities and may subsequently downgrade the rating if economic circumstances impact the relevant bond issues.

6.33. Sub-Investment Grade/High Yield

A Sub-Fund may invest in sub-investment grade/high yield securities. These fixed income securities (rated BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or Ba1 or lower by Moody's) typically are subject to greater market fluctuations and to greater risk of loss of income and principal, due to default by the issuer, than are higher rated fixed income securities. Lower rated fixed income securities' values tend to reflect short term corporate, economic and market developments and investor perceptions of the issuer's credit quality to a greater extent than lower yielding higher rated fixed income securities' values. In addition, it may be more difficult to dispose of, or

to determine the value of, high yield fixed income securities. There are fewer investors in lower rated securities, and it may be harder to buy and sell securities at an optimum time. Fixed income securities rated BB+ or Ba1 or lower are described by the ratings agencies as "predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. While such debt will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions".

Sustainability related risks

In addition, sub-investment grade/high-yield securities can be issued by smaller companies which might be privately owned. Those smaller companies, often due to more limited financial resources, may have less well developed ESG practices and/or provide less robust ESG disclosures. The information scarcity results in a more challenging task for the Investment Manager and external providers to identify and assess the materiality of eventual Sustainability Risks. In addition, depending on various factors, high yield bond issuers might be concentrated in certain industries and geographies. Therefore, ESG related exclusions (i.e. exclusion of an entire sector or sub-sector) might exacerbate this effect and increase the concentration risk of a Sub-Fund. The resulting potential lower diversification could have an impact on the credit risk of a Sub-Fund. Finally, public awareness on several matters (i.e. climate change) or specific ESG related incident might reduce the demand for a specific bond. This could result in various effects such as a reduction in liquidity or a higher default risk resulting from higher refinancing cost for the company, among others. Such events could have an impact on the total return of a Sub-Fund.

6.34. Distressed Debt Securities

A Sub-Fund may invest in distressed debt securities. Investment in such distressed debt securities (which qualify as Transferable Securities) involves purchases of obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganisation and liquidation proceedings. Acquired investments may include senior or subordinated debt securities, bank loans, promissory notes and other evidences of indebtedness, as well as payables to trade creditors. Although such purchases may result in significant investor returns, they involve a substantial degree of risk and may not show any return for a considerable period of time. In fact, many of these investments ordinarily remain unpaid unless and until the company reorganises and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and as a result may have to be held for an extended period of time. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial distress is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Investment Manager will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganisation or similar action. In any reorganisation or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which a Sub-Fund invests, an investor may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the original investment. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the investment may not compensate a Sub-Fund adequately for the risks assumed.

Investing in distressed debt can also impose duties on the Investment Manager which may conflict with duties which it owes to a Sub-Fund. A specific example of where the Investment Manager may have a conflict of interest is where it invests the assets of a Sub-Fund in a company in serious financial distress and where that investment leads to the Investment Manager investing further amounts of the Sub-Fund's assets in the company or taking an active role in managing or advising the company, or one of the Investment Manager's employees becomes a director or other officer of the company. In such cases, the Investment Manager or its employee may have duties to the company and/or its members and creditors which may conflict with, or not correlate with, the interests of the Shareholders of that Sub-Fund. In such cases, the Investment Manager may also have discretion to exercise any rights attaching to the Sub-Fund's investments in such a company. The Investment Manager will take such steps as it considers necessary to resolve such potential conflicts of interest fairly.

6.35. Convertible Bonds

Investments in convertible bonds may, in addition to normal bond risks and fluctuations, be subject to fluctuations in response to numerous factors, including but not limited to, variations in the periodic operating results of the issuer, changes in investor perceptions of the issuer, the depth and liquidity of the market for convertible bonds and changes in actual or forecasted global or regional economic conditions. In addition, the global bond markets have from time-to-time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. Any such broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of convertible bonds.

6.36. Inflation-linked Bonds

An inflation-linked bond offers a fixed real interest rate (i.e., net of the inflation rate) and all its cash flows (coupons and principal) are indexed on the inflation rate of the country or the zone of issue. Besides the interest rate risk presented above and applied to the real interest rates, this bond is thus exposed to the variations in the realised inflation and in the inflation anticipated up to the maturity date of the security. A decrease of the inflation rate will result in a decrease of the value of the inflation-linked bond. The variation in the inflation rate can thus have an impact on the Sub-Fund's net asset value. The inflation rate to which the bonds are indexed is generally associated to a consumer price index in the country or the zone of issuance and thus linked to the economic situation of this country or this zone. As the case may be, certain Sub-Funds may also enter into inflation swaps which allow to get a direct exposure to the inflation, long or short, without dependence to the real interest rates.

6.37. Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Certain Sub-Funds may have exposure to a wide range of asset-backed securities (including asset pools in credit card loans, auto loans, residential and commercial mortgage loans, collateralised mortgage obligations, collateralised loan obligations and collateralised debt obligations), agency mortgage pass-through securities and covered bonds. The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities such as

government issued bonds. Asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities are securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that are primarily dependent upon the cash flow arising from a specified pool of financial assets such as residential or commercial mortgages, motor vehicle loans or credit cards. Asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks that may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets. Prepayment risk is typically greater when interest rates are declining as mortgages and loans are prepaid. This may negatively impact the return of any Sub-Fund investing in such security as the income generated will have to be reinvested at the lower prevailing interest rates. Conversely, extension risk tends to increase when interest rates rise as the prepayment rate decreases causing the duration of asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities to lengthen and expose investors to higher Interest Rate risk.

Asset-backed securities generally issue multiple notes or tranches, each having different characteristics in terms of interest rate paid, priority of claim on distributions and exposure to risk of loss on underlying pool of assets. Sub-Funds may invest in senior and subordinated notes or tranches which may expose investors to varying levels of credit risk. Additionally, recovery rates are generally lower for asset-backed securities where the underlying pool of assets includes unsecured debt.

In regards to asset-backed securities such as collateralised loan and debt obligations, the underlying asset pool generally consists of non-investment grade loans, interests in non-investment grade loans, high yield debt securities and other debt instruments, which are subject to liquidity, market value, credit, interest rate, reinvestment and certain other risks. The underlying assets will generally be subject to greater risks than investment-grade rated debt securities. The underlying assets are typically actively managed by a third party or by the Investment Manager (if the Sub-Fund invests in a tranche of a collateralised loan or debt obligation issued by the Investment Manager) according to rating agency requirements and other constraints. The aggregate return on the underlying assets will depend in part upon the ability of the relevant third-party or the Investment Manager to actively manage the related portfolio of underlying assets within the set constraints. Investing in these instruments is subject to fees charged to the Sub-Fund by the manager of the collateralised loan or debt obligation which may impact the return achieved by the Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund may gain exposure to mortgage-backed securities by purchasing "To Be Announced" securities ("TBAs"). TBAs are forward settling contracts on mortgage pass-through securities issued by government agencies. At the time of purchase, the exact securities are not known, but their main characteristics are specified. Although the price has been established at the time of purchase, the principal value has not been finalised. Purchasing TBAs involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Investing in TBAs may expose the Sub-Fund to various risks as listed under the section "Derivatives - General".

6.38. Collateralised Debt and Loan Obligations ("CDOs/CLOs")

Securities issued by CDOs/CLOs ("CDO/CLO Security" or "CDO/CLO Securities") are generally limited recourse obligations of the issuers thereof payable solely from the underlying assets ("Underlying Assets") of the relevant issuer or proceeds thereof. Consequently, holders of CDO/CLO Securities including the Sub-Fund must rely solely on distributions on the Underlying Assets or proceeds thereof for payment in respect thereof.

In addition, interest payments on CDO/CLO Securities (other than the most senior tranche or tranches of a given issue) are generally subject to deferral. If distributions on the Underlying Assets (or, in the case of a market value CDO/CLO Security - as explained hereinafter) - proceeds from the sale of the Underlying Assets) are insufficient to make payments on the CDO/CLO Securities, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realisation of the Underlying Assets, the obligations of the issuer of the related CDO/CLO Security to pay such deficiency including to the Sub-Fund will be extinguished.

With a market value CDO/CLO deal, principal and interest payments to investors come from both collateral cash flows as well as sales of collateral. Payments to tranches are not contingent on the adequacy of the collateral's cash flows, but rather the adequacy of its market value. Should the market value of collateral drop below a certain level, payments are suspended to the equity tranche. If it falls even further, more senior tranches are impacted. An advantage of a market value CDO/CLO is the added flexibility they afford the portfolio manager. It is not constrained by a need to match the cash flows of collateral to those of the various tranches.

Underlying Assets consist generally of non-investment grade loans, interests in non-investment grade loans, high yield debt securities and other debt instruments, which are subject to liquidity, market value, credit, interest rate, reinvestment and certain other risks. The Underlying Assets will generally be subject to greater risks than investment-grade corporate obligations. Such investments are normally considered speculative in nature. Underlying Assets are typically actively managed by an investment manager, and as a result, Underlying Assets will be traded, subject to rating agency and other constraints, by such investment managers. The aggregate return on the Underlying Assets will depend in part upon the ability of the relevant investment manager to actively manage the related portfolio of the Underlying Assets.

The Underlying Assets will be subject to certain portfolio restrictions as set forth herein. However, the concentration of the Underlying Assets in any one security type subjects the holders of CDOs/CLOs to a greater degree of risk with respect to defaults on the Underlying Assets.

The Underlying Assets are subject to credit, liquidity, market value, interest rate and certain other risks.

CDO/CLO Securities are in general privately placed and offer less liquidity than other investment-grade or high-yield corporate debt. They are also generally issued in structured transactions with risks different from regular corporate debt. In addition, the assets collateralizing market value CDO/CLO Securities are subject to liquidation upon the failure of certain tests, and it is likely that any such liquidation would result in a substantial loss of value of the related market value CDO/CLO Securities.

Prices of the Underlying Assets may be volatile and will generally fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including but not limited to changes in interest rates, prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, domestic and international economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, and the financial condition of the obligors of the Underlying Assets. In addition, the ability of the issuer to sell Underlying Assets prior to maturity is subject to certain restrictions set forth in the offering and constitutive documents of the relevant.

The average life of a CDO/CLO Security may be affected by the financial condition of the underlying loan or the CDO/CLO Security Issuer and/or the characteristics of the Underlying Assets, including, without limitation: the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional or mandatory redemption features; the prevailing level of interest rates; the redemption price; and the actual default rate.

6.39. Local Currency Securities

A Sub-Fund may invest in local currency securities. Such investments will be subject to the risks related to investing in emerging market securities as described above. In addition, when purchasing local Currency securities, exchange rate fluctuations may occur between the trade date for a transaction and the date on which the currency is acquired to meet settlement demands.

6.40. Subordinated Debts

A Sub-Fund may invest in subordinated debt. Subordinated debt is debt which, in the case of insolvency of the issuer, ranks after other debts in relation to repayment. Because subordinated debt is repayable after senior debts have been re-paid, the chance of receiving any repayment on insolvency is reduced and therefore subordinated debt represents a greater risk to the investor.

Depending on the jurisdiction of the issuer, a financial regulator with supervisory authority may use statutory powers and deem the issuer of subordinated debt to have reached a point of non-viability, meaning that public intervention would be necessary. Under such conditions, subordinated debt securities may absorb losses prior to bankruptcy.

6.41. Contingent Convertibles

A Sub-Fund may invest in contingent convertibles ("CoCos"). CoCos are debt securities issued by financial institutions. CoCos generally contain loss absorption mechanisms, or 'bail-in' clauses, to avoid public sector intervention to keep the issuer of such securities from insolvency or bankruptcy. Additionally, CoCo investors may suffer losses prior to investors in the same financial institution holding equities or bonds ranking pari passu or junior to the CoCo bond holders. CoCos terms may vary from issuer to issuer and bond to bond and may expose investors to:

- Trigger risk in the event that the issuer falls below pre-determined capital ratio threshold levels causing CoCos to convert into equity or to be permanently written down. The trigger event calculations may be affected by changes in applicable accounting rules, the accounting policies of the issuer or its group and the application of these policies. In the event of a security being converted to equity, investors may suffer a loss depending on the conversion rate. Were the securities to be written down, the principal may be fully lost with no payment to be recovered. Some CoCos may be written back up to par over time, but the issuer may be under no obligation to fully do so. Following a trigger event, losses may not reflect the waterfall of subordination and in some circumstances CoCo bond holders may suffer losses prior to investors in the same financial institution holding equity or bonds ranking pari passu or junior to the CoCo instruments.

- Extension risk as there may be no incentive, in the form of a coupon step-up, for the issuer to redeem the securities issued. This would cause the securities' duration to lengthen and to expose investors to higher Interest Rate risk.

- Coupon payment risk whereby coupon payments may be indefinitely deferred or cancelled with no interest accumulation and potentially no restriction on the issuer to pay dividends to equity holders or coupons to bond holders which rank pari passu or junior to the CoCo bond holders.

- In certain cases, a financial regulator with supervisory authority may at any time deem the issuer to have reached a point of non-viability, meaning that public intervention would be needed to keep the issuer out of bankruptcy, causing losses across the capital structure for equity and bondholders alike. Under these circumstances, CoCo bondholders would suffer losses in line with the subordination of the CoCo host instrument.

CoCos tend to have higher price volatility, greater liquidity risk and valuation risk than other securities which do not expose investors to the aforementioned risks. Additionally, the extent to which the correlation between CoCos may rise in periods of stressed market conditions is unknown due to the innovative yet untested structures of these securities.

Most CoCos are subordinated debt securities. In such cases, the risk factor relating to 'Subordinated Debts' shall apply.

6.42. Corporate Hybrids

A Sub-Fund may invest in corporate hybrids which are subordinated bonds from the non-financial segment that share certain characteristics with equity. The yields of corporate hybrids are significantly higher than those paid by the senior bonds from the same

issuer. The risk/return profile of this asset class is located on the continuum between equities and senior bonds. Corporate hybrids either come with very long maturities or have no end of maturity at all (perpetual).

The issuer has certain rights of termination during the life of the bond. Coupon payments may be deferred under certain conditions (e.g. if a dividend is not paid), but are typically recovered as soon as a dividend is paid out. Coupon payments are typically fixed for a period of five to twelve years, which is followed by a period of variable rates. If the bond is not redeemed at the initial call date, the coupon turns variable.

6.43. Equities

A Sub-Fund may invest in equity or equity-related investments. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

6.44. Rule 144A Securities Risk

Rule 144A Securities are securities issued in the United States which are transferable via a private placement regime (i.e. without registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission), to which a registration right under the United States Securities Act of 1933 ("1933 Act") may be attached. The registration right provides for an exchange of the 144A securities into equivalent debt or equity securities. The selling of such Rule 144A Securities is restricted to Qualified Institutional Buyers (as defined by 1933 Act). The sale restriction of Rule 144A Securities may cause such securities to have higher price volatility and greater liquidity risk.

A Sub-Fund may invest in Rule 144A Securities under the conditions that:

- such securities are either admitted to official listing on a Regulated Market or are dealt in on an Other Regulated Market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- such securities are deemed to be liquid.

Investment in Rule 144A Securities, which would not comply with any of the above conditions, shall, together with the Transferable Securities eligible under item (a) of Section 10.1.2. "Investment Restrictions" of this Prospectus, not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

6.45. Unlisted Securities

A Sub-Fund may invest in unlisted securities. In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the unlisted securities markets than for transactions entered into on organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, may not be available in connection with unlisted securities. Therefore, any Sub-Fund investing in unlisted securities will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Sub-Fund will sustain losses. Additional risks in relation to unlisted financial derivatives are set out below.

6.46. Derivatives – General

A portion of a Sub-Fund's investments may consist of financial derivative instruments, to reduce risks or costs or to generate additional capital or income. Specific Sub-Funds may use more complex derivative investment instruments. The use of derivatives by each Sub-Fund is set out in more detail in Appendix 1.

Generally, derivative instruments are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, leveraged loans, high yield debt securities, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments which a Sub-Fund may use include options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swap agreements (including total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, credit swaps, credit default swaps, options on swap agreements, straddles, forward currency exchange contracts and structured notes).

A Sub-Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risk associated with investing directly in the underlying asset. The following sets out important risk factors investors should understand and consider in relation to derivative instruments.

Management Risk

Derivative instruments are highly specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with securities. The use of a derivative instrument requires an understanding not only of the underlying asset but also of the derivative instrument itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative instrument under all possible market conditions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Market and Other Risks

Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Sub-Fund's interest. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in other Sub-Fund investments.

Unlisted instruments

For unlisted instruments, or OTC derivative instruments, where two parties contract directly rather than through an exchange, a Sub-Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the counterparty of such unlisted instrument and not the reference obligor on the reference obligation. The Sub-Fund generally will have no right directly to enforce compliance by the reference obligor with the terms of the reference obligation nor any rights of set-off against the reference obligor, may be subject to set-off rights exercised by the reference obligor against the counterparty or another person or entity, and generally will not have any voting or other contractual rights of ownership with respect to the reference obligation.

The Sub-Fund will not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the reference obligation and will not have the benefit of the remedies that would normally be available to a holder of such reference obligation. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the counterparty, the Sub-Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the reference obligation. Consequently, the Sub-Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty as well as that of the reference obligor. As a result, concentrations of over-the-counter derivative instruments entered into with any one counterparty will subject the Sub-Fund to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such counterparty as well as by the reference obligor. Additionally, while the Investment Manager expects that the returns on an OTC derivative instrument will generally reflect those of the related reference obligation, as a result of the terms of the OTC derivative instrument and the assumption of the credit risk of the OTC derivative instrument counterparty, an over-the-counter derivative instrument may have a different expected return, a different (and potentially greater) probability of default and expected loss characteristics following a default, and a different expected recovery following default.

Additionally, when compared to the reference obligation, the terms of an over-the-counter derivative instrument may provide for different maturities, distribution dates, interest rates, interest rate references, credit exposures, or other credit or non-credit related characteristics. Upon maturity, default, acceleration or any other termination (including a put or call) other than pursuant to a credit event (as defined therein) of the over-the-counter derivative instrument, the terms of the over-the-counter derivative instrument may permit or require the issuer of such OTC derivative instrument to satisfy its obligations under the over-the-counter derivative instrument by delivering to the relevant Sub-Fund securities other than the reference obligation or an amount different than the then current market value of the reference obligation.

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. OTC derivative instruments are executed directly with the counterparty rather than through a recognised exchange and clearing house. Counterparties to over-the-counter derivative instruments are not afforded the same protections as may apply to those trading on recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house.

A Sub-Fund may enter into OTC derivative instruments cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally-cleared OTC derivative instruments, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. The central counterparty will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the Sub-Fund. There is a risk of loss by a Sub-Fund of its initial and variation margin deposits in the event of default of the clearing broker with which the Sub-Fund has an open position or if margin is not identified and correctly report to the particular Sub-Fund, in particular where margin is held in an omnibus account maintained by the clearing broker with the central counterparty. In the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, the Sub-Fund may not be able to transfer or "port" its positions to another clearing broker.

EU Regulation 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation or EMIR) requires certain eligible over-the-counter derivative instruments to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and the reporting of certain details to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty risk in respect of OTC derivative instruments which are not subject to mandatory clearing. Ultimately, these requirements are likely to include the exchange and segregation of collateral by the parties, including by the Sub-Fund. While some of the obligations under EMIR have come into force, a number of the requirements are subject to phase-in periods and certain key issues have not been finalised by the date of this Prospectus. It is as yet unclear how the OTC derivative instruments market will adapt to the new regulatory regime. ESMA has published an opinion calling for the UCITS Directive to be amended to reflect the requirements of EMIR and in particular the EMIR clearing obligation. However, it is unclear whether, when and in what form such amendments would take effect. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of EMIR on the Fund, which may include an increase in the overall costs of entering into and maintaining OTC derivative instruments.

Investors should be aware that the regulatory changes arising from EMIR and other applicable laws requiring central clearing of OTC derivative instruments may in due course adversely affect the ability of the Sub-Funds to adhere to their respective investment policies and achieve their investment objective.

Investments in OTC derivative instruments may be subject to the risk of differing valuations arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Although the Fund has implemented appropriate valuation procedures to determine and verify the value of OTC derivative instruments, certain transactions are complex and valuation may only be provided by a limited number of market participants who may also be acting as the counterparty to the transactions. Inaccurate valuation can result in inaccurate recognition of gains or losses and counterparty exposure.

Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, which are standardised with respect to their terms and conditions, OTC derivative instruments are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the instrument. While this type of arrangement allows greater flexibility to tailor the instrument to the needs of the parties, OTC derivative instruments may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, as there may be a risk of loss if the agreement is deemed not to be legally enforceable or not documented correctly. There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of the agreement. However, these risks are generally mitigated, to a certain extent, by the use of industry-standard agreements such as those published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA).

6.47. Credit Linked Notes

Credit linked notes and similar structured notes involve a counterparty structuring a note whose value is intended to move in line with the underlying security specified in the note. Unlike financial derivative instruments, cash is transferred from the buyer to the seller of the note. In the event that the counterparty (structurer of the note) defaults, the risk to the Sub-Fund is to that of the counterparty, irrespective of the value of the underlying security within the note. Additional risks result from the fact that the documentation of such notes programmes tends to be highly customised. The liquidity of a credit linked note or similar notes can be less than that for the underlying security, a regular bond or debt instrument, and this may adversely affect either the ability to sell the position or the price at which such a sale is transacted.

6.48. Repurchase or Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The principal risk when engaging in repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations to return securities or cash to the relevant Sub-Fund as required by the terms of the transaction. Counterparty risk is mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the relevant Sub-Fund. However, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Fund under repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may not be collateralised. In addition, the value of collateral may decline in between collateral rebalancing dates or may be incorrectly determined or monitored. In such a case, if a counterparty defaults, the relevant Sub-Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices, thereby resulting in a loss to the relevant Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The relevant Sub-Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Fund.

The use of repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may have a significant effect, either negative or positive, on the relevant Sub-Fund's net asset value. The use of such techniques may although have an impact on the ability of the Fund to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, re-investment.

Repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions also entail operational risks such as the non-settlement or delay in settlement of instructions and legal risks related to the documentation used in respect of such transactions.

The relevant Sub-Fund's assets subject to repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions are held in custody by the Depositary which exposes such Sub-Fund to custodian risk. This means that the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk of loss of assets placed in custody as a result of insolvency, negligence or fraudulent trading by the Depositary.

A Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions with other companies in the same group of companies as the Management Company or Investment Manager. Affiliated counterparties, if any, will perform their obligations under any repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions concluded with the Sub-Fund in a commercially reasonable manner. In addition, the Management Company or Investment Manager will select counterparties and enter into transactions in accordance with best execution and at all times in the best interests of the Sub-Fund and its investors. However, investors should be aware that the Management Company or Investment Manager may face conflicts between its role and its own interests or that of affiliated counterparties.

6.49. Total Return Swaps

As any OTC financial derivative, a total return swap is a bilateral agreement which involves a counterparty which may not be in a position to fulfil its obligations under the total return swap. Each counterparty under a total return swap is thus exposed to counterparty risk and, if the agreement includes the use of collateral, to the risks related to the management thereof. Moreover, the lack of standardisation of total return swaps may adversely influence the price and/or conditions under which a total return swap can

be sold, liquidated or closed out. Therefore, any total return swap involves a certain degree of liquidity risk. Investors are invited to consider Section 6.46. “Derivatives – General” for additional information on the risks associated to total return swaps.

7. The Shares

7.1. General

The Shares of each Sub-Fund will be offered in registered form and will be issued without certificates. All Shares are of no par value and must be fully paid upon issue.

The Board of Directors may decide to issue fractional Shares. Fractions of Shares will be issued up to three decimal places. Such fractional Shares shall not be entitled to vote but shall be entitled to participate in the net assets attributable to the relevant Class on a pro rata basis. If the sum of the fractional Shares so held by the same Shareholder in the same Class represents one or more entire Share(s), such Shareholder benefits from the corresponding voting right(s).

Subject to the restrictions described below, Shares of each Class of each Sub-Fund are freely transferable and are each entitled to participate equally in the profits and liquidation proceeds attributable to that Class. The rules governing such allocation are set forth below.

The Shares carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights, and each Share entitles its registered holder to one vote at all general meetings of Shareholders and at all meetings of the Sub-Fund in which such Share is held. Shares redeemed by the Fund may be cancelled.

The Board of Directors may restrict or prevent the legal or beneficial ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation if the ownership is such that it may be contrary to the interests of the Fund or of the majority of its Shareholders or of any Sub-Fund or Class therein. Where it appears to the Board of Directors that a person who is precluded from holding Shares, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, is a beneficial owner of Shares, the Fund may proceed to compulsorily redeem all Shares so owned.

The Board of Directors may fix minimum subscription amounts for each Class, which, if applicable, are detailed below in Section 7.3. “Class Descriptions, Eligibility for Shares, Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts”.

Unless otherwise specified in Appendix 1 in relation to a specific Sub-Fund, applications for subscriptions can be submitted up to 12:00 CET on any Valuation Day, provided the application is received in good order. Applications for subscriptions received after such time will be dealt with on the following Valuation Day. Applications for redemptions and conversions from any Sub-Fund must be received in good order no later than 12:00 CET on the relevant Valuation Day. Redemption and conversion applications received after such time will be dealt with on the following Valuation Day.

Further information in relation to the subscription, conversion and redemption of Shares is set out below.

7.2. Subscription for Shares

Applications for subscriptions for Shares can be made on any Valuation Day for the relevant Sub-Fund prior to 12:00 CET. Applications for Shares should be sent to the Registrar and Transfer Agent at the address set out in Section 2. “Directory” of this Prospectus.

Shares of each Class shall be allotted at the net asset value per Share of such Class determined on the applicable Valuation Day, plus any applicable sales charge. A sales charge (if any) of up to 5% of the subscription amount may be applied and retained by the intermediary acting in relation to the distribution of certain Classes. Further information on which Class such charge may apply is available online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/.

Payment for Shares must be received by the Depositary in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class not later than three Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. Where an applicant for Shares fails to pay settlement monies on subscription, the Board of Directors may cancel the allotment or, if applicable, redeem the Shares. If requested by a Shareholder, the Board of Directors acting in its discretion may, from time to time, determine to pay such cancellation proceeds in currencies other than the designated currency of the relevant Class of Shares. The Depositary will inform the applicant that the application has been rejected or the subscription cancelled, as applicable, and the money received, if any, will be returned to the applicant at its risks and costs, without interest. The applicant may be required to indemnify the Fund against any and all losses, costs or expenses incurred (as conclusively determined by the Board of Directors in their discretion) directly or indirectly as a result of the applicant's failure to make timely settlement. In computing such loss, account shall be taken, where appropriate, of any movement in the price of the Shares concerned between allotment and cancellation or redemption and the costs incurred by the Fund in taking proceedings against the applicant.

If the applicant fails to make timely settlement in respect of the allotment of a share or shares, the Board of Directors may at its discretion take such steps as it sees fit to avoid, mitigate or make good any losses, costs or expenses incurred by the Fund as mentioned above including making payment of the due amount to the Fund on the due date and shall be entitled to recover all costs and expenses (including interest) incurred directly or indirectly by the Fund in seeking to recover such due debt and which is payable on demand.

The Board of Directors may impose restrictions on the frequency at which Shares shall be issued in any Class of Shares. The Board of Directors may, in particular, decide that Shares of any Class shall only be issued during one or more offering periods or at such other periodicity as provided for in this Prospectus. Furthermore, the Board of Directors may impose restrictions in relation to the minimum initial subscription amounts, the minimum subsequent subscription amount and the minimum shareholding amount. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, determine minimum holdings or subscriptions of Shares of any Sub-Fund/Class of such number or value thereof as it may think fit or waive these minimums.

The Fund may, if a prospective shareholder requests and the Board of Directors so agrees, satisfy any application for subscription of Shares which is proposed to be made by way of contribution in kind. The nature and type of assets to be accepted in any such case shall be determined by the Board of Directors and must correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the Fund or the Sub-Fund being invested in. A report relating to the contributed assets must be delivered to the Fund by an independent auditor save as otherwise provided for under applicable laws. All costs associated with such contribution in kind shall be borne by the Shareholder making the contribution, or by such other third party as agreed by the Fund or in any other way which the Board of Directors considers fair to all Shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to accept or refuse any application in whole or in part and for any reason. The Fund may also limit the distribution of Shares of a given Class or Sub-Fund to specific countries. The issue of Shares of a given Class shall be suspended whenever the determination of the net asset value per Share of such Class is suspended by the Fund (see Section 4.7. "Temporary Suspension of the calculation of net asset value, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions"). The Fund, the Management Company and the Registrar and Transfer Agent will at all times comply with any obligations imposed by any applicable laws, rules and regulations with respect to money laundering, as they may be amended or revised from time to time, and will furthermore adopt procedures designed to ensure, to the extent applicable, that they shall comply with the foregoing undertaking. As a result, the Registrar and Transfer Agent has to ensure that the identity of subscribers who are individuals (demonstrated by a certified copy of their passport or identification card) or of subscribers who are not individuals (demonstrated by a certified copy of their articles of incorporation or equivalent documentation) or the status of financial intermediaries (demonstrated by a recent original extract of the Trade Register and, where applicable or if requested, a certified copy of the business authorisation delivered by the competent local authorities) are disclosed to the Fund. Such information shall be collected for compliance reasons only and shall not be disclosed to unauthorised persons.

Confirmation of completed subscriptions will be mailed, at the risk of the Shareholder, to the address indicated in the Shareholder's application, within 10 Business Days following the issue of Shares.

The Global Distributor may enter into agreements with certain distributors pursuant to which they agree to act as, or appoint nominees for, investors subscribing for Shares through their facilities (distribution and nominee agreements). In such capacity, the distributor may effect subscriptions, conversions and redemptions of Shares in a nominee name on behalf of individual investors and request the registration of such operations on the register of Shareholders of the Fund in such nominee name. The nominee/distributor maintains its own records and provides the investor with individualised information as to its holdings of Shares in the Fund.

7.3. Class Descriptions, Eligibility for Shares, Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts

Classes of Shares

The Board of Directors may from time to time decide to create within each Sub-Fund different Classes which may have any combination of the following features:

- Each Sub-Fund may contain one or more of the following Classes: A, B, C, D, E, E1, G, I, K, M, Q, R, S, V, V1, W, X, Y, Z (and/or any of the aforementioned, followed by "R"). These Classes may differ in their minimum initial and minimum holding amount, eligibility requirements, and applicable fees and expenses, as detailed in Appendix 1. Variations of the same Class may be denoted by numerals 1, 2, 3 and so on as appropriate.

- Each Class, where available, may be offered in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, or may be denominated in any other currency as determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. The currency denomination of each Class will be represented in the name of the Class by a short form reference to such currency. Classes not denominated in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund may be offered on a hedged or unhedged basis. Currency unhedged Classes are identified by the reference "Unhedged" in the name of the Class. Currency hedged Classes are hedged on a periodic basis against the Reference Currency of such Sub-Fund, with the aim to mitigate currency risk between the currency in which the Class is denominated and the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. This hedging technique is applied to all currency hedged Classes not denominated in the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund by default, except when a Class is a "BHedged" Class (see below), or unless otherwise stated. Such currency transactions are not linked to the underlying currency exposure of the portfolio holdings.

- Each Class, where available, may have a certain portion of its non-Class currency exposure in the benchmark of the relevant Sub-Fund hedged back to the Class currency on a periodic basis. Such Classes are denoted by "(BHedged)" in the name of the Class. Such currency transactions are not linked to the underlying currency exposures of the portfolio holdings. Investors should note the currency exposure of a Sub-Fund's benchmark may or may not be the same as the currency exposure of the Sub-Fund's portfolio in which case investors would still be exposed to currency fluctuations.

- Classes which are intended to distribute dividends will be classified according to the categories set out in Section 8.2. "Distributing Classes". Specific dividend policies are described therein.

- Each Class, where available, may charge a Performance Fee, as described in Section 9. "Management and Fund Charges". Classes which charge a Performance Fee are denoted by "(Perf)" for Equalised Performance Fees or "(CPerf)" for Unequalised Performance Fees in the name of the Class. The applicable Performance Fee Rate for each Class is set out in Appendix 1.

The availability of any Class detailed above may differ from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund. A complete list of Classes offered within each Sub-Fund may be obtained online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/, from the registered office of the Fund or from the Registrar and Transfer Agent upon request.

Eligibility Requirements

- **Class A, Class B, Class ER, Class ER1, Class M and Class W Shares** may only be acquired by investors, including distributors and/or intermediaries rendering services such as non-independent advice and execution only under the MiFID 2, who are clients of the Investment Manager and meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements established from time to time for the Investment Manager's client accounts.

- **Class R Shares** (except in instances where "R" is a suffix to another Class described below, in which case the eligibility requirements in respect of such Class shall prevail) are open to all investors, including distributors and/or intermediaries rendering services such as non-independent advice or execution only under the MiFID 2.

- **Class C Shares** are open to all investors via certain distributors and/or intermediaries who, on the basis of either (i) applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements including those rendering discretionary portfolio management and/or independent advice under the MiFID 2 or (ii) individual fee arrangements or commercial models with their clients, are not allowed to receive and retain any rebates/trail commission from the Investment Manager or Management Company.

- **Class D and Class DR Shares** are intended for investors who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

- **Class E and E1 Shares** may only be offered in limited circumstances to qualified Institutional Investors who meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements, or any other such criteria as established from time to time by the Investment Manager.

- **Class G Shares** are only available to specific investors in certain countries at the discretion of the Investment Manager. Class G Shares will only be available for subscription until the total net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund has reached or is greater than the amount specifically determined by the Investment Manager.

- **Class I Shares** are not intended to be placed with the public and may only be acquired by qualified Institutional Investors.

- **Class K Shares** may only be offered in limited circumstances in certain countries to qualified Institutional Investors who meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements, or any other such criteria as established from time to time by the Investment Manager. Class K Shares will only be available for subscription until the total net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund has reached or is greater than the amount specifically determined by the Investment Manager.

- **Class Q Shares** may be offered to certain distributors and/or intermediaries who, on the basis of either (i) applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements including those rendering discretionary portfolio management and/or independent advice under MiFID 2 or (ii) individual fee arrangements or commercial models with their clients are not allowed to receive and retain any rebates/trail commission from the Investment Manager or Management Company. This Class is only open to distributors and/or intermediaries who meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements, typically being a minimum of EUR 50,000,000 in collective assets or equivalent in other currencies.

- **Class S Shares** may be offered in limited circumstances to certain distributors and/or intermediaries who, on the basis of either (i) applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements including those rendering discretionary portfolio management and/or independent advice under the MiFID 2 or (ii) individual fee arrangements or commercial models with their clients are not allowed to receive and retain any rebates/trail commission from the Investment Manager or Management Company. This Class is only open to distributors and/or intermediaries who meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements, typically being a minimum of EUR 200,000,000 in collective assets or equivalent in other currencies.

- **Class V and V1 Shares** may only be acquired by investors, including distributors and/or intermediaries who, on the basis of either (i) applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements including those rendering discretionary portfolio management and/or independent advice under the MiFID 2 or (ii) individual fee arrangements or commercial models with their clients, are not allowed to receive and retain any rebates/trail commission from the Investment Manager or Management Company. Additionally, the Class is only for investors who are clients of the Investment Manager and meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements established from time to time by the Investment Manager.

- **Class X Shares** may only be acquired by (a) investors who are clients of the Investment Manager or clients of an affiliate of the Investment Manager and (i) meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements established from time to time for the Investment Manager's or its affiliate's client accounts and/or (ii) whose Class X Shares will be held in a client account of the Investment Manager or an affiliate of the Investment Manager, subject to separate management fees payable to the Investment Manager or an affiliate of the Investment Manager; or (b) the Directors, directors or employees of the Investment Manager or of any affiliate of the Investment Manager and any of their connected persons (including without limitation a trustee of a trust established by or for such person), or any nominee of the foregoing.

- **Class Y Shares** may only be acquired by (a) Institutional Investors who are clients of the Investment Manager or clients of an affiliate of the Investment Manager and (i) meet the minimum account maintenance or qualification requirements established

from time to time for the Investment Manager's or its affiliate's client accounts and/or (ii) whose Class Y Shares will be held in a client account of the Investment Manager or an affiliate of the Investment Manager, subject to separate management fees payable to the Investment Manager or an affiliate of the Investment Manager; or (b) the Investment Manager, affiliates of the Investment Manager which qualify as Institutional Investors, investment vehicles managed by the Investment Manager or affiliates of the Investment Manager. Shareholders of this Class may be charged a Performance Fee outside the relevant Sub-Fund (i.e., paid directly by the Shareholder rather than from the assets allocated to the Class), generally applied in accordance with the terms set out in this Prospectus applicable to other Performance Fee paying Classes of the Sub-Fund, subject to specific adjustments agreed separately between the relevant Shareholder and the Management Company. Such adjustments may include, but are not limited to, deferral of payment of performance fees or apply a different performance fee rate as the one applied to Performance Fee paying Classes of the Sub-Fund.

- **Class Z Shares** is a Class which charges Performance Fee only and may only be acquired by qualified Institutional Investors.

- **Class ZR Shares** is a Class which charges Performance Fee only and may be acquired by any investor.

Where subscription proceeds are received from investors subscribing for Classes which are denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, the costs for the conversion of currencies into the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund are borne by the relevant Class, provided always that all Shareholders of the relevant Class are treated equally.

Initial Offering Price

The initial offering price for the respective currency denominations of each Class of each Sub-Fund can be obtained online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/, from the registered office of the Fund or from the Registrar and Transfer Agent upon request.

Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount

The minimum subscription amount and minimum holding amount requirements set out below in relation to the relevant Class type apply to all variations of such Class type, unless specifically stated otherwise below or in Appendix 1. For Classes available in any currency not listed below, the minimum subscription amount and minimum holding amount can be obtained online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/, from the registered office of the Fund or from the Registrar and Transfer Agent upon request (and will be approximately equivalent to the respective amounts listed below). Where no minimum amount is specified for a particular Class, no minimum amount is applicable. The availability of any Class described below may differ from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund. A complete list of Classes offered by each Sub-Fund, together with the current minima in all available currencies, may be obtained online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/document-library/, from the registered office of the Fund or from the Registrar and Transfer Agent upon request.

No minimum subscription and holding amounts shall be applicable in respect of Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Class DR, Class E, Class E1, Class ER, Class ER1, Class G, Class K, Class M, Class Q, Class R, Class S, Class W, Class V, Class V1, Class X, Class Y, and Class ZR shares except for any eligibility requirement as detailed above.

The Board of Directors has the discretion, from time to time, to waive any applicable minimum subscription amounts.

Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount		
Class	Currencies Offered	Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount
I and Z	AUD	AUD 10,000
	CAD	CAD 10,000
	CHF	CHF 10,000
	EUR	EUR 10,000
	GBP	GBP 8,000
	NOK	NOK 100,000
	SEK	SEK 100,000
	SGD	SGD 10,000
	USD	USD 10,000
	JPY	JPY 1,500,000

Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount – applicable to certain Sub-Funds

The minimum subscription amount and minimum holding amount requirements for Classes A, B, C, D, DR, E, E1, ER, ER1, G, I, K, M, Q, R, S, V, V1, W, X, Y, Z and ZR for the **BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund**, the **BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund**, **BlueBay High Grade Short Duration Asset-Backed Credit Fund** and the **BlueBay Investment Grade Asset-Backed Credit Fund** are set out below and will be the equivalent for any alternative currency to the ones listed.

The Board of Directors does not have the discretion to waive any applicable minimum subscription amount and minimum holding amount below EUR 10,000 (or equivalent in other currencies) on these Classes.

Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount		
Class	Currencies Offered	Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount
A, B, C, D, DR, E, E1, ER, ER1, G, I, K, M, Q, R, S, V, V1, W, X, Y, Z and ZR	CHF	EUR 10,000 or equivalent in other currencies
	EUR	
	GBP	
	NOK	
	SEK	
	SGD	
	USD	

The Board of Directors may, at any time, decide to compulsorily redeem all Shares from Shareholders whose holdings would, as a result of application for partial redemption of its Shares, be less than the minimum subscription amount or who consequently fail to satisfy any other applicable eligibility requirements set out. In such case, the Shareholder concerned will receive one month's prior notice so as to be able to increase its holding above such amount or otherwise satisfy the eligibility requirements.

7.4. Listing of Shares

At the discretion of the Management Company, Shares of certain Classes (excluding Class X/Y Shares) of all Sub-Funds may be listed on the Euro MTF market. More specific details may be obtained from the Listing Agent.

For so long as the Shares of any Sub-Fund are listed on the Euro MTF market, the Fund shall comply with the requirements of the Euro MTF market relating to those Shares.

7.5. Conversion of Shares

Subject to any suspension of the determination of the net asset values concerned, Shareholders have the right to convert all or part of their Shares of any Class into Shares of the same Class in another Sub-Fund or into Shares of another existing Class of the same or another Sub-Fund by applying for conversion in the same manner as for the issue of Shares. However, the right to convert Shares is subject to compliance with any conditions (including any minimum subscription amounts) applicable to the Class into which the conversion is to be effected. Therefore, if, as a result of a conversion, the value of a Shareholder's holding in the new Class would be less than the minimum subscription amount or below one Share for Classes with no minimum subscription amount (specified above in Section 7.3. "Class Descriptions, Eligibility for Shares, Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts", where appropriate), the Management Company may decide not to accept the request for conversion of the Shares. In addition, if, as a result of a conversion, the value of a Shareholder's holding in the original Class would become less than the relevant minimum subscription amount or below one Share for Classes with no minimum subscription amount, the Shareholder may be deemed (if the Management Company so decides) to have requested the conversion of all of its Shares.

The number of Shares issued upon conversion will be based upon the respective net asset values of the two Classes concerned on the Valuation Day in respect of which the conversion request is processed.

Requests for Conversion between Classes in the same Sub-Fund

For Conversions between different Classes in the same Sub-Fund, conversion requests received in good order prior to 12:00 CET on any Valuation Day will be processed on that Valuation Day. Requests received after 12:00 CET on any Valuation Day will be deferred to the next Valuation Day in the same manner as for the issue and redemption of Shares.

Requests for Conversion between Classes in different Sub-Funds

For Conversions between Classes in different Sub-Funds, conversion requests received in good order prior to 12:00 CET on any common Valuation Day will be processed on such common Valuation Day. Requests received after 12:00 CET on any common Valuation Day will be deferred to the following common Valuation Day in the same manner as for the issue and redemption of Shares.

For the avoidance of doubt, for conversions between Classes in different Sub-Funds, the notification period for conversion requests shall be the same as the notification period for redemptions applicable to the Sub-Fund from which conversion is requested.

The number of Shares issued upon conversion will be based upon the respective net asset value of the Shares of the relevant Sub-Funds on the Valuation Day in respect of which the conversion request is accepted and will be calculated as follows:

$$A = \frac{(B \; x \; C \; x \; D)}{E}$$

A is the number of Shares to be allocated in the new Sub-Fund/Class

B is the number of Shares to be converted in the original Sub-Fund/Class

C is the net asset value on the applicable Valuation Day of the Shares to be converted in the initial Sub-Fund/Class

D is the exchange rate applicable on the effective transaction day for the currencies of the two Sub-Funds/Classes

E is the net asset value on the applicable Valuation Day of the Shares to be allocated in the new Sub-Fund/Class

After the conversion, the Registrar and Transfer Agent will inform the Shareholder(s) as to the number of new Shares obtained as a result of the conversion, as well as the net asset value.

Additionally, with respect to any given Valuation Day, if requests for conversions exceed 5% of the net asset value of a Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide that part or all of such requests for conversion shall be deferred in the same manner as deferred redemptions (see Section 7.6. "Redemption of Shares").

Conversions of Shares of a given Sub-Fund shall be suspended whenever the determination of the net asset value per Share of such Sub-Fund is suspended by the Fund (see Section 4.7. "Temporary Suspension of the calculation of net asset value, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions").

7.6. Redemption of Shares

Any Shareholder may apply for redemption of its Shares in part or in whole on any Valuation Day. For redemptions from any Sub-Fund, valid written redemption applications should be received in good order by the Registrar and Transfer Agent no later than 12:00 CET on the relevant Valuation Day.

Redemptions shall be effected at the net asset value per Share of the relevant Class determined on the applicable Valuation Day. Redemption payments will be made in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class and the Depositary will issue payment instructions to its correspondent bank for payment normally no later than three Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day. The Board of Directors reserves the right to extend the period for payment of redemption proceeds to such period, not exceeding 10 Business Days, as shall be necessary to repatriate proceeds of the sale of investments in the event of impediments due to exchange control regulations or similar constraints in the market in which a substantial part of the assets of a Sub-Fund are invested or in exceptional circumstances where a Sub-Fund is unable to meet a redemption request within three Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

Furthermore, the settlement of Redemption Proceeds may be affected by local business or public holidays ("Local Holidays") in the country of the currency of the Class being redeemed and/or the redeeming Shareholder's country of domicile. If a Local Holiday falls on the Business Day when Redemption Proceeds are due to settle, the payment may be delayed until the next Business Day that is not a Local Holiday.

If, as a result of a redemption, the value of a Shareholder's holding falls below the relevant minimum subscription amount or below one Share for Classes with no minimum subscription amount, that Shareholder may be deemed (if the Board of Directors so decides) to have requested redemption of all of its Shares.

When there is insufficient market liquidity to transact as determined by the Board of Directors at its discretion or in other exceptional circumstances, the Board of Directors reserves the right to postpone the payment of redemption proceeds.

Additionally, with respect to any given Valuation Day, if requests for redemption exceed 10% of the net asset value of a Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide that part or all of such requests for redemption exceeding the aforementioned percentage shall be deferred for a period and in a manner that the Board of Directors considers to be in the best interests of the Fund and its Shareholders (the "**Redemption Limit**").

In addition, for liquidity management purposes, the Board of Directors may, at its own discretion, apply a redemption gate where redemption requests in respect of a Sub-Fund exceed 5% of the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund (the "**Redemption Gate**") on a given Valuation Day, in which case all or part of the portion exceeding such threshold may be deferred to the subsequent Valuation Day. Any such Redemption Gate shall be applied on a pro rata basis among the relevant investors and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The deferral of redemptions is to allow for the orderly disposal of assets by the relevant Sub-Fund in order to realise the proceeds required to meet such requests. Redemptions exceeding the aforementioned thresholds are not automatically deferred and the Board will consider all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the magnitude of redemptions requested, the market conditions, the liquidity of the Sub-Fund's assets and the potential impact on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. Deferred redemptions shall be paid out on a pro rata basis with respect to the aggregate redemptions received on a particular Valuation Day in the relevant Sub-Fund taking into account any deferred redemptions from previous Valuation Day(s). Redemption requests which have not been dealt with because of such deferral will be given priority over requests subsequently received. Deferred redemptions shall be effected at the net asset value per share of the Valuation Day redemptions are paid out rather than the net asset value per share of when the relevant redemption requests were made. The deferred redemption mechanism is only expected to be implemented in exceptional or unforeseen circumstances and is not as part of the Fund's ordinary course of liquidity management.

If with respect to any given Valuation Day, redemption requests amount to the total number of Shares in issue in any Class(es) of Shares or Sub-Funds or if the remaining number of Shares in issue in that Sub-Fund or Class of Shares after such redemptions would represent a total net asset value below the minimum level of assets under management required for such Sub-Fund or Class of Shares to be operated in an efficient manner, the Board of Directors may decide to terminate and liquidate the Sub-Fund or Class of Shares in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of Incorporation. For the purpose of determining the redemption price, the calculation of the net asset value per share of the relevant Sub-Funds or class(es) of shares shall take into consideration all liabilities that will be incurred in terminating and liquidating said class(es) of shares or Sub-Funds.

Redemption of Shares of a given Sub-Fund shall be suspended whenever the determination of the net asset value per Share of such Sub-Fund is suspended by the Fund (see Section 4.7. "Temporary Suspension of the calculation of net asset value, Issues, Redemptions and Conversions").

The Fund shall have the right, if the Board of Directors so determines, to satisfy in kind the payment of the redemption price to any shareholder who agrees by allocating to the shareholder investments from the portfolio of assets of the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund(s) equal to the value of the shares to be redeemed. The assets to be transferred in such case shall be determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without prejudicing the interests of the other shareholders of the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund(s) and the valuation used shall be confirmed by a special report of an independent auditor save as otherwise provided for under applicable laws. All costs associated with a redemption in kind shall be borne by the shareholder requesting the redemption or by such other party as agreed by the Fund or in any other way which the Board of Directors considers fair to all shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Shareholders are required to notify the Registrar and Transfer Agent immediately in the event that they are or become US Persons or hold Shares for the account or benefit of US Persons or otherwise hold Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Fund or the Shareholders or which may otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Fund. If the Board of Directors becomes aware that a Shareholder (a) is a US Person or is holding Shares for the account of a US Person, (b) is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Fund or the Shareholders or which may otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Fund, the Board of Directors may redeem the Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

From time to time, it may be necessary for the Fund to borrow on a temporary basis to fund redemptions. For restrictions applicable to the Fund's ability to borrow, see Section 10.1. "Investment Restrictions".

All redeemed shares may be cancelled.

7.7. Transfer of Shares

The transfer of registered Shares may normally be effected by delivery to the Registrar and Transfer Agent of an instrument of transfer in appropriate form. On receipt of the transfer request, the Registrar and Transfer Agent may, after reviewing the endorsement(s), require that the signature(s) be guaranteed by an approved bank, stockbroker or public notary.

Shareholders are advised to contact the Registrar and Transfer Agent prior to requesting a transfer to ensure that they have all the correct documentation for the transaction.

7.8. Prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing

The Fund must comply with applicable international, European and Luxembourg laws and regulations regarding the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing ("**AML/CFT**"), including in particular with the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, (the "**2004 Law**") the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010 providing details on certain provisions of the 2004 Law, as amended, and the CSSF Regulation N° 12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended (the "**CSSF Regulation 12-02**") and further implementing regulations and CSSF circulars in the field of AML/CFT, adopted from time to time (collectively referred to as the "**AML/CFT Rules**").

In particular, AML/CFT Rules in force in Luxembourg require the Fund, on a risk sensitive basis, to establish and verify the identity of subscribers for Shares (and of any person purporting to act on behalf of or for such subscriber is so authorised as well as the identity of any intended beneficial owners of the Shares if they are not the subscribers) on the basis of documents, data or information obtained from a reliable and independent source and, amongst others, to gather information on the origin of subscription proceeds and to monitor the business relationship on an ongoing basis.

To that end, the Fund, and, as the case may be, the Registrar and Transfer Agent on the Fund's behalf are required to establish AML/CFT controls and may require from subscribers for Shares all information and supporting documentation deemed necessary to establish and verify the identity of a subscriber (as well as of any of the above-mentioned persons) as well as the nature and the intended purposes of the business relationship. Failure to provide information or documentation deemed necessary for the Fund to comply with AML/CFT Rules in force in Luxembourg may result in delays in, or rejection of, any subscription or conversion application and/or delays in any redemption application. No liability for any interest, costs or compensation will be accepted. Similarly, when Shares are issued, they cannot be redeemed or converted until full details of registration and AML/CFT documents of the Shareholder have been completed.

Subscribers for Shares will be required to provide to the Fund at least the information and supporting documentation set out in the subscription form, depending on their legal form (individual, corporate or other category of subscriber), noting that the information

and documents set out therein may not in all cases be regarded as exhaustive and thus can be changed from time to time, including inter alia in case of any legal and regulatory changes related to AML/CFT or changes of the business practices of the Fund.

In any case, the Fund and/or its delegate have the right to request additional information until being reasonably satisfied that it understands the identity and economic purpose of the subscriber and in order to being able to comply with the AML/CFT Rules. Furthermore, any investor is required to notify the Fund or its delegate of any change of its information as set out in the subscription form and, as the case may be, prior to the occurrence of any change in the identity of any beneficial owner of Shares. In addition, the 2004 Law requires the Fund to conduct an ongoing monitoring of the business relationship with existing investors which includes, inter alia, the obligation to verify and, where appropriate, to update, within an appropriate timeframe, the documents, data or information gathered while fulfilling the customer due diligence obligations. In this context, the Fund may require from existing investors, at any time, additional information together with all supporting documentation deemed necessary for the Fund to comply with AML/CFT Rules in force in Luxembourg. Each Shareholder has therefore the obligation to provide the Fund with updated personal information and documents relating to its/his/her own person and its/his/her respective representatives, if any, as well as regarding its/his/her respective beneficial owners. A Shareholder who is not providing relevant information and documents within thirty (30) Business Days after written request from the Fund can be categorised as a "Non-cooperative Shareholder" and the respective accounts of such Shareholder may be blocked for subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and distributions. All respective remediation measures and costs of the Fund with respect to a Non-cooperative Shareholder in order to comply with the Fund's ongoing due diligence obligations can be charged to the respective Non-cooperative Shareholder.

In addition to the due diligence measures on investors, pursuant to article 34(2) of CSSF Regulation 12-02, the Fund is also required to apply precautionary measures regarding the assets of the Fund. The Fund should assess, using its risk-based approach, the extent to which the offering of its products and services presents potential vulnerabilities to placement, layering or integration of criminal proceeds into the financial system.

Pursuant to the law of 19 December 2020 on the implementation of restrictive measures in financial matters, the application of international financial sanctions must be enforced by any Luxembourg natural or legal person, as well as any other natural or legal person operating in or from the Luxembourg territory. As a result, prior to investing in assets, the Fund must, as a minimum, screen the name of such assets or of the issuer against the target financial sanctions lists.

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (the "**RBO Law**"), the Fund is required to collect, hold accurate and up-to-date and make available certain information on its "beneficial owner(s)" (as defined in the 2004 Law) and relevant supporting evidence. Such information includes, as further specified in the RBO Law, among others, first and last name, nationality, country of residence, personal or professional address, national identification number and information on the nature and the scope of the beneficial ownership interest held by each beneficial owner in the Fund. The Fund is further required, among others, (i) to make such information available upon request to certain Luxembourg national authorities (including the CSSF, the *Commissariat aux Assurances*, the *Cellule de Renseignement Financier,* Luxembourg tax and other national authorities as defined in the RBO Law) and upon motivated request of other professionals of the financial sector subject to the AML/CFT Rules, and (ii) to register such information and supporting evidence in the register of beneficial owners (the "**RBO**") which will be accessible to third parties with a legitimate interest, including (i) national authorities or (ii) professionals subject to the 2004 Law in order to ensure AML/CFT compliance.

Under the RBO Law, criminal as well as administrative sanctions may be imposed on the Fund in case of its failure to comply with the obligations to collect and make available the required information. Criminal sanctions may also be imposed on any beneficial owner(s) that fail to make all relevant necessary information available to the Fund. Any shareholder that fails to comply with the Fund's information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Fund as a result of such Shareholder's failure to provide the information or subject to disclosure of the information by the Fund to the Luxembourg national authorities and the Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholders.

7.9. Late Trading and Market Timing

The Fund, the Management Company and the Registrar and Transfer Agent ensure that the practices of late trading and market timing will be eliminated in relation to the distribution of Shares. The cut-off times mentioned in this Section 7. will be observed rigidly. Investors do not know the net asset value per Share at the time of their request for subscription, redemption, or conversion.

In general, late trading is to be understood as the acceptance of a subscription, redemption or conversion order for Shares after the cut-off time mentioned in this section and the execution of such order at a price based on the net asset value applicable to such same day. However, as mentioned above, the Fund may accept subscription, conversion or redemption applications received after the cut-off time indicated, in circumstances where the subscription, redemption or conversion applications are dealt with on an unknown Net Asset Value basis, provided that it is in the interest of the Sub-Fund and that investors are fairly treated.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares should be made for investment purposes only. The Fund and the Management Company do not permit market-timing or other excessive trading practices. Market timing is to be understood as an arbitrage method by which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts Shares of the same Sub-Fund or Class within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the net asset value. Excessive, short-term (market-timing) trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm the Fund's performance. To minimise harm to the Fund and the other Shareholders, the Management Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent on its behalf has the right to reject any subscription or conversion order, or levy a fee of up to 2% of the value of the order for the benefit of the Fund from any investor who is engaging or believed to engage in excessive trading or has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the opinion of the Management Company, has been or may be disruptive to the Fund or any of

the Sub-Funds. In making this judgment, the Management Company may consider trading done in multiple accounts under common ownership or control.

The Management Company also has the power to redeem all Shares held by, on behalf or for the account or benefit of, a Shareholder who is or has been engaged in, or is suspected of being engaged in, late trading, market timing or other excessive trading, in accordance with the procedure set out in this Prospectus.

Neither the Management Company nor the Fund will be held liable for any loss resulting from rejected orders or mandatory redemptions.

7.10. Data Protection

All personal data of Shareholders contained in any document provided by such Shareholder and any further personal data collected in the course of the relationship with the Fund, Management Company, Investment Manager, administrator, registrar and transfer agent and/or depositary (the "Personal Data") may be collected, recorded, organised, stored, adapted or altered, retrieved, consulted, used, disclosed by transmission, dissemination or otherwise made available, aligned or combined, blocked, erased or destroyed or otherwise processed ("Processed") by the Management Company (the "Authorised Entity") and other companies directly or indirectly affiliated with the Fund, Investment Manager, administrator, registrar and transfer agent and/or depositary in accordance with applicable data protection laws, including, but not limited to the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the "GDPR", applicable as from 25 May 2018), as implemented or complemented. Such Personal Data shall be Processed upon the legal bases of contractual necessity or the Authorized Entity's legitimate interests in administering the Fund (as appropriate), the conclusion and the execution of the Shareholder subscription in the Fund and for the purposes of account administration, anti-money laundering identification, tax identification under applicable regulations such as the FATCA Law and the CRS Law and the development of the business relationship and as may otherwise be required to satisfy applicable laws. The Authorised Entity will be a data controller of the Personal Data.

The Personal Data will not be kept for longer than necessary to fulfil the abovementioned purposes, or unless any new purposes are agreed with you, or in accordance with applicable laws. The Authorised Entity may share the Personal Data with agents appointed by the Investment Manager, administrator, registrar and transfer agent and/or the depositary to support the Fund related activity in connection with the abovementioned purposes. To the extent the Authorised Entity transfer the Personal Data to countries located outside of the European Economic Area which have not been approved by the European Commission as providing adequate protection for personal data, such transfer will be made in accordance with applicable data protection laws. For any questions regarding the Authorised Entity's processing of the Personal Data (including data subjects' rights to access, rectification and deletion of the Personal Data) please contact dataprotection@bluebay.com.

Further details about the collection, the processing and the transfer of your Personal Data are contained in the privacy notice which can be found in Appendix 4 of this Prospectus.

7.11. Investors rights

The Fund draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise their investor rights directly against the Fund, notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings if the investor is registered in their own name in the shareholders' register of the Fund. In cases where an investor invests in the Fund through an intermediary investing into the Fund in its own name but on behalf of the investor, (i) it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Fund and (ii) the investors' right to be compensated in case of Net Asset Value calculation errors and/or other errors at the level of the Fund in accordance with CSSF Circular 24/856 may be affected. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights. Investors who subscribed for Shares in the Fund through an intermediary should consult with such intermediary regarding their right to indemnification in the event of a NAV calculation error, a breach of investment restriction or another type of error covered under CSSF Circular 24/856.

8. Dividend Policy

8.1. General

Except as set out below, it is the policy of each Sub-Fund to reinvest all revenues and capital gains and not to pay any dividends. The Board of Directors shall nevertheless in each accounting year have the option, if it deems appropriate, to propose to the Shareholders of any Sub-Fund or Class at the Annual General Meeting the payment of a dividend out of all or part of the net investment income of such Sub-Fund or Class. For the avoidance of doubt, net investment income shall not include any capital appreciation. The Board of Directors may elect to pay interim dividends at any time during the relevant accounting year. The Board of Directors may only propose the payment of a dividend if, after the deduction of such distribution, the Fund's capital will exceed the minimum capital required by Luxembourg law.

8.2. Distributing Classes

The various dividend distribution frequencies are denoted by the classifications set out below. Under normal circumstances it is expected that the following details will apply:

Classification	Distribution Frequency	Dividend Declaration Date
(M)	Monthly	Last Business Day of each month
(Q)	Quarterly	Last Business Day of March, June, September, and December each year
(A)	Annually	Last Business Day of June each year. The annual distribution is based on the net investment income and the net capital gains (if applicable) at the Fund's accounting year end in June.

The dividend policies applicable to the various categories of distributing Classes are set out below:

Classification	Policy
(CDiv)	The Board of Directors expects to recommend distribution of substantially all the net investment income and all of the net realised capital gains earned for each Class for each dividend distribution period.
(FDiv)	The dividend rate will be fixed as a percentage of the net asset value per Share for each Class, as determined by the Board of Directors from time to time. The current dividend rates are available on request from the Register and Transfer Agent. Investors should note that the fixed dividend rates will be determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors taking into account factors including, but not limited to, the relevant Sub-Fund's net income and capital appreciation after the deduction of any applicable fees and expenses during the relevant period. From time to time dividends may be paid out of the capital of the relevant Class. At the sole discretion of the Board of Directors, an additional dividend may be declared annually. The net asset value of such Class may fluctuate more than that of other Classes due to more frequent dividend distributions. The Board of Directors may vary the amount and timing of dividend payments at its sole discretion if it considers it necessary to reflect current market conditions.
(IDiv)	The Board of Directors expects to recommend distribution of substantially all of the net investment income of each Class for each dividend distribution period.
(KDiv)	The Board of Directors expects to recommend distribution of substantially all of the net investment income and all of the net realised capital gains earned for each Class for each relevant dividend distribution period. In cases where the net asset value of a Class falls below its initial offering price at the end of the relevant dividend distribution period, no distribution will be made.

For example, a Class which distributes substantially all of its net investment income on a quarterly basis will be denoted by (QIDiv) in the Class name.

8.3. UK Reporting Fund Status

It is intended that UK Reporting Fund status shall be applied for in respect of all Class C, Class D, Class DR, Class G, Class M, Class Q, Class S and Class ZR Shares. The Board of Directors may choose to apply for UK Reporting Fund status in respect of any Classes at any time. However, there is no guarantee that Reporting Fund status will or will not be obtained for any Class.

A list of Classes which currently have UK Reporting Fund status may be obtained from the registered office of the Fund or from the Registrar and Transfer Agent upon request.

Classes with UK Reporting Fund status may distribute income at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors. Under the UK Reporting Funds regime, investors in Classes with Reporting Fund status are generally subject to tax on the share of such Class's income attributable to their holding in the Class, whether or not distributed, whereas any gains on disposal of their holding are generally subject to capital gains tax.

8.4. Dividend Payment

Dividends will normally be paid within 10 Business Days following the dividend declaration date or as soon as practicable thereafter.

Dividend payments will normally be made by electronic bank transfer. Shareholders should expect to receive the dividend payment within two Business Days following the payment date. Payment will be made in the Reference Currency of the relevant Shares.

Dividends not cashed within five years will lapse and the unclaimed dividend will revert to the relevant Class in accordance with Luxembourg law.

8.5. Reinvestment

Dividends may be reinvested at the prior written request of the Shareholder provided the request is received by the Depositary at least 10 Business Days prior to the dividend declaration date. Dividends to be reinvested are credited to the Depositary on the dividend declaration date. The Depositary invests the amount of the dividends in additional Shares of the same Class ("Reinvestment Shares") in the account of the Shareholder on such dividend declaration date if it is a Valuation Day, or if such date is not a Valuation Day, on the next following Valuation Day.

Reinvestment Shares are issued at the net asset value of the relevant Class as determined on the dividend declaration date if it is a Valuation Day, or if such date is not a Valuation Day, on the next following Valuation Day.

No sales charge is payable on Reinvestment Shares. Reinvestment Shares are held in the registered account for the Shareholder and are calculated to three decimal places.

8.6. Dividend Income Equalisation

For the purposes of calculating dividend income, income is equalised with a view to ensuring that the level of income per Share is not affected by the issue and redemption of Shares. The subscription price of Shares will therefore be deemed to include an equalisation payment calculated by reference to the accrued income of the relevant Shares, and the first distribution in respect of such Shares will include a payment of capital usually equal to the amount of such equalisation payment. The redemption price of each Share will also include an equalisation payment in respect of the accrued income of the relevant Shares up to the date of redemption.

9. Management and Fund Charges

9.1. Management Fees

The Fund pays to the Management Company a Management Fee calculated as a percentage of the net assets of each Class under its management. Management Fees are accrued on each Valuation Day and payable monthly in arrears at the rate specified in Appendix 1.

Subject to the investment restrictions described in this Prospectus, Sub-Funds may invest in other collective investment schemes managed by the Investment Manager and/or the Management Company. Where such collective investment schemes are managed directly or indirectly by the Investment Manager or the Management Company, or by a company to which the Investment Manager or the Management Company (as applicable) is linked by joint management or control or by a direct or indirect participation exceeding 10% of the capital or voting rights ("**Related Funds**"), no Management Fee will be charged to the relevant Sub-Fund in relation to such investments. Furthermore, no subscription, redemption and/or conversion fees may be charged to the relevant Sub-Fund in connection with Related Funds.

9.2. Performance Fees

There are two (2) Performance Fee mechanisms that may be employed in respect of each Sub-Fund, namely 'equalised' performance fees and 'unequalised' performance fees. Under both principles the Management Company can be entitled to receive a Performance Fee from the Net Assets of the relevant Share Class. The calculation methodology varies under two different mechanisms as described below.

For Classes of Sub-Funds with a benchmark or a hurdle rate ("**Index**") disclosed in Appendix 1 (the "**Index Share Classes**"), the Performance Fee is calculated according to a benchmark or hurdle model, as applicable.

For Classes of Sub-Funds with no Index disclosed in Appendix 1 (the "**HWM Share Classes**"), the Performance Fee is calculated according to a variant model of the high-water mark model referred to as high-on-high model according to the ESMA Guidelines on performance fees in UCITS and certain types of AIFs (ESMA 34-39-992) (the "**ESMA Guidelines on Performance Fee**").

The Performance Fee will be deemed to accrue as at each Valuation Day. The Performance Fee effectively due and payable in respect of each Performance Fee-paying Class of each Sub-Fund will be determined on the last Valuation Day in October (the "**Crystallisation Day**"), being the reporting date applicable to the corporate entities of the RBC BlueBay group (including the Management Company and the Investment Manager). The Performance Fee will be calculated in respect of each period of twelve (12) months ending on the last Valuation Day in October in respect of the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund (a "**Calculation Period**"). If no Performance fee is paid at the end of the Calculation Period, then the Performance Fee will be calculated over a period beyond twelve (12) months until losses that occurred during the Calculation Period have been compensated and a Performance Fee is to be paid at a subsequent Crystallisation Day.

For each Sub-Fund, the first Calculation Period in relation to each Class is the period commencing on the date on which the relevant Class of the relevant Sub-Fund first becomes invested and ending at least twelve (12) months later on the last Valuation Day in the following October. Subject to the twelve (12) months period, the Management Company may in its sole discretion delay the commencement of the first Calculation Period for a period not exceeding one month following the date on which the relevant Class first becomes invested, taking into account factors such as, but not limited to, the size of the initial investment, the liquidity of the underlying portfolio and the trading capacity of the Sub-Fund. In the event that a Class of any Sub-Fund subsequently becomes disinvested, the then current Calculation Period for such Class will terminate on the date of such disinvestment and a new Calculation Period will restart as defined for each method of calculation at the date on which such Class subsequently becomes reinvested. For the avoidance of any doubt, the performance reference period of each Class corresponds to the whole life of such Classes.

For each Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of each shareholding will be equal to a percentage as set out in Appendix 1 ("**Performance Fee Rate**") of the performance of the adjusted Net Asset Value per Share (net of all costs, but before accrual of the Performance Fee) less:

- For Index Share Classes, the Net Asset Value per Share on the first Valuation Day of the Calculation Period adjusted by the performance of the Index for the same period; or
- For HWM Share Classes, the high-water mark, being the Net Asset Value per Share on (i) according to the high-on-high model defined in the ESMA Guidelines on Performance Fee, the last Crystallisation Day on which a Performance Fee has been paid or, by default (ii) on the commencement of the Calculation Period (the "**Relative Performance**").

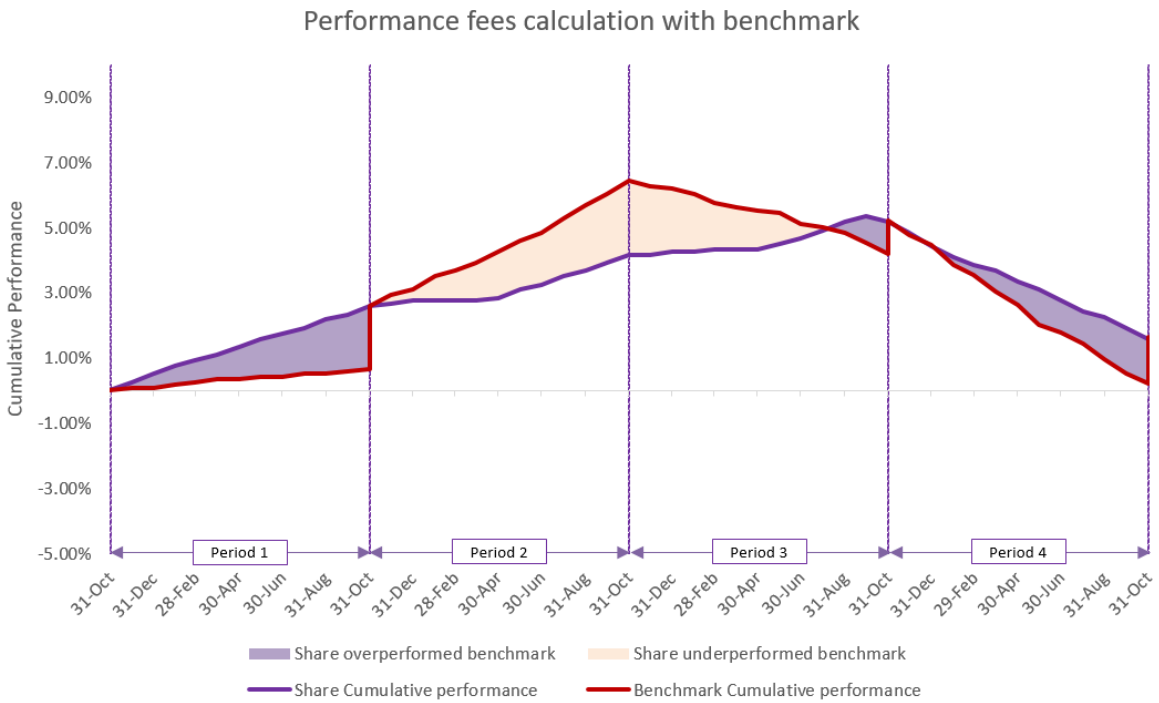
The "**adjusted Net Asset Value**" removes the impact of the accumulated performance fee already accrued and any dividend paid out since last performance fee was paid.

The Performance Fee is therefore calculated on the basis of the performance of the adjusted Net Asset Value per share, as the variation of the adjusted Net Asset Value per share on the relevant Valuation Day compared to the performance of the Index or over the HWM.

The Performance Fee will be calculated at the Class level and will be paid by the Sub-Fund to the Management Company. Swing pricing adjustments are not counted in performance fee calculation.

The following graphical representation illustrates various scenarios during which a Performance Fee may be charged depending on the Class performance for the Index Share Classes:

- At the end of Calculation Period 1, the Relative Performance is positive as the Class outperforms the Index. A Performance Fee equal to the Performance Fee Rate multiplied by the Relative Performance is charged on the Crystallisation Day.
- As a Performance Fee was paid, the Relative Performance is now based on the Net Asset Value per Share on the first Valuation Day of Calculation Period 2. By the end of the period, the Class performance is positive, however the Class underperformed the Index and the Cumulative Relative Performance is negative. Consequently, no Performance Fee is charged and the Relative Performance does not reset and will be carried over the next calculation period.
- During Calculation Period 3, the Class outperforms the Index resulting in a positive Relative Performance at the end of the period and a Performance Fee is charged on the Crystallisation Day. The Performance Fee charged accounts for the appreciation in the Relative Performance from the start of Calculation Period 2 to the end of Calculation period 3 as there was no reset at the end of Calculation Period 2.
- The Relative Performance is now based on the Net Asset Value per Share on the first Valuation Day of Calculation Period 4 as a Performance Fee was paid. By the end of the period, the Class performance is negative, but the Class outperformed the Index and the Relative Performance is positive. A Performance Fee is charged even if the Class performance is negative.



Investors in unequalised Performance Fee Classes, denoted by "(CPerf)", may be charged on occasions a Performance Fee for which they have gained no relative benefit as the Performance Fee will be calculated at the Class level and not on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder basis. Although the Performance Fee is based at the Class level, the Performance Fee being charged to investors in such Classes is proportional to each investor's number of shares held.

Investors in equalised Performance Fee Classes, denoted by "(Perf)", will have the performance fees calculated on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder using an equalised performance fee calculation methodology as further described under 9.2.1.

Investors in both unequalised and equalised Performance Fee Classes should note that a Performance Fee can be charged even if the Class performance is negative, so long as the Class performance is in excess of the performance of the Index during the Calculation Period.

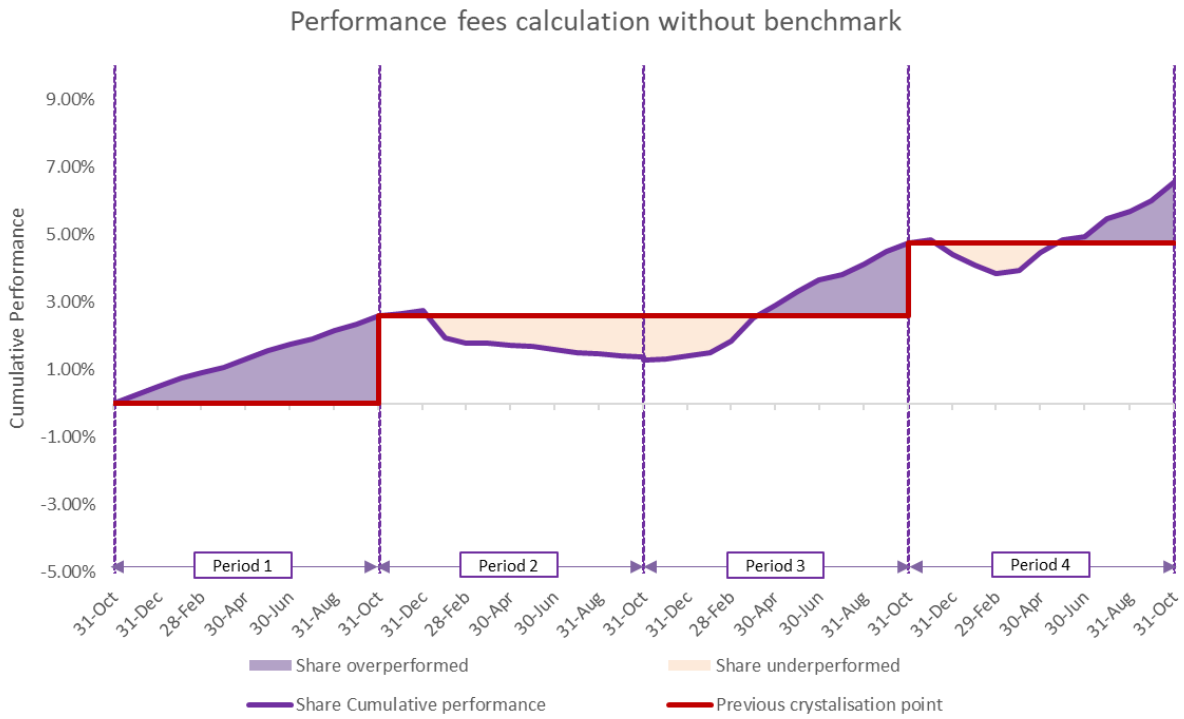
The following graphical representation illustrates various scenarios during which a Performance Fee may be charged depending on the Class performance for HWM Share Classes:

- At the end of Calculation Period 1, the Relative Performance is positive as the Class performance is positive and outperforms the high-water mark. A Performance Fee equal to the Performance Fee Rate multiplied by the Relative Performance is charged on the Crystallisation Day.

- As a Performance Fee was paid, the Relative Performance is now based on the new HWM at the start of Calculation Period 2. By the end of the period, the Class performance is negative, therefore the Relative Performance is negative. Consequently, no Performance Fee is charged, and the Relative Performance remains based on the current HWM and losses against such HWM will be carried over the next calculation period.

- During Calculation Period 3, the Class absolute performance is positive and outperforms the new high-water mark resulting in a positive Relative Performance at the end of the Calculation Period (which started at the beginning of Calculation Period 2 to ensure the compensation of the losses during such year) and a Performance Fee is charged on the Crystallisation Day.

- The Relative Performance is now based on the new HWM at the start of Calculation Period 4 as a Performance Fee was paid. By the end of the period, the Class performance is positive and outperforms the new high-water mark, and the Relative Performance is positive. A Performance Fee equal to the Performance Fee Rate multiplied by the Relative Performance is charged on the Crystallisation Day.



Investors in unequalised Performance Fee Classes, denoted by "(CPerf)", may be charged on occasions a Performance Fee for which they have gained no relative benefit as the Performance Fee will be calculated at the Class level and not on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder basis. Although the Performance Fee is based at the Class level, the Performance Fee being charged to investors in such Classes is proportional to each investor's number of shares held.

Investors in equalised Performance Fee Classes, denoted by "(Perf)", will have the Performance Fees calculated on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder using an equalised performance fee calculation methodology as further described under 9.2.1.

The Performance Fee will normally be payable to the Management Company in arrears after the end of each Calculation Period.

However:

- In the case of Shares redeemed during a Calculation Period, the accrued Performance Fee in respect of those Shares will be payable after the date of redemption. In the event of a partial redemption, whether during or at the end of a Calculation Period, Shares will be treated as redeemed out of the Shareholder's pool of Shares;
- In the case respectively of the merger of a Sub-Fund or of reorganization of a Class, the accrued Performance Fee in respect of those Shares will be payable after the date of respectively the merger or the redemption, except where the absorbing Sub-Fund, Class or Classes are newly established.

If the Management Company Services Agreement is terminated before the end of any Calculation Period, the Performance Fee in respect of the then current Calculation Period will be calculated and paid as though the date of termination were the end of the relevant period.

9.2.1. Equalised Performance Fees

Where Shareholders have subscribed for Shares in the Performance Fee-paying Classes denoted by "(Perf)", the Management Company will be entitled to receive a Performance Fee calculated on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder basis using an equalised performance fee calculation methodology. This method of calculation ensures that: (i) any Performance Fee due to the Management

Company is accrued only to those shareholdings for which the Relative Performance (as determined on a Shareholder-by-Shareholder basis) is positive ;(ii) all Shareholders have the same amount of capital per Share at risk in the Sub-Fund; and (iii) all Shares of the relevant Class have the same Net Asset Value per Share.

At each Crystallisation Day when a Performance Fee is payable, the Relative Performance per Share will reset to zero by rebalancing the Index or the new high-water mark to the relevant Net Asset Value per Share as described above. A Performance Fee will only be payable in respect of a Calculation Period if the Relative Performance at the end of the Crystallisation Day marking the end of such Calculation Period is positive. Where no Performance Fee is paid in respect of a Calculation Period, the Calculation Period and the Relative Performance determination will (or shall be deemed to, as applicable) continue without resetting until such time as there is positive Relative Performance at a Crystallisation Day (or any other relevant Valuation Day).

Adjustments

If a Shareholder subscribes for Shares at a time other than a Crystallisation Day, certain adjustments will be made to reduce inequities that could otherwise result to the Shareholder or to the Management Company. If Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Relative Performance per Share is negative, the Shareholder will be required to pay an additional Performance Fee with respect to any subsequent increase in the Relative Performance of those Shares for the period from the date of issue until such time as the Relative Performance becomes positive (an "**Equalisation Debit**"). With respect to any appreciation in the relative value of those Shares from the Relative Performance per Share at the date of subscription until such time as the Relative Performance per Share becomes positive, the Performance Fee will be charged at the end of each Calculation Period by redeeming at Net Asset Value such number of the Shareholder's Shares as have an aggregate Net Asset Value (after accrual for any Performance Fee) equal to an amount calculated by applying the Performance Fee Rate to any such relative appreciation (a "**Performance Fee Redemption**"). If the Shareholder redeems its Shares before the Equalisation Debit has been fully applied, the Shareholder will be charged a Performance Fee equal to the Performance Fee Rate applied to any Relative Performance over the period such Shares were held multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of Shares being redeemed and the denominator of which will be the number of Shares held by the Shareholder immediately prior to the redemption in question. An amount equal to the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares so redeemed will be paid by the Sub-Fund to the Management Company as a Performance Fee. Performance Fee Redemptions are employed to ensure that the Sub-Fund maintains a uniform Net Asset Value per Share. As regards the Shareholder's remaining Shares, any appreciation in the Relative Performance per Share of those Shares will be charged a Performance Fee in the manner described above until such time as the Relative Performance per Share becomes positive.

If Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Relative Performance per Share is positive, the Shareholder will be required to pay an amount in excess of the then current Net Asset Value per Share equal to the Performance Fee Rate applied to the then current Relative Performance per Share before accrual for the Performance Fee (an "**Equalisation Credit**"). At the date of subscription the Equalisation Credit will equal the Performance Fee per Share accrued with respect to the other Shares in the Sub-Fund (the "**Maximum Equalisation Credit**"). The Equalisation Credit is payable to account for the fact that the Net Asset Value per Share has been reduced to reflect an accrued Performance Fee to be borne by existing Shareholders and serves as a credit against Performance Fees that might otherwise be payable by the Sub-Fund but that should not, in equity, be charged to the Shareholder making the subscription because, in respect of such Shares, no favourable performance has yet occurred. The Equalisation Credit ensures that all holders of Shares have the same amount of capital at risk per Share.

The additional amount invested as the Equalisation Credit will be at risk in the Sub-Fund and will therefore appreciate or depreciate based on the performance subsequent to the issue of the relevant Shares, but will never exceed the Maximum Equalisation Credit. In the event of a decline as at any Valuation Day in the Relative Performance per Share of those Shares, the Equalisation Credit will also be reduced by an amount equal to the Performance Fee Rate applied to the difference between the Relative Performance per Share (before accrual for the Performance Fee) at the date of issue and as at that Valuation Day. Any subsequent appreciation in the Relative Performance per Share will result in the recapture of any reduction in the Equalisation Credit but only to the extent of the previously reduced Equalisation Credit up to the Maximum Equalisation Credit.

At each Crystallisation Day, if the Relative Performance per Share (before accrual for the Performance Fee) is positive and exceeds the Relative Performance per Share at the date of issue of such Shares, a portion of the Equalisation Credit equal to an amount calculated by applying the Performance Fee Rate to the Relative Performance per Share at such Crystallisation Day, multiplied by the number of Shares held by the Shareholder on such Crystallisation Day, will be applied to subscribe for additional Shares for the Shareholder. Additional Shares will continue to be so subscribed for in this manner at each subsequent Crystallisation Day until the Equalisation Credit, as it may have appreciated or depreciated in the Sub-Fund after the original subscription for Shares was made, has been fully applied. If the Shareholder redeems its Shares before the Equalisation Credit has been fully applied, the Shareholder will receive additional redemption proceeds equal to the Net Equalisation Credit balance then remaining multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the number of Shares being redeemed and the denominator of which will be the number of Shares held by the Shareholder immediately prior to the redemption.

Where a Shareholder has made multiple subscriptions for Shares which have given rise to both Equalisation Debits and Equalisation Credits, in the first instance these will be netted off against each other at the time when the Shares in question crystallise the Performance Fees pertaining to them (either at the end of a Calculation Period or at the time of the redemption of such Shares) and the remaining net Equalisation Credit or Equalisation Debit balance will be treated as described above.

9.2.2. Unequalised Performance Fees

Where Shareholders have subscribed for Shares in the Performance Fee-paying Classes denoted by "(CPerf)", the Management Company will be entitled to receive a Performance Fee calculated at the Class level using an unequalised performance fee calculation

methodology. This method of calculation does not apply any form of Performance Fee equalisation at the individual Shareholder level and there are no Equalisation Debits or Equalisation Credits associated with the Class. However, for such Classes, a specific mechanism is implemented (the "**Subscription Adjustment**"), consisting of removing, from the provision for the Performance Fee calculated on the number of shares outstanding, the Performance Fee related to the shares subscribed in the period prior to the subscription date. Thus, for these newly subscribed shares, no Performance Fee will be provisioned for the performance prior to the subscription date.

Any Performance Fee due to the Management Company is accrued when the Relative Performance adjusted by the value of the Subscription Adjustment is positive.

At each Crystallisation Day when a Performance Fee is payable the Relative Performance per Share will reset to zero by rebalancing the Index or the high-water mark to the relevant Net Asset Value per share as described aboveand by resetting the Subscription Adjustment.

A Performance Fee will only be payable in respect of a Calculation Period if the Relative Performance adjusted by the value of the Subscription Adjustment at the end of the Crystallisation Day marking the end of such Calculation Period is positive. Where no Performance Fee is paid in respect of a Calculation Period, the Calculation Period and the Relative Performance determination will continue without resetting of the Relative Performance and the Subscription Adjustment until such time as there is positive Relative Performance at a Crystallisation Day.

The Performance Fee charged to the Class on a daily basis is determined by multiplying the Relative Performance, if positive, by the number of shares in the Class on that day. This is then multiplied by applicable Performance Fee Rate as set out in Appendix 1 and adjusted by the value of the Subscription Adjustment on that day. The calculation derives an aggregate fee to be charged to the Class as a whole. This aggregate Performance Fee is charged equally to the net asset value of all Class "(CPerf)" Shares. The Performance Fee payable in respect of each Class "(CPerf)" Shareholder's holding is proportionate to the size of its holding as a ratio of the Class as a whole on the relevant Crystallisation Day. There may be occasions where a Class "(CPerf)" Shareholder's holding is charged with a Performance Fee for which it has gained no relative benefit. If the Relative Performance on the Crystallisation Day is negative no Performance Fee will be charged and the Calculation Period will continue until such time as the Class has a positive Relative Performance on the Crystallisation Day. There might be instances where, despite a positive Relative Performance, no Performance fee will be due and paid to the Management Company, due to the Subscription Adjustment; in such cases as well, the Calculation Period will continue until such time the Class has a Performance Fee payable to the Management Company on a Crystallisation Day.

9.3. Fees of the Investment Manager

The Management Company will be responsible, out of the fees it receives under Sections 9.1. and 9.2. above, for the fees of the Investment Manager.

9.4. Fees of the Sub-Investment Manager

The Investment Manager will be responsible, out of the fees it receives under Section 9.3. above, for the fees of the Sub-Investment Manager, RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

9.5. Fees of the Depositary, Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent, Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Listing Agent

The Depositary Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent, Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Listing Agent is entitled to receive, out of the assets of each Class within each Sub-Fund, a fee calculated in accordance with customary banking practice in Luxembourg.

In addition, the Depositary, Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent, Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Listing Agent is entitled to be reimbursed by the Fund for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements and for charges of any correspondents.

9.6. Operating and Administrative Expenses

The Fund bears all its Operating and Administrative Expenses including but not limited to: formation expenses such as organisation and registration costs; the Luxembourg asset-based *taxe d'abonnement* (up to the maximum rate referred to in Section 11 "Taxation"); attendance fees and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Board of Directors; expenses incurred by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund; legal and auditing fees and expenses; ongoing registration and listing fees (including translation expenses); and the costs and expenses of preparing, printing, and distributing the Prospectus, the PRIIPs KID (or KIIDs, where relevant), financial reports and other documents made available to Shareholders.

Operating and Administrative Expenses do not include Transaction Fees and Extraordinary Expenses. Directors who are not directors, officers or employees of the Investment Manager will be entitled to receive remuneration from the Fund as disclosed in the annual financial statements of the Fund.

The Fund's final formation expenses of approximately €150,000 were capitalised and amortised over a period of five years, as permitted by Luxembourg law. The expenses relating to the creation of new Sub-Funds may be capitalised and amortised over a period not exceeding five years, as permitted by Luxembourg law.

9.7. Extraordinary Expenses

The Fund bears any Extraordinary Expenses. Extraordinary Expenses are accounted for on a cash basis and are paid when incurred or invoiced from the net assets of the Sub-Funds to which they are attributable.

9.8. Transaction Fees

Each Sub-Fund bears its own Transaction Fees. Transaction Fees are accounted for on a cash basis and are paid when incurred or invoiced from the net assets of the Sub-Fund to which they are attributable.

The Investment Manager may effect transactions or arrange for the effecting of transactions through brokers with whom it has "soft commission" arrangements. The benefits provided under such arrangements will assist the Investment Manager in the provision of investment services to the Fund. Specifically, the Investment Manager may agree that a broker shall be paid a commission in excess of the amount another broker would have charged for effecting such transaction so long as the broker agrees to provide "best execution" to the Fund and, in the good faith judgement of the Investment Manager, the amount of the commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and other services provided or paid for by such broker. Such services, which may take the form of research services, quotation services, news wire services, portfolio and trade analysis software systems, special execution and clearance capabilities, may be used by the Investment Manager in connection with transactions in which the Fund will not participate.

The soft commission arrangements are subject to the following conditions: (i) the Investment Manager will act at all times in the best interests of the Fund when entering into soft commission arrangements; (ii) the services provided will be directly to the Investment Manager; (iii) brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions for the Fund will be directed by the Investment Manager to brokers that are entities and not to individuals; and (iv) the Investment Manager will provide reports to the Management Company with respect to soft commission arrangements including the nature of the services it receives.

9.9. Fixed Expenses

The aggregate amount per annum charged for expenses incurred for the services detailed in Sections 9.5. and 9.6. above in relation to each Class of each Sub-Fund, with the exception of the BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1, shall be fixed at a certain percentage rate of the net assets of the relevant Class, as determined by the Management Company and the Fund pursuant to an Expense Agreement dated 1 July 2011, as amended from time to time. The fixed rate of expenses for each of the Classes of each Sub-Fund where applicable is set out in Appendix 1 and shall be subject to annual review. Any expenses that exceed such fixed rate shall be borne by the Management Company. Conversely, in the event expenses are below such fixed rate, the Management Company is entitled to retain such amount.

9.10. Capped Expenses

The aggregate amount per annum charged for expenses incurred for the services detailed in Sections 9.5. and 9.6. above in relation to each Class of the BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1 shall be capped at a certain percentage rate of the net assets of the relevant Class, as determined by the Management Company and the Fund pursuant to an Expense Agreement dated 01 July 2011, as amended from time to time. The capped rate of such fees and expenses for each Class of the specified Sub-Fund shall be set out in Appendix 1. Any fees and expenses that exceed such capped rate shall be borne by the Management Company. Conversely, in the years following payment by the Management Company of such amounts in excess of the expense cap (the "**Subsidy**"), where the expense cap threshold is not reached, the Management Company shall be entitled to claw back the Subsidy previously paid, up to the level of the annual fees and expenses cap, on a rolling basis.

9.11. Rebate Arrangements

Subject to applicable law and regulations, the Management Company may at its discretion, on a negotiated basis, enter into private arrangements with a distributor pursuant to which the Management Company makes payments to or for the benefit of such distributor which represent a rebate of all or part of the fees paid by the Fund to the Management Company. In addition, subject to applicable law and regulations, the Management Company or a distributor may at their discretion, on a negotiated basis, enter into private arrangements with a holder or prospective holder of Shares pursuant to which the Management Company or distributor is entitled to make payments to such holder of Shares of part or all of such fees.

Consequently, the effective net fees payable by a Shareholder who is entitled to receive a rebate under the arrangements described above may be lower than the fees payable by a Shareholder who does not participate in such arrangements. Such arrangements reflect terms privately agreed between parties other than the Fund, and for the avoidance of doubt, the Fund cannot, and is under no duty to, enforce equality of treatment between Shareholders by other entities.

9.12. Administration Fee

Subject to applicable law and regulations, the Management Company may at its discretion, out of the fees it receives from the Fund, pay an administration fee to certain distributors and/or intermediaries to compensate for the provision of operational services.

9.13. Remuneration

The Management Company has in place remuneration policies, procedures and practices as required pursuant to the UCITS Directive (the "Remuneration Policy"). The Remuneration Policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management. It is designed to discourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Management Company and the Fund.

The remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the Fund and of the investors of the Fund, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The Remuneration Policy applies to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Management Company or the Fund, and ensures that no individual will be involved in determining or approving their own remuneration. The Remuneration Policy will be reviewed annually.

The assessment process relating to remuneration is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Fund, in order to ensure that such assessment is based on the longer-term performance of the Fund and their investment risks. The actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period.

Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed remuneration component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

Details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy are available from http://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/corporate-governance/ and a paper copy of the Remuneration Policy will be made available to Shareholders free of charge upon request.

10. Investment Restrictions and Financial Techniques and Instruments

10.1. Investment Restrictions

10.1.1 The assets of the Sub-Funds shall comprise only one or more of the following:

(a) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market;

(b) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in a Member State;

(c) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in an Other State or dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in an Other State;

(d) Recently issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:

i) the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market as described under items (a), (b) or (c) above of this Section 10.1.1; and

ii) such admission is secured within one year of issue.

(e) Units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1 paragraph 2, points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not established in a Member State or in an Other State, provided that:

i) such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Regulatory Authority to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured (currently the United States of America, Canada, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Japan, Norway, the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey);

ii) the level of protection for unit holders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unit holders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;

iii) the business of such other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period; and

iv) no more than 10% of the assets of such UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

(f) Deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in an Other State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(g) Financial derivative instruments, i.e. in particular credit default swaps, options and futures, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market referred to in item (a), (b) or (c) above of this Section 10.1.1, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

i) the underlying consists of instruments covered by this Section 10.1.1, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Funds may invest according to its investment objectives;

ii) the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority; and

iii) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Sub-Funds' initiative.

Under no circumstances shall such operations cause the Sub-Funds to diverge from its investment objectives.

(h) Money Market Instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market, to the extent that the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

i) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, an Other State or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong;

ii) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or on Other Regulated Markets referred to in items (a), (b) or (c) above of this Section 10.1.1;

iii) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law; or

iv) issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in any other sub-paragraph of this item (h) provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at €10,000,000 and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with EC Directive 78/660/EEC as amended, is an entity which, within a Group of Companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

(i) Shares or units of a master fund qualified as a UCITS provided that the relevant Sub-Fund invests at least 85% of its net asset value in shares/units of such master fund and that such master fund shall neither itself be a feeder fund nor hold units/shares of a feeder fund;

(j) Shares of another Sub-Fund (the "Target Sub-Fund") provided that:

i) the Target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund invested in this Target Sub-Fund; and

ii) no more than 10% in aggregate of the net assets of the Target Sub-Fund may be invested in units of other UCIs; and

iii) voting rights attached to the relevant shares of the Target Sub-Fund are suspended for as long as they are held by such Sub-Fund, without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and

iv) for as long as the relevant shares of the Target Sub-Fund are held by another Sub-Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Fund for the purposes of verifying the minimum capital as set out in Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation.

10.1.2 Each Sub-Fund may however:

(a) Invest up to 10% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to above under items (a) to (d) and (h) of Section 10.1.1;

(b) Hold Cash within a limit of 20% of its net assets on an ancillary basis in order to enable the payment of fees and expenses, the settlement of redemption of shares, or the investment in eligible assets as set out under items (a) to (j) of Section 10.1.1 and item (a) of Section 10.1.2, or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions, or any other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary. The Board of Directors may decide to exceptionally and temporarily exceed the limit of 20% for a period strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, the circumstances so require and where the Board of Directors considers this to be in the best interest of the Shareholders. Examples include, without being exhaustive, highly serious circumstances such as terrorist attacks (like the attacks on 11 September 2001), the distress or failure of systematically important financial institutions (like the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008), and restrictive measures and policies imposed by governments in response to public emergencies (like the lockdowns enforced globally in response to the Covid-19 pandemic);

(c) Borrow up to 10% of its net assets, provided that such borrowings are made only on a temporary basis (collateral arrangements with respect to the writing of options or the purchase or sale of forward or futures contracts are not deemed to constitute "borrowings" for the purpose of this restriction); and

(d) Acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.

10.1.3 In addition, the Fund shall comply in respect of the net assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions per issuer:

10.1.3.1 Risk Diversification Rules

For the purpose of calculating the restrictions described under items (a) to (e) and (h) of this Section 10.1.3, companies which are included in the same Group of Companies are regarded as a single issuer.

Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

(a) No Sub-Fund may purchase additional Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of any single issuer if:

i) upon such purchase more than 10% of its net assets would consist of Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments of one single issuer; or

ii) the total value of all Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of issuers in which it invests more than 5% of its net assets would exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

(b) A Sub-Fund may invest on a cumulative basis up to 20% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by the same Group of Companies.

(c) The limit of 10% set forth above under item (a) i) of this Section 10.1.3 is increased to 35% in respect of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any Other State or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s).

(d) The limit of 10% set forth above under item (a) i) of this Section 10.1.3 is increased up to 25% in respect of covered bonds as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 and for certain bonds that are issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and which, under applicable law, is submitted to specific public control in order to protect the holders of such qualifying debt securities. For the purposes hereof, "qualifying debt securities" are securities the proceeds of which are invested in accordance with applicable law in assets providing a return which will cover the debt service through to the maturity date of the securities and which will be applied on a priority basis to the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the issuer. To the extent that a relevant Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in debt securities issued by such an issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.

(e) The securities specified above under items c) and d) above of this Section 10.1.3 are not to be included for purposes of computing the limit of 40% set forth above under item (a) ii) of this Section 10.1.3.

(f) Notwithstanding the limits set forth above, each Sub-Fund is authorised to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by a member state of the OECD or the Group of twenty (G20), by the Republic of Singapore, by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s), provided that: (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues; and (ii) the securities from any such issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.

(g) Without prejudice to the limits set forth under Section 10.1.3.2, the limits set forth under item (a) above of this Section 10.1.3 are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of the Sub-Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the Regulatory Authority, on the following basis:

i) the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;

ii) the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and

iii) the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit of 20% is raised to 35% where justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant. Investment up to such limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

Bank Deposits

(h) A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body.

Financial Derivative Instruments

(i) The risk exposure to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in item (f) of Section 10.1.1 above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

(j) Investment in financial derivative instruments shall only be made provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits set forth in items (a) to (e), (h), (i), (m) and (n) of this Section 10.1.3. When the Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits set forth in items (a) to (e), (h), (i), (m) and (n) of this Section 10.1.3.

(k) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of item (a) of this Section 10.1.3 and item (g) of Section 10.1.1 and above as well as with the risk exposure and information requirements laid down in this Prospectus.

Units of Open-Ended Funds

(l) Except as otherwise stated in Appendix 1 with respect to a specific Sub Fund, no Sub-Fund may invest more than 20% of its net assets in the units of other single UCITS or other UCIs.

Combined limits

(m) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in items (a), (h) and (i) above, a Sub-Fund may not combine, where this would lead to investing more than 20% of its assets in a single body, any of the following:

i) investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by such body;

ii) deposits made with such body; and/or

iii) exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with such body.

(n) The limits set out in items (a), (c), (d), (h), (i) and (m) above of this Section 10.1.3 may not be combined, and thus investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or financial derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with (a), (c), (d), (h), (i) and (m) above of this Section 10.1.3 may not exceed a total of 35% of the net assets of a Sub-Fund.

10.1.3.2 Limitations on Control

(o) No Sub-Fund may acquire such amount of shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Fund to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer.

(p) No Sub-Fund may acquire:

i) more than 10% of the outstanding non-voting shares of any one issuer;

ii) more than 10% of the outstanding debt securities of any one issuer;

iii) more than 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any one issuer; or

iv) more than 25% of the outstanding shares or units of any one UCI.

The limits set forth in sub-paragraphs ii) to iv) above of this item (p) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of bonds or of the Money Market Instruments or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

(q) The limits set forth above under items (o) and (p) of this Section 10.1.3 do not apply in respect of:

i) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or by its local authorities;

ii) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any Other State;

iii) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s);

iv) shares in the capital of a company which is incorporated under or organised pursuant to the laws of an Other State provided that: (i) such company invests its assets principally in securities issued by issuers of that State; (ii) pursuant to the laws of that State a participation by the relevant Sub-Fund in the equity of such company constitutes the only possible way to purchase securities of issuers of that State; and (iii) such company observes in its investments policy the restrictions set forth in items (a) to (e), (h), (j) and (l) to (p) of this Section 10.1.3; or

v) shares in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on its or their behalf carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.

10.1.4 Finally, the Fund shall comply in respect of the assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions:

(a) No Sub-Fund may acquire precious metals or certificates representative thereof.

(b) No Sub-Fund may invest in real estate provided that investments may be made in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.

(c) No Sub-Fund may use its assets to underwrite any securities.

(d) No Sub-Fund may issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for Shares in such Sub-Fund.

(e) A Sub-Fund may not grant loans or guarantees in favour of a third party, provided that such restriction shall not prevent each Sub-Fund from investing in non-fully paid-up Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments, as detailed in items (e), (g) and (h) of Section 10.1.1.

(f) No Sub-Fund may enter into uncovered sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as listed in items (e), (g) and (h) of Section 10.1.1.

10.1.5 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained:

(a) The limits set forth above may be disregarded by each Sub-Fund when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments in such Sub-Fund's portfolio.

(b) If such limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, such Sub-Fund must adopt as its priority objective in its sale transactions the remedying of such situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

(c) The Board of Directors has the right to determine additional investment restrictions to the extent that those restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of countries where Shares Fund are offered or sold.

10.2. Investment Techniques and Instruments

Each Sub-Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments for investment purpose and efficient portfolio management as set forth in detail in Section 5. "Investment Policies" and in Appendix 1.

Financial Derivative Instruments

When operations concern the use of financial derivative instruments, the relevant techniques and instruments shall conform to the provisions laid down in Section 10.1. "Investment Restrictions". In addition, the provisions laid down in Section 10.3. "Risk Management Process" must be complied with.

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause a Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment policies and objectives as laid down in Section 5. "Investment Policies" and in Appendix 1.

A Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to foreign exchange forwards, non-deliverable forwards, total return swaps or other financial instruments with similar characteristics, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, options, swaptions, credit default swaps, and credit linked note for either investment or for hedging purposes that are traded "over-the-counter" or OTC (within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and CSSF circulars issued from time to time, in particular, but not limited to, Regulation (EU) 2015/2365), in accordance with the conditions set out in relevant sections of the prospectus and the investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund. Such OTC financial derivative instruments will be safe-kept with the Depositary.

Non deliverable forwards is a generic term for a set of financial derivative instruments which cover notional currency transactions, including FX forward swaps, cross currency swaps and coupon swaps in non-convertible or highly restricted securities. Non deliverable forwards calculate the implied interest rates of the non-deliverable currency, given the settlement currency interest rates and either the current spot exchange rate and forward points, or the outright forwards.

Contracts for difference are agreements between two parties to exchange the difference between the opening price and the closing price of the contract, at the close of the contract, multiplied by the number of units of the underlying asset specified within the contract. Differences in settlement are thus made through cash payments, rather than physical delivery of the underlying assets.

Portfolio swap agreements are bilateral financial contracts similar to total return swaps with the exception that the underlying instrument is a basket of securities which is constructed and actively traded by the holder of the portfolio swap agreement or by the counterparty on behalf of the holder to adapt the basket to changing market conditions. Underlying instruments are sovereign and corporate bonds only and the rating assigned to these securities will be in line with the investment guidelines of each Sub-Fund.

Interest rate swaps provide for an exchange between two parties of interest rate exposures from floating to fixed rate or vice versa. Each party thereby gains indirect access to the fixed or floating capital markets.

Currency swaps are bilateral financial contracts to exchange the principal and interest in one currency for the same in another currency in order to hedge specific currency risk.

Swaptions are options on an interest rate swap. The buyer of a swaption has the right to enter into an interest rate swap agreement by some specified date in the future. The swaption agreement will specify whether the buyer of the swaption will be a fixed-rate receiver or a fixed-rate payer. The writer of the swaption becomes the counterparty if the buyer exercises.

Credit default swaps are bilateral financial contracts in which one counterparty (the "protection buyer") pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the other counterparty (the "protection seller") following a credit event of a reference issuer. The protection buyer acquires the right to exchange particular bonds or loans issued by the reference issuer with the protection seller for its or their par value, in an aggregate amount up to the notional value of the contract, when a credit event occurs. A credit event is commonly defined as bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, material adverse restructuring of debt, or failure to meet payment obligations when due. The ISDA has produced standardised documentation for these transactions under the umbrella of its ISDA Master Agreement.

Credit linked notes are structured notes that enable access to local or external assets which are otherwise inaccessible to the Sub-Fund. Credit linked notes are issued by highly rated financial institutions; where credit linked notes are not listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market, the investment in credit linked notes shall always be within the limit of 10% laid down in item (a) of Section 10.1.2; the legal restrictions are applied to the issuer of the credit linked notes as well as to the underlying thereof. In those cases where credit linked notes are listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market, the aforementioned limit of 10% shall not apply and the investment restrictions applicable to credit linked notes shall be those laid down in Section 10.1.3.

Total return swaps are agreements in which one party (total return payer) transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation to the other party (total return receiver). Total economic performance includes income from interest and fees, gains or losses from market movements, and credit losses. Total return swaps are any swaps in which the non-floating rate side is based on the total return of a currency or fixed income instrument with a life longer than the swap. Total return swaps are most common in equity or physical commodity markets, but they can be used in fixed income markets where the non-domestic holder of a fixed income security would be subject to a withholding tax, but where the withholding tax may be avoided if the debt instrument is held by a domestic investor who pays the total return to a foreign investor by way of a total return swap. Total return swaps are also used to transfer credit exposure.

Total return swaps entered into by a Sub-Fund will predominantly be in the form of funded swaps, but a Sub-Fund may also enter into unfunded total return swaps. A funded swap means a swap where the total return receiver pays an upfront amount in return for the total return of the reference obligation. An unfunded total return swap means a swap where no upfront payment is made by the total return receiver at inception. The aim of using total return swaps and derivatives with similar characteristics by a Sub-Fund to gain exposure to underlying assets that the Sub-Fund is otherwise permitted to gain exposure to by its investment policy – a basket of specific securities or an index, for example. The Sub-Fund may use these types of instruments to gain a long or short exposure to make a profit or avoid a loss on (i) certain bonds or other instruments that provide bond related returns and (ii) to a limited extent, indexes, equities and other eligible assets when it is efficient to do so from an accessibility and/or cost perspective or where the Investment Manager does not wish to buy or hold the asset itself. The expected proportion of the assets under management of a Sub-Fund that could be subject to total return swaps (including contracts for difference) is set out in the relevant table of Appendix 1 "Investment Objectives, Policies, Fees and Additional Information for Sub-Funds". The counterparties will be reputable financial institutions specialised in this type of transaction.

Each Sub-Fund may incur costs and fees in connection with total return swaps or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, upon entering into total return swaps and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable. Information on costs and fees incurred by each Sub-Fund in this respect, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Depositary, the Investment Manager or the Management Company to the extent permitted under applicable laws and regulations, if applicable, may be available in the Annual Report.

All revenues arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Sub-Fund.

Authorised counterparties to over-the counter derivative transactions, including total return swaps, are reputable financial institutions that specialise in these types of transactions and are subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the CSSF. Counterparties will typically have a public credit rating which is investment grade, meaning rated BBB- or above by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or Baa3 or above by Moody's. While there are no predetermined legal status or geographic criteria applied in the selection of the counterparties, these elements are typically taken into account in the selection process. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the relevant Sub-Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the annual report.

Where a Sub-Fund uses total return swaps, the maximum and the expected proportion of assets that could be subject to these instruments will be expressed as the notional of the total return swaps entered by the Sub-Fund divided by its net asset value and set out in the relevant table of Appendix 1 "Investment Objectives, Policies, Fees and Additional Information for Sub-Funds".

The Depositary will verify the ownership of the OTC derivatives of the Sub-Funds and the Depositary will maintain an updated record of such OTC derivatives in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement.

Securities Lending and Borrowing, and Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreement Transactions

Each Sub-Fund may enter into efficient portfolio management techniques relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market instruments (within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and CSSF circulars issued from time to time, in particular, but not limited to CSSF circulars 08/356 and 14/592, ESMA guidelines 2014/937 and Regulation (EU) 2015/2365), such as securities lending and borrowing transactions, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, in accordance with the conditions set out in Section 5. "Investment Policies" and in Appendix 1 and the investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund. The use of such techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the declared investment objective of any Sub-Fund or substantially increase the stated risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

General

Each Sub-Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time. In particular, those techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the declared investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the stated risk profile of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to under article 52 of Directive 2009/65/EC.

Securities lending transactions

Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities or instruments and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred. Such instruments will be safe-kept with the Depositary.

Currently the Sub-Funds do not engage in securities lending transactions. In the event the Sub-Funds wish to engage in these transactions in the future, the Prospectus will be amended accordingly before they do so and in particular the legal status, country of origin and minimum credit rating criteria, if any, used to select the counterparties will be disclosed.

Each Sub-Fund may more specifically enter into securities lending transactions provided that the following rules are complied with in addition to the abovementioned conditions:

(i) The borrower in a securities lending transaction must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law;

(ii) Each Sub-Fund may only lend securities to a borrower either directly or through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those provided by EU law and specialised in this type of transaction; and

(iii) Each Sub-Fund may only enter into securities lending transactions provided that it is entitled at any time under the terms of the agreement to request the return of the securities lent or to terminate the agreement.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Each Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the relevant Sub-Fund (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the assets sold and the counterparty (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. Each Sub-Fund may further enter into reverse repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the counterparty (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the relevant Sub-Fund (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. Such instruments will be safe-kept with the Depositary.

Repurchase agreements are generally entered opportunistically and on a temporary basis to meet extraordinary short-term cash funding requirements or to lend bonds trading at exceptional demand in the repo and cash markets, offering higher returns compared to similar securities for yield enhancement purposes. When entering into repurchase agreement transactions, Sub-Funds will generally seek to reinvest the cash collateral received in eligible financial instruments that provide greater return than the financial costs incurred when entering into the repurchase agreement transaction.

The proportion of a Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is generally expected to represent approximately 0% over the long term. When entering opportunistically into such transactions, a Sub-Fund's exposure to repurchase agreement transactions is expected to represent approximately 10% of its net assets. Exposure to such transactions may be higher depending on the opportunity set, but will not exceed 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Reverse Repurchase agreements are generally considered for purposes of managing temporary excess cash balances as per the Investment Manager's treasury policy. Each Sub-Fund may receive revenues and incur costs in connection with repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. However, no operational fees are paid to service providers involved in such transactions by any Sub-Fund. Furthermore, all revenues arising from repurchase and reverse repurchase at a rate agreed upfront between the Sub-Fund and the counterparty to these transactions (i.e. financial credit institutions) will be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund. Information on the gains and costs incurred by each Sub-Fund in this respect, as well as the identity of the counterparties to these transactions and any affiliation they may have with the Depositary, the Investment Manager or the Management Company, if applicable, will be available in the annual report of the Fund.

The Sub-Fund's involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the additional following rules:

(i) Authorised counterparties to these transactions are reputable financial institutions that specialise in these types of transactions and are subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the CSSF. Counterparties will typically have a public credit rating which is investment grade, meaning rated BBB- or above by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or Baa3 or above by Moody's. While there are no predetermined legal status or geographic criteria applied in the selection of the counterparties, these elements are typically taken into account in the selection process. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the relevant Sub-Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the annual report.

(ii) Each Sub-Fund may only enter into reverse repurchase agreement and/or repurchase agreement transactions provided that it is able at any time (a) to recall the full amount of cash in a reverse repurchase agreement or any securities subject to a repurchase agreement or (b) to terminate the agreement in accordance with applicable regulations. However, fixed-term transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the relevant Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund's involvement in repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions is, however, subject to the following additional rules:

a) The counterparty to these transactions must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.
b) During the life of a purchase transaction which is combined with a right of repurchase, the Sub-Fund cannot sell the securities which are the subject of the transaction, either before the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or the repurchase term has expired.
c) During the life of any reverse repurchase transaction, the Sub-Fund may not sell or pledge/give as security the securities purchased under the transaction.
d) The Sub-Fund must ensure that the level of its exposure to any repurchase transaction is such that it is able, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations to Shareholders.
e) The Sub-Fund must ensure that upon maturity of these transactions it holds sufficient assets to be able to settle, if applicable, the amount agreed for the restitution of the securities.
f) Securities purchased under a repurchase transaction or a reverse repurchase transaction must be compliant with the relevant CSSF circulars and the Sub-Fund's investment policy and must, together with the other securities that the Sub-Fund holds in its portfolio, respect the Sub-Fund's applicable investment restrictions.
g) The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through these transactions must be combined when calculating the limits referred to in Appendix 1.

Any repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement will generally be collateralised, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, at a minimum of 100% of its notional amount.

Securities held by the Sub-Fund under a repurchase or reverse repurchase transaction will be held in custody by the Depositary (or a sub-custodian on behalf of the Depositary) in a registered account opened in the Depositary's books for safekeeping in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement.

Management of collateral and collateral policy

General

In the context of OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, each Sub-Fund may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Fund in such case. All assets received by a Sub-Fund in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques (securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements) shall be considered as collateral for the purposes of this section.

Eligible collateral

Collateral received by the relevant Sub-Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the criteria set out in applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time notably in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability. In particular, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

(a) Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;

(b) It should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;

(c) It should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

(d) It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers in line with the diversification requirements defined by ESMA. The maximum exposure of a Sub-Fund to any given issuer included in the basket of collateral received is limited to 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. When the Sub-Fund is exposed to different counterparties, collateral received should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation, this limit may be exceeded and up to 100% of the collateral received by a Sub-Fund may consist in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by one or more of its local authorities, or by a public international body of which one or more Member States are members, provided that such securities or instruments are part of a basket of collateral comprised of securities or instruments of at least six different issues and that securities or instruments from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund;

(e) Where there is a title transfer, collateral received should be held by the Depositary or one of its sub-custodians to which the Depositary has delegated the custody of such collateral. For other types of collateral arrangement (e.g. a pledge),

collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral;

(f) It should be capable of being fully enforced by the relevant Sub-Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty; and

(g) Where applicable, collateral received should also comply with the control limits set in Section 10 of the present Prospectus.

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Sub-Funds may consist of:

(a) Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments;

(b) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or worldwide scope;

(c) Shares or units issued by money market UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent;

(d) Shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below;

(e) Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering adequate liquidity;

(f) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Level of collateral

Each Sub-Fund will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits set out in this Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

With respect to securities lending, the relevant Sub-Fund will generally require the borrower to post collateral representing, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, typically a minimum of 90% of the total value of the securities lent. Repurchase agreement and reverse repurchase agreements will generally be collateralised, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, typically at a minimum of 90% of their notional amount.

Haircut policy

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Investment Manager for each asset class based on its haircut policy.

The following haircuts are applied in respect of collateral received in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques:

Collateral Instrument Type	**Haircut (range)***
Cash	95-100%
Government Bonds	85-100%
Non-Government Bonds	65-100%
Others	50-100%

The following haircuts are applied in respect of collateral received in the context of OTC derivative transactions:

Collateral Instrument Type	**Haircut (range)***
Cash	100%
Government Bonds (less than one year maturity)	90-100%
Government Bonds (with maturity from 1 to 5 years)	85-99%
Government Bonds (with maturity above 5 years)	75-99%
Others	50-99%

*The ranges of haircut indicated above in respect of collateral received in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques and/or OTC derivative transactions are indicative levels which may vary in relation to a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by the Fund under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions.

Reinvestment of collateral

Non-cash collateral received by the Sub-Funds may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral received for the benefit of the Sub-Funds can only be:

(a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in an EU Member State or, if their registered office is located in a third-country, are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(b) invested in high-quality government bonds;
(c) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the relevant Sub-Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis; and/or
(d) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the CESR Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (CESR 10-049).

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out above.

10.3. Risk Management Process

In accordance with the Law of 2010 and other applicable laws and regulations and in particular, CSSF regulation n°10-4 transposing Directive 2009/65/EC as regards organisational requirements, conflicts of interest, conduct of business, risk management and content of the agreement between a depositary and a management company, CSSF Circular 11/512, CSSF Circular 18/698 and the ESMA guidelines 10/788 on risk measurement and the calculation of global exposure and counterparty risk for UCITS, the Management Company uses a risk management process which enables it to assess and monitor the exposure of the Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Fund and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Fund.

In relation to financial derivative instruments, the Fund and the Management Company employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives and the Fund ensures for each of its Sub-Funds that its global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the limits as set out in Appendix 1.

The global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Each Sub-Fund may invest, according to its investment policy and within the limits laid down in Section 10.1. “Investment Restrictions”, in financial derivative instruments provided that the global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in Section 10.1. “Investment Restrictions”.

When a Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in Section 10.1. “Investment Restrictions”.

When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this Section 10.3.

11. Taxation

11.1. General

The following is a summary of certain material Luxembourg tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of Shares. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax situations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or sell Shares. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. This summary does not allow any conclusion to be drawn with respect to issues not specifically addressed. The following description of Luxembourg tax law is based on the Luxembourg law and regulations in effect and as interpreted by the Luxembourg tax authorities on the date of the Prospectus. These laws and interpretations are subject to change that may occur after such date, even with retroactive or retrospective effect. It is expected that Shareholders will be resident for tax purposes in many different countries. Consequently, investors should consult their own tax adviser as to the particular tax consequences of subscribing, purchasing, holding and disposing of the Shares, including the application and effect of any federal, state or local taxes under the tax laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and each country of which they are residents or citizens. Investors should be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings applies for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in this Section 11 to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Investors should also note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax generally encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*) as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques*). Corporate Shareholders may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*), as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax and the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident in Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and a solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply in addition.

German investors should inform themselves at the registered office of the Fund which Classes are certified for German tax purposes.

The Fund is intended to be managed and controlled in such a manner that it should not be treated as a resident in the UK for UK tax purposes.

11.2. The Fund

Income tax and withholding tax

Under current Luxembourg tax law and practice, the Fund is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax, nor are any distribution (including distribution of liquidation proceeds), redemption or payment made by the Fund to its Shareholders under the Shares subject to withholding in Luxembourg.

Subscription tax

However, the Fund is as a rule liable in Luxembourg to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% per annum, such tax being payable quarterly. The taxable basis of the subscription tax is the aggregate net assets of the Fund valued on the last day of each quarter of the civil year.

This rate is however of 0.01% per annum for:

- Undertakings whose sole object is the collective investment in money market instruments and in deposits with credit institutions;
- undertakings whose sole object of which is the collective investment in deposits with credit institutions; and
- individual compartments of undertakings for collective investment ("UCIs") with multiple compartments as well as for individual classes of securities issued within a UCI or within a compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments, provided that the securities of such compartments or classes are reserved to one or more institutional investors.

Alternatively, the rate may be reduced where the proportion of net assets of the Fund or any Sub-Fund invested in sustainable economic activities, as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020, represents:

(a) at least 5% of net assets, this rate amounts to 0.04% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor);

(b) at least 20% of the net assets, this rate amounts to 0.03% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor);

(c) at least 35% of the net assets, this rate amounts to 0.02% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor);

(d) at least 50% of the net assets, this rate amounts to 0.01% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor).

Although the proportion in sustainable economic activities at the Fund or Sub-Fund level is used in the assessment, the proportion of net assets of the Fund or Sub-Fund to benefit from the reduced rate excludes any assets which already qualifies for a rate of 0.01% per annum.

At present, the Investment Manager and Management Company may determine the Fund's or Sub-Fund's level of investment in sustainable economic activities by calculating its exposure to Sustainable Investments.

Are further exempt from the subscription tax:

- the value of the assets represented by shares or units held in other UCIs to the extent such shares or units have already been subject to the subscription tax provided for by Article 46 of the law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds, Article 174 of the Law or Article 68 of the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds;

- UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments funds (i) whose securities are reserved for institutional investors, and (ii) whose sole object is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institution, and (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity does not exceed 90 days and (iv) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency. Where several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes whose securities are reserved for institutional investors;

- UCIs whose securities are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement pension or similar investment vehicles, set up on one or more employers' initiative for the benefit of their employees and (ii) companies of one or several employers investing funds they hold, to provide retirement benefits to their employees;

- UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments whose invest for more than 50% in one or many microfinance institutions or which have been granted the Luxembourg Fund Labelling Agency (LuxFLAG) microfinance label;

- UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and open to the public, and (ii) whose sole object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices. If several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes fulfilling the condition sub-point (i).

Other taxes

No stamp duty or other tax is generally payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares for cash by the Fund. Any amendment to the Articles of the Fund is generally subject to a fixed registration duty of €75.

No tax is payable in Luxembourg on realised or unrealised capital appreciation of the assets of the Fund. Although the Fund's realised capital gains, whether short term or long term, are not expected to become taxable in another country, Shareholders must be aware and recognise that such a possibility is not totally excluded. The regular income of the Fund from some of its securities as well as interest earned on cash deposits in certain countries may be liable to withholding taxes at varying rates, which normally cannot be recovered. Withholding and other taxes levied at source, if any, are not recoverable. Whether the Fund may benefit from a double tax treaty concluded by Luxembourg must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

11.3. Shareholders

Luxembourg Tax Residency

A Shareholder will not become resident, nor be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of the holding and/or disposing of Shares or the execution, performance or enforcement of its rights thereunder.

Luxembourg Residents

Luxembourg resident Shareholders are not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on reimbursement of the share capital contributed to the Fund.

Luxembourg Resident Individuals

Any dividends and other payments derived from the Shares received by Luxembourg resident individuals, who act in the course of either their private wealth or their professional or business activities are subject to income tax at the progressive ordinary rate.

Capital gains realised upon the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares by Luxembourg resident individual Shareholders acting in the course of the management of their private wealth are not subject to Luxembourg income tax, provided such gains do not qualify as speculative gains and provided the Shares do not represent a substantial shareholding. Capital gains are deemed to be speculative and are thus subject to income tax at ordinary rates if the shares are disposed of within 6 months after their acquisition or if their disposal precedes their acquisition. A shareholding is considered as a substantial shareholding in limited cases, in particular if (i) the Shareholder holds or has held, either alone or together with his/her spouse or partner and/or his/her minor children, either directly or indirectly, at any time within the five years preceding the realisation of the gain, more than 10% of the share capital of the Fund or (ii) the Shareholder acquired free of charge, within the five years preceding the transfer, a participation that constituted a substantial participation in the hands of the alienator (or alienators, in case of successive transfers free of charge within the same five year period). Capital gains realised on a substantial participation more than six months after the acquisition thereof are subject

to income tax according to the half-global rate method (i.e. the average rate applicable to the total income is calculated according to progressive income tax rates and half of the average rate is applied to the capital gains realised on the substantial participation). A disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution or any other kind of alienation of the shareholding.

Capital gains realised upon the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares by Luxembourg resident individual Shareholders acting in the course of the management of their professional/business activities, are subject to Luxembourg income tax at ordinary rates.

Luxembourg Resident Corporations

Luxembourg resident corporate Shareholders (*sociétés de capitaux*) must include any profits derived, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in their taxable profits for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

Luxembourg Residents Benefiting from a Special Tax Regime

Luxembourg resident Shareholders which benefit from a special tax regime, such as (i) UCI governed by the Law of 20 December 2002 or the Law, (ii) specialised investment funds governed by the law of 13 February 2007, as amended, and (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007 or (iv) reserved alternative investment funds treated as a specialised investment fund for Luxembourg tax purposes governed by the law of 23 July 2016, are tax exempt entities in Luxembourg and are thus not subject to any Luxembourg income tax.

Luxembourg Non-residents

Shareholders, who are non-residents of Luxembourg and which have neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable are generally not subject to any Luxembourg income tax on income received and capital gains realised upon the sale, disposal or redemption of the Shares.

Corporate Shareholders which are non-residents of Luxembourg but which have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable must include any income received, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares in their taxable income for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes. The same inclusion applies to individuals, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

It is expected that Investors in the Fund will be resident for tax purposes in many different countries. Consequently, no attempt is made in this Prospectus to summarise the taxation consequences for each Investor of subscribing, converting (if any), holding, redeeming, transferring or otherwise acquiring or disposing of Shares in the Fund. These consequences will vary in accordance with the law and practice currently in force in the Investor's country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and with his personal circumstances. Investors resident in or citizens of certain countries which have a tax legislation affecting foreign funds may have a current liability to tax on the undistributed income and gains of the Fund.

11.4. FATCA

Capitalised terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the FATCA Law, unless provided otherwise.

The Fund may be subject to the so-called FATCA legislation which generally requires reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service of non-U.S. financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and direct or indirect ownership by U.S. persons of non-U.S. entities. As part of the process of implementing FATCA, the U.S. government has negotiated intergovernmental agreements with certain foreign jurisdictions which are intended to streamline reporting and compliance requirements for entities established in such foreign jurisdictions and subject to FATCA.

Luxembourg has entered into a Model I Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") implemented by the FATCA Law which requires Financial Institutions located in Luxembourg to report, when required, information on Financial Accounts held by Specified U.S. Persons if any, to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*administration des contributions directes*).

Under the terms of the FATCA Law, the Fund is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

This status imposes on the Fund the obligation to regularly obtain and verify information on all of its Shareholders. On the request of the Fund, each Shareholder shall agree to provide certain information, including, in the case of a Non-Financial Foreign Entity ("NFFE") information on the Controlling Persons of such NFFE, along with the required supporting documentation. Similarly, each investor shall agree to actively provide to the Fund within thirty (30) days any information that would affect its status, as for instance a new mailing address or a new residency address.

FATCA may require the Fund to disclose the names, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers (if available) of Shareholders as well as information such as account balances, income and gross proceeds (non-exhaustive list) to the Luxembourg tax authorities for the purposes set out in the FATCA Law. Such information will be relayed by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the US Internal Revenue Service.

Additionally, the Fund is responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has the right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Fund are to be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection laws.

Although the Fund will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid imposition of FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Fund will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Fund becomes subject to a withholding tax or penalties as result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may suffer material losses. The failure of the Fund to obtain such information from each Shareholder and to transmit it to the Luxembourg tax authorities may trigger the 30% withholding tax to be imposed on payments of U.S. source income and on proceeds from the sale of property or other assets that could give rise to U.S. source interest and dividends as well as penalties.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Fund's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and/or penalties imposed on the Fund as a result of such Shareholder's failure to provide the information and the Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders who invest through intermediaries are reminded to check if and how their intermediaries will comply with this U.S. withholding tax and reporting regime.

Shareholders should consult a U.S. tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the above requirements.

11.5. Common Reporting Standards

Capitalised terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the CRS Law, unless provided otherwise herein.

The Fund may be subject to the CRS Law implementing Directive 2014/107/EU which provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between member States of the European Union as well as the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information signed on 29 October 2014 in Berlin, with effect as of 1 January 2016.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Fund is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. As such, the Fund will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority (*administration des contributions directes*) personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain Shareholders qualifying as Reportable Persons as per the CRS Law and (ii) Controlling Persons of certain non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS Law (the "Information"), will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Fund's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Fund with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the Shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Fund will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law. The Shareholders qualifying as passive NFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Fund.

Additionally, the Fund is responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Fund are to be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection laws.

The Shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. The Luxembourg tax authorities will, under their own responsibility, eventually exchange the reported information to the competent authority of the Reportable Jurisdiction. In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

Similarly, the Shareholders undertake to inform the Fund within thirty (30) days of receipt of these statements should any included personal data be not accurate. The Shareholders further undertake to inform the Fund of and provide the Fund with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Fund's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Fund and attributable to such Shareholder's failure to provide the Information or subject to disclosure of the Information by the Fund to the Luxembourg tax authorities and the Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholders.

11.6. Net Wealth Tax

Luxembourg resident Shareholders, and non-resident Shareholders having a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable, are subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Shares, unless the Shareholder is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) a UCI governed by the Law, (iii) a securitisation company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, (iv) a company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (v) a specialised investment fund governed by the law of 13 February 2007, as amended, (vi) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law dated 13 July 2005, (vii) a family wealth management company governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007, or (viii) a reserved alternative investment fund governed by the law of 23 July 2016.

However, (i) a securitisation company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, (ii) a company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (iii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law dated 13 July 2005, and (iv) a reserved alternative investment fund treated as a venture capital governed by the law of 23 July 2016 remain subject to minimum net wealth tax.

11.7. Value Added Tax

The Fund is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for value added tax ("VAT") purposes without any input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services. Other services supplied to the Fund could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Fund in Luxembourg so as to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad.

No VAT liability arises in principle in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Fund to its Shareholders, to the extent that such payments are linked to their subscription for Shares and do not constitute the consideration received for any taxable services supplied.

11.8. Other Taxes

Under Luxembourg tax law, where an individual Shareholder is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes at the time of his/her death, the Shares are included in his or her taxable basis for inheritance tax purposes. On the contrary, no inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of Shares upon death of a Shareholder in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes.

Luxembourg gift tax may be levied on a gift or donation of Shares if embodied in a Luxembourg notarial deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg.

Appendix 1: Investment Objectives, Policies, Fees and Additional Information for Sub-Funds

The information set out below in relation to each Sub-Fund should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Prospectus. Any investment policy will always be subject to the restrictions set out in Section 10. "Investment Restrictions and Financial Techniques and Instruments".

Definitions

In this Appendix, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"B-/B3"	means rated B- by Standards & Poor's or Fitch or B3 by Moody's, unless otherwise stated in the Sub-Fund appendix.
"Distressed Debt Securities"	means securities whereby its issuer has failed to make a contractual payment as it falls due, is subject to bankruptcy or equivalent procedures or is undertaking an involuntary debt restructuring. The Investment Manager will be guided by rating agencies, the ISDA Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee and other external data providers but may at times diverge from their opinions. In particular, the Investment Manager will not consider the contractually provided suspension of coupon payments on additional tier 1 instruments such as preference shares or contingent convertible bonds as an indication of distress. If Distressed Debt Securities are envisaged in a Sub-Fund's investment policy, typically such Sub-Fund would not invest more than 10% of its net assets into Distressed Debt Securities, unless otherwise stated in the Sub-Fund appendix. If the limit of 10% happens to be exceeded, the relevant Sub-Fund may keep such downgraded debt securities and sell them on a discretionary basis, according to the conditions on the relevant market and its related forecasts.
"Emerging Market Countries"	means all countries in the following regions: Asia (excluding Japan), Eastern Europe, Middle East, Africa and Latin America, or such countries as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager from time to time.
"Emerging Market Issuer"	means an entity domiciled in an Emerging Market Country.
"Hard Currencies"	means G7 country currencies, i.e. USD, Canadian Dollars, EUR, GBP or Japanese Yen.
"investment grade"	means rated BBB- or above by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or Baa3 or above by Moody's, unless otherwise stated in the Sub-Fund appendix.
"Local Currencies"	means currencies of Emerging Market Countries.
"Securitised Credit Securities"	means cash or synthetic collateralised loan obligations, collateralised bond obligations, collateralised debt obligations, residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities (including, but not limited to, securities backed by credit card loans, auto loans, consumer loans and student loans), credit risk transfer securities, agency mortgage pass-through securities and covered bonds.

For the purpose of all credit ratings and unless stated otherwise in the Sub-Fund appendix, in instances where 1) two different credit ratings are published by Standards & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's for a specific security, the lower of these ratings shall be decisive, and 2) where three ratings are published by Standards & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's for a specific security, the lower of the top two ratings shall be decisive.

The Sub-Funds may invest in unrated securities whose creditworthiness is, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, of comparable quality to other securities eligible for inclusion in the relevant Sub-Fund's portfolio and/or the constituents of the relevant benchmark index of such Sub-Fund. The internal rating assigned to such securities by the Investment Manager will be used for the purpose of calculating the specified thresholds within each Sub-Fund's investment policy.

Internal ratings are only applied to securities without a rating from major agencies (Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch) and the internal rating is assigned in line with accepted credit rating best practice within the industry. The goal of the Investment Manager's internal ratings methodology is to provide a rating that is comparable to those issued by the agencies. The principal areas of evaluation include, but are not limited to, the following: business risk profile; financial risk profile; security specific considerations; and peer group comparisons. Internal ratings are monitored on an on-going basis by the Investment teams and reviewed on a monthly basis with sign-off by the portfolio managers. The internal ratings are also reviewed independently on a regular basis by the risk team.

Ancillary liquid assets are excluded from net assets for the purposes of calculating all minimum investment thresholds detailed below. Ancillary liquid assets are included within net assets for the purposes of calculating all maximum investment thresholds detailed below. Ancillary liquid assets are those assets invested outside the main investment strategy of a Sub-Fund including, but not limited to, Cash and assets linked to repurchase agreements as part of a treasury management strategy.

For each investment policy detailed below, all references to investment shall include both direct and indirect investment, unless otherwise stated.

For each investment policy detailed below, an entity's country of domicile may be determined by the Investment Manager to be the country in which, in the Investment Manager's reasonable opinion, such entity carries out its significant business operations.

Where valuation of the net asset value per Share occurs weekly, the Valuation Day shall be (i) each Tuesday which is a Business Day or, for each Tuesday which is not a Business Day, the following Business Day and (ii) the last Business Day of each month.

Where valuation of the net asset value per Share occurs daily, each Business Day shall be a Valuation Day, unless otherwise specified in this Appendix 1.

The Investment Manager may manage the currency allocation of each Sub-Fund.

The method used for the determination of the level of leverage of each Sub-Fund is the "sum-of-notionals" approach.

Investment in the Sub-Funds may not be suitable for all investors. Investors should review this Prospectus in its entirety, and consult with their professional advisors, before making an application for Shares.

For all Sub-Funds categorised as Article 8 or Article 9 according to SFDR, Investors should refer to Section 5 and online at https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/ for more information on the approach and ESG Exclusions / Screening implemented by such Sub-Funds.

Fees and Expenses

For each Sub-Fund, the "Fees and Expenses" table sets out:

(a) the relevant Management Fees, Performance Fees and fixed expenses; and

(b) the relevant benchmarks or hurdle rates, where applicable, for the purposes of calculating the performance and Performance Fee (where applicable).

Fees for each Class are applicable to all currency denominations of the same Class, unless otherwise specifically stated.

The benchmark or hurdle rate set out in each table is the benchmark or hurdle rate (as applicable) for the Class offered in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. For currency unhedged Classes, the benchmark or hurdle rate (as applicable) for Classes which are not denominated in the Reference Currency of any given Sub-Fund will be unhedged. For example, the benchmark of an unhedged EUR Class of a Sub-Fund in USD as its Reference Currency is denominated in USD and converted to EUR to reflect any currency fluctuations between the Reference Currency and the Class currency. For currency hedged Classes, the benchmark or hurdle rate (as applicable) for Classes offered in currencies different to the Reference Currency of any given Sub-Fund is denominated in the Reference Currency and will be fully hedged against the currency in which the relevant Class is denominated. For example, the benchmark for a EUR Class of a Sub-Fund with USD as its Reference Currency is denominated in USD and fully hedged to EUR in order to hedge any currency fluctuations between the Reference Currency and the Class currency. In the case of "BHedged" Classes, the benchmark is denominated in the currency of the relevant "BHedged" Class and any non-Class currency exposure in the benchmark will be fully hedged back to the Class currency. For example, the benchmark for a EUR BHedged Class of a Sub-Fund with USD as its Reference Currency is denominated in EUR and any non-EUR exposure in the benchmark will be fully hedged to EUR.

Detailed information about the various fund charges is set out in Section 9. "Management and Fund Charges".

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	Composite index comprised 50% of JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified and 50% JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Diversified
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, a composite index comprised 50% of JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified and 50% JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Diversified, by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities issued by entities domiciled in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities of any rating issued by entities domiciled in an Emerging Market Country. The Sub-Fund may also invest in unrated debt securities and in Distressed Debt Securities. The Sub-Fund invests in securities denominated in Hard Currencies but will not invest in securities denominated in the Local Currencies of the Emerging Market Countries. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided

by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	70	Nil	20
B (Perf)	50	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	70	Nil	16
I (Perf)	50	20.0	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16
M	70	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	130	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	A composite index comprised 50% of JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified and 50% JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Diversified		

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Short Duration Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	JP Morgan Emerging Market Blend Hard Currency Credit 50-50 1-3 year Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the JP Morgan Emerging Market Blend Hard Currency Credit 50-50 1-3 year Index, by investing in a portfolio of short duration fixed income securities issued by entities domiciled in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in short duration fixed income securities of any rating issued by entities domiciled in an Emerging Market Country. The Sub-Fund may also invest in unrated debt securities and in Distressed Debt Securities. It is expected that the Sub-Fund will typically have a weighted interest rate duration of 1 to 3 years. The Sub-Fund invests in securities denominated in Hard Currencies but will not invest in securities denominated in the Local Currencies of the Emerging Market Countries. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Short Duration Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	60	Nil	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16
M	60	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	95	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
W	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16

BlueBay Emerging Market Bond Fund

Reference Currency: USD

Benchmark: JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified

Investment Objective: The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified, by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.

Investment Policy: The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities of any rating issued by Emerging Market Issuers. The Sub-Fund may also invest in Distressed Debt Securities.

The Sub-Fund invests in USD and non-USD denominated securities, including securities denominated in the Local Currencies of the Emerging Market Countries in which the Sub-Fund invests. The percentage of non-USD denominated securities may increase over time to reflect market opportunities as well as the composition of the benchmark index.

In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.

Investment Restrictions: The Sub-Fund may invest:

- up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities;
- up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds;
- up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and
- up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments,

provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in CoCos.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.

Financial Techniques and Instruments: The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions: The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	100	Nil	20
B (Perf)	60	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
D	100	Nil	20
DR	150	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	100	Nil	16
I (Perf)	60	20.0	16
M	100	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	150	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified		

BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Diversified
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Diversified, by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities of corporate issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities of any rating issued by corporate issuers domiciled within an Emerging Market Country, in unrated debt securities and in Distressed Debt Securities. The Sub-Fund invests in USD and non-USD denominated securities, including securities denominated in the Local Currencies of the Emerging Market Countries in which the Sub-Fund invests. The percentage of non-USD denominated securities may increase over time to reflect market opportunities as well as the composition of the benchmark index. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in eligible derivative instruments (including but not limited to total returns swaps) relating to commodity indices subject to Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 relating to certain definitions of the Law of 2002; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.

- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	120	Nil	20
B (Perf)	80	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
D	120	Nil	20
DR	150	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	120	Nil	16
I (Perf)	80	20.0	16
M	120	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	150	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Diversified		

BlueBay Emerging Market High Yield Corporate Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Diversified High Yield Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Diversified High Yield Index while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade issued by corporate issuers domiciled within an Emerging Market Country. The Sub-Fund may also invest in Distressed Debt Securities. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.
Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market High Yield Corporate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	150	Nil	20
B (Perf)	110	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	150	Nil	16
I (Perf)	110	20.0	16
M	150	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	200	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Diversified High Yield Index, USD unhedged		

BlueBay Emerging Market Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund

Reference Currency: USD

Benchmark: JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Diversified High Grade Index

Investment Objective: The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Diversified High Grade Index while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.

Investment Policy: The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade and issued by corporate issuers which are domiciled in an Emerging Market Country.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade, provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3.

In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.

Investment Restrictions: The Sub-Fund may invest:

- up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities;
- up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds;
- up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and
- up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments,

provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund and that no such financial assets (to the extent they are rated) are rated below B-/B3.

The Sub-Fund may not invest in securities rated below B-/B3. In the event that the rating of any security held by the Sub-Fund is downgraded to below B-/B3 subsequent to the Sub-Fund acquiring such security, the Investment Manager will reduce the relevant position over time in line with market conditions, provided that it must dispose of the relevant security within a maximum period of six months following a downgrading. Under such circumstances the Sub-Fund may however maintain a maximum exposure of 3% to securities rated below B-/B3.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.

Financial Techniques and Instruments: The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions: The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.

- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities who are prepared to tolerate price fluctuations.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	100	Nil	20
B (Perf)	60	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	100	Nil	16
I (Perf)	60	20.0	16
M	100	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	150	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Market Diversified High Grade Index, USD unhedged		

BlueBay Emerging Market Local Currency Bond Fund

Reference Currency: USD

Benchmark: JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Diversified), USD unhedged

Investment Objective: The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Diversified), USD unhedged, by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries and mainly denominated in Local Currencies. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.

Investment Policy: The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities of any rating (including below investment grade) issued by entities domiciled within an Emerging Market Country, in unrated debt securities and in Distressed Debt Securities, which are denominated in Local Currencies. For the purposes of this Sub-Fund, the definition of Emerging Market Country shall include such countries identified by the Investment Manager as emerging market countries and frontier market countries, which are likely to be located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Central and South America.

Investments may include bonds issued by sovereign entities which are traded in Local Currencies, as well as bonds and notes issued by banks and corporations which are traded in local markets. The Sub-Fund may also invest in inflation linked securities. The Sub-Fund may hold these investments directly or will gain exposure to them through financial derivative instruments. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets into Distressed Debt Securities.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers denominated in currencies other than Local Currencies and in fixed income securities issued by entities of non-Emerging Market Countries.

The Sub-Fund's allocation across issuer or security types and its positions across currencies and interest rates are based on the Investment Manager's views and may materially deviate from those of the benchmark.

In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.

Investment Restrictions: The Sub-Fund may invest:

- up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities;
- up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds;
- up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and
- up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments,

provided that investment in such financial assets and fixed income securities not denominated in Local Currencies of an Emerging Market Country does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in CoCos.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.

Financial Techniques and Instruments: The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific

credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions: The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers denominated in Local Currencies.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 400% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Currency Hedging: The Sub-Fund may hedge Local Currency exposure at the discretion of the Investment Manager.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Local Currency Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	60	Nil	20
B (Perf)	40	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
D	60	Nil	20
DR	120	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	120	Nil	20
I	60	Nil	16
I (Perf)	40	20.0	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16
M	60	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20

R	120	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Diversified), USD unhedged		

BlueBay Emerging Market Blended Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	Composite index comprised 50% of JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified and 50% JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Diversified), USD unhedged
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, a composite index comprised 50% of JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified and 50% JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Diversified), USD unhedged while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests in fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers denominated in any currency. The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities of any rating issued by Emerging Market Issuers, which may be denominated in any currency, and in Distressed Debt Securities of Emerging Market Issuers. The Sub-Fund takes active exposure to Hard Currency and Local Currency investments. The Sub-Fund will vary the proportion invested in Hard Currency instruments and Local Currency instruments according to the investment view of the Investment Manager in relation to the relevant instruments, taking into consideration in particular the credit rating, the currency (in the case of Local Currency instruments only) and the interest rate of such instruments. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets into Distressed Debt Securities. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net

assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.

- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities of Emerging Market Issuers denominated in any currency.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not exceed 400% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Currency Hedging: The Sub-Fund may at any time have a significant proportion of its total exposure denominated in Local Currencies. The Sub-Fund may hedge Local Currency exposure at the discretion of the Investment Manager.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Blended Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	65	Nil	20
B (Perf)	45	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
D	65	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	65	Nil	16
I (Perf)	45	20.0	16
M	65	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	125	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	A composite index comprised 50% of the JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified and 50% JP Morgan Government Bond Index – Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Diversified), USD unhedged		

BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Bond Fund

Reference Currency: USD

Benchmark: N/A

Investment Objective: The Sub-Fund is actively managed, does not reference any benchmark and aims to achieve a total return from a portfolio of fixed income securities predominantly issued by Emerging Market Issuers and denominated in any currency, as well as making investments linked directly or indirectly to currencies and/or interest rates of Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

Investment Policy: The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any rating. Typically, the Sub-Fund invests at least 50% of its net assets in fixed income securities issued by Emerging Market Issuers, fixed income securities issued by non-Emerging Market Issuers with substantial exposure to emerging markets and which can be denominated in any currency, and in Distressed Debt Securities of Emerging Market Issuers.

At least 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be exposed to bonds and/or debt instruments issued by sovereign Emerging Market Issuers as well as currencies and interest rates. The Sub-Fund may hold these investments directly or will gain exposure to them through financial instruments.

The Sub-Fund is considered unconstrained as it can take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities based on the Investment Manager's views and without reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund takes active exposure to Hard Currency and Local Currency investments. The Sub-Fund will vary the proportion of exposure to Hard Currency instruments and Local Currency instruments according to the investment view of the Investment Manager in relation to the relevant instruments, taking into consideration in particular the credit quality, the currency (in the case of Local Currency instruments only) and the interest rate of such instruments.

In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.

Investment Restrictions: The Sub-Fund may invest:

- up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities;
- up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds;
- up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and
- up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments,

provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 50% of its net assets in bonds and/or other debt instruments issued by corporate issuers held directly in the Sub-Fund or through total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, repurchase agreements, credit linked notes or credit default swaps (acting as protection seller) on bonds and/or other debt instruments issued by corporate issuers.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos.

The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may from time to time hold up to 50% of its net assets in Cash (within the 20% limit) and short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments (within the above one-third limit).

Financial Techniques and Instruments: The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding

the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions:

The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities and other debt instruments issued by or referencing Emerging Market Issuers denominated in any currency, and investments linked directly or indirectly to Local Currencies and interest rates of Emerging Market Countries.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 600% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Currency Hedging: The Sub-Fund may at any time have a significant proportion of its total exposure denominated in Local Currencies. The Sub-Fund may hedge Local Currency exposure at the discretion of the Investment Manager.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	95	Nil	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
ER1	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	Up to 200	Nil	20
G (Perf)	Up to 200	10.0	20
I	95	Nil	16
I (Perf)	75	15.0	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16
M	95	Nil	20
M (CPerf)	75	15.0	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20

R	150	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
V1	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Hurdle	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US Dollar 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index plus 3%		

BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	N/A
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed, does not reference any benchmark and aims to achieve a total return from a portfolio of subordinated debt securities issued by financial institutions while taking into account ESG considerations.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 50% of its net assets in subordinated debt securities issued by financial institutions. Subordinated debt securities include, but are not limited to, Tier 1 and Tier 2 contingent convertibles ("CoCos") and US perpetual preferred stock. The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any rating, in unrated debt securities and in Distressed Debt Securities. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in securities of the same financial institution; • up to 25% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may from time to time hold up to 50% of its net assets in Cash (within the 20% limit) and short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments (within the above one-third limit).
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (3 to 5 years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of subordinated debt securities issued by financial institutions. Investors should be aware that the Sub-Fund will concentrate its investment in companies from the financial sector and more specifically in banks, causing the performance of the Sub-Fund to be highly dependent on the sector's evolution. The Sub-Fund may consequently be subject to higher volatility and may expose investors to greater capital loss in the event that loss absorption mechanisms are triggered. The likeliness of triggering events across several Cocos held by the Sub-Fund may be greater in the event of stressed conditions within the financial sector causing partial or total loss.

Due to the complexity of the loss absorbing mechanisms and the absence of harmonized terms from issuer to issuer and from issue to issue of Contingent Convertibles, the Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment in the Sub-Fund. By consequence, Shares of this Sub-Fund are only available to qualified Institutional Investors and/or investors who are:

- an informed investor who has a knowledge of relevant financial products (an informed investor can make an informed investment decision based on the regulated and authorised offering documentation, together with knowledge and understanding of the specific factors/risks highlighted within them only); or has financial industry experience; or
- an advanced investor who has a good knowledge of relevant financial products and transactions; or has financial industry experience; or is accompanied by professional investment advice; or is included in a discretionary portfolio service.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,600% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 400% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is mainly invested in securities issued by financial institutions from developed markets, it is not anticipated that Sustainability Risks will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
A	Up to 200	Nil	20
B	80	Nil	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	80	Nil	16
I (Perf)	20	10.0	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16

M	80	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	130	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Hurdle rate	Not applicable		

BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index, fully hedged against USD
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index, fully hedged against USD, by investing in a global portfolio of fixed income securities. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed and floating rate, senior and subordinated debt obligations of companies rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may also invest in Distressed Debt Securities. At least 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States. The Sub-Fund may also invest (i) up to 20% of its net assets in securities issued by entities domiciled in Latin America (Mexico, Central America, South America and the islands of the Caribbean, including Puerto Rico); and (ii) up to 20% of its net assets in securities issued by entities domiciled in Asia (the Asian continent and the surrounding Pacific islands including Australia and New Zealand). The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activities as per the Taxonomy Regulation, nor does it consider its principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; and • up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.
Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities predominantly of high yield issuers.
Global Exposure:	A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Sub-Investment Grade/High Yield in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	70	Nil	20
B (Perf)	50	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
D	70	Nil	20
DR	125	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	70	Nil	16
I (Perf)	50	20.0	16
M	70	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	125	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Constrained Index, fully hedged against USD		

BlueBay Global High Yield ESG Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Investment Grade Countries Index, fully hedged against USD
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Investment Grade Countries Index, fully hedged against USD, by investing in a global portfolio of fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate, senior and subordinated debt securities rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may also invest in Distressed Debt Securities. At least 40% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States. The Sub-Fund may also invest (i) up to 20% of its net assets in securities issued by entities domiciled in Latin America (Mexico, Central America, South America and the islands of the Caribbean, including Puerto Rico); and (ii) up to 20% of its net assets in securities issued by entities domiciled in Asia (the Asian continent and the surrounding Pacific islands including Australia and New Zealand). In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; and • up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.
Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities predominantly of high yield issuers.

Global Exposure:	A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above. The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level. The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.
Sustainability Risks:	In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Sub-Investment Grade/High Yield in particular.
Valuation:	Daily
Sub-Investment Manager:	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Global High Yield ESG Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	70	Nil	20
B (Perf)	50	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	70	Nil	16
I (Perf)	50	20.0	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16
M	70	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	125	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Investment Grade Countries Index, fully hedged against USD		

BlueBay Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporates Bond Index USD Hedged
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporates Bond Index USD Hedged, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets and fixed income assets rated below investment grade does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund and that no such financial assets (to the extent they are rated) are rated below B3/B-. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade, provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions: The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 750% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 350% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Currency Hedging: The Sub-Fund may at any time have a significant proportion of its total exposure denominated in currencies other than USD. The Sub-Fund may hedge non-USD currency exposure at the discretion of the Investment Manager.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
A	Up to 200	Nil	14
B	50	Nil	16
B (Perf)	30	20.0	16
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
E	Up to 200	Nil	7
E1	Up to 200	Nil	7
ER	Up to 200	Nil	11
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11

R	75	Nil	16
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	11
V1	Up to 200	Nil	11
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporates Bond Index USD Hedged		

BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	N/A
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed, does not reference any benchmark and aims to achieve a total return from a portfolio of global sovereign debt (including Emerging Market Countries) through active interest rate, credit and currency management while taking into account ESG considerations.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests its net assets in global fixed income securities issued by sovereign entities globally (including Emerging Market Countries). In addition, the Sub-Fund intends to implement the Investment Manager's views across interest rates, credit and currencies via active use of financial derivative instruments. Depending on perceived market opportunities, the use of financial derivative instruments for both long and short positions can be significant. The Sub-Fund invests in USD and non-USD denominated securities, including securities denominated in Local Currencies. The Sub-Fund may only invest up to 50% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may not invest: • more than 20% of its net assets in fixed income securities issued by corporate issuers; • in aggregate more than 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds, bonds with warrants or equity securities. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may from time to time hold up to 50% of its net assets in Cash (within the 20% limit) and short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 25% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.
Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (3 to 5 years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities taking both long and short positions via the use of financial derivatives instruments across interest rates, credit and currencies.

Due to the extensive use of derivatives including, but not limited to, the use of short term interest rate contracts, the Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment in the Sub-Fund. By consequence, Shares of this Sub-Fund are only available to qualified Institutional Investors and/or investors who are:

- an informed investor who has a knowledge of relevant financial products (an informed investor can make an informed investment decision based on the regulated and authorised offering documentation, together with knowledge and understanding of the specific factors/risks highlighted within them only); or has financial industry experience; or
- an advanced investor who has a good knowledge of relevant financial products and transactions; or has financial industry experience; or is accompanied by professional investment advice; or is included in a discretionary portfolio service.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 3,000% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 1,000% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
A (CPerf)	160	15.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
C (CPerf)	Up to 200	15.0	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	95	Nil	16
I (Perf)	100	15.0	16
I (CPerf)	100	15.0	16
M	95	Nil	20
M (CPerf)	100	15.0	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
Q (CPerf)	Up to 200	15.0	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
S (CPerf)	Up to 200	15.0	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Z (Perf)	Nil	30.0	16
ZR (CPerf)	Nil	30.0	20
Hurdle rate	Not applicable		

Classes C, I, M, Q, S (together, “GSOV founder Classes”) are open for subscription until the size of the Sub-Fund reaches a threshold determined by the Board of Directors, currently set at USD 200,000,000. The Board of Directors may change this threshold from time to time at their sole discretion. Once the Sub-Fund’s size reaches the aforementioned threshold, such GSOV founder Classes will only be available for subscription by existing investors of such Classes and are closed to subscription by any party who is not an existing investor of such Classes. The Board of Directors may decide to reopen such GSOV founder Classes at their sole discretion.

BlueBay High Grade Short Duration Asset-Backed Credit Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index, by investing in a portfolio of Securitised Credit Securities (including predominantly asset-backed securities). There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in Securitised Credit Securities globally with a particular focus on mortgage-backed securities, CLOs and other asset-backed securities (including, but not limited to, securities backed by credit card loans, auto loans, consumer loans and student loans). Please refer to the definition of "Securitised Credit Securities" for the full list of eligible securities, it being noted that the Sub-Fund will predominantly invest in Securitised Credit Securities that are asset-backed. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in other fixed and floating rate fixed income securities issued by sovereign and corporate issuers globally. It is expected that the Sub-Fund will typically have a weighted credit spread duration of less than 3 years. The Sub-Fund may only invest in Securitised Credit Securities and other fixed income securities rated A- or above by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or A3 or above by Moody's, or the equivalent rating of any other recognised ratings agency, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager from time to time. For the purpose of all credit ratings, in instances where there is a split rating, the highest rating shall apply. The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activities as per the Taxonomy Regulation, nor does it consider its principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to Securitised Credit Securities, sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to Securitised Credit Securities, sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Securitised Credit Securities, Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of

the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of Securitised Credit Securities.

Due to the significant investment in Securitised Credit Securities, the Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment in the Sub-Fund. By consequence, Shares of this Sub-Fund are only available to qualified Institutional Investors and/or investors who are:

- an informed investor who has a knowledge of relevant financial products (an informed investor can make an informed investment decision based on the regulated and authorised offering documentation, together with knowledge and understanding of the specific factors/risks highlighted within them only); or has financial industry experience; or
- an advanced investor who has a good knowledge of relevant financial products and transactions; or has financial industry experience; or is accompanied by professional investment advice; or is included in a discretionary portfolio service.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 300% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay High Grade Short Duration Asset-Backed Credit Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	14
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
G	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	25	Nil	10
K	Up to 200	Nil	10
M	25	Nil	14
Q	Up to 200	Nil	14
R	50	Nil	14
S	Up to 200	Nil	14
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	10
Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index		

BlueBay High Yield ESG Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch European Currency High Yield Constrained Index, fully hedged against EUR
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch European Currency High Yield Constrained Index, fully hedged against EUR, by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade. Typically at least 50% of its net assets will be invested in fixed income securities (including fixed income securities convertible into equity or having attached warrants) issued by entities domiciled within European countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade or by entities domiciled elsewhere provided the issuer has a parent undertaking that is domiciled within a European country whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade, and in Distressed Debt Securities. At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Sub-Fund will be denominated in the currencies of European Union countries and the UK. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in securities denominated in currencies of other countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 20% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to 20% of its net assets in Money Market Instruments issued by issuers worldwide, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract

for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities predominantly of high yield issuers.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Sub-Investment Grade/High Yield in particular.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay High Yield ESG Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	70	Nil	16
B (Perf)	50	20.0	16
C	Up to 200	Nil	16
D	70	Nil	16
DR	125	Nil	16
E	Up to 200	Nil	12
ER	Up to 200	Nil	16
I	70	Nil	12
I (Perf)	50	20.0	12
M	70	Nil	16
Q	Up to 200	Nil	16
R	125	Nil	16
S	Up to 200	Nil	16
V	Up to 200	Nil	16
V1	Up to 200	Nil	16
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch European Currency High Yield Constrained Index, fully hedged against EUR		

BlueBay Impact-Aligned Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	N/A
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed, does not reference any benchmark and aims to achieve a total return from a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities selected on the basis that securities qualify as Sustainable Investments.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate fixed income securities. The Sub-Fund invests at least 50% of its net assets in corporate issuers globally (including Emerging Market Issuers). The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. The Sub-Fund may invest in USD and non-USD denominated securities, except securities denominated in the Local Currencies of the Emerging Market Countries. In accordance with Article 9 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund has Sustainable Investment as its investment objective, which it aims to implement by only investing in fixed income securities which contribute to sustainability themes, as defined by the Investment Manager. Further information on the Sustainable Investment objective of the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 20% of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.
Global Exposure:	An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value. The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 750% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 350% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management. The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.
Currency Hedging:	The Sub-Fund may at any time have a significant proportion of its total exposure denominated in currencies other than USD. The Sub-Fund may hedge non-USD currency exposure at the discretion of the Investment Manager.
Sustainability Risks:	As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.
Valuation:	Daily
Sub-Investment Manager:	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Impact-Aligned Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	14
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
G	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	50	Nil	10
K	Up to 200	Nil	10
M	50	Nil	14
Q	Up to 200	Nil	14
R	75	Nil	14
S	Up to 200	Nil	14
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	10

BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 50% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade. In addition, the Sub-Fund intends to implement the Investment Manager's views across interest rates, credit and currencies via active use of financial derivative instruments. Depending on perceived market opportunities, the use of financial derivative instruments for both long and short positions can be significant. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund and that no such financial assets (to the extent they are rated) are rated below B-/B3. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade, provided that such securities are not rated below B3/B-. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect. The Sub-Fund may from time to time hold up to 50% of its net assets in Cash (within the 20% limit) and short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments (within the above one-third limit).
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.

- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (3 to 5 years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 400% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	100	Nil	20
B (Perf)	60	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	14
D	100	Nil	20
DR	150	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
E1	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	100	Nil	10
I (Perf)	60	20.0	10
K	Up to 200	Nil	10
M	100	Nil	14
Q	Up to 200	Nil	14
R	150	Nil	20
R (CPerf)	120	20.0	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	14
S (CPerf)	Up to 200	20.0	14
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index		

BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	iBoxx Euro Corporates Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the iBoxx Euro Corporates Index, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade and issued by entities domiciled within European countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in investment grade rated fixed income securities issued by entities domiciled in non-European countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Sub-Fund will be denominated in the currencies of European Union countries and the UK. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in securities denominated in currencies of other countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets and fixed income assets rated below investment grade does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions:

The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 750% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 350% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
A	Up to 200	Nil	14
B	50	Nil	16
B (Perf)	30	20.0	16
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
D	50	Nil	16
DR	75	Nil	16
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11
R	75	Nil	16
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16

Benchmark	iBoxx Euro Corporates Index

BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	iBoxx Euro Corporates Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the iBoxx Euro Corporates Index, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities. The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in entities domiciled within European countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in investment grade rated fixed income securities issued by entities domiciled in non-European countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Sub-Fund will be denominated in the currencies of European Union countries and the UK. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in securities denominated in currencies of other countries whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. The Sub-Fund also excludes fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities, or those lacking appropriate processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor and prevent ESG related controversies, which should result in at least 20% reduction of the investable universe as defined by the Sub-Fund's benchmark. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 20% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to 20% of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit

exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions:

The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 750% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 350% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
G	Up to 200	Nil	11
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
K	Up to 200	Nil	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11
R	75	Nil	11
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	7
Benchmark	iBoxx Euro Corporates Index		

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Aggregate Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade issued by entities domiciled in countries within the European Union and the UK whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade issued by entities domiciled in countries outside the European Union and the UK whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Sub-Fund will be denominated in the currencies of European countries. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions: The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 300% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Aggregate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	50	Nil	20
B (Perf)	30	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11
R	75	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index, in Euro		

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Treasury Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Treasury Index, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade issued by entities domiciled in countries within the European Union and the UK whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in fixed income securities rated investment grade issued by entities domiciled in countries outside the European Union and the UK whose sovereign long term debt rating is investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Sub-Fund will be denominated in the currencies of European countries. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 300% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	50	Nil	20
B (Perf)	30	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
K	Up to 200	Nil	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11
R	75	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Treasury Index, in Euro		

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Treasury Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets a return of benchmark plus 0.6% per annum gross of fees by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to securities not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities issued by sovereign and sovereign-related entities including, but not limited to, government agencies and supranational issuers, domiciled within the Eurozone whose sovereign long term debt is rated investment grade. The Sub-Fund may invest in unrated securities whose creditworthiness is, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, of comparable quality to other securities eligible for inclusion in the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The Sub-Fund will only invest in EUR denominated securities. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may not invest in any: • Fixed income security rated below investment grade; • Corporate issuers; • Emerging Market issuers; and • Asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may in Money Market Instruments or Cash, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments by predominantly using bond futures for hedging and investment purposes.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365. Such transactions include repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, total return swaps and contracts for difference, margin lending and securities lending.
Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities.
Global Exposure:	A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above. The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.
Sustainability Risks:	As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.
Valuation:	Daily
Sub-Investment Manager:	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Capped Expenses (basis points)
K	Up to 200	Nil	30
G	Up to 200	Nil	34
Benchmark	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Treasury Index, in Euro		

BlueBay Investment Grade Financials Plus Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	N/A
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed, does not reference any benchmark and aims to achieve a total return from a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income and subordinated debt securities issued by financial institutions while taking into account ESG considerations.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed and floating rate, senior and subordinated debt obligations issued by financial institutions rated investment grade. Subordinated debt securities include, but are not limited to, Tier 1 and Tier 2 contingent convertibles ("CoCos") and US perpetual preferred stock. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% in aggregate of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade or unrated. Any security below investment grade may not be rated below B3/B-. For the purpose of credit ratings, securities must have a minimum of two credit ratings published from Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch to be considered as investment grade. Where three ratings are published by Standards & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's for a specific security, the lower two ratings shall be decisive in determining whether the security is investment grade. For the purpose of credit ratings of securities rated below investment grade, in instances where 1) two different credit ratings are published by Standards & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's for a specific security, the lower of these ratings shall be decisive, and 2) where three ratings are published by Standards & Poor's, Fitch or Moody's for a specific security, the lower of the top two ratings shall be decisive. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 20% of its net assets in CoCos; • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may from time to time hold up to one-third of its net assets in Cash (within the 20% limit) and short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract

for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (3 to 5 years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income and subordinated debt securities issued by financial institutions. Investors should be aware that the Sub-Fund will concentrate its investment in companies from the financial sector and more specifically in banks, causing the performance of the Sub-Fund to be highly dependent on the sector's evolution. The Sub-Fund may consequently be subject to higher volatility.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 700% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 350% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments significantly resulting in a higher level of leverage. Consequently, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may fluctuate to a greater extent which would magnify gains and losses.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is mainly invested in securities issued by financial institutions from developed markets, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Financials Plus Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	16
E	Up to 200	Nil	12
ER	Up to 200	Nil	16
G	Up to 200	Nil	16
I	50	Nil	12
K	Up to 200	Nil	12
M	50	Nil	16
Q	Up to 200	Nil	16
R	75	Nil	16
S	Up to 200	Nil	16
V	Up to 200	Nil	16
X, Y	Nil	Nil	12

BlueBay Investment Grade Global Aggregate Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index USD unhedged
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index USD unhedged, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed and floating rate fixed income securities rated investment grade issued by sovereign and corporate issuers globally (including Emerging Market Issuers). The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.

- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 300% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Global Aggregate Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
A	Up to 200	Nil	14
B	50	Nil	20
B (Perf)	30	20.0	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11
R	75	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index USD unhedged		

BlueBay Investment Grade Global Government Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	Bloomberg Global Treasury Total Return Index, USD hedged
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the Bloomberg Global Treasury Total Return Index USD hedged, by investing in a portfolio of investment grade-rated fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in fixed and floating rate fixed income securities rated investment grade issued by sovereign issuers globally (including Emerging Market Issuers). The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade provided that such securities are not rated below B-/B3. As part of the Sub-Fund's active management, the Investment Manager may take both long and short positions (via the use of financial derivative instruments) in eligible securities to manage its exposure to interest rates, credit and currencies. This typically allows the Investment Manager to implement views more efficiently than via the purchase or sale of fixed income securities. The level and type of financial derivative instruments used to obtain the resulting exposure may increase the level of leverage of the Sub-Fund (as further explained under the Global Exposure section of this Sub-Fund appendix), but not the economic risk. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached; and • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities. To the extent that investment in asset-backed securities or similar assets (such as credit linked notes) is contemplated by the Sub-Fund, such investment will not be rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.

Securities Financing Transactions: The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following:

- Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%.
- Contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities.

Global Exposure: A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 300% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Global Government Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	11
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	50	Nil	7
I (Perf)	30	20.0	7
M	50	Nil	11
Q	Up to 200	Nil	11
R	75	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	11
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	Bloomberg Global Treasury Total Return Index, USD hedged		

BlueBay Investment Grade Asset-Backed Credit Fund

Reference Currency:	EUR
Benchmark:	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index, by investing in a portfolio of Securitised Credit Securities (including predominantly asset-backed securities). There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of its net assets in Securitised Credit Securities globally with a particular focus on mortgage-backed securities, CLOs and other asset-backed securities (including, but not limited to, securities backed by credit card loans, auto loans, consumer loans and student loans). Please refer to the definition of "Securitised Credit Securities" for the full list of eligible securities, it being noted that the Sub-Fund will predominantly invest in Securitised Credit Securities that are asset-backed. The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of its net assets in other fixed and floating rate fixed income securities issued by sovereign and corporate issuers globally (including Emerging Market Issuers). The Sub-Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in Securitised Credit Securities and other fixed income securities rated below 'investment grade' provided that such securities are not rated below B- by Standards & Poor's or Fitch or B3 by Moody's or the equivalent rating of any other recognised ratings agency. "Investment grade" means rated BBB- or above by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or Baa3 or above by Moody's, or the equivalent rating of any other recognised ratings agency, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager from time to time. For the purpose of all credit ratings, in instances where there is a split rating, the highest rating shall apply. The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activities as per the Taxonomy Regulation, nor does it consider its principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to Securitised Credit Securities, sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to Securitised Credit Securities, sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Securitised Credit Securities, Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of

the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%.

The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile: Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of Securitised Credit Securities.

Due to the significant investment in Securitised Credit Securities, the Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment in the Sub-Fund. By consequence, Shares of this Sub-Fund are only available to qualified Institutional Investors and/or investors who are:

- an informed investor who has a knowledge of relevant financial products (an informed investor can make an informed investment decision based on the regulated and authorised offering documentation, together with knowledge and understanding of the specific factors/risks highlighted within them only); or has financial industry experience; or
- an advanced investor who has a good knowledge of relevant financial products and transactions; or has financial industry experience; or is accompanied by professional investment advice; or is included in a discretionary portfolio service.

Global Exposure: An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 750% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management.

The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks: As the Sub-Fund is broadly diversified, it is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will have a material negative financial impact on the Sub-Fund.

Valuation: Daily

Sub-Investment Manager: RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Investment Grade Asset-Backed Credit Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	14
E	Up to 200	Nil	10
ER	Up to 200	Nil	14
G	Up to 200	Nil	14
I	35	Nil	10
K	Up to 200	Nil	10
M	35	Nil	14
Q	Up to 200	Nil	14
R	100	Nil	14
S	Up to 200	Nil	14
V	Up to 200	Nil	14
X, Y	Nil	Nil	10
Benchmark	ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Currency 3-Month Deposit Offered Rate Constant Maturity Index		

BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	N/A
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed, does not reference any benchmark and aims to achieve a total return from investments in higher yielding fixed income asset classes through active security selection, asset allocation and capital preservation techniques while taking into account ESG considerations.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests its net assets predominately in fixed and floating rate, senior and subordinated fixed income securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers (including Emerging Market Issuers). The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any rating, in unrated debt securities and in Distressed Debt Securities. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds, warrant-linked bonds and similar convertible instruments issued by corporate issuers globally. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in Securitised Credit Securities. The Sub-Fund invests in USD and non-USD denominated securities, including securities denominated in the Local Currencies of the Emerging Market Countries in which the Sub-Fund invests. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; • up to 10% of its net assets in money market funds; • up to one-third of its net assets in Money Market Instruments, provided that investment in such financial assets does not in aggregate exceed one-third of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities traded on the CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access or Bond Connect. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.

Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long term time horizon (three to five years) looking for a total return from exposure to a wide range of fixed income securities.
Global Exposure:	An absolute VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited internally, subject to change, and may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value. The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology usually does not exceed 1,500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. When excluding short term interest rate contracts from the calculation, the expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund typically does not exceed 500% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The level of leverage will vary depending on the positioning of the Sub-Fund and may, under certain circumstances, exceed the aforementioned levels depending on the types and maturity of instruments used. Interest rate derivatives can create a high leverage based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology, particularly where shorter duration instruments are used for duration management. The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.
Currency Hedging:	The Sub-Fund may at any time have a significant proportion of its total exposure denominated in currencies other than USD, and in Local Currencies. The Sub-Fund may hedge such currency exposure at the discretion of the Investment Manager.
Sustainability Risks:	In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Emerging Markets and Sub-Investment Grade/High Yield in particular.
Valuation:	Daily
Sub-Investment Manager:	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
B	70	Nil	20
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	70	Nil	16
M	70	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	120	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16

BlueBay US High Yield Bond Fund

Reference Currency:	USD
Benchmark:	ICE BofA US High Yield index
Investment Objective:	The Sub-Fund is actively managed and targets better returns than its benchmark, the ICE BofA US High Yield index, by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities while taking into account ESG considerations. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Sub-Fund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the benchmark. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has full discretion, within its investment policy, over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may take exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the benchmark.
Investment Policy:	The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate, senior and subordinated debt securities rated below investment grade. The Sub-Fund may also invest in Distressed Debt Securities. At least 70% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States. In accordance with Article 8 of SFDR, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics and investments which follow good governance practices. The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG. Further information on the environment and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available in Appendix 2 of this Prospectus.
Investment Restrictions:	The Sub-Fund may invest: • up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities; and • up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds or bonds with warrants attached. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in CoCos. The Sub-Fund's aggregate investment in the units of other UCITS or UCIs may not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in Cash on an ancillary basis.
Financial Techniques and Instruments:	The Sub-Fund may: (i) invest in financial derivative instruments including but not limited to total return swaps, contracts for difference, portfolio swap agreements, interest rate swaps, futures, options, swaptions and credit default swaps for hedging and investment purposes; (ii) invest in currency swaps and currency forwards for currency hedging and investment purposes; (iii) use credit default swaps in order to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio by buying protection; (iv) sell protection by entering into credit default swap sale transactions in order to acquire a specific credit exposure and/or buy protection by entering into credit default swap without holding the underlying assets; and (v) use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to borrow or lend out assets.
Securities Financing Transactions:	The Sub-Fund may engage in securities financing transactions covered under Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 as per the following: • Repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign and corporate bonds for investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Reverse repurchase agreements may be used with respect to sovereign bonds for efficient portfolio management purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments is expected to range from 0% to 30% and may not exceed 50%. • Total return swaps and contracts for difference may be used with respect to Local Currency bonds and financial indices for investment and hedging purposes. The proportion of the Sub-Fund's net assets subject to these instruments, expressed as the notional of the total return swap or contract for difference divided by the Sub-Fund's net asset value, is expected to range from 0% to 25% and may not exceed 50%. The Sub-Fund will not engage in margin lending or securities lending.
Investor Profile:	Investors with a medium to long-term horizon (three to five years) looking for an actively managed portfolio of fixed income securities predominantly of high yield issuers.
Global Exposure:	A relative VaR approach is applied. The Sub-Fund's VaR is limited by twice the VaR of a reference portfolio, being the benchmark of the Sub-Fund as set out above. The expected level of leverage of the Sub-Fund based on the "sum-of-notionals" methodology typically does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. However, under certain circumstances the level of leverage might exceed the aforementioned level.

	The "sum-of-notionals" methodology does not allow for offsets of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives, such as currency hedging, duration management and macro hedging. Consequently, the reported level of leverage may exceed, at times considerably, the economic leverage assumed by the Sub-Fund.
Sustainability Risks:	In addition to general disclosures in relation to Sustainability Risks, investors should refer to Risk Factors: Sub-Investment Grade/High Yield in particular.
Valuation:	Daily, on any Business Day in which banks in New York are open for normal banking business.
Sub-Investment Manager:	RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

Fees and Expenses:

BlueBay US High Yield Bond Fund			
Class	Management Fee (basis points)	Performance Fee Rate (%)	Expenses (basis points)
C	Up to 200	Nil	20
E	Up to 200	Nil	16
ER	Up to 200	Nil	20
G	Up to 200	Nil	20
I	70	Nil	16
I (Perf)	50	20.0	16
K	Up to 200	Nil	16
M	70	Nil	20
Q	Up to 200	Nil	20
R	125	Nil	20
S	Up to 200	Nil	20
V	Up to 200	Nil	20
X, Y	Nil	Nil	16
Benchmark	ICE BofA US High Yield index		

Appendix 2: Disclosures Related to Sub-Funds which 1) Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics or 2) have a Sustainable Investment Objective

The information set out below is in relation to each Sub-Fund categorised as Article 8 or 9 under SFDR. This information provided is in accordance with the requirements of the EU SFDR Level 2 Regulatory Technical Standards ("RTS") which is effective from the 1st January 2023. Furthermore, the information provided at present should also be read in conjunction with the full text of this Prospectus.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300GL676SYYX90892

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



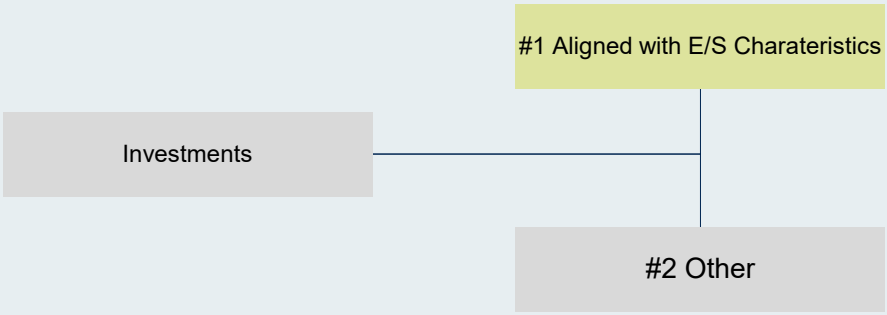
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, it should the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

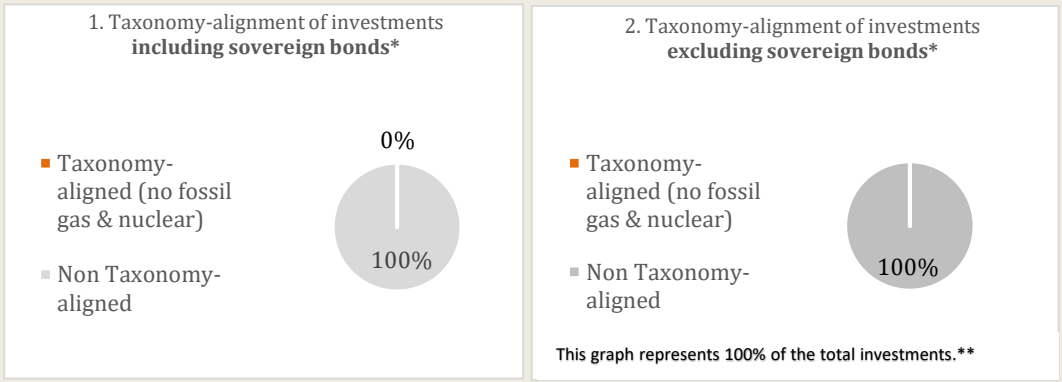
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Short Duration Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300DRPE4D0FEAJ702

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

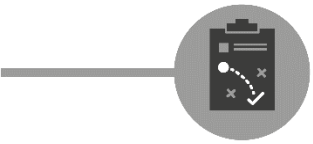
- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specializing in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

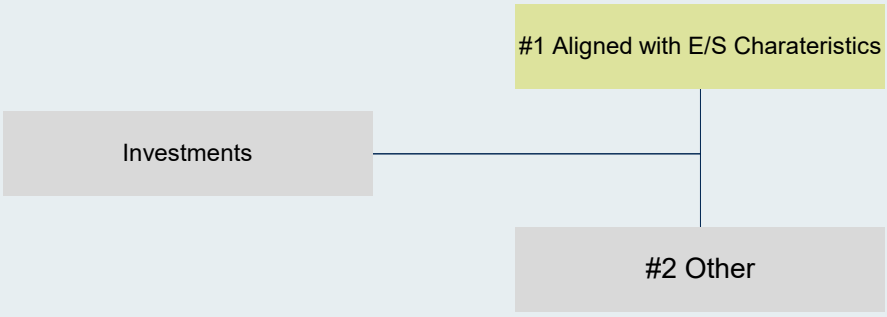
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore also set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

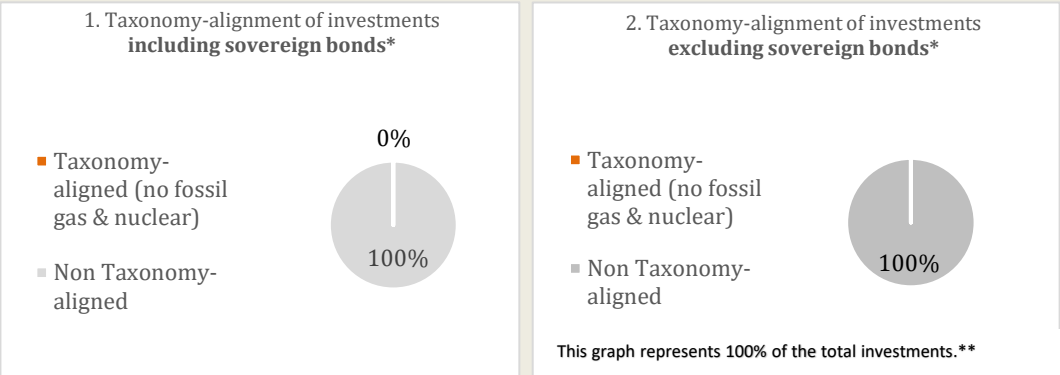
☒ No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Emerging Market Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 2QC0MRAG5HQKQLHYOO55

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

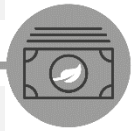
What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



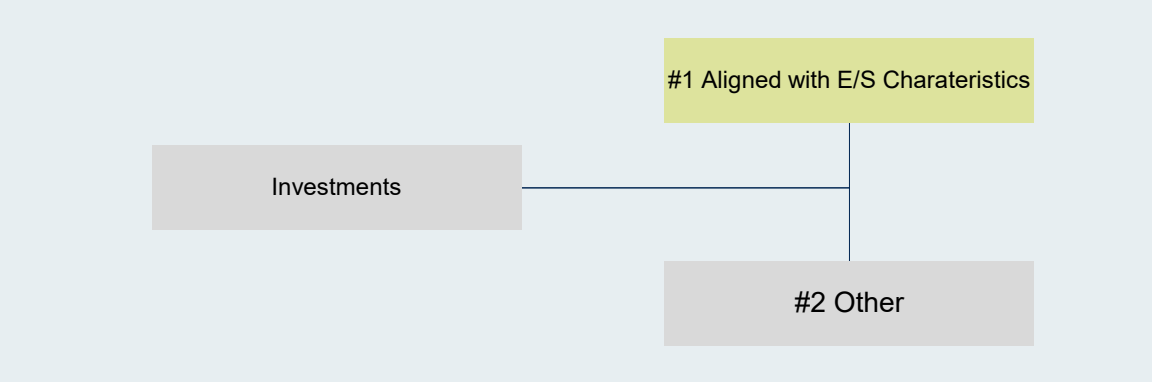
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

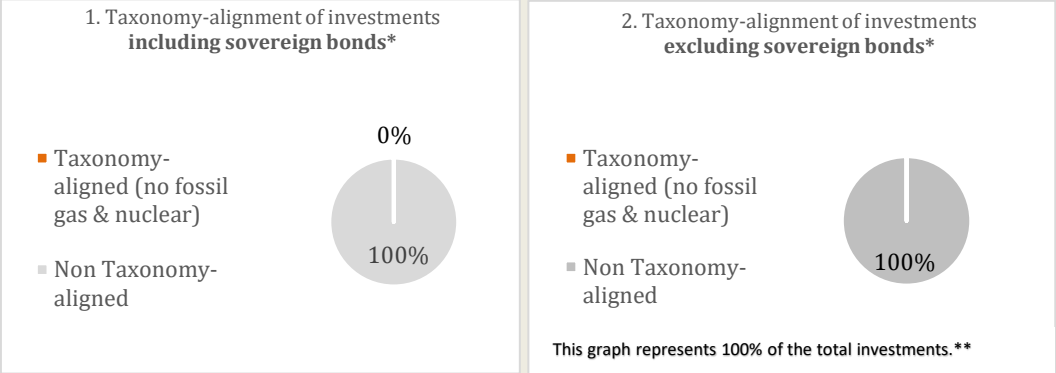
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

EETXHCVYTYHJXYFHPH76

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Not applicable.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

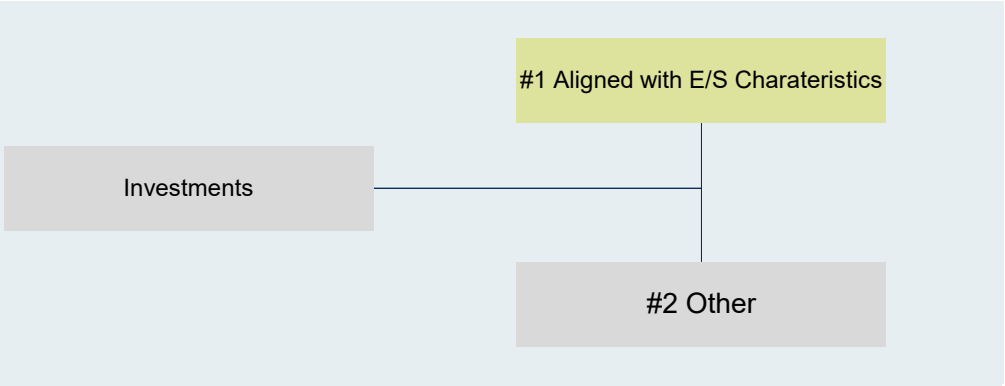
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability or reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

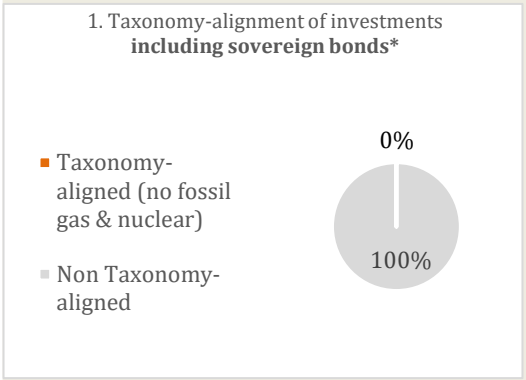
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

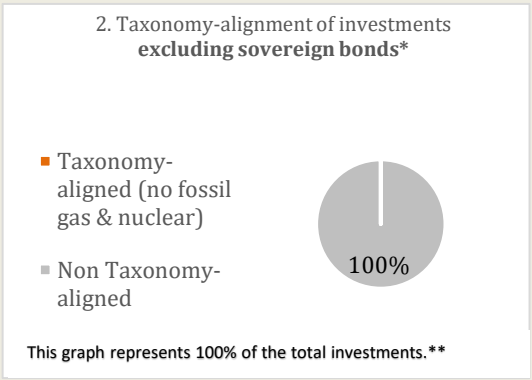
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Emerging Market High Yield Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 54930074IJHJYF9XZM38

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

[ ] 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Not applicable.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

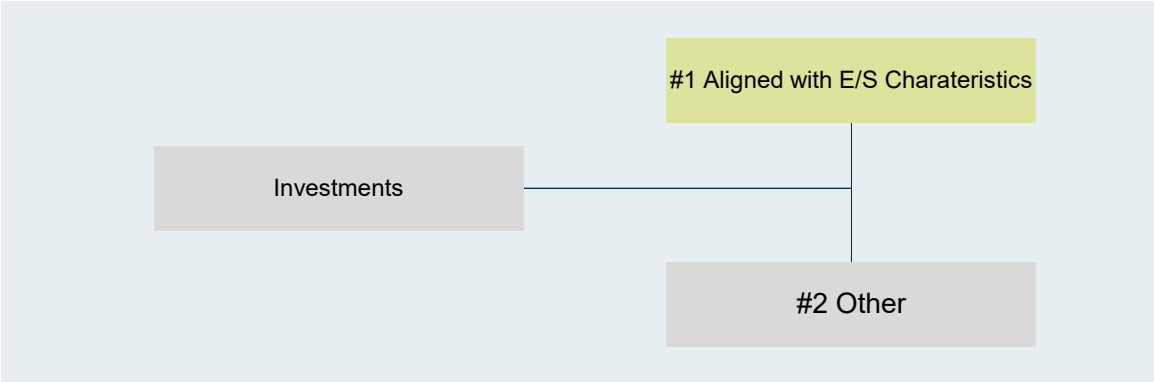
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At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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.
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#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

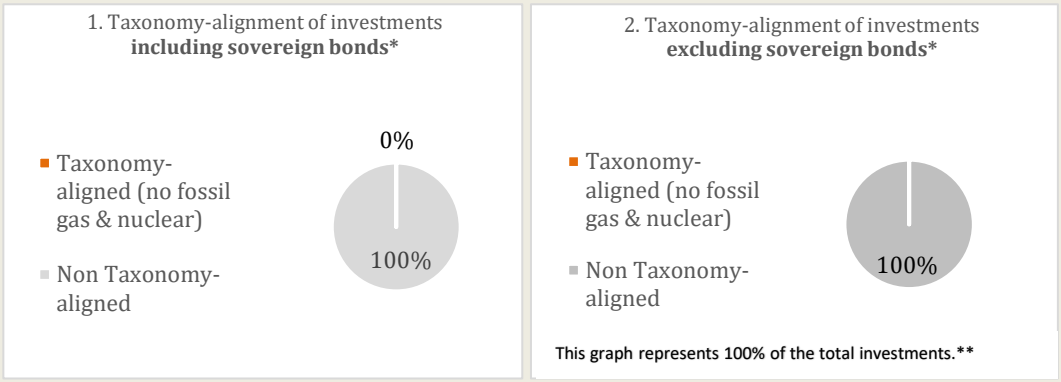
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Emerging Market Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: L6NJ1ZMD5M4CPC8XSO74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

[ ] 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specializing in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



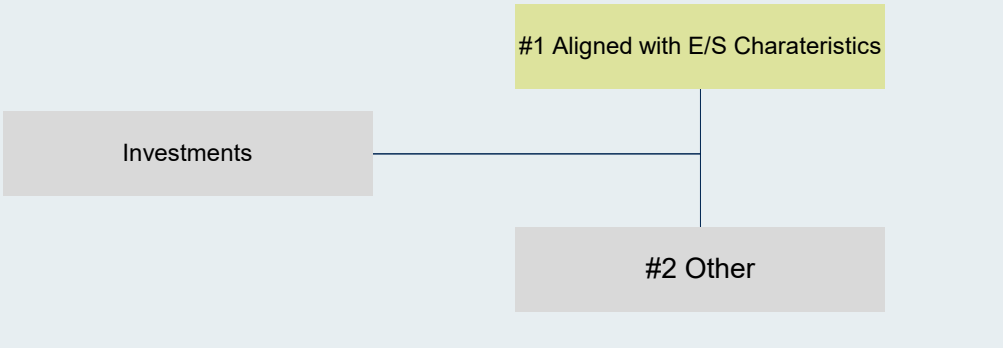
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

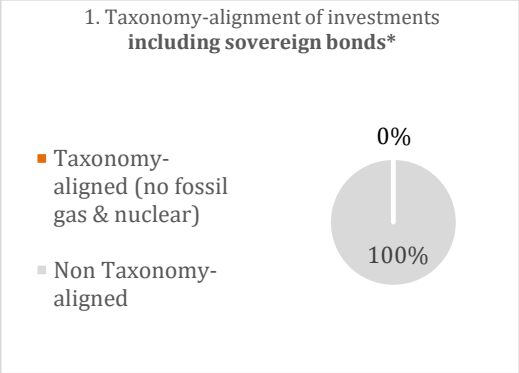
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[6]?

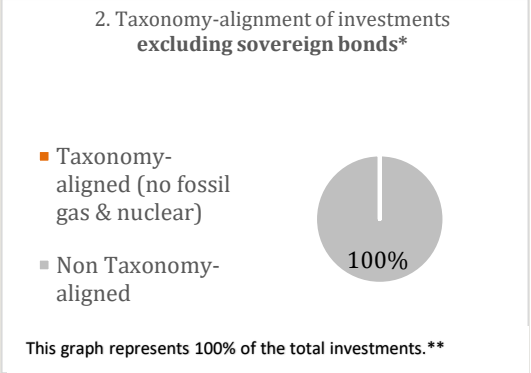
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

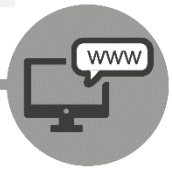
There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Emerging Market Local Currency Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

5493004XQNWIFFO81Z77

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specializing in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

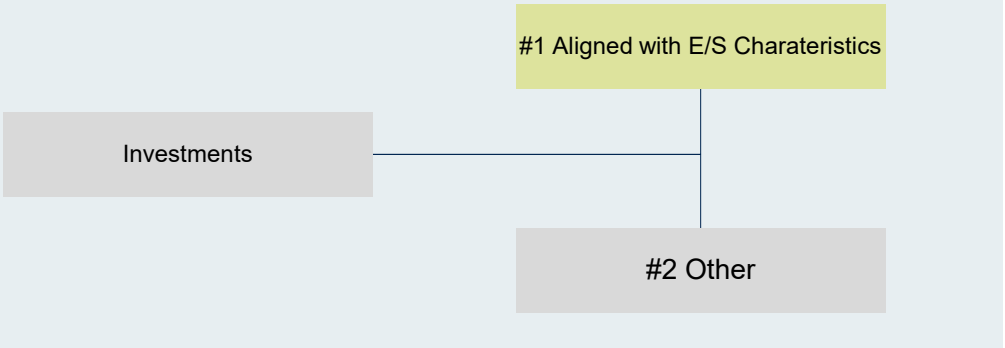
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to

any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[7]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

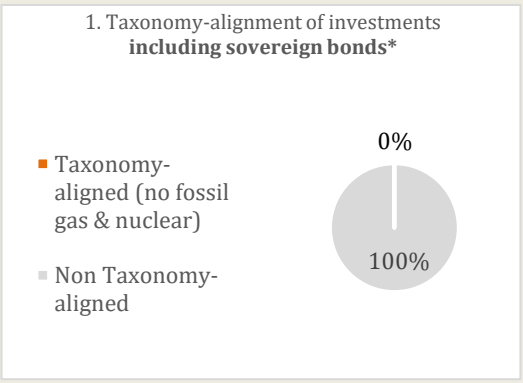
☒ No

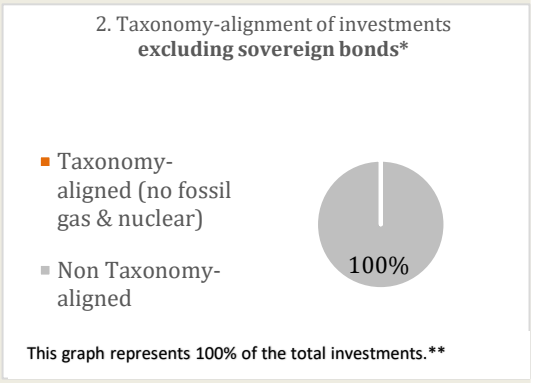
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Emerging Market Blended Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 162TOW4MBL26Q9NDNV76

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Not applicable.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

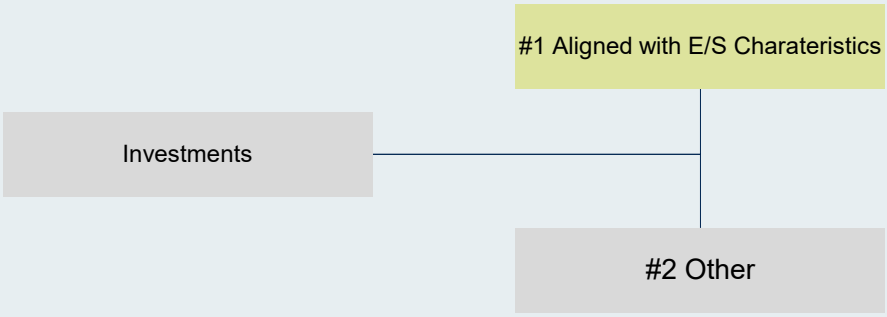
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Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.
As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

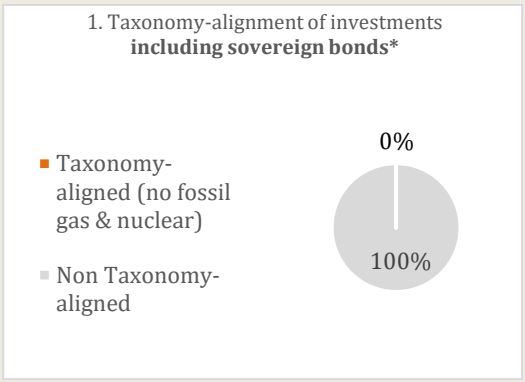
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

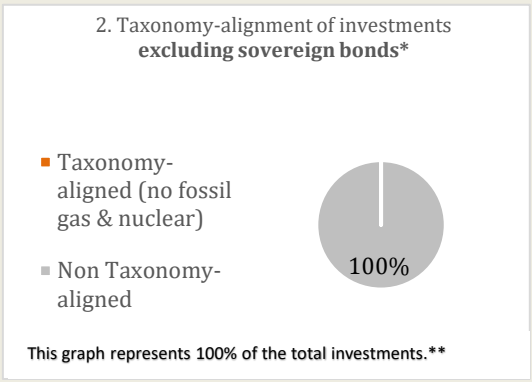
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[8]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

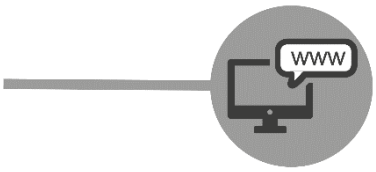
There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300MVR2RDXFI8TV47

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) limiting exposure to any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Oil sands: Exploration and production
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which limits exposure to issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically), as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter, to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in oil and gas exploration and production (oil sands) or thermal coal extraction (when deriving more than 5% of their revenues/operations from it) (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

- The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which limits the Sub-Fund's exposure to issuers deemed by the Investment Manager to have 'very high' ESG risks to 10% of net assets. Any exposure to 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rated issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically accounted for within the 10% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

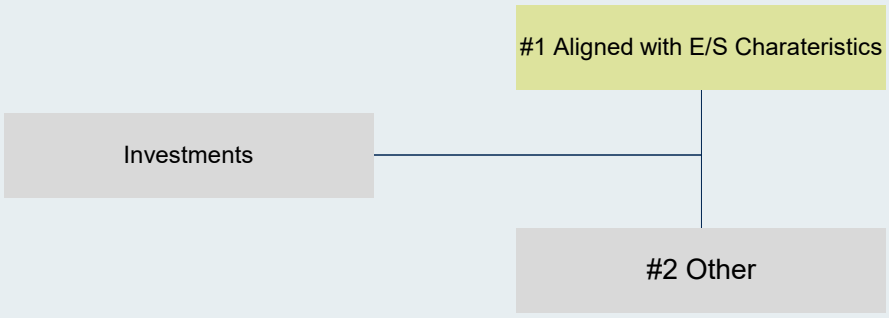
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 50% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if exposure to such issuer is limited because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 10% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 10% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken as part of the Sub-Fund's approach to active management and without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

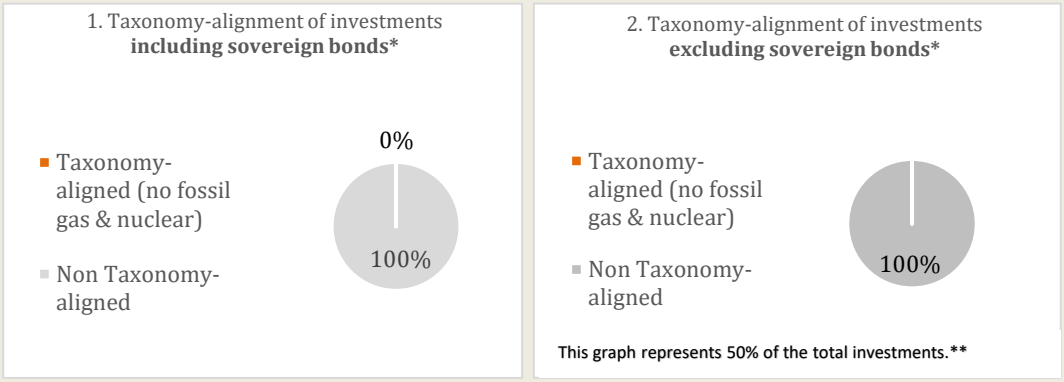
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[9]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

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https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300V6PSZE4CFW3430

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%

☒ **No**

- ☐ 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
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Nuclear Energy	>5% revenues from mining, production or supply
	Tobacco	Distribution/Retail: >5% of revenues
		Production: >0% of revenues
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions

The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

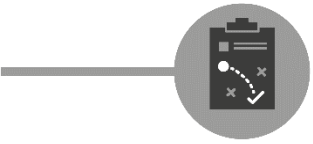
- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: restricting UN Global Compact non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of subordinated debt securities in combination with ESG criteria.

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

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



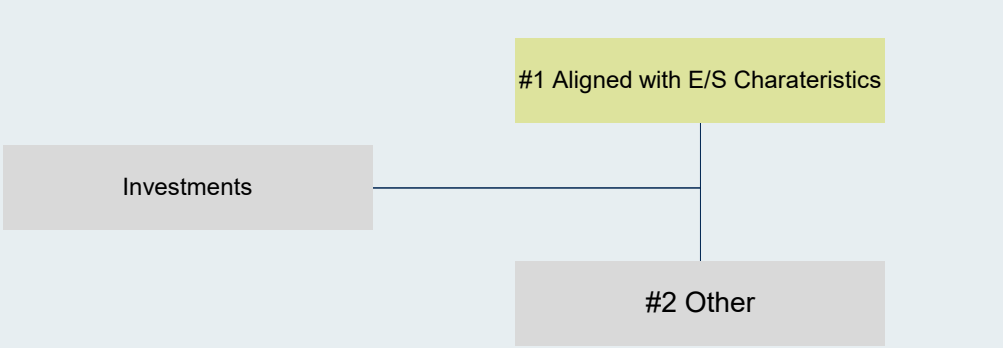
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 50% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[10]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

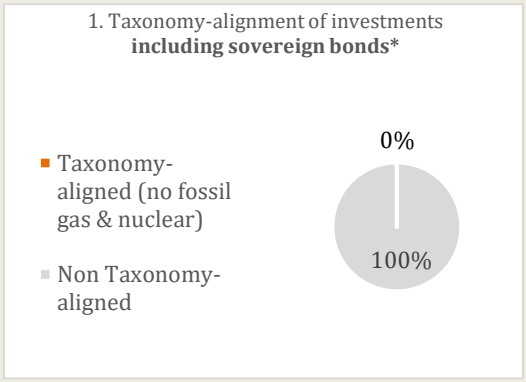
[10] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

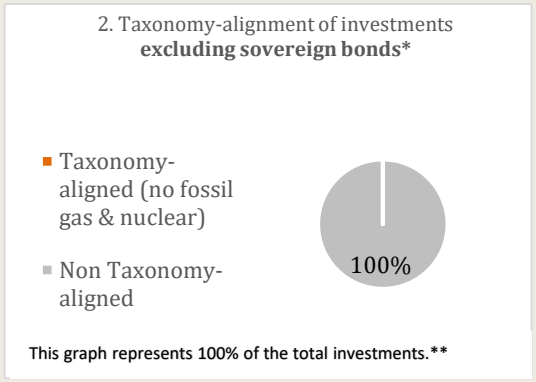
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Global High Yield ESG Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 22210031BZB0OWU36P77

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) or 'high' ESG Risk Rating on a case-by-case basis.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Adult Entertainment**	>10% of revenues from production, distribution and/or retail
	Alcohol	>10% of revenues from production, distribution and/or retail
	Conventional Weapons	>10% of revenues from production
	Controversial Weapons	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Involved in arctic drilling
		Oil & gas exploration and production: >5% of revenues
		Oil sands: Exploration and production
		>10.000 MW of thermal coal power generation installed capacity
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
		Thermal coal power generation: >5% of revenues/operations
		>1% of revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite
		>10% of revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels
		>50% of revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels
		>50% of revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh
	Gambling	>10% revenues from operations or support
	Nuclear Energy	>5% revenues from mining, production or supply
	Tobacco	>5% of revenues from distribution and/or retail
		>0% of revenues from production and cultivation
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Non-compliance
	ESG Controversy Exposure	Worst/red score
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	Freedom House Index	A score of not free
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

There may be overlaps across exclusions listed in the table above. For the avoidance of doubt, in case of overlap between two exclusions, the stricter threshold should apply.

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.
IV. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which do not meet the qualifying criteria (e.g. evidence an improving ESG performance trajectory or show willingness to improve/where the Investment Manager has an engagement programme to promote positive change).

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: restricting UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in coal (thermal, hard and lignite) or fossil fuels (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of

potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
  - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
  - The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
  - Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.
- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment

Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Furthermore, issuers which are deemed by the Investment Manager as having high ESG risks are excluded on a case-by-case basis depending on a range of factors under consideration, including but not limited to, the evidence of improvement in mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Not applicable.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

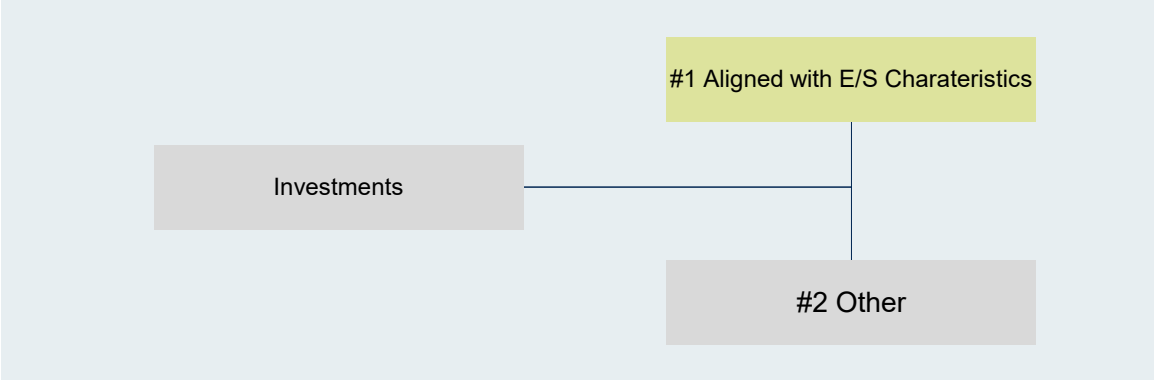


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 20% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.



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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not take commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[11]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

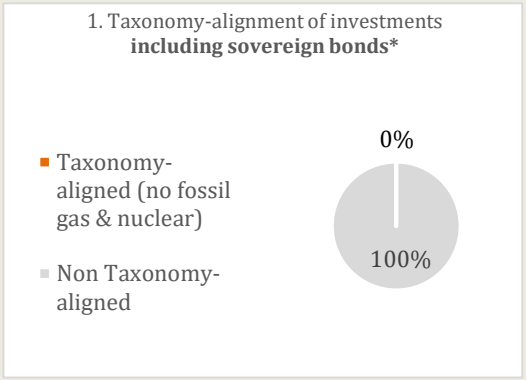
[11] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

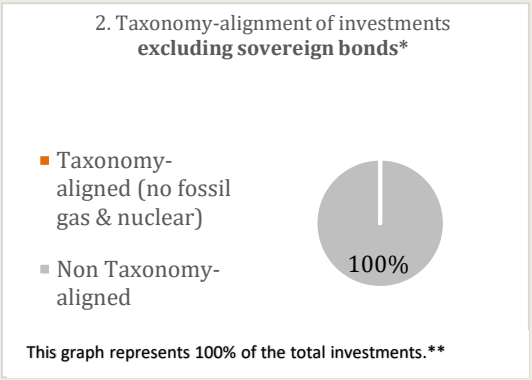
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

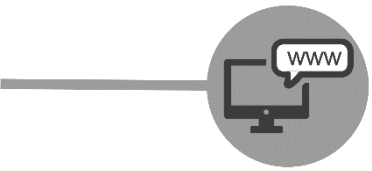
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300PWTRFAQBN52I65

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



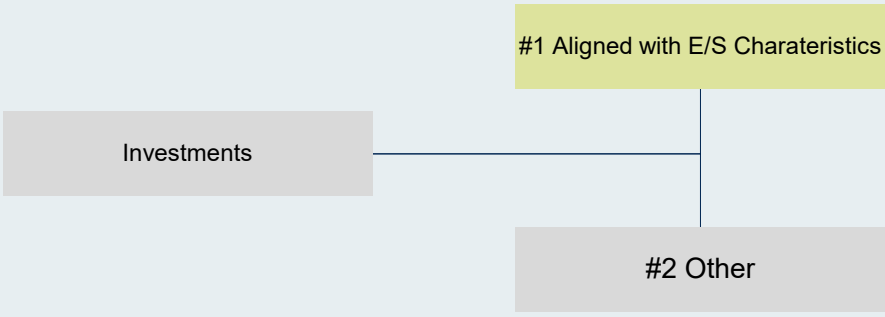
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[12]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

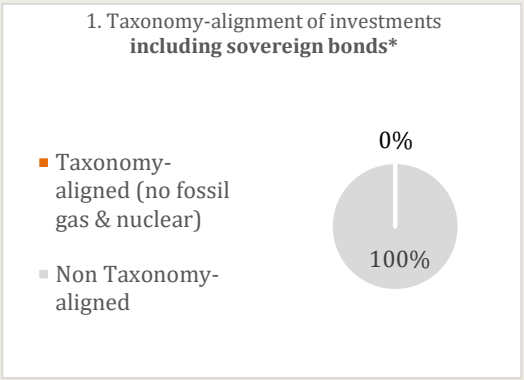
[12] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

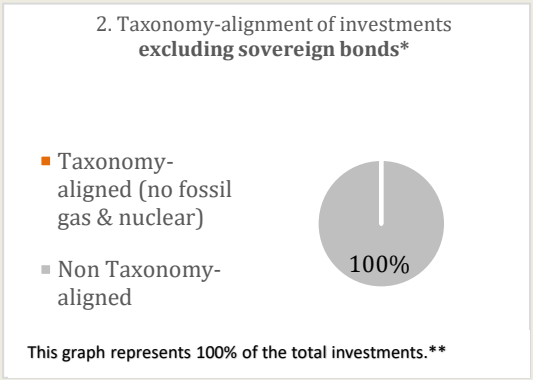
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

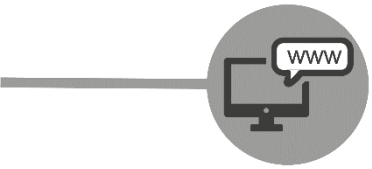
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493001FIL2P0RED9Q76

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds as well as Securitised Credit Securities, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

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 the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?***

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



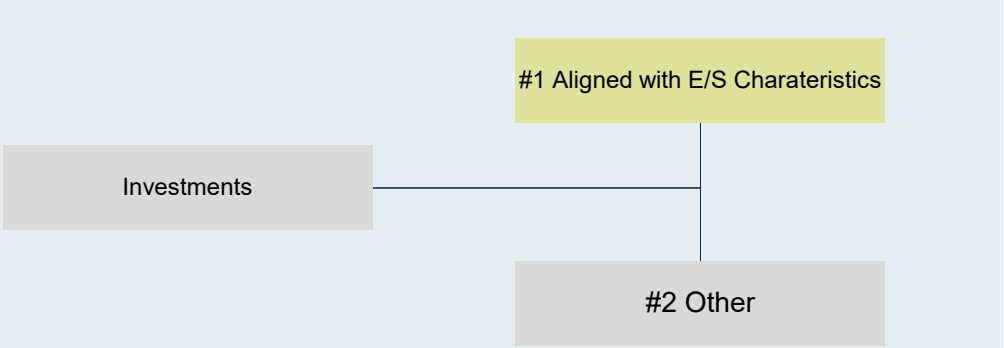
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 50% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if the issuer is excluded because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then the Sub-Fund will not have any long exposure, but it may take short positions using credit default swaps on such 'very high' ESG risks issuers as part of its approach to active management. Any such short positions may be taken without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[13]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

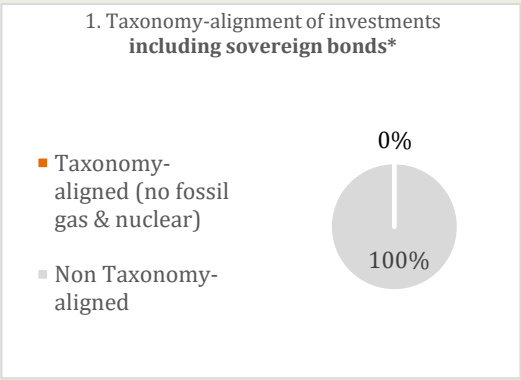
[13] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

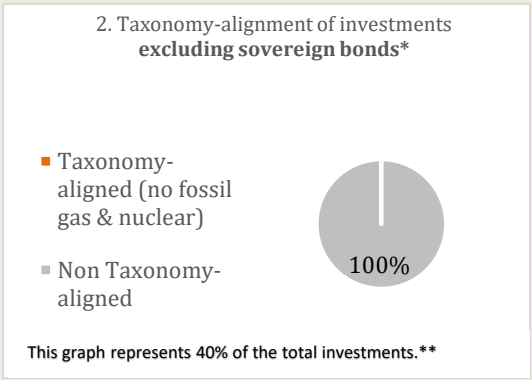
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

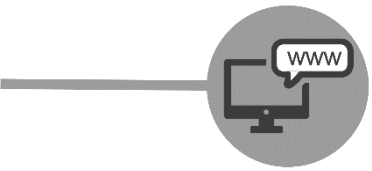
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay High Yield ESG Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 2VMIJS3CD1JEJYSZHL13

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) or 'high' ESG Risk Rating on a case-by-case basis.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Exclusion of in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities, or those lacking appropriate processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor and prevent ESG related controversies (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Adult Entertainment**	>10% of revenues from production, distribution and/or retail
	Alcohol	>10% of revenues from production, distribution and/or retail
	Conventional Weapons	>10% of revenues from production
	Controversial Weapons	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Involved in arctic drilling
		Oil & gas exploration and production: >5% of revenues
		Oil sands: Exploration and production
		>10.000 MW of thermal coal power generation installed capacity
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
		>5% of revenues/operations from thermal coal power generation
		>1% of revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite
		>10% of revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels
		>50% of revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels
		>50% of revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh
	Gambling	>10% revenues from operations or support
	Nuclear Energy	>5% revenues from mining, production or supply
	Tobacco	>5% of revenues from distribution and/or retail
		>0% of revenues from production and cultivation
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Non-compliance
	ESG Controversy Exposure	Worst/red score
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	Freedom House Index	A score of not free
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

There may be overlaps across exclusions listed in the table above. For the avoidance of doubt, in case of overlap between two exclusions, the stricter threshold should apply.

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds as well as Securitised Credit Securities, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit

default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.
IV. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which do not meet the qualifying criteria (e.g. evidence an improving ESG performance trajectory or show willingness to improve/where the Investment Manager has an engagement programme to promote positive change).

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: restricting UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in coal (thermal, hard and lignite) or fossil fuels (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
  - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
  - The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
  - Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further

develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Furthermore, issuers which are deemed by the Investment Manager as having high ESG risks are excluded on a case-by-case basis depending on a range of factors under consideration, including but not limited to, the evidence of improvement in mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

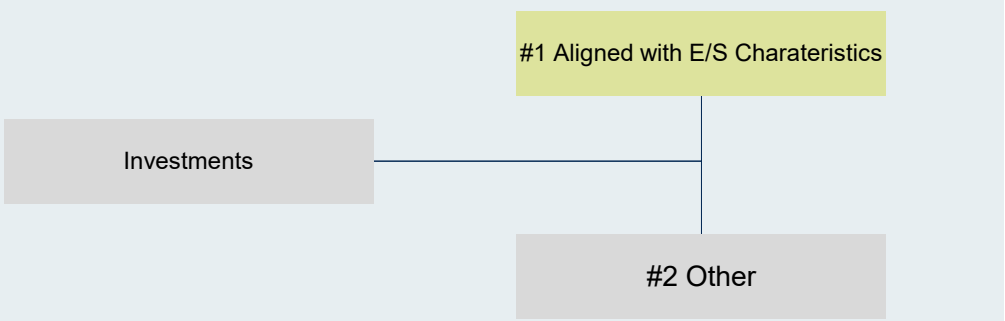
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 20% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

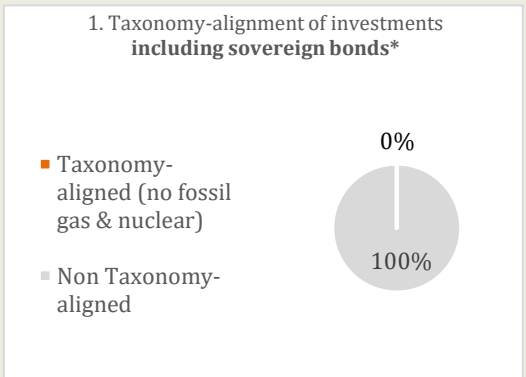
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[14]?

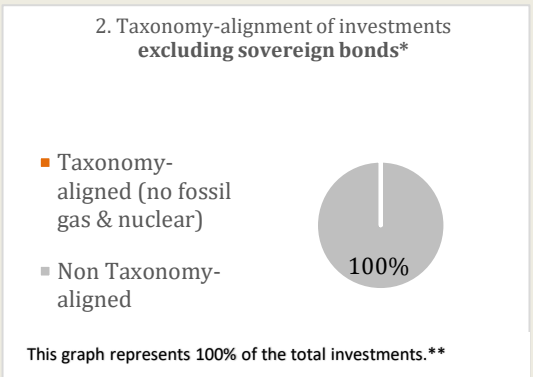
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template 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

2. Sub-Funds which have a Sustainable Investment Objective (SFDR Article 9)

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.

Product name: BlueBay Impact-Aligned Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300UW5Y0T1LMJEQ28

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:** _30_%	[ ] 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:** _20_%	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to invest in fixed income securities in scope which contribute to sustainability themes, as defined by the Investment Manager. The Sub-Fund's investments must be made with the objective of generating positive and measurable social or environmental impact alongside financial returns. In scope fixed income securities include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap.

The sustainability themes developed target securities offering solutions to major environmental and social challenges. These are, (i) Achieving inclusive society; (ii) Building knowledge and skills; (iii) Ensuring good health, safety & well-being; (iv) Enabling a circular economy; (v) Ensuring clean & plentiful water; (vi) Promoting clean & safe energy, and (vii) promoting sustainable mobility & infrastructure.

The Investment Manager aims to invest across sustainability themes to provide a diversified exposure.

The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of attaining its sustainability investment objective nor for performance comparison.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the sustainability investment objective of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The Sub-Fund's level of investment in fixed income securities in scope from issuers offering solutions to major environmental and social challenges as defined by the sustainability themes.
II. The allocation of the Sub-Fund's investments across sustainability themes.

III. The allocation of the Sub-Fund's investments with alignment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals which can be linked to economic activities.

IV. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.

V. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

VI. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which do not meet the qualifying criteria (e.g. evidence an improving ESG performance trajectory or where the Investment Manager undertakes engagement activities with the issuer to encourage improvements).

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

In order to protect against the investments causing significant harm to the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager takes the following approach:

- The mandatory PAI indicators are monitored, leveraging off pre-defined thresholds which have been defined to identify those issuers which may potentially be causing significant harm;
- Additionally, the proprietary framework applied by the Investment Manager for assessing issuers' economic activities, whereby the sustainability profile of an issuer's entire economic activity is considered, and not just the qualifying ones, in order to exclude those with material exposure to economic activities that significantly harm the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund. This is achieved by applying exclusionary screens (some of which link to fully or partially minimising a specific PAI indicator) in regards to economic activities which have material negative impacts on Sustainability Factors

The entity level conduct of the issuer is also considered, in order to exclude those where their operational practices may significantly harm the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund. This is achieved by Implementing exclusionary screens and ESG Integration as detailed below.

- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

  Indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account as part of the do no significant harm ("**DNSH**") assessment of Sustainable Investments carried out by the Investment Manager. This occurs as follows:

  - The mandatory PAI indicators are monitored during the ESG evaluation of issuers stage (ESG integration process), where such data is provided to inform on the evaluation. Issuers exceeding pre-defined thresholds will be identified for enhanced due diligence to determine whether indeed they are doing significant harm and/or subject to engagement to reduce the adverse impact. Where the outcome of such activities by the Investment Manager does not confirm the investment is operating within the thresholds, it does not pass the DNSH assessment, and so are not counted as Sustainable Investment;
  - Certain PAI indicators are also considered by the Sub-Fund through the ESG exclusion/negative screening policy of the Sub-Fund (where the exposure is fully or partially minimised depending on the topics). For corporate issuers, exclusions cover the following topics (the scope of which is set at different thresholds): exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, thermal coal, oil & gas. For sovereign issuers, exclusions cover social violations.

  Further information on the sourcing and processing of PAI indicator data is provided in the question: "*Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*"

- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

  For investments in corporate issuers, the Sub-Fund considers entity level conduct as it relates to international conventions and norms, standards and statements. Such information is primarily sourced from a third-party ESG vendor, with explicit screening information for issuer which violate the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (where those considered to violate being excluded) and ESG controversies (where those with the worst performance being excluded). Such screening information includes details of the topics the poor performance relates to, as well as mapping to relevant aspects of international norms such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as well as the UN Global Compact. The Investment Manager excludes investments on the basis of the overall status on these two indicators, irrespective of the topic they relate to. Such data is refreshed and implemented on a regular basis by the Investment Manager.



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

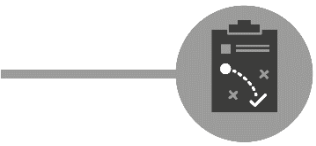
X Yes, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: restricting UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in coal (thermal, hard and lignite) or fossil fuels (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4). For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply to countries under international sanctions which include social violations [RTS Table 1, PAI 16]; or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager primarily sources information on PAI indicators from a third-party ESG vendor. The Investment Manager has assessed the quality of such data, but is not subject to external review. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these PAI indicators by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. As such, the integration of PAI indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis, and where the PAI data is not currently available, the Investment Manager does not monitor against this. The Investment Manager will seek to promote increased data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engagement with third party ESG information providers and issuers and will regularly evaluate data availability trends to determine if these have increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process. As data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by the investee entities and support more effect consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund predominantly invests in a portfolio of investment grade rated fixed income securities selected on the basis that securities qualify as Sustainable Investments. The Sub-Fund takes a binary (e.g. true/false or pass/fail) approach as to whether an issuer or security can be a sustainable investment, not limiting this to the level of specific economic activities which are considered sustainable investments. The framework applied is dependent on the qualification route:

1) For corporate issuers whose core economic activities offer investment opportunities and directly contribute to addressing global environmental and social challenges, alignment of the corporate issuer's economic activity with material exposure to any relevant sustainability theme(s) is assessed by determining the level of revenues or profit derived from, or the market share of the issuer in any of the qualifying economic activities. Whilst qualifying issuers should meet the minimum binding thresholds set for as many of the metrics as possible, this is not a prerequisite and only one metric needs to be met. Additional metrics may apply for certain sectors such as financials where a metric based on balance sheet or loan book is more appropriate. Furthermore, the Investment Manager has the discretion to select, where appropriate, qualifying issuers which exceed the minimum binding thresholds and reach the targeted levels set for any metric as per the following table.

Metric	Minimum binding requirement	Targeted level
Revenues	20%	≥ 50%
Profits		
Market share (globally/regionally/nationally)	Within top 10	Within top 3

2) For securities which support or fund an activity aligned with the Investment Manager's sustainability themes where such securities may be issued by corporate issuers or Sovereign, Supranational and Agency issuers, and may be either regular or ESG labelled issuances. Material alignment to the sustainability theme(s) is assessed for use-of-proceeds issuances by determining the proportion of funds being allocated to the qualifying activities/projects. Each qualifying investment is to meet the minimum binding requirement and the Investment Manager has the discretion to select, where appropriate, qualifying issuers which exceed such level and reach the target level set in the following table.

Metric	Minimum binding requirement	Targeted level
Eligible Projects being funded meet at least one of the sustainability themes	20%*	≥ 50%*

**either as a proportion of the total number of eligible project categories which could be funded (e.g. at primary issuance) or as a proportion of the total amount which has already been funded (e.g. post issuance, or in case of refinancing)*

For other investments, such as performance-based (sustainability-linked) or commitment-based (debt-for-nature-swaps) issuances, instead of the metric listed above, the scope of the defined KPIs / commitments associated with the investment are evaluated depending on their alignment to the sustainability themes of the Sub-Fund.

In addition and as part of the DNSH assessment of Sustainable Investments, the Sub-Fund shall implement (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) ESG Norms-based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which excludes issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation.

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

As part of the binding ESG requirements, any in scope fixed income security held by the Sub-Fund must contribute to one of the sustainability themes defined by the Investment Manager. Alignment of securities with a sustainability theme is assessed by the Investment Manager based on the analysis of the issuer's economic activity or the security and the activity being funded (as described in the previous section).

Further binding ESG requirements result from:

(i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; and

(ii) Norms-Based Screening which are as follows:

ESG product-based exclusion screens	Corporates: • Adult entertainment (>10% revenues - production/distribution/retail) • Alcohol (>10% revenues - production/distribution/retail) • Controversial weapons : Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons • Conventional weapons (>10% revenues - production) • Fossil fuels related: ○ Arctic drilling ○ oil & gas extraction and production (>5% revenues) ○ oil sands exploration and production

	○ thermal coal* (installed capacity >10,000 MW, mining/power >5% revenues/operations ○ exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite (>1% of revenues) ○ exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels (>10% of revenues) ○ exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels (>50% of revenues) ○ electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh (>50% of revenues) • Gambling (>10% revenues - operations/support) • Nuclear energy* (>5% revenues – mining/production/supply) • Tobacco (0% production and cultivation, >5% revenues - distribution/retail)
ESG norms-based exclusion screens	Corporates • UN Global Compact Principles: non-compliance • OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: non-compliance • ESG controversy exposure (worst: red flag status) Sovereigns • Controversial jurisdictions (Financial Action Task Force (high risk), UN Security Council Sanctions) • Freedom House Index ('not free') • UN conventions and treaties: corruption convention (not party to)

**Exceptions permitted in specific instances for power utility companies in the case of transmission/distribution/capacity thresholds.*

There may be overlaps across exclusions listed in the table above. For the avoidance of doubt, in case of overlap between two exclusions, the stricter threshold should apply.

(iii) ESG Integration which can additionally restrict issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Furthermore, issuers which are deemed by the Investment Manager as having 'high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating are excluded on a case-by-case basis depending on a range of factors under consideration, including but not limited to, the evidence of improvement in mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



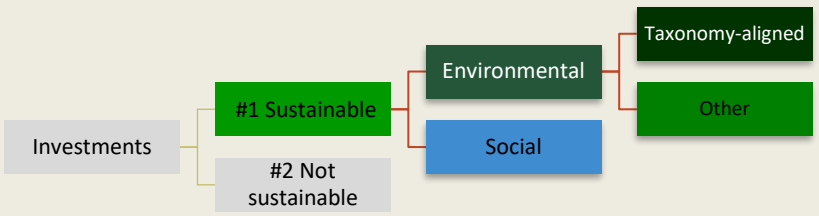
What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which qualify as Sustainable Investments (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 20% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which are not considered Sustainable Investments and will fall under #2.

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 Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not attain the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The Sub-Fund commits to have a portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation of at least zero percent. Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of environmentally Sustainable Investments. An investment not Taxonomy-aligned can still be considered an environmentally Sustainable Investment provided it complies with the SFDR and the Investment Manager's criteria.

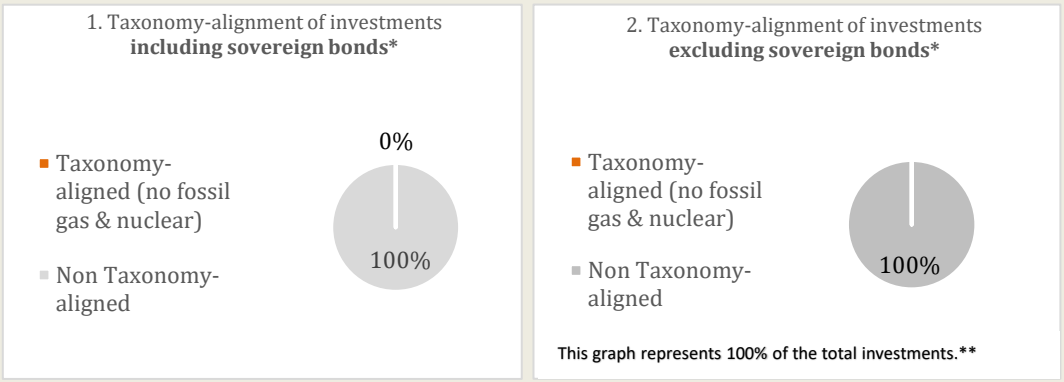
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[15]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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 total share of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective (which may or may not include Taxonomy-alignment where applicable) is 30% of net assets. The Sub-Fund aims to invest across its sustainability themes, which include both environment and social themes, to provide a diversified approach. The Investment Manager takes an active approach and the Sub-Fund's allocation across themes may vary over time depending on the investment opportunities offered within each theme as identified by the Investment Manager. In the event that the share of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the SFDR is at its minimum, it is expected that the remaining portion of the Sub-Fund would be invested in Sustainable Investments with a social objective. Combining both in scope investments with environmental and social objectives, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 80% in Sustainable Investments.

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

The minimum total share of Sustainable Investments with a social objective is 20% of net assets. In the event that the share of Sustainable Investments with a social objective is at its minimum, it is expected that the remaining portion of the Sub-

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

Fund would be invested in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective. Combining, both in scope investments with environmental and social objectives, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 80% in Sustainable Investments.

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

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which are not considered Sustainable Investments such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

J851PLGHDUNMTUO6Y387

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds as well as Securitised Credit Securities, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG vendors.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation in respect to Securitised Credit Securities accounts for the varying characteristics of instruments belonging to this asset class. For CLOs, the Investment Manager conducts an analysis of the manager and of the collateral pool of such securities. For other types of Securitised Credit Securities, including but not limited to asset-backed securities, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation depends on a number of factors. For a security that is directly issued by a corporate issuer and its collateral pool is part of the issuer's economic activity, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation will follow the same approach as that of fixed income securities and will assess the ESG risk of the corporate issuer. For securities issued by special purpose vehicles not directly part of the economic activity of a corporate issuer, such as securities backed by a pool of mortgages or auto loans, the Investment Manager carries out its ESG evaluation by assessing the originator, the servicer and the collateral pool. ESG Exclusion/Negative Screening applicable to the Sub-Fund may only apply to the underlying pool of assets of Securitised Credit Securities if the Investment Manager is the issuer of such securities.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG vendors, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

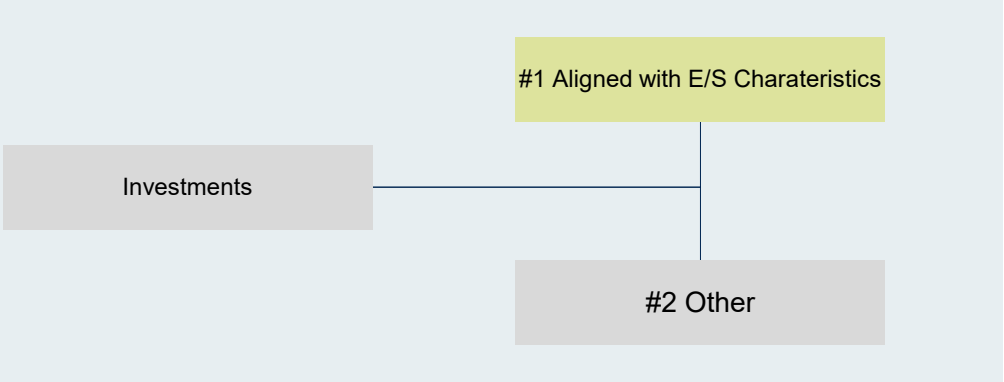
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 50% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 50% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if the issuer is excluded because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then the Sub-Fund will not have any long exposure, but it may take short positions using credit default swaps on such 'very high' ESG risks issuers as part of its approach to active management. Any such short positions may be taken without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

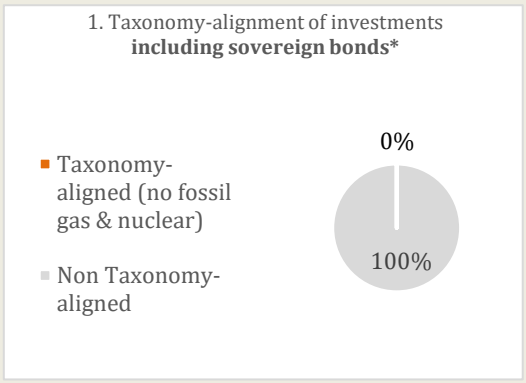
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[16]?

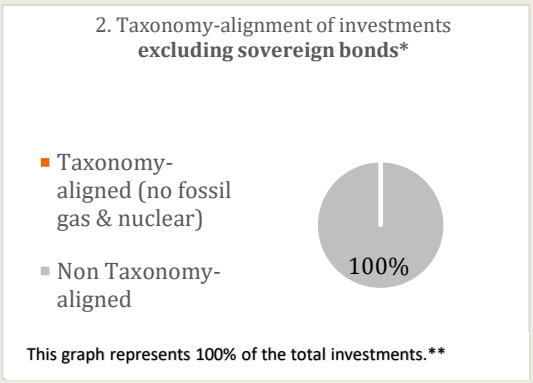
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

ZY4V92HRNHOW4ZXD2385

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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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG vendors.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG vendors, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

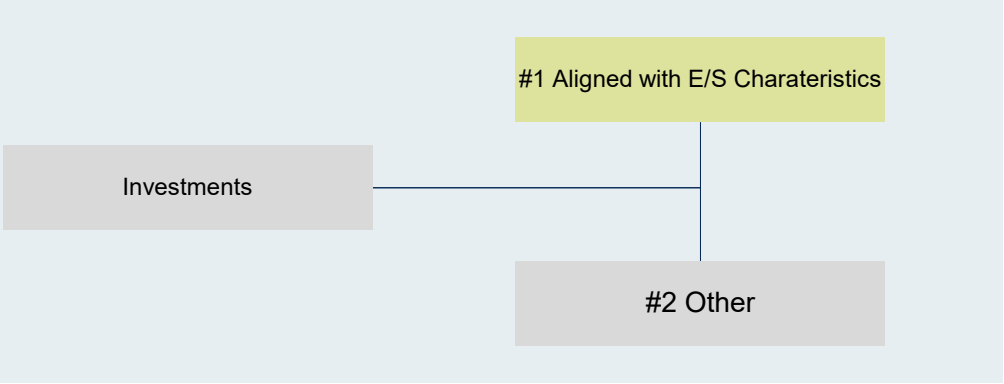
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to

any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[17]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

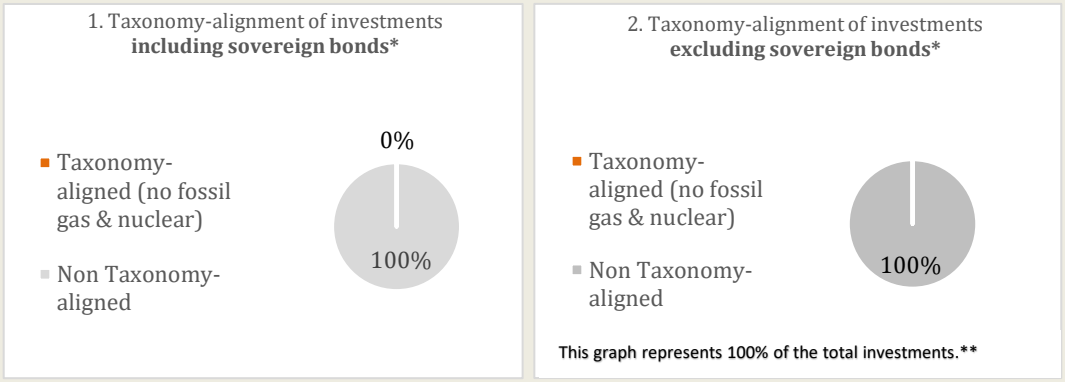
[17] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

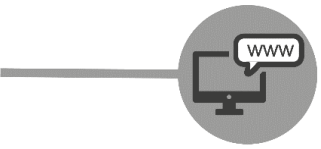
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300PMTQT8XX2FZ077

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**

☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%

☐ 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

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) or 'high' ESG Risk Rating on a case-by-case basis.
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Exclusion of in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities, or those lacking appropriate processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor and prevent ESG related controversies (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Adult Entertainment**	>10% of revenues from production, distribution and/or retail
	Alcohol	>10% of revenues from production, distribution and/or retail
	Conventional Weapons	>10% of revenues from production
	Controversial Weapons	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Civilian Firearms	Any revenues
	Fossil Fuels	Involved in arctic drilling
		Gas exploration and production: >5% of revenues
		Oil sands: Exploration and production
		>10.000 MW of thermal coal power generation installed capacity
		Thermal coal extraction: >5% of revenues/operations
		>5% of revenues/operations from thermal coal power generation
		>1% of revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite
		>10% of revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels
		>50% of revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels
		>50% of revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh
		Urgewald Global Exit Coal List: coal developers (*i.e.* involvement in coal power/mining/infrastructure expansion plans)
		>10% of revenues from pipelines and transportation of oil and gas
		>5% of revenues from refining oil and gas
		>20% of revenues from equipment and services for oil and gas
		>20% of oil and gas related activities
	Gambling	>10% revenues from operations or support
	Nuclear Energy	>5% revenues from mining, production or supply
	Tobacco	>5% of revenues from distribution and/or retail
		>0% of revenues from production and cultivation
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Non-compliance
	OECD Alignment	Non-compliance
	ESG Controversy Exposure	Worst/red score
	European Union (EU) Sanctions	Yes
	International Labour Organization Alignment	Non-compliance
	Palm oil	>5% of revenues
	Biocides producer of Neonics and Clorine Organics	>5% of revenues
	Genetic Engineering – Agriculture	Has involvement
	Animal welfare	Fur: has involvement
		Non-medical testing: has involvement

	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity	≥ 95th percentile for their respective (iBoxx level 2) sector
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	Freedom House Index	A score of not free
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

There may be overlaps across exclusions listed in the table above. For the avoidance of doubt, in case of overlap between two exclusions, the stricter threshold should apply.

The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds as well as Securitised Credit Securities, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.
IV. Furthermore, issuers which are deemed by the Investment Manager as having high ESG risks are excluded on a case-by-case basis depending on a range of factors under consideration, including but not limited to, the evidence of improvement in mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: restricting UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in coal (thermal, hard and lignite) or fossil fuels (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG vendors.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
  - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
  - The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
  - Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.
- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation in respect to Securitised Credit Securities accounts for the varying characteristics of instruments belonging to this asset class. For CLOs, the Investment Manager conducts an analysis of the manager and of the collateral pool of such securities. For other types of Securitised Credit Securities, including but not limited to asset-backed securities, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation depends on a number of factors. For a security that is directly issued by a corporate issuer and its collateral pool is part of the issuer's economic activity, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation will follow the same approach as that of fixed income securities and will assess the ESG risk of the corporate issuer. For securities issued by special purpose vehicles not directly part of the economic activity of a corporate issuer, such as securities backed by a pool of mortgages or auto loans, the Investment Manager carries out its ESG evaluation by assessing the originator, the servicer and the collateral pool. ESG Exclusion/Negative Screening applicable to the Sub-Fund may only apply to the underlying pool of assets of Securitised Credit Securities if the Investment Manager is the issuer of such securities.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG vendors, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depend on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Furthermore, issuers which are deemed by the Investment Manager as having high ESG risks are excluded on a case-by-case basis depending on a range of factors under consideration, including but not limited to, the evidence of improvement in mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund seeks to achieve a minimum reduction rate of 20% of the scope of investments relative to the Sub-Fund's benchmark as the result of ESG considerations.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

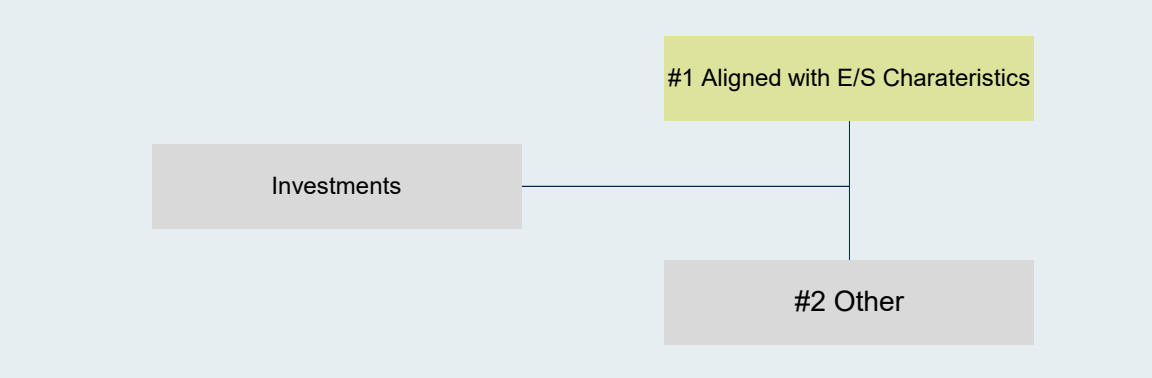
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 20% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases.

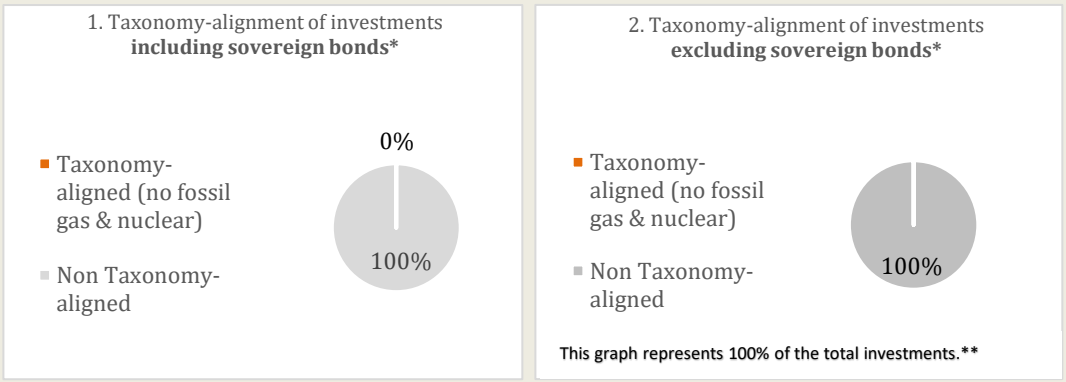
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[18]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark either for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations nor for performance comparison.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Aggregate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

M7QNGURKPVKOWSW4A659

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?***

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

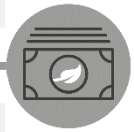
What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



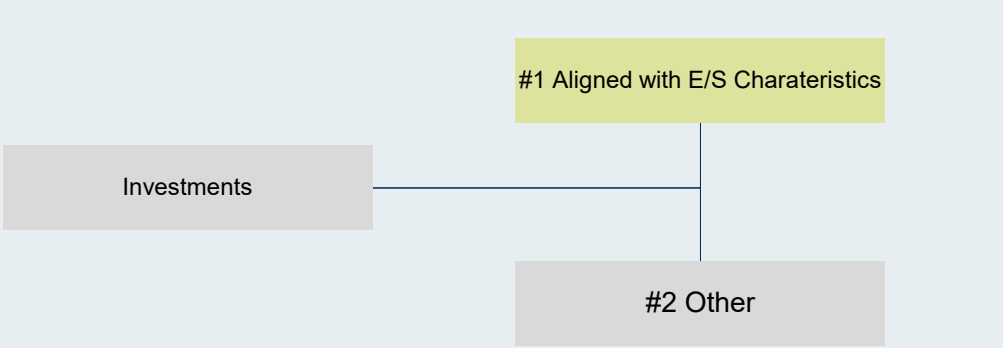
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of relevant data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[19]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

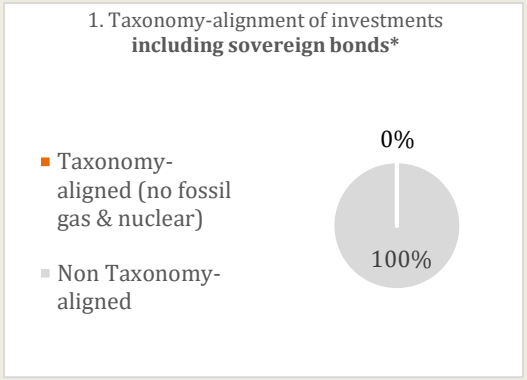
[19] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

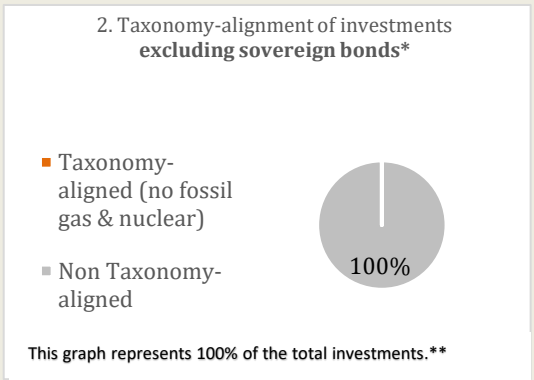
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

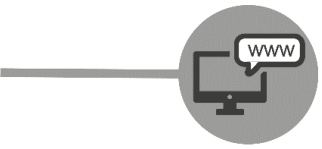
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: MYD35P6PMJNKVCNITU34

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



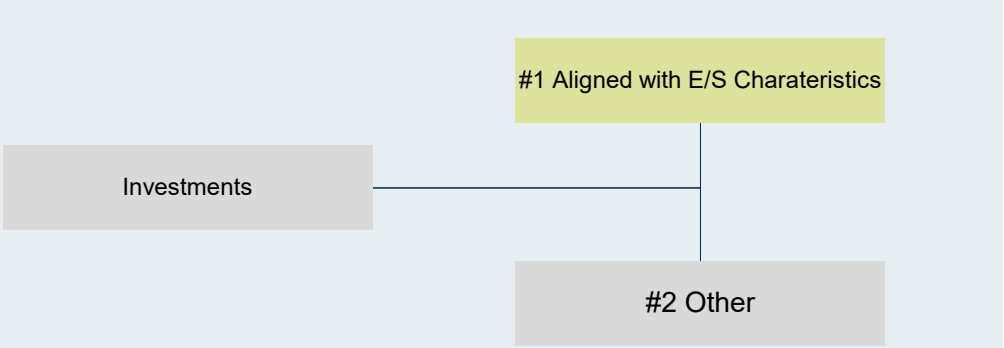
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[20]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

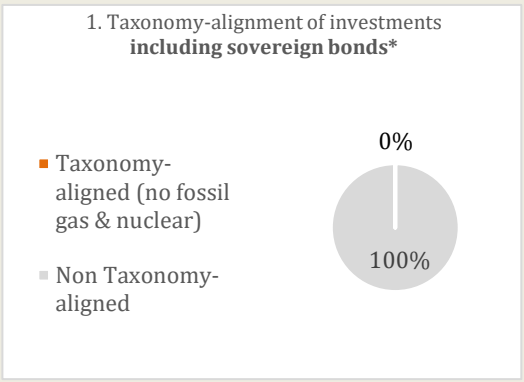
[20] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

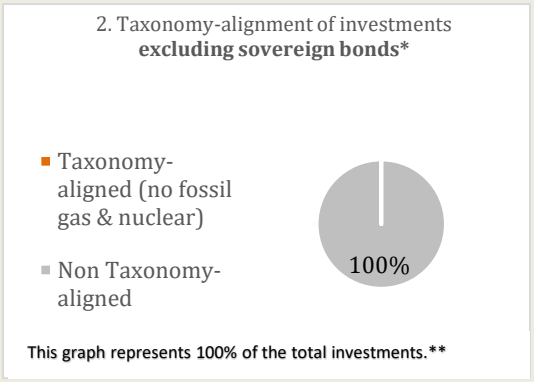
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

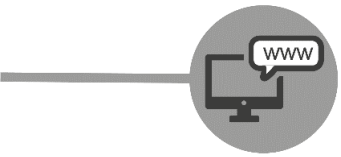
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1

Legal entity identifier:

636700QOI9NBFYVVA697

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Sovereigns		Financial Action Task Force high risk
	Controversial Jurisdictions	Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
		Severe negative impact on people and/or environment
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as sovereign bonds, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. For example, the exclusion of countries under international sanctions which include social violations (RTS Table 1, PAI 16); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. Examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAI 1). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

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

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Not applicable.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

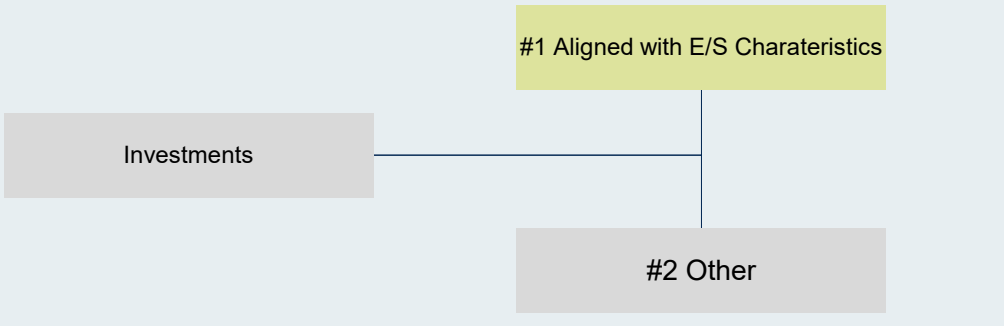
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 20% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

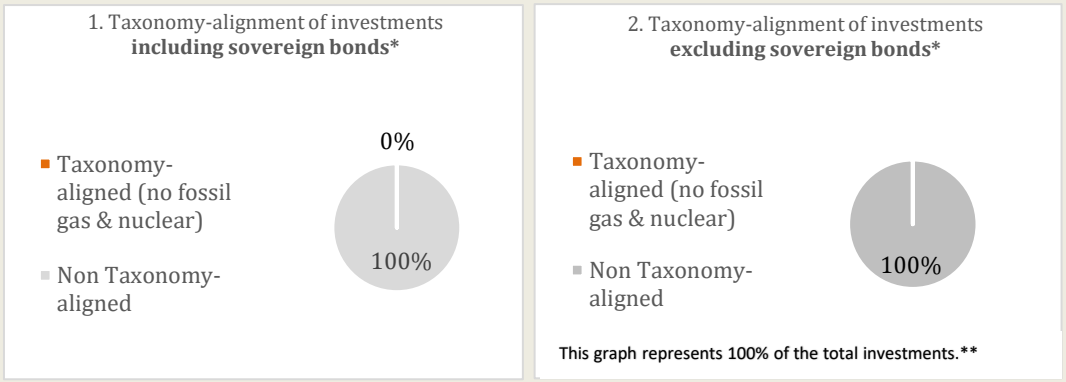
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[21]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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.

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:
BlueBay Investment Grade Financials Plus Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:
549300HV0QGFZBY4UY61

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%

☒ **No**

☐ 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

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, this can include, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change, pollution and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund can include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee, supplier and community relations.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Nuclear Energy	>5% revenues from mining, production or supply
	Tobacco	Distribution/Retail: >5% of revenues
		Production: >0% of revenues
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable.

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 the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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?

☒ Yes, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to: restricting UN Global Compact non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities., and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of investment grade and subordinated debt securities issued by financial institutions in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on

third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
  - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
  - The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
  - Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.
- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

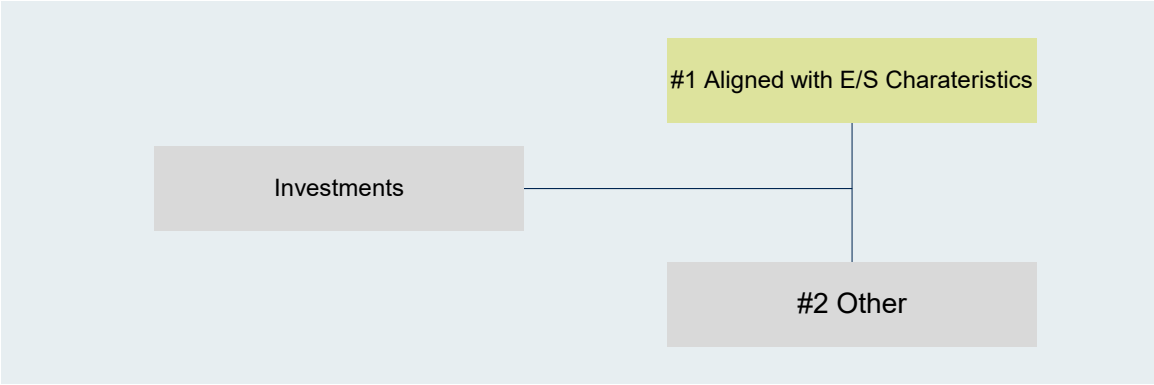
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

While this Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR, it does not currently commit to investing in any "sustainable investments" within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation. Accordingly, it should be noted that this Sub-Fund does not take into account the EU criteria

for Environmentally Sustainable Economic Activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation and its portfolio alignment with such Taxonomy Regulation is zero. Therefore, the "do not significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of this Sub-Fund.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

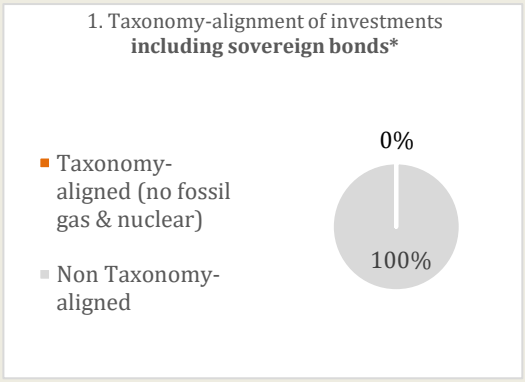
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[22]?

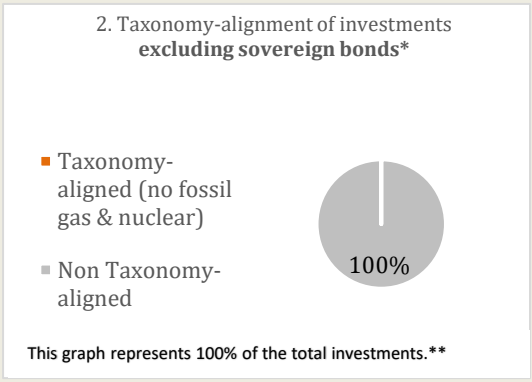
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Investment Grade Global Aggregate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300ZNM26YH19QRA10

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Fossil Fuels	Thermal coal extraction: >30% of revenues/operations
		Thermal coal power generation: >30% of revenues/operations
		>10.000 MW of thermal coal power generation installed capacity
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

There may be overlaps across exclusions listed in the table above. For the avoidance of doubt, in case of overlap between two exclusions, the stricter threshold should apply.

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to restricting UN Global Compact non-compliant companies (RTS Table 1, PAI 10), controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14) or those involved in coal (thermal, hard and lignite) or fossil fuels (covering elements of RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-4); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

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

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending

on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
    - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
    - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
    - The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
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- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

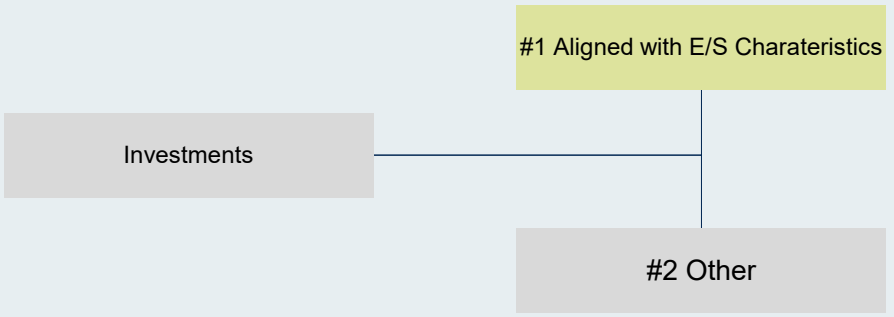
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Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[23]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

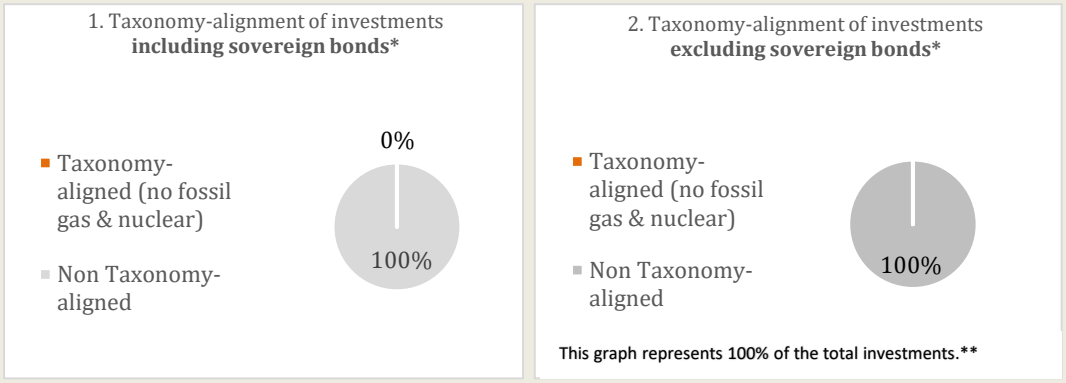
☒ No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

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

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name: BlueBay Investment Grade Global Government Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300MIGMXGR1KUKR05

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

  - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

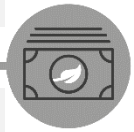
What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.



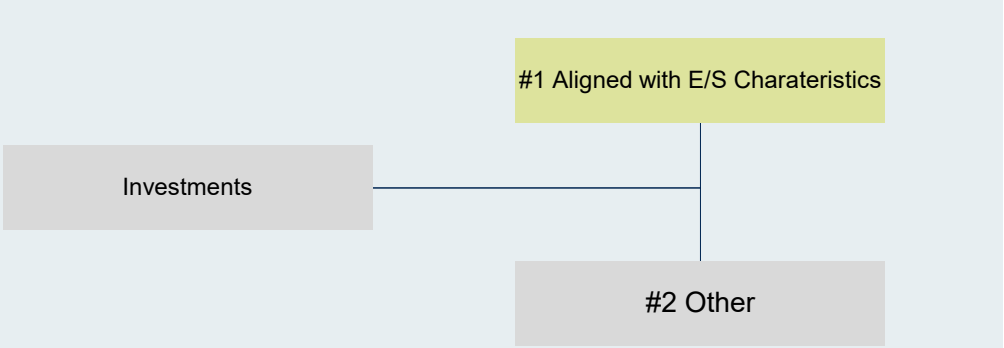
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[24]?

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

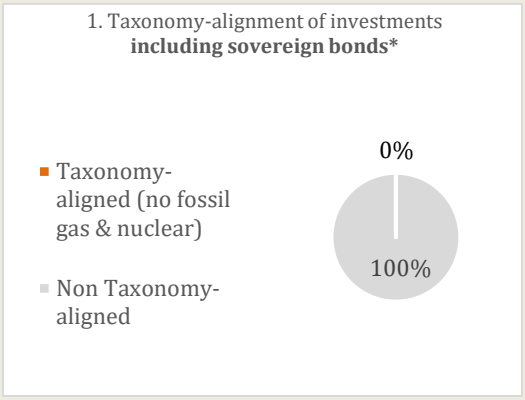
[24] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

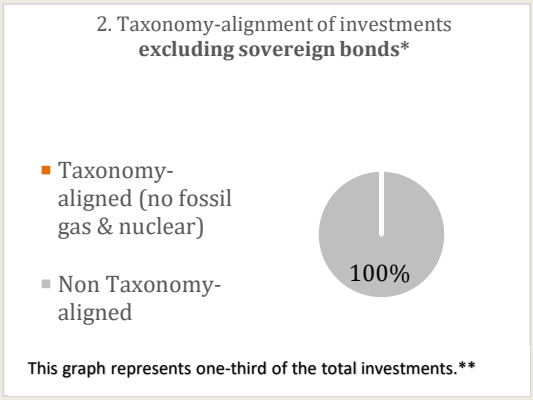
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

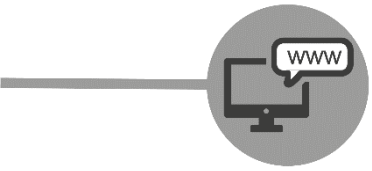
The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300FTTQHYQJC22160

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.
On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction in harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and limiting exposure to the riskiest ESG issuers and setting eligibility requirements for such issuers for the Sub-Fund to be orientated towards better ESG-rated issuers (ESG Integration) by 1) excluding any developed market issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) and 2) limiting exposure to Emerging Market issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) to 5% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes developed market issuers and limits exposure to Emerging Market issuers (up to 5% of the Sub-Fund's net assets) with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated Emerging Market issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or

- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ 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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities of issuers based in Emerging Market Countries while taking into account ESG considerations.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.

- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:

  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the

public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;

- Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;

- The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and

- Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.

- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation in respect to Securitised Credit Securities accounts for the varying characteristics of instruments belonging to this asset class. For CLOs, the Investment Manager conducts an analysis of the manager and of the collateral pool of such securities. For other types of Securitised Credit Securities, including but not limited to asset-backed securities, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation depends on a number of factors. For a security that is directly issued by a corporate issuer and its collateral pool is part of the issuer's economic activity, the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation will follow the same approach as that of fixed income securities and will assess the ESG risk of the corporate issuer. For securities issued by special purpose vehicles not directly part of the economic activity of a corporate issuer, such as securities backed by a pool of mortgages or auto loans, the Investment Manager carries out its ESG evaluation by assessing the originator, the servicer and the collateral pool. ESG Exclusion/Negative Screening applicable to the Sub-Fund may only apply to the underlying pool of assets of Securitised Credit Securities if the Investment Manager is the issuer of such securities.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude developed market issuers and limits exposure to Emerging Market issuers (up to 5% of the Sub-Fund's net assets) depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Any exposure to 'very high' ESG risk rated Emerging Market issuers is on a case-by-case basis depending on whether there is evidence the issuer is improving its ESG practices or is willing to engage with the Investment Manager on mitigating key Sustainability Factors or Sustainability Risks. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment in the case of a developed market issuer. In the case of Emerging Market issuers, such issuers will systematically be accounted for within the 5% net exposure limit applied by the Sub-Fund. Any Emerging Market issuer held deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks due to governance issues would need to demonstrate

either an improving performance trajectory or be subject to strategic engagement specifically on the governance pillar. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

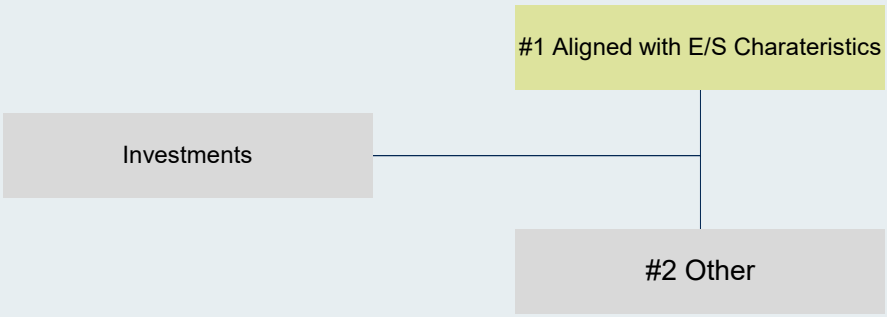
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least two-thirds (66.67%) of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining one-third (33.33%) may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall *under #2.*

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps). The Sub-Fund's ability to take long or short positions on issuers excluded as a result of Sustainability Factors depends on whether the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied or if the issuer is excluded because it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration. If the issuer is excluded due to the ESG Exclusions / Screening and ESG Norms-based Screening applied, then neither long or short positions are permitted. If the issuer is not excluded by the aforementioned screens, but it is deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks as a result of the Investment Manager's ESG Integration, then the Sub-Fund will not have any long exposure in the case of developed market issuers, but it may take short positions using credit default swaps on such 'very high' ESG risks issuers as part of its approach to active management. In the case of Emerging Market issuers, long exposure to such issuers in aggregate is limited to 5% of net assets. Such limit applies to securities with direct exposure to the issuer (i.e. corporate or sovereign bonds) and securities with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying (i.e. credit default swap). The 5% limit allows for netting of exposure, meaning that the Sub-Fund may take short positions using credit default swaps on issuers deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks to reduce its aggregate long exposure and remain within this limit on a net basis. Any such short positions may be taken without the intention to promote the E/S characteristics.
The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore set at 0%.

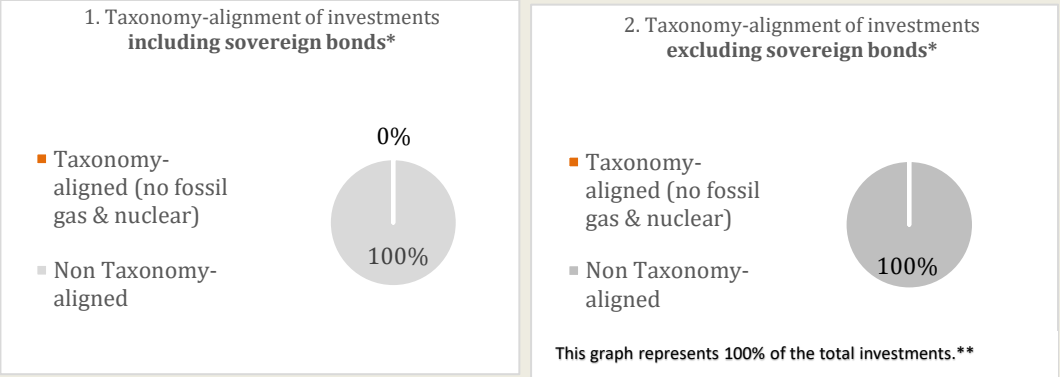
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[25]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

1. Sub-Funds which Promote Environmental or Social Characteristics (SFDR Article 8)

Product name:

BlueBay US High Yield Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier:

6367006TOB3RZMIDF516

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ 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
☐ 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**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist in favouring investment in issuers whose business activities and/or conduct take an appropriate and responsible approach to ESG.

On the environmental front, where relevant, this includes, but is not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of climate change and waste. The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund where relevant include, but are not limited to, appropriate and responsible management of employee relations and health and safety practices.

Via the promotion of the above environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve a reduction of harmful impact on the environment and/or society by:

- Conducting an ESG evaluation of issuers in scope based on a proprietary framework and setting a minimum ESG risk rating for a security to be considered an eligible investment (ESG Integration), resulting in the exclusion of any issuers with a 'very high' ESG Risk Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically).
- Conducting engagement with issuers on ESG matters, by prioritising those with scope to improve management of key ESG issues, including but not limited to, ethical business conduct, labour and human rights as well as environmental issues such as climate change (ESG Engagement).
- Excluding in-scope fixed income securities and issuers involved in selected controversial activities (ESG Exclusion / Negative Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches). The following issuers are excluded:

Corporates	**Controversial Weapons**	Companies involved in the production, sales/trade, testing, research and development, system integration, maintenance, maintenance/service/management, use, storage and transport of cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, chemical & biological weapons. Producers of depleted uranium and nuclear weapons, undetectable fragmentation weapons, incendiary weapons and blinding laser weapons
	Tobacco	Production: >0% of revenues
	Fossil Fuels	Thermal coal extraction: >30% of revenues/operations
		Thermal coal power generation: >30% of revenues/operations
	UN Global Compact	Non-compliance
Sovereigns	**Controversial Jurisdictions**	Financial Action Task Force high risk
		Listed on United Nations Security Council Sanctions
	UN Conventions & Treaties:	Corruption: Not party

The Sub-Fund's benchmark does not implement any of the ESG specific considerations which apply to the Sub-Fund and is therefore used for performance comparison only.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in fixed income securities in scope of an ESG evaluation, which include 1) securities with direct exposure to the issuer, such as corporate or sovereign bonds, and 2) financial derivative instruments with indirect exposure where the corporate or sovereign issuer is the underlying, such as credit default swap, which contribute to the attainment of the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The sustainability indicators used to assess, measure and monitor the ESG characteristics of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

I. The share of in scope fixed income securities held by the Sub-Fund which are covered by the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation.
II. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of any ESG Exclusion / Negative screening (product based) and ESG Norms Based Screening (conduct based) screening applicable to the Sub-Fund as detailed in section 5 of this Prospectus.
III. The share of in scope fixed income securities which are compliant and not in active breach of the ESG Integration screening which excludes issuers with a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (either at an overall ESG level, or on the 'governance' pillar specifically) as per the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation detailed thereafter.

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.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective?

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm the EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not 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, the Sub-Fund does consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Consideration for some PAI indicators is either through:

- Exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund. In the case of corporate issuers, examples include, but are not limited to controversial weapons producers (RTS Table 1, PAI 14); or
- Escalation activities by the Sub-Fund. For corporate issuers, examples of PAIs where this is the case include, but are not limited to, those associated with minimizing climate change impacts (RTS Table 1, PAIs 1-3 and Table 2 PAI 4). There is an escalation framework in place for such PAIs, where thresholds are set against these indicators. In the event one or several thresholds are exceeded, a range of potential escalation actions may be taken to address the PAI, such as investigating the management of the underlying issue/ engagement for better insight and/ or requesting improvements. The progress made by any issuer which exceeded any threshold is monitored, evaluated and reflected accordingly in the investment exposure of the Sub-Fund to such issuer.

The Investment Manager sources information on PAI indicators from third-party ESG vendors. However, it should be noted that as the reporting of many of these metrics by investee entities are currently voluntary, the availability of data on some indicators is limited. However, as data availability improves, it is expected that PAI indicators will cover a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe and therefore allow for better insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee entities, and support more effective consideration of them.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

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 Sub-Fund invests in a portfolio of fixed income securities in combination with ESG criteria.

The Investment Manager conducts ESG analysis on corporate and sovereign issuers, using its own proprietary issuer ESG evaluation framework, which results in two complementary ESG metrics: a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating (which refers to the assessment of ESG factors/risks), and an Investment ESG Score (which denotes the extent to which the ESG factors/risks are investment relevant/material). The key metric which can lead to additional restrictions on investment is the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating. The credit analysts conduct the initial ESG evaluation assigning the ESG metrics. These are then reviewed and finalised by the Fixed income members of the Responsible Investment (RI) team, prioritised depending on the assigned ESG risk. The process operates by consensus. There is a formal review of the ESG evaluations every two years, although it can be initiated sooner where the analysts have sufficient cause to question the ongoing validity of the assigned ESG metrics (particularly the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating). A new issuer cannot be invested without prior ESG analysis to ensure it is suitable. Given potential timing challenges in completing the standard ESG evaluation, a preliminary ESG analysis can be undertaken as a minimum. A more concise version of the standard ESG evaluation, the analysis is based on third party ESG metrics. It is possible that upon replacing the preliminary ESG analysis with a standard ESG evaluation, subsequent information comes to light which results in an issuer being assigned a Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating which breaches the ESG requirements by the Sub-Fund. In such instance, the issuer would be disposed of as soon as possible and / or practicable and in the best interest of investors.

The ESG profile of an issuer is assessed through different lenses including:

- How the issuer is perceived from third party ESG information providers.
- How the issuer performs across a range of core ESG Factors of concern, irrespective of its specific industry/economic peer group and profile. These include areas such as:
  - The business footprint including, but not limited to, the presence of the issuer in countries with high corruption, the extent to which the business model is sensitive to bribery & corruption risks, exposure to dealings with the public sector and government officials and the inherent sustainability footprint of the business on the planet and society;
  - Governance and management by considering the nature of the business growth strategy, legal ownership structure, management quality & culture and accounting practices;
  - The environment and the existence of environmental management practices, climate/carbon management efforts and regulatory compliance track record; and
  - Social matters such as the existence of formal internal and external stakeholder engagement practices and the regulatory compliance track record.
- How it compares relative to its industry for corporates / economic peer group for sovereigns on the most material ESG Factors, and whether its practices are improving or not.

The issuer ESG evaluation utilizes a range of data and insights from across a number of resources, including a mix of external and internal (credit and ESG) insights such as: third party ESG information providers, company management contact/communications, sell-side brokers with ESG capabilities, stakeholders such as regulators, non-governmental organisations, industry groups, media channels specialising in ESG news flow, as well as the in-house sector credit analyst's knowledge of issuer, sector and region. Input from third-party ESG vendors may define the specific issuers excluded as part of the ESG Exclusion / Screening and ESG Norms Based Screening approaches. However, with respect to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation of issuers, data from third-party ESG vendors is only used as an input and it does not define the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating ultimately assigned to each issuer.

Key ESG outputs from the ESG analysis are documented in the Investment Manager's investment IT platforms. There is ongoing monitoring and engagement of portfolio holdings and issuers of interest, with dialogue held with issuers to further develop insights, and/or to promote change either to mitigate investment risks or protect the ESG characteristics. Insights gained from this process further inform on investment views and decisions and can potentially result in changes to the assigned ESG metrics.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding ESG requirements result from (i) ESG Exclusions / Screening; (ii) Norms-Based Screening; and (iii) ESG Integration which exclude issuers depending on the outcome of the ESG evaluation where an issuer is deemed to have a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) rating according to the Investment Manager's ESG evaluation process. Of the two ESG metrics generated, the Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating is the binding element as this explicitly relates to the ESG factors and risks. The Investment ESG Score, is not binding, as this refers to the investment materiality of the ESG factors and risks. For full details of the ESG requirements applicable to the Sub-Fund, please refer to section 5 of this Prospectus.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

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?

As part of the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG evaluation framework, any issuer deemed to have 'very high' ESG risks on the governance pillar is automatically assigned a 'very high' Fundamental ESG (Risk) Rating overall, and consequently systematically excluded from investment. In assessing issuers on governance, considerations take account of conventional corporate governance, as well as broader governance related matters. These include, but are not limited to, factors such as: ownership structures, board independence and accountability, management quality, incentives and remuneration, accounting practices, business growth strategy, as well as broader issues of culture and ethical conduct.

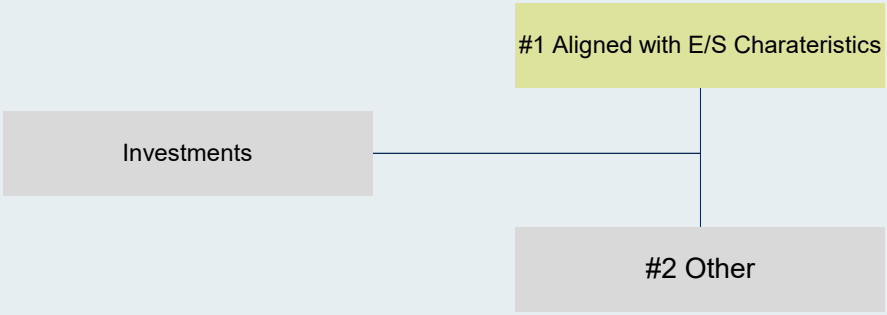
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

In line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy, at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's net assets will be invested in fixed income securities in scope which are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1), subject to any security which the Investment Manager is in the process of selling because it no longer meets the ESG considerations applied by the Sub-Fund.

At a maximum, the remaining 20% may be held in Cash (within the 20% limit set out in this Prospectus) and in short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments which will not incorporate E/S characteristics and will fall under #2.

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 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Investment Manager's ESG evaluation applies to financial derivative instruments where a single issuer is the underlying asset (i.e. credit default swaps) and neither long or short positions are permitted on any excluded issuers as a result of Sustainability Factors in order to promote the E/S characteristics.

The Sub-Fund may have exposure to excluded issuers via financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, those where a financial index is the underlying, which may be used for investment, hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management and not to promote the E/S characteristics. Moreover, any exclusion applicable to sovereign issuers does not restrict the Sub-Fund from having exposure to instruments which are indirectly related to such issuers such as currency or interest rate derivative instruments, as these do not promote the E/S characteristics.

Exposure to financial derivative instruments is not monitored based on the Sub-Fund's net assets and therefore not reflected as part of the asset allocation above. Instead, monitoring will be in line with the global exposure limits of the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As the Sub-Fund does not take commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[26]?

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

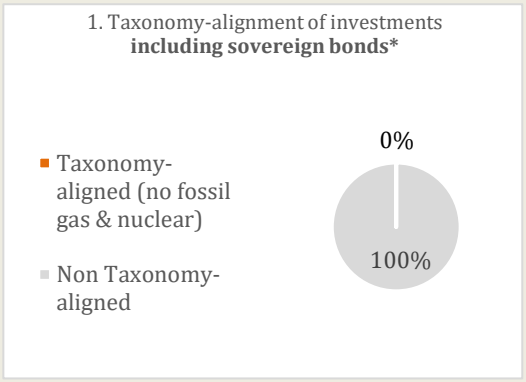
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

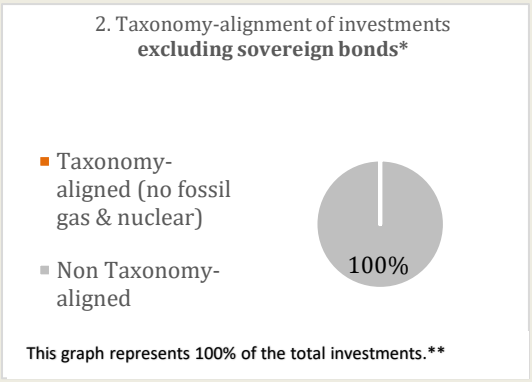
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in orange 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.





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*
*** The proportion of total investments shown in this graph is purely indicative and may vary.*

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may hold certain instruments which do not contribute directly to the E/S characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund such as Cash, short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments. Such instruments may be used for the purposes of capital preservation.

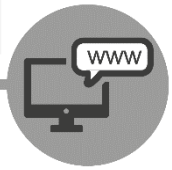
There are no environmental or social safeguards applicable to such instruments.

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

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No. The Sub-Fund does not have a reference benchmark for the purpose of implementing ESG considerations.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.rbcbluebay.com/en/institutional/what-we-do/funds/sustainability-related-disclosures/

Appendix 3: Launch Dates of Sub-Funds

Sub-Fund	Launch Date
BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Bond Fund	06 July 2015
BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate Short Duration Bond Fund	11 July 2019
BlueBay Emerging Market Bond Fund	03 September 2002
BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund	31 March 2008
BlueBay Emerging Market High Yield Corporate Bond Fund	17 January 2012
BlueBay Emerging Market Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	15 March 2011
BlueBay Emerging Market Local Currency Bond Fund	06 December 2005
BlueBay Emerging Market Blended Bond Fund	30 November 2006
BlueBay Emerging Market Unconstrained Bond Fund	20 July 2010
BlueBay Financial Capital Bond Fund	14 January 2015
BlueBay Global High Yield Bond Fund	02 November 2010
BlueBay Global High Yield ESG Bond Fund	08 February 2017
BlueBay Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	22 October 2012
BlueBay Global Sovereign Opportunities Fund	22 December 2015
BlueBay High Grade Short Duration Asset-Backed Credit Fund	19 November 2020
BlueBay High Yield ESG Bond Fund	03 September 2002
BlueBay Impact-Aligned Bond Fund	04 May 2021
BlueBay Investment Grade Absolute Return Bond Fund	24 May 2011
BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund	11 November 2003
BlueBay Investment Grade ESG Bond Fund	28 April 2021
BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Aggregate Bond Fund	02 November 2010
BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund	22 December 2010
BlueBay Investment Grade Euro Government Bond Fund C-1	14 October 2024
BlueBay Investment Grade Financials Plus Bond Fund	09 June 2023
BlueBay Investment Grade Global Aggregate Bond Fund	20 May 2015
BlueBay Investment Grade Global Government Bond Fund	05 July 2022
BlueBay Investment Grade Asset-Backed Credit Fund	17 December 2018
BlueBay Total Return Credit Fund	22 October 2013
BlueBay US High Yield Bond Fund	04 June 2026

Appendix 4: Data Protection

The Fund, acting as controller (the "**Data Controller**"), where processing personal data for the purposes outlined below, has prepared this privacy notice to comply with (i) the EU Regulation n°2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the "**GDPR**") and (ii) any applicable national data protection laws (including but not limited to the Luxembourg law of 1st August 2018 on the organisation of the National Data Protection Commission and the general data protection framework, as amended from time to time) (collectively hereinafter the "**Data Protection Laws**").

The terms "data controller", "data processor", "data subject", "personal data", "process" and "processing" shall be interpreted in accordance with the applicable Data Protection Laws.

Table of content

i. Compliance and type of data

ii. Sources of Personal Data

iii. Legal basis of the Processing

iv. Purposes of the Processing

v. Recipients of the Personal Data

vi. Data transfers

vii. Storage limitation

viii. Rights of the Investor

ix. Where the Investor is a Legal Person

Annex A – Purposes and legal bases

Annex B – Non-equivalent Countries

i. Compliance and type of data. The Data Controller may collect and process the Investor's following categories of personal data:

- identification data (including name, address, gender, date and place of birth, nationality, passport/ID number, identity card with photo, civil status, profession, signature);
- contact data (including telephone number, email address, proof of address, phone number, fax number);
- bank account data (including IBAN and BIC codes and other bank account information);
- tax related data (including taxpayer identifying/identification number(s), country(ies) of tax residency, tax status and tax certificates);
- shares related data (including number of shares and any information regarding the dealing in shares (subscription, conversion, redemption and transfer as well as balance or value at year-end and total gross amount paid or credited in relation to the shares, including redemption proceeds));
- AML/KYC related data (including, without limitation, any anti-money laundering, identification, verification documentation, income, sources of wealth and funds, power of attorney, related parties, special categories of personal data (criminal convictions and offences, political opinions);
- communication data (client communications via electronic or other means, telephone conversations recordings)

and any further personal data collected in the course of the Investor's relationship with the Data Controller (the "**Personal Data**"), either relating to the Investor or to any other person, partner, officer, director, employee, shareholder, ultimate beneficial owner or affiliate of the Investor or to any other data subject (the "**Data Subjects**") in accordance with the Data Protection Laws.

The Data Subjects may, at their discretion, refuse to communicate the Personal Data to the Controller. In this event however, the Data Controller may reject their request for subscription for shares in the Fund if the provision of Personal Data is a statutory or contractual requirement, or a requirement necessary to the subscription or holding of such shares (e.g., certain Personal Data are legally required for FATCA and CRS purposes) or required for other purposes laid out in Annex A.

The Investor should refrain from supplying additional personal data which are not requested by the Data Controller or any other entity acting on its behalf. Unless provided otherwise by applicable law, the Data Controller shall not be liable for any damage caused by the processing of Personal Data the Investor provided without being requested by the Data Controller.

ii. Sources of Personal Data. The Personal Data are collected from various sources, namely:

- directly from the Investor;
- from third parties representing the Investor;
- from third parties representing the Data Controller;
- from the Data Controller's service providers;
- from public registers/platforms;
- from public agencies/authorities.

iii. Legal basis of the Processing. The Investor's Personal Data will be processed by the Data Controller, as well as by their employees, officers or agents, in relation to the activities contemplated in this Subscription Form, or in the course of the Investor's relationship with the Data Controller for achieving the specific purposes detailed hereunder. The legal bases upon which the Data Controller will process the Personal Data are: (i) for the proper performance of this Subscription Form and the operation of the Data Controller; (ii) in the Data Controller's legitimate business interests in relation to communicating with the Investor as necessary in connection with its affairs and generally in connection with its interest in the Fund; and (iii) for compliance with certain laws to which the Data Controller is subject, as further specified in Annex A. The Personal Data may also be transferred or disclosed to the Data Controller's affiliates on the basis of such parties' legitimate interest for the purposes of maintaining global client records and providing centralised administrative services.

iv. Purposes of the Processing. The Personal Data shall only be processed for the purposes and based on the legal bases specified in Annex A.
The Personal Data will only be processed for the purposes for which it was collected (as described in Annex A), unless otherwise permitted by applicable law or in accordance with Data Protection Laws, or otherwise with the consent of the relevant Data Subject.

v. Recipients of the Personal Data. In order to achieve the above-mentioned Purposes, the Data Controller may transfer or disclose the Personal Data, to the following persons, including their employees, officers and/or agents (the "**Recipients**"):

(i) its associated or affiliated companies;

(ii) the Fund and its Board of Directors;

(iii) the administrator, registrar and transfer agent, investment manager;

(iv) any other service provider and sub-contractor of the Data Controller, including but not limited to their distributors, IT service providers, auditors, tax advisers or counsels;

(v) the regulatory authorities, including the tax authorities, when required by law;

(vi) any third party that acquires, or is interested in acquiring or securitizing, all or part of our assets or shares, or that succeeds to us in carrying on all or a part of our businesses, or services provided to it, whether by merger, acquisition, financing, reorganization or otherwise;

(vii) official national and international registers.

In particular, in compliance with the Foreign Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS), Personal Data may be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which in turn may, acting as data controller, disclose the same to foreign tax authorities.

In addition, in compliance with the Luxembourg register of beneficial owners law of 13 January 2019 as amended, the Data Controller is also required to collect Personal Data of beneficial owners of the Fund (i.e. any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) the Fund or any natural person(s) on whose behalf a transaction or activity is being conducted) and make mandatory registrations with the Luxembourg register of beneficial owners.

The Recipients may, under their own responsibility, disclose the personal data to their agents and/or delegates (the "**Sub-Recipients**"), which shall process the personal data for the sole purposes of assisting the Recipients in providing their services to us and/or assisting the Recipients in fulfilling their own legal obligations.

The Recipients and Sub-Recipients may, as the case may be, process the Personal Data as data processors (when processing the Personal Data on behalf and upon instructions of the Data Controller and/or the Recipients), or as distinct data controllers (when processing the Personal Data for their own purposes, namely fulfilling their own legal obligations).

vi. Data transfers. Certain of the Recipients of the Personal Data may be located outside the European Economic Area (EEA), including to third countries or territories which do not ensure an adequate level of protection in the sense of article 45 of the GDPR ("**Non-Equivalent Countries**"). Where the Data Controller transfer Personal Data to a country outside the EEA which benefits from an adequacy decision of the European Commission, the Personal Data will be transferred to such Recipients upon such adequacy decision. To the extent any transfer of Personal Data is made to a Recipient located in a Non-Equivalent Country, the Data Controller

shall enter into legally binding transfer agreements with the relevant Recipients in the form of the European Commission approved standard contractual clauses or any other appropriate safeguards pursuant to the GDPR, as well as, if necessary, supplementary measures, in order to ensure that the rights of the Data Subjects are complied with, and that effective legal remedies are available. In this respect, the Data Subjects have a right to request copies of the relevant document for enabling the Personal Data transfer(s) towards such countries by writing to the Controller.

The Non-Equivalent Countries to which Personal Data may be transferred to are specified in Annex B.

vii. Storage limitation. The Personal Data processed by the Data Controller shall be stored for no longer than necessary in relation to the Purposes of the processing (as described above), unless a longer retention period is required under applicable law. In any case, the Data Controller undertake to delete the Personal Data at the latest ten (10) years after the relationship between the Investor and the Data Controller has ended, unless otherwise required by law. In some circumstances the Personal Data may be anonymised so that it can no longer be associated with the Data Subjects, in which case documents having been anonymised can be kept for an unlimited period of time.

viii. Rights of the Data Subjects. Upon written request addressed to the Data Controller and within the limits and under the conditions laid down by the Data Protection Laws, the Data Subject may:

(i) be given access to his/her Personal Data,

(ii) require the rectification or erasure of his/her Personal Data,

(iii) exercise his/her right to data portability (i.e. obtain a copy of his/her Personal Data in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and have the right to transmit those data to another controller),

(iv) have his/her Personal Data erased,

(v) object to, or request restriction of the Processing, and

(vi) when consent has been given for the Processing, withdraw his/her consent at any time. The right to withdraw consent shall however not affect the lawfulness of the Processing based on consent prior to its withdrawal.

The Data Subject may address his/her requests to the Data Controller by email at dataprotection@bluebay.com. When required or appropriate, the Data Controller may request evidence of the identity of the Data Subject. The Data Controller undertakes to reply to any request within a reasonable time, in accordance with Data Protection Laws.

In the case of an issue relating to the Processing of his/her Personal Data, the Data Subject has the right to lodge a complaint with the Luxembourg data protection supervisory authority: *Commission Nationale pour la Protection des Données* established at the following address: 15, Boulevard du Jazz, L-4370 Belvaux, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, or any other competent data protection authority.

ix. Where the Investor is a Legal Person. In case the Investor is a Legal Person providing Personal Data of any natural person related to it such as its contact person(s), employee(s), trustee(s), nominee(s), agent(s), representative(s) and/or beneficial owner(s) to the Data Controller, the Investor represents and warrants that: (i) all the Personal Data provided to the Data Controller have been lawfully collected, processed and provided to the Data Controller, in compliance with the Data Protection Laws; and (ii) such Personal Data is adequate, relevant, limited to what is necessary for the Purposes described above, accurate and, where necessary, up-to-date. By continuing to engage with the Data Controller the Investor acknowledges that the Data Controller shall use and transfer the Personal Data about the Investor's employees, directors, officers or representatives in accordance with the content of this clause as amended from time to time.

The Investor shall ensure that the Data Subjects concerned have been properly informed about the Processing contemplated above and has been provided with the content of this clause, in accordance with and within the time limits set in Article 14 of the GDPR (each as described above).

Where applicable, the Investor represents and warrants that it has obtained the fully informed, specific, unambiguous and freely given consent of the relevant Data Subjects whose Personal Data is provided to the Data Controller in accordance with applicable Data Protection Laws, including for the transfer of personal data to Non-Equivalent Countries, as the case may be.

In case the Investor is a Legal Person, the Investor acknowledges that the Recipients of the Personal Data are located in various jurisdictions within and outside the EEA. The Personal Data may be transferred outside the EEA to Non-Equivalent Countries which may not have the same data protection laws for the purposes of carrying out the relevant investments, as well as compliance with any anti-money laundering legislation and as may otherwise be required to satisfy applicable laws. The Data Controller, as well as their employees, officers or agents, have taken reasonable measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of the Personal Data transmitted within each of the Recipients concerned. However, the Investor acknowledges that due to the fact that the information is transferred electronically and made available in Non-Equivalent Countries, the same level of confidentiality and the same level of protection in relation to data protection regulation as currently in force in the EEA and Equivalent Countries may not be guaranteed while the information is kept abroad.

Annex A
Purposes and legal bases

The Data Controller processes the Personal Data for the following purposes and legal bases:

(i) Compliance with applicable legal obligations

Categories of personal data	Purposes
Identification data and shares related data.	Maintaining the register of shareholders.
Identification data and shares related data.	Mandatory registration with registers including among others the Luxembourg register of beneficial owners.
Identification data, contact data, tax related data and AML/KYC related data.	Carrying out anti-money laundering checks and related actions considered appropriate to meet any legal obligations relating to the prevention of fraud, money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax fraud and evasion and the provision of financial and other services to persons who may be subject to economic or trade sanctions, on an on-going basis. Special categories of personal data, in particular political opinions of Data Subjects having a public political exposure will be processed on the basis of article 9, (2), e) and/or g) of the GDPR (i.e., respectively the personal data have manifestly been made public by the data subject and/or the personal data is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest).
Identification data, tax related data, shares related data and AML/KYC related data.	Reporting tax related information to tax authorities under Luxembourg or foreign laws and regulations (including, but not limited to, laws and regulations relating to FATCA or CRS).

(ii) Necessity to execute the contract between the investor and us or in order to take steps at the request of the data subjects prior to entering into the contract

Categories of personal data	Purposes
Identification data, contact data, bank account data and tax related data.	Processing subscriptions, holding redemptions and conversions of shares and payments of dividends or interests to investors (including entering into financing agreements).
Identification data, bank account data and shares related data.	Administering the provision of services between us including, without limitation, billing, internal reporting and analysis and any other ancillary matters.

(iii) Our or third parties' legitimate interests

Categories of personal data	Purposes
Identification data, contact data, bank account data, tax related data, shares related data, AML/KYC related data and communication data.	A due diligence carried out by any third party that: – acquires, or is interested in acquiring or securitizing, all or part of our assets or shares; – succeeds to us in carrying on all or a part of its businesses, or services provided to it, whether by merger, acquisition, financing, reorganization or otherwise; or – intends to onboard us as a client or a co-investor or otherwise.
Identification data and contact data.	Investor relationship management.

Identification data, contact data, bank account data, tax related data, shares related data, ALM/KYC related data and communication data.	Establishing, exercising, or defending legal claims and providing proof, in the event of a dispute, of a transaction or any commercial communication.
Identification data, contact data, bank account data, tax related data, shares related data, AML/KYC related data and communication data.	Complying with foreign laws and regulations and/or any order of a foreign court, government, supervisory, regulatory or tax authority.
Identification data, contact data, bank account data, tax related data, shares related data, AML/KYC related data and communication data.	Risk management.
Identification data and contact data.	Providing you with marketing information relating to our products or services.
Identification data and contact data.	Processing personal data of employees or other representatives of investors which are legal persons.
Identification data and shares related data.	Disclosing the list of existing investors to prospective investors in compliance with their investment policies.
Identification data, contact data, bank account data, tax related data, shares related data, AML/KYC related data and communication data.	Any other purposes that are incidental to or directly connected with the foregoing purposes or otherwise in the course of our legitimate financial services business activity

Annex B
Non-Equivalent Countries

The Data Controller may transfer Personal Data to the below Non-Equivalent Countries:

United States of America
Hong Kong