

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.

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.

**Product name:** Man Umbrella SICAV – Man Convertibles Global (the “Sub-Fund”)

**Legal entity identifier:** 549300OAMLYTV5YWVM61

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of <u>20</u>% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments</b></p>



**What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?**

The environmental characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund are:

- the use of raw materials
- reducing waste production
- the circular economy

The social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund are:

- tackling inequality
- labour relations

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund will be measured using the sustainability indicators specified below. The indicators are those prescribed by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”)<sup>2</sup> (further information on the SDGs is mentioned below):

	Promoted characteristic	Sustainability indicator
<b>Environmental</b>		
1.	<b>The use of raw materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Reducing waste production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)</li> <li>• Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)</li> </ul>
3.	<b>The circular economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)</li> <li>• Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)</li> <li>• Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>		
4.	<b>Tackling inequality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender inequality (SDG 5)</li> <li>• Reduced inequalities (SDG 10)</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Labour relations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)</li> </ul>

● ***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 objectives of the sustainable investments that the Sub-Fund partially intends to make is to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.

The Investment Manager uses alignment with the SDGs as its proxy for measuring contribution to an environmental or social objective. The Investment Manager has implemented a proprietary process (the “SDG Framework”) to measure the extent of an issuer’s alignment to the SDGs (and, by extension, contribution to environmental or social objectives). The SDG Framework combines

<sup>2</sup> There are 17 SDGs: (1) no poverty, (2) zero hunger, (3) good health and well-being, (4) quality education, (5) gender equality, (6) clean water and sanitation, (7) affordable and clean energy, (8) decent work and economic growth, (9) industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) reduced inequalities, (11) sustainable cities and communities, (12) responsible consumption and production, (13) climate action, (14) life below water, (15) life on land, (16) peace, justice and strong institutions, and (17) partnerships for the goals.

data from three external data providers in order to measure the extent of an issuer's alignment to the SDGs, and produces an alignment score which may show positive alignment to one or more SDGs for a given investment.

The output of this process is a list of issuers, to be used by the Investment Manager, which have been formally identified as aligned with one or more environmental or social objectives based on the SDG Framework. Where the Sub-Fund invests in any of these issuers, those issuers will accordingly be treated as "contributing to" the objective of contributing to attaining the relevant SDG(s) with which the relevant investment is deemed aligned through its positive score.

● ***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?***

One element of the definition of a "sustainable investment" is that the investment must do no significant harm ("DNSH") to environmental or social objectives (the "DNSH test"). The Investment Manager has integrated the DNSH test into its investment due diligence process.

The Investment Manager assesses the DNSH test by reference to the principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators. Please see below under "*Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*" for more information on how the Investment Manager considers the PAI of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.

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

The Investment Manager maintains a list of mandatory and additional PAI indicators which it considers as part of the investment due diligence process (please see below under "*Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?*"). In other words, there is a list of sustainability indicators against which the Investment Manager obtains and reviews data on the adverse impact caused by investments.

For DNSH purposes, the Investment Manager sets its own subjective threshold of what it considers to be significant harm. This will typically be judged on a relative basis to the industry benchmark for the relevant issuer's industry. If a particular potential investment is assessed by the Investment Manager to do significant harm, then it will be excluded from being treated as a "sustainable investment".

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

As part of its investment due diligence, the Investment Manager will, when investing in corporates at issuer level, consider if there is any violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Following this assessment, any company in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights would be considered to be doing significant harm and therefore would be excluded from being a sustainable investment.

**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.



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

☒ Yes, the Sub-Fund considers the PAI of its investment decisions on sustainability factors by evaluating such decisions against the following PAI indicators: (i) all of the mandatory indicators as specified in Table 1 of Annex I of the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) (the “RTS”), and (ii) certain relevant indicators from Table 2 and Table 3 of Annex 1 of the RTS.

### Sustainability indicators

The Investment Manager considers the following indicators. All indicators apply to investments in corporates only, other than indicators 15 and 16 from Table 1, which apply to investments in sovereigns:

Mandatory (from Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS)	
1.	GHG emissions
2.	Carbon footprint
3.	GHG intensity of investee companies
4.	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
5.	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6.	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
7.	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
8.	Emissions to water
9.	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
10.	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11.	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12.	Unadjusted gender pay gap
13.	Board gender diversity
14.	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
15.	GHG intensity
16.	Investee countries subject to social violations
Additional (from Table 2 of Annex I of the RTS)	
4.	Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives
6.	Water usage and recycling
7.	Investments in companies without water management policies
15.	Deforestation
Additional (from Table 3 of Annex I of the RTS)	
6.	Insufficient whistleblower protection
9.	Lack of a human rights policy
15.	Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies
16.	Cases of insufficient action taken to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery

### **How the Investment Manager considers adverse harm**

The Investment Manager conducts investment due diligence on every investment, including a quantitative assessment of the impact of the investment against the above indicators, to assess any adverse harm identified by those indicators. For example, if a metric produces a numerical output for a given investment, the Investment Manager considers that the investment causes adverse impact if the investment is in the bottom decile relative to the industry sector of the issuer. If a metric produces a binary output for a given investment the Investment Manager considers that the investment causes adverse impact if the investment falls onto the harmful side of the binary output.

Following the quantitative assessment, the Investment Manager will decide what action to take, with a view to limiting or reducing the identified adverse impact. Such action may include (subject at all times to the obligation of the Investment Manager to act in the best interests of the Sub-Fund and its investors in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment objectives and policy):

- deciding to not make the investment;
- limiting the position size of the investment; or
- making the investment with an intention to engage with the management of the issuer to improve their business from a sustainability perspective.

The impact of the Sub-Fund's investment against the above indicators will continue to be monitored on a quarterly basis.

### **Where will the Investment Manager report further information?**

Further information on PAIs on sustainability factors will be set out in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

☐ No



### **What investment strategy does this financial product follow?**

#### **Summary of the investment strategy:**

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

In view of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund implements an exclusion and a best-in class strategy to increase the overall environmental, social and governance ("ESG") performance, as detailed below. While the SDG Framework detailed above is used to determine those investments which are sustainable investments and those which are aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics, the Investment Manager will closely monitor investee companies on a continuous basis to ensure the maintenance of ESG credentials.

The Investment Manager considers information from the relevant company's public disclosures and policies as well as data and ESG scores provided by third parties. Internal ESG scoring methodology and thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion are

applied in assessing investments. The Investment Manager's review of target issuers may draw upon publicly available data and appropriate non-public sources of information.

In order to ensure that the ESG strategy is followed on a continuous basis, investee companies are closely monitored to ensure the maintenance of ESG credentials. This monitoring process is based on proprietary tools and external ESG providers. Investee companies that score poorly on ESG metrics are not automatically excluded from the portfolio. Each company is analysed on its own merits to determine if actions are taken to rectify shortcomings before making an investment decision. The Investment Manager, whenever possible, will also seek to engage with investee companies that have the largest negative impact on the Sub-Fund's overall ESG's score, by encouraging them to improve disclosures and transparency, and/or guiding their management teams towards more sustainable practices. The Investment Manager will ensure such ESG engagement with these investee companies via calls and/or meetings with "RI" (responsible investment) - and management teams from investee companies as part of the existing investment process. Furthermore, there may be opportunities for engagement activities at in-person conferences. The Investment Manager will also seek to avoid and/or reduce exposure to companies that are not taking actions to improve their ESG metrics.

As for the investment process of this Sub-Fund, the ESG risks are analysed at various stages using the proprietary ESG analytics tools of the investment process:

- Security selection: Assessment of the direct impact of ESG factors on a particular company and how this affects stock / bond performance;
- Sector: Gain an understanding of ESG forces and the influence on certain sectors along with how companies adapt;
- Geographical: How regions and countries compare versus one another and understanding local laws and regulations.

### **Analysis**

Aim to identify companies that:

- Are prudently managed with strong corporate governance frameworks;
- Are socially responsible and positively contribute through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs;
- Have strong environmental track records.

### **Themes**

- Utilise a thematic framework to build top-down views on sectors and ESG themes within them;
- Seek out companies that are well positioned to deliver sustainable long-term performance by adapting to more sustainable and responsible business practices.

### **Monitoring**

- Ongoing monitoring of positions and
- Deep dive into ESG data at a company, portfolio and index level to further enhance analysis, and identify potential ESG risks.

By explicitly integrating ESG analysis into the investment process, the Sub-Fund formally embeds ESG factors into the decision-making process, with such factors representing both risks to the downside and opportunities to the upside. Among other things, the Sub-Fund seeks to identify securities where ESG factors have not been priced in correctly by the market. However, as highlighted previously the Sub-Fund does not exclude a security if an identified ESG risk is either not material or can be managed/mitigated appropriately without negatively impacting the overall risk/reward. Equally, a firm without significant ESG risks, or with ESG opportunities, may be excluded from the portfolio if the security is not priced with an attractive risk/reward (i.e. positive ESG candidates are not added indiscriminately).

This additional ESG strategy does not form part of the binding commitments and is not used to determine the minimum levels of sustainable investments and investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics but does form part of the overall investment process.

- ***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?***

#### **(1) Exclusion List**

The Investment Manager applies a proprietary exclusion list of controversial stocks or industries related to sectors such as arms and munitions, nuclear weapons, tobacco and coal-oriented activities. The Sub-Fund relies on third party data to ensure compliance with the exclusion list (i.e. to assist the Sub-Fund in identifying, monitoring and administering the investment universe based on such exclusions). Further information on the exclusion policy can be obtained from the Investment Manager on request.

#### **(2) Commitment to invest in Sustainable Investments**

The Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments. This is a % of the Sub-Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). To identify sustainable investments, the Investment Manager uses the SDG Framework, as described above at the section "*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?*".

- ***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?**

The good governance practices of investee companies are assessed prior to making an investment and periodically thereafter in accordance with minimum standards. Such standards include, but are not limited to, sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Good governance is defined as the set of rules, practices, and processes used to manage an enterprise to improve economic resilience and transparency for shareholders, regulators, and other stakeholders.

Third party data is used as part of the good governance test. This provides information on governance matters at investee and target investee companies. Depending on how a company scores in accordance with the good governance policy, this may result in confirming: (i) a company follows good governance; or (ii) further review is required which may include engagement with the relevant investee company. Any engagement may result in the Investment Manager concluding to either invest/remain invested, or alternatively not to invest/divest where the Investment Manager determines that the company does not follow good governance.

Further, and as referenced above, the Investment Manager will consider, when investing in corporates at issuer level, if there is any: (i) violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and (ii) lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Man Group is a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2022 (the “**Code**”). As Man Group is a signatory to the Code, the Code also applies to the Investment Manager and the good governance practices of investee companies are assessed by the Investment Manager prior to making an investment and periodically thereafter.

Man Group is also a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (the “**UNPRI**”). As Man Group is a signatory to the UNPRI, the UNPRI also applies to the Investment Manager and the good governance practices of investee companies are assessed prior to making an investment and periodically thereafter.

Man Group’s Stewardship Code and the Investment Manager’s Responsible Investment Policy can be found via the link mentioned at the bottom of this Annex.

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.



**What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?**

As at the date of the Prospectus, the following allocations apply:

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics:** The Investment Manager intends to invest a **minimum of 20%** of the Sub-Fund’s NAV in investments which attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



**#1A Sustainable:** The Investment Manager commits to invest a **minimum of 20%** of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments.

**#2 Other:** The remaining **80%** of the Sub-Fund's NAV will be in investments which seek to achieve the broader objectives of the Sub-Fund, including those which may not match the Sub-Fund's ESG criteria in its entirety but have the adequate minimum safeguards, achieved through e.g. exclusions at the outset, the integration of sustainability risk management and the application of good governance policies.

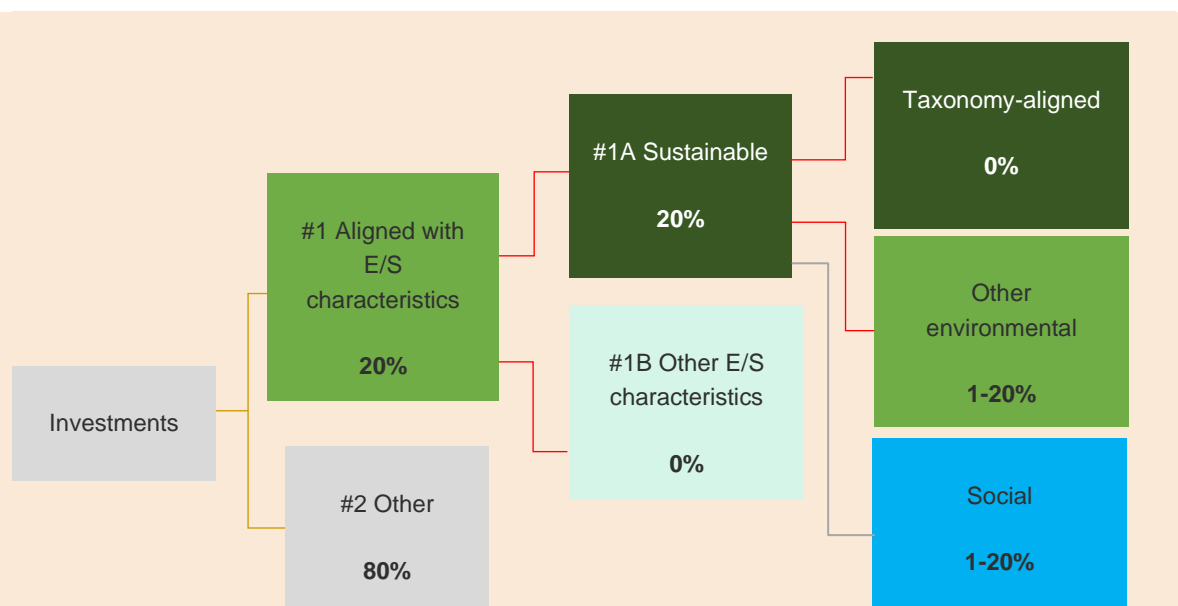
**#1A Sustainable – Other Environmental and Social:** The Investment Manager commits to invest a minimum of **20%** of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments. In respect of the further sub-categories of sustainable investment indicated in the asset allocation chart below:

- The Investment Manager does not commit that the Sub-Fund's sustainable investments will be aligned to any minimum extent with the EU Taxonomy, and so is disclosing a 0% commitment to Taxonomy-aligned investments.
- In light of the Investment Manager's SDG Framework (as described above, in the section of this Annex titled "*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?*"), while the Sub-Fund commits to investing a minimum in sustainable investments with both environmental and social objectives, as set out above, this minimum can be achieved through any mix of such environmental and/or social sustainable investments.
- As such, there is no prioritisation of one category over the other. Investments in these assets is based on materiality which is unique to each individual investment. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Investment Manager the flexibility to allocate between these categories, based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.
- However, the Investment Manager believes that it would be potentially misleading to disclose "0%" commitment to the sub-categories of other environmentally sustainable investments, or socially sustainable investments, where the Investment Manager has committed to invest a minimum of **20%** of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments.
- Instead, the Investment Manager has determined that it would be clearer to disclose a commitment to make investments in the range of **1% to 20%**, for those two sub-categories.

*Investors should note: there may be times when the Sub-Fund is not in a position to maintain a minimum commitment due to extenuating circumstances or reasons beyond the control of the Investment Manager. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager will take all reasonable steps as soon as reasonably possible to rectify any deviation taking into account the best interests of Shareholders.*

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.

**#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.

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.



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

The Sub-Fund does not commit that its sustainable investments with an environmental objective will be aligned to any minimum extent with the EU Taxonomy. As such, the Investment Manager discloses for the purposes of the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy that, at the date of this Prospectus, the Sub-Fund has a 0% minimum alignment with the EU Taxonomy. The Investment Manager does not currently use the EU Taxonomy as a mandatory part of its investment process, and so wishes to retain the flexibility to invest in sustainable investments which are suitable for the Sub-Fund, without being tied to a minimum commitment to make Taxonomy-aligned investments. The Investment Manager considers that this approach is consistent with its duty to act in the best interests of Shareholders in the Sub-Fund.

### ● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities Taxonomy<sup>3</sup>?

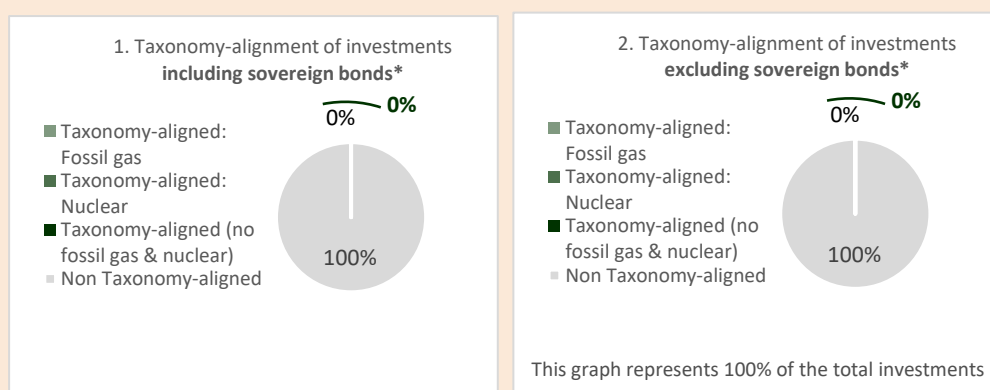
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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



\* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

<sup>3</sup> 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 investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

As the Sub-Fund does not commit to make investments which are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is 0%.



**What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

There is a minimum share of 1% investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The percentage of shares of sustainable investments above that minimum amount (up to 20%) can be distributed in any ratio between environmentally or socially sustainable investments.



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

There is a minimum share of 1% investments with a socially sustainable investment objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The percentage of shares of sustainable investments above that minimum amount (up to 20%) can be distributed in any ratio between environmentally or socially sustainable investments.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



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

The purpose of any investments made by the Sub-Fund that may be classified as “#2 Other” is mainly in companies that may not match the Sub-Fund’s ESG criteria in its entirety but have the adequate minimum safeguards, achieved through exclusions at the outset and strict investment screening criteria. Additionally, there could be investments for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, liquidity management or hedging purposes.



**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

- ***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://www.man.com/man-convertibles-global-sustainability>