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.

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

Product name: Wellington Emerging Market Development Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5493004E3LPOWFC4YP37

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 75% 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?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Fund invests a portion of its assets in securities that meet one or more of the following environmental or social characteristics.

1. Companies that are considered Sustainable Investments. The Fund invests in companies the Investment Manager believes are positioned to benefit from themes relating to the structural and economic development of emerging markets. In line with the Fund's thematic approach, the Investment Manager will seek to promote sustainable economic development by investing at least 75% of the Fund's net assets in companies that are considered Sustainable Investments.

2. Companies that are screened to enable the Fund to exclude companies identified as involved in the mining of thermal coal. The Fund also considers any revenue generated from thermal coal, excluding any company that generates a certain percentage of its revenue from thermal coal energy generation (in addition to the criteria set out in the Exclusion Policy).

A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The number of companies held that are involved in the mining of thermal coal. The number of companies that generate more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal energy generation identified using a combination of third party and/or internal Wellington Management analysis.

The percentage of the Fund's net assets invested in companies that are considered Sustainable Investments.

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?

The Fund invests in companies that the Investment Manager believes contribute to sustainable economic development in emerging markets.
The Investment Manager will identify investment opportunities which both align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs") and reflect the following long-term themes:
• Innovation – Increasing innovation and the efficiency of all available factors of production in areas such as advances in use of technology, promotion of innovation, institutional reform.
• Sustainability – Using available resources with due consideration for future generations and the environment in areas such providing better access to recycling, waste management, energy efficiency, alternative energy sources, testing and diagnostics.
• Inclusion – Improving living standards and broadening the range of beneficiaries of economic development in areas such as improving access to health care, education and finance.
Alignment with these sustainable goals is determined in the theme universe construction process. Only companies which meet our threshold for theme purity — where a minimum of 50% of the revenue is aligned with the theme's objective (or the Investment Manager projects that the total revenue that aligns with the theme will grow to at least a minimum of 50% in the near future) — are included in the investible universe for that theme.

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?

Sustainable Investments are assessed against each of the mandatory corporate and/or sovereign Principal Adverse Impacts , as appropriate for the asset type, and as listed in Annex I Table I of the Level II SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards ("PAIs").

PAIs are assessed quantitatively, according to third party data, or qualitatively by the Investment Manager's research analysts and investment teams using internal research and analysis regarding issuer activities.

Where PAI data is lacking or unavailable, and as applicable to the asset type, the Investment Manager will conduct further due diligence and qualitatively assess the issuer's activities, processes or policies related to climate, environmental, social and/or anti-bribery/anti-corruption matters to determine that the issuer is not doing significant harm.

PAI Criteria
Where the PAIs reflect a quantitative data point and such quantitative data is available, each Sustainable Investment is compared against quantitative thresholds set by the Investment Manager as applicable to the asset type. The thresholds may be determined by setting express conditions or fixed numerical thresholds for a given PAI. For example, companies which produce controversial weapons are excluded in accordance with the Exclusions Policy, while the greenhouse gas emissions PAI threshold is applied to issuers included within the Climate Action 100+ list as the largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters. The Climate Action 100+ list is comprised of corporate issuers representing approximately 80% of global corporate GHG emissions. Companies on the Climate Action 100+ list which have reported against TCFD standards and have stated interim and long-term decarbonization / net zero goals are not deemed to be doing significant harm.

Certain PAIs are evaluated relative to industry peers and the worst companies in those industries will set the standard for determining significant harm. Where the Investment Manager has determined that industry differentiation is less meaningful, thresholds will be set in the context of all issuers. As an example, the carbon footprint and greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies PAI's are evaluated relative to industry peers, and the threshold is reached where companies are determined to be among the highest within any of the MSCI-defined Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Level 3 industries with respect to greenhouse gas intensity or carbon footprint.

Where the Investment Manager has determined that differentiation is less meaningful or for PAIs which are more qualitative in nature (e.g. PAIs relating to the UNGC principles and the OECD Guidelines) significant harm is assessed by evaluating, among others, companies' activities, management policies and practices or unresolved controversies using third party data. For some indicators (e.g. board gender diversity and gender pay gap evaluation), the Investment Manager looks at third party data regarding, among others, discrimination and workforce diversity controversies along with evaluation of the presence of women in the decision-making bodies of the company.

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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The Investment Manager uses PAI data in its investment research tools, portfolio management tools and trading compliance system. Issuers who fail to pass the Investment Manager's criteria may not be held in portfolios and designated as Sustainable Investments. Assessment against the PAIs for the purpose of ensuring that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm environmental or social objectives includes the following:

• Exclusions with respect to the production of controversial weapons, revenues associated with thermal coal extraction or power generation and revenues associated with the production and generation of oil sands are applied in accordance with the Exclusions Policy in order to avoid significant activities associated with controversial weapons and fossil fuels PAIs.

• The Investment Manager uses third party data to understand the negative impact an issuer may have on a given PAI and sets pre-defined thresholds within each PAI which are applied on a pre-trade basis as applicable for the asset class. Where third party data indicates that an issuer is potentially doing significant harm according to the PAI threshold, the Investment Manager conducts additional due diligence using a variety of internal research and external data to determine whether the data is accurate.

• Where third party data is unavailable regarding a specific PAI, the Investment Manager conducts additional due diligence using a variety of internal research and external data (including by looking at public disclosures or reporting or via outreach directly to the issuer itself) to assess that the issuer is not doing significant harm.

• Where third party data indicates that the thresholds set for one or more PAIs have been reached and such data is found to be correct, the Investment Manager may further evaluate and engage with the issuer to ensure the issuer is aware of the harm or identified controversy and is taking active steps to mitigate or remediate such harm including with respect to transitioning away from potentially harmful activities. Where PAI data may not be relevant to investments in specific issuer projects such as use-of-proceeds bonds, the Investment Manager may also further evaluate the specific nature of such projects or activities in order to confirm that such activities are not being carried out in a way that causes significant harm.

• Where an issuer is confirmed to have reached a relevant PAI threshold and is not engaging with the Investment Manager to address it, the Investment Manager will not invest in such an issuer or will seek to divest in the best interests of Fund investors.

- How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is tested as part of the Investment Manager's process to identify Sustainable Investments. Assessment of management policies and practices are necessary to determine alignment. Misalignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights may be determined where the Investment Manager identifies UN Global Compact non-compliance, inadequate policies and/or unresolved controversies.

Issuers assessed to be in breach of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of human Right are not eligible to be classified as Sustainable Investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

The Fund's Sustainable Investments are assessed against each of the mandatory corporate and/or sovereign PAIs to determine that the Sustainable Investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable objective. In addition, by virtue of the Fund's existing investment guidelines, the Fund takes certain, but not all, of the PAIs into consideration either directly or indirectly on all or a portion of the Fund as follows:
1. The Fund does not invest in companies which produce controversial weapons in accordance with the Exclusion Policy - PAI: Exposure to controversial weapons.
2. The Fund does not invest in companies principally involved in the extraction of thermal coal, the production of thermal coal energy and the extraction of oil sands in accordance with the Exclusion Policy - PAIs: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector; Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.

While these restrictions consider certain of the PAIs, such consideration does not necessarily eliminate Fund's exposure to such PAIs altogether. In addition, the extent to which these restrictions impact the investment process may be limited where such investments are outside of the scope of the investment objective of the Fund. The Fund further commits to report on these Principal Adverse Impacts periodically with such report to be included in the annual report of the Fund. For more information please see www.wellingtonfunds.com/sfdr.

What investment strategy does this financial productfollow?

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

The investment strategy used to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund is described below.

In line with the Fund's thematic approach, the Fund will seek to promote sustainable economic development by investing at least 75% of the Fund's net assets in companies that are considered Sustainable Investments.

The Fund will not invest in companies identified as involved in the mining of thermal coal. The Fund also considers any revenue generated from thermal coal, excluding any company that generates >25% of its revenue from thermal coal energy generation (in addition to the criteria set out in the Exclusion Policy).

Subject to any stricter criteria at set out above, the Fund applies the Exclusion Policy which sets out issuers which are excluded where they have been identified using a combination of third party and/or internal analysis as having a predefined level of involvement in the following areas:
1. Production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, biological/ chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments;
2. Production of nuclear weapons;
3. Production, distribution, retail or supply of tobacco related products;
4. Thermal coal extraction or thermal coal-based power generation; and
5. Production and generation of oil sands (also known as tar sands).

Further details about how exclusions are researched and implemented by Wellington Management, including the full detail of the thresholds for involvement, may be found in the section of the Prospectus titled "Exclusions".

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 Fund excludes companies that are involved in the mining of thermal coal. The Fund also excludes companies that generates more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal energy generation.

At least 75% of the Fund's net assets are invested in companies that are considered Sustainable Investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable. The Fund does not currently commit to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

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?

Good governance practices of investee companies are assessed by the Investment Manager with regards to a variety of factors including, where materially relevant, management structures and decision-making, accountability to shareholders, compensation structures, corporate culture, compliance with applicable law and the absence of negative events which are likely to have a material adverse impact on the financial returns of the company. In assessing good governance, the Investment Manager considers its proprietary G ratings where available in accordance with its Good Governance Assessment Policy. These ratings rely on a combination of internal and/or external data inputs.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

During normal market conditions, a minimum of 75% of the Fund's net assets will be aligned to the E/S characteristics of the Fund.

In line with the Fund's thematic approach, the Investment Manager will seek to promote sustainable economic development by investing at least 75% of the Fund's net assets in companies that are considered Sustainable Investments. Although the proportion of Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives may vary over time, the Investment Manager will maintain at least 10% in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective and at least 40% in Sustainable Investments with a social objective.

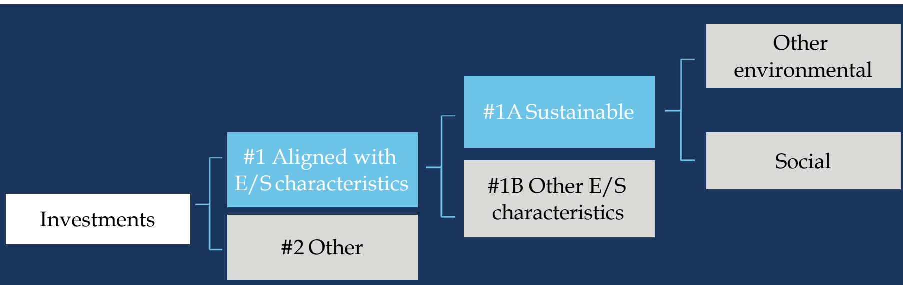
On occasion, due to possible settlement mismatch related to investor flows or market holidays during times when large subscriptions are received, the portion of the Fund which is not aligned with the environmental or social characteristic may affect the Fund's ability to meet the commitment as described above under normal market conditions. The Investment Manager does not consider these short-term fluctuations to materially impact the Fund's ability to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.



#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.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable. Derivatives are not used by the Fund for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/ or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

Although the Fund commits to invest in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective within the meaning of the SFDR, the minimum share of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments is 0%.

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

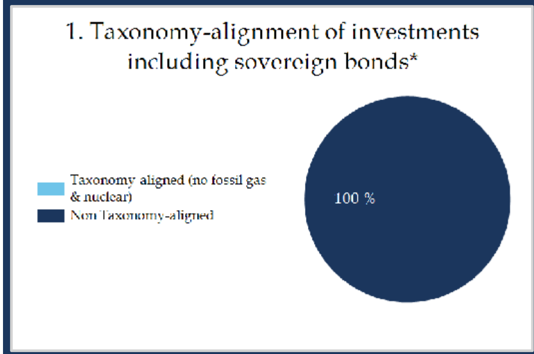
☐ Yes

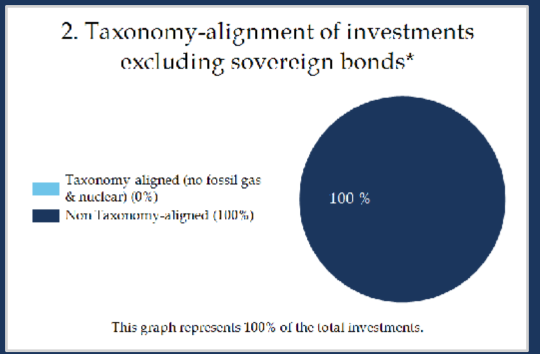
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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

The two graphs below show in dark blue 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.

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

Not applicable. Although the Fund commits to invest in Sustainable Investments within the meaning of the SFDR, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

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?

Although the Fund commits to make Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective within the meaning of the SFDR, the minimum share of such investments with an environmental objective not EU Taxonomy-aligned is 10%. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Investment Manager is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Minimum 40% of the Fund's net assets are invested in socially sustainable investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The investments under '#2 Other' may include cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes, derivatives for hedging and/or investment purposes or investments in securities which may create exposure to multiple underlying issuers such as collective investment schemes or index positions. It may also include any securities where data to measure the environmental and/or social characteristics is not available, is not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics, or does not meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. Except with regards to the Exclusions Policy, these do not have any minimum environmental or social safeguards. However, some minimum safeguards may still be considered to apply to the extent such holdings are aligned with one or more but not all of the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.

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?

Not applicable. A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product specific information can be found on the website:
https://docs.wellington.com/list/public/documents?query=TEMPLATE_TYP=SustainabilityRelatedDisclosure%26in(fundId,F000028)%26languageCd=EN&recentMatch=true&download=true