Prospectus for
XACT BEAR 2 (ETF)

2024-04-02

This prospectus includes the following parts:

1. Information about XACT BEAR 2 (ETF)
2. General information about Handelsbanken Fonder and the management of our funds

1. XACT BEAR 2 (ETF)

Investment orientation and asset classes

The fund is a leveraged non-UCITS exchange-traded fund that differs from a securities fund in that it has so-called leveraging.

The fund’s base currency is SEK.

The objective of the fund is to provide a daily return equivalent to approximately 200% of the daily opposite change in the OMXS30 Index before management fees and other transaction costs. This means that when the OMXS30 falls by 1% on the market in one day, XACT Bear 2 should rise by approximately 2%. The index consists of the 30 most-traded shares on the Nasdaq OMX Nordic Exchange Stockholm (Stockholm stock exchange). The fund's capital consists of liquid assets and sold futures contracts (OMXS30 futures) equivalent to approximately 200% of the fund's value. A daily rebalancing of the fund's futures holdings occurs to ensure that the fund maintains an exposure of -200% of the fund capital.

The fund aims for negative exposure to the OMXS30 Index equivalent to 200% of the value of the fund. This exposure is generated by holdings in the abovementioned assets, primarily in derivative instruments and investments in accounts. In accordance with its fund rules, the fund may contract loans in financial instruments, although this option is not used. The Financial Supervisory Authority has approved an exception to Chapter 5, Section 6, Paragraph 2, first bullet point of the Swedish Investment Funds Act, which allows the fund to invest up to 100% of fund assets in money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a state, a municipality, or by a government or municipal authority in a country within the EEA or by an intergovernmental agency in which one or several Member States within the EEA are members. However, letters of credit must be provided from at least six different issues and those derived from one and the same issue may not exceed 30% of the fund’s total value.

The fund is a non-UCITS fund that may invest its assets

- in transferable securities,
- in money market instruments,
- in derivative instruments,
- in fund units (to a total maximum of 10% of the fund capital) and
- in an account at a credit institution.

Underlying assets to derivative instruments may consist of or be related to

- such assets as referred to in Chapter 5, §1, second paragraph, first sentence in the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46),
- financial indices,
- rates of interest,
- exchange rates, or
- foreign currencies.

When using OTC derivatives or other techniques and instruments to improve the effectiveness of the investment process, the fund may also be subject to a risk of loss as a result of the inability of the counterparty in the transaction to comply with its obligations prior to the settlement of the transaction. The selection of the counterparty is always conducted to obtain the best conditions possible.

All of the income derived from the use of techniques and instruments to improve the effectiveness of the investment process is allocated to the fund, after the deduction of administrative expenses for the management of collateral and other costs. The fund’s custodian institution manages collateral.

The funds management, activity level and yield

The fund pursues a negative exposure to the OMXS30 Index equivalent to approximately 200% of the fund’s value. Thus, the OMXS30 Index represents the fund’s benchmark index in the description of the activity level as indicated below.

The fund has a daily negative exposure of 200% to the OMXS30 Index. The size of the fund’s tracking error stems in part from the leverage towards the benchmark index, as well as from how much the benchmark index fluctuates each day during the year. The higher the volatility of the benchmark index, the higher the tracking error will be.

The activity level in a fund is calculated through the use of the tracking error measurement. The fund’s returns and tracking error are reported for the past ten years (or if the fund has existed for a shorter period, from the launch of the fund if the fund has existed for a minimum of two years) in the following table. Tracking error is defined as the volatility in the difference between the fund’s returns and the returns of the benchmark index. Tracking error is calculated according to industry standards, is based on the monthly data and reflects the past 24 months. A higher deviation in returns from the benchmark index gives a higher tracking error. The level of the tracking error differs between different types of funds (actively-managed funds, index funds, etc.) and fund categories (e.g., equities or fixed income), given that the risk levels of the underlying markets differ from each other. The selection of the benchmark index is of importance for the level of the tracking error. In the selection of an index our ambition has been to obtain an index that is as relevant as possible in relation to the fund's long-term investment focus.

Information on the comparison of the fund's returns relative to the benchmark index is available on the Management Company's website. The fund's returns and tracking error are shown in the table below.

	Returns, %	Tracking Error 2 yrs, %
2023	-30.54	52.43
2022	16.24	52.94
2021	-46.72	49.45
2020	-33.12	55.51
2019	-44.94	47.22
2018	5.75	33.78
2017	-17.42	29.34
2016	-29.11	44.18
2015	-14.93	42.05
2014	-25.84	27.24

Explanation of achieved active risk
The fund's tracking error is in line with the expected results for the management of the fund.

Register of unit holders

The register of unit holders for each fund is maintained by Handelsbanken on behalf of the Management Company.

A settlement note is provided for the subscription and redemption of fund units as well as at the closing of a fund account.

A statement with all of the fund account transactions for the year is provided on an annual basis. Euroclear maintains the register of unit holders for the XACT funds pursuant to regulations and contracts. Units may either be registered directly at Euroclear or held in custody in a custody account (nominee registration).

Valuation of fund assets

The funds' value is calculated by deducting those liabilities applicable to each fund from the fund's assets.

A fund's assets include financial instruments, liquid assets, including short-term investments on the money market, and other assets in possession of the fund.

Financial instruments that are included in the fund are valued at the applicable market value. Market prices are used preferably. If such prices are not available or if prices are deemed by the Management Company to be misleading, the financial instruments will be valued according to those objective principles decided by the Management Company. The valuation on objective principles establishes a market value based on information for the most recent price paid or the indicative bid price from market makers, if such have been designated by the issuer. If this information is not available or is deemed to be unreliable, the market value is set using information from counterparties or other external sources. Liquid assets and current receivables (investments in an account at a credit institution, short-term investments on the money market as well as cash settlements for securities sold) are valued at the amount whereby they are expected to be received.

The market value for such transferable securities and money market instruments as stated in Chapter 5, §5 in the Swedish Investment Funds Act is set based on objective principles after a specific valuation. This specific valuation is based on the discounted present value of future cash flows. The cash flows are then adjusted for current risks. Transferable securities use company valuation models, which include factors such as sector and company-specific circumstances. Money market instruments use valuation models, which include such factors as credit and liquidity risks.

In the event the market price during the valuation of OTC derivatives cannot be determined in accordance with any of the aforementioned alternatives or is clearly misleading, the market value will be set based on generally-accepted valuation models, such as Black & Scholes.

In addition to liabilities arising as a result of the fund's operations, fund liabilities include future tax liabilities and management fees.

General information on fees

The Management Company receives remuneration from the fund in the form of a management fee for fund management. The management fee covers the Management Company's costs for management, administration, custody of securities, auditing and supervision.

The remuneration consists of a fixed percentage management fee. The maximum fee permitted is stated in the fund rules and the applicable fee is provided in this Prospectus.

Expenses for the fund's trading in securities, namely brokerage fees, are deducted directly from the fund and also apply to any applicable tax, settlement fees and corresponding transaction-related fees. Information about the fund's total costs is included in the fund's annual report. Information about the unit holders' portion of the total costs is provided in the annual account statement.

The term annual cost impact is used in the fund's Key Information Document (fact sheet). The annual cost impact includes the management fee and other administration or operating costs (where such costs arise) as well as transaction costs. The management fee and other administration or operating costs are an estimated, based on the actual costs from the previous year, unless stated otherwise.

Transaction costs, i.e., costs associated with the fund's trading in securities (for example, brokerage fees, spreads, taxes and interest expenses) is an estimate and may vary depending on the extent of the fund's trading in securities.

The Management Company does not charge any subscription or redemption fees for the trading of fund units on the stock exchange, i.e., in the so-called secondary market. Fund units bought and sold directly via the Management Company in the so-called primary market (further information is provided under the section Subscription and redemption) may be charged subscription and redemption fees for the expenses incurred by the Management Company for the subscription and redemption of fund units.

The fund is not charged fees for holdings in funds managed by the Handelsbanken Group. Fees in other funds will be charged to the fund, although any discounts revert to the fund in full.

In addition, there is a limit to the types of fees that may be charged for the fund to invest any of its assets in an underlying fund. A maximum fixed annual fee of 3% may be charged for the fixed management fees of the underlying funds in which the fund invests its assets. Any performance-based management fee for the underlying funds may not exceed 30% of the excess returns relative to each fund's benchmark (index or the equivalent) during each measurement period.

There are no subscription or redemption fees charged to the fund for investments in underlying funds managed within the Handelsbanken Group.

Specific information about the management of index funds

The Management Company shall invest the assets of the index funds for the purpose of replicating the composition of a benchmark index. In the event a fund's investment needs to be adjusted to follow the respective index as a result of a redefinition of an index or corporate event, e.g., stock issue or acquisition, the Management Company shall implement the necessary corrections. The Management Company has the option of delaying the correction if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the fund unit holders. On those occasions when the Management Company is aware that a change in the index will be forthcoming on a specific date, it may be in the best interest of the fund unit holders to adjust the fund's investments just prior to the change in order to better replicate the composition of the index

Fees

The Management Company does not charge any subscription or redemption fees when the funds are traded on the stock exchange. A maximum fee of 1.5% of the fund's net asset value, with a minimum fee of SEK 30,000, will be charged for the subscription and redemption of units in the primary market. The applicable subscription and redemption fees amount to the fee levels stated above. A maximum fee of 2% of the market value will be charged for the redemption of fund units totaling less than a block, with a minimum fee of SEK 100. The applicable fee in these instances amounts to the fee level stated above. All of these subscription and redemption fees are allocated to the Management Company.

In accordance with the fund rules, the management fee may not exceed 0.6% per year. The applicable management fee is equivalent to the maximum management fee permitted in the fund rules. Transaction expenses, such as brokerage fees, taxes, etc. for the purchase and sale of financial instruments, are paid from the fund's assets.

Techniques and instruments (securities lending)

The fund has the right to lend securities in order to streamline management. The above section Techniques and instruments (securities lending) and management of collateral contains a description of the reason for the loan; which assets are subject to lending; the scope of the loan (maximum and expected); which counterparties the fund lends to, including terms; potential conflicts of interest; risk and risk management around lending; and how revenue from lending affects the fund's return.

Fund sustainability in brief

Pursuant to regulations, a sustainability risk is an environmental, social or corporate governance related event or circumstance that, should it occur, would have an actual or potential significant adverse impact on the company's value.

The fund is an exchange-traded fund with leverage (see above under the heading "Investment focus and asset classes") that only invests in derivative instruments (index futures), treasury bills and liquid assets. Due to the fund's investment focus, the Management Company does not consider it possible to integrate sustainability risks into the investment decisions and sustainability risks are therefore not considered to be relevant for the fund, given that the fund is unable to exclude companies involved in certain sectors or impact how companies take action in sustainability issues.

However, as a result of its investment focus, the fund is free from certain products and services, in accordance with what is stated below.

- Cluster bombs, personnel mines: 0%
- Chemical and biological weapons: 0%
- Nuclear weapons: 0%
- Coal: A maximum of 5% of turnover from extraction of thermal coal, a maximum of 30% of turnover from coal power energy.

The negative consequences of investment decisions for sustainability factors are not taken into account
The portfolio management does not take into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) for this fund. The fund is an exchange-traded fund with leverage (see above under the heading “Investment focus and asset classes”) that only invests in derivative instruments (index futures), treasury bills and liquid assets. Due to the fund’s investment focus, the Management Company does not consider it possible to integrate sustainability risks into the investment decisions or take into account PAI, given that the fund is unable to exclude companies involved in certain sectors or impact how companies take action in sustainability issues.

Information about the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities
The EU taxonomy is a classification system that aims to establish common criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria (EU Taxonomy) for environmentally sustainable activities.

Management of collateral

In those cases when the fund utilizes OTC derivatives, the fund will be exposed to counterparty risk. To manage these counterparty risks, as appropriate, the Management Company pledges and receives securities as collateral on behalf of the fund. For a description of the Management Company’s management of collateral, which securities are accepted and how they are valued, refer to the second section under “Techniques and instruments (securities lending, etc.) and management of collateral”.

Subscription and redemption for XACT funds

Subscription and redemption of fund units – Primary market transactions

It is possible to purchase and redeem fund units directly with the Management Company – these are known as primary market transactions. Normally, primary market transactions are only carried out by market makers and include the delivery of equities and fund units worth several million Swedish kronor. For more details on the creation or redemption of fund units, please refer to the fund rules. The services offered by the Management Company to clients living permanently or temporarily in certain countries, such as the US, are limited. The Management Company reserves the right to refrain from selling fund units to individuals living in certain countries and legal entities with legal domicile in certain countries should this be in conflict with applicable statutes in such countries.

Trading in fund units – Secondary market transactions

Fund units are bought and sold via NASDAQ OMX Nordic Exchange Stockholm or Nasdaq Copenhagen and where appropriate, in other marketplaces in which the fund units are listed, independent of the involvement of the Management Company. To guarantee that fund units may be bought and sold, the Management Company has an agreement with market makers to set bid and ask prices for the funds. No entry or exit fees are paid to the Management Company for the trading of fund units on the stock market. However, the broker normally charges transaction fees or a commission. The Management Company does not act as a broker on any marketplace in which the fund units are traded. The Management Company is in no way responsible for the transactions that occur in fund units.

Risk profile of fund

The fund is a leveraged non-UCITS exchange-traded fund with leverage, the investments consist primarily of investments in accounts and in derivative instruments with a negative exposure to the Nasdaq OMXS30 Index equivalent to approximately 200% of the fund’s value. Thus, the expected daily performance in the fund is equivalent to 200% of the movement in the index in the opposite direction. The fund’s investments are concentrated geographically to equities issued by companies in Sweden. This results in risks that normally are higher than for an investment in a diversified global equity fund that distributes its investments over several regions. However, the fund’s investments are made in companies in several sectors or branches, which reduces the risk in the fund.

The fund may invest in derivatives as part of its investment focus to increase returns in the fund and to create leverage. The volume of trading is limited where applicable and is expected to have a marginal impact on the fund’s risk profile.

A sustainability risk is an environmental-, social-, or corporate governance-related event or condition that, should it occur, could cause an actual or potential significant adverse impact on a company's value. Accordingly, environmental-, social-, or governance-related events can arise from a company's own business operations as well as from events that occur independently of the company. The sustainability risks for this fund are not addressed as the fund company does not consider it to be feasible based on the fund's investment focus.

Sustainability risks not relevant for the fund
Pursuant to regulations, a sustainability risk is an environmental, social or corporate governance related event or circumstance that, should it occur, would have an actual or potential significant adverse impact on the company's value.

The fund is an exchange-traded fund with leverage (see above under the heading "Investment focus and asset classes") that only invests in derivative instruments (index futures), treasury bills and liquid assets. Due to the fund's investment focus, the Management Company does not consider it possible to integrate sustainability risks into the investment decisions and sustainability risks are therefore not considered to be relevant for the fund, given that the fund is unable to exclude companies involved in certain sectors or impact how companies take action in sustainability issues.
However, as a result of its investment focus, the fund is free from certain
products and services, in accordance with what is stated below.

- Cluster bombs, personnel mines: 0%
- Chemical and biological weapons: 0%
- Nuclear weapons: 0%
- Coal: A maximum of 5% of turnover from extraction of thermal coal, a maximum of 30% of turnover from coal power energy.

Financial leverage

Financial leverage refers to a method by which the exposure increases through the use of derivative instruments or by borrowing cash/securities, for example. The financial leverage is expressed as the relationship between the fund's exposure and its net asset value. A securities fund that invests in derivatives has the potential to legally reach a leverage effect of twice the market risk.

With regard to the commitment approach it should be noted that differences exist in the manner by which leverage is expressed pursuant to the Swedish Investment Funds Act, the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations (FFFS 2013:9) for securities funds and in accordance with the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulatory code for investment funds (FFFS 2013:10) as well as the Commission's delegated regulation 231/2013/EU (regulation for alternative investment funds). The main difference with the calculation of leverage according to the commitment approach is that the regulations for securities funds only include exposure attributable to derivatives (except for leverage attributable to techniques and instruments), while the regulations for alternative investment funds also require that all positions with a potential for market risk are taken into consideration, i.e., not only derivative positions. In the event there are no derivative positions in a fund, the value of the leverage calculation will be 0 (zero) pursuant to the regulations for securities funds, while the calculation would be 1 (100%) according to the regulations for alternative investment funds. The difference has no impact on the risk in the fund and is only a result of the different approaches for expressing leverage.

Derivative instruments can have a so-called leverage effect, which means that the fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations increase or decrease. The fund has the objective of having a negative exposure to stock market performance and sells (short positions) OMXS30 TM futures equivalent to approximately 200% of the fund's value. The fund strives to have a negative leverage of 2.0 of the daily percentage change in the underlying market. In accordance with current legislation and by adhering to the regulations for non-UCITS funds, the fund may reach a financial leverage. The financial leverage, which is expressed as the relationship between the fund's exposure and its net asset value, may total 310% calculated in accordance with both the gross method and the commitment approach.

A movement in the stock market during the trading day will require an adjustment (rebalancing) of the holdings in futures through additional purchases or sales of futures contracts. Thus, the exposure will always remain as close to -200% of the fund's value as possible for the opening of the next trading day. The investor's risk as well as potential for return is thereby in proportion to the current value of the fund units that day, rather than the amount initially invested. Transaction fees and costs for clearing and collateral management are associated with the management of futures.

A leverage on a daily basis is different from a leverage over a longer period. Fund returns over a longer period will be the result of the daily changes in the period, rather than the entire period's returns multiplied by the leverage amount. The fund's results can fluctuate significantly relative to the returns of the index over the mid- to long term.

Target group of the fund

The fund is suitable for investors who would like to have a *negative* exposure of 200% of the Stockholm stock exchange's *daily* performance at a low cost. The fund is most appropriate for investors who are prepared to take a high risk and who understand the risks with leveraged products as well as the effects of daily rebalancing. Detailed information about the fund, portfolio composition and current fund net asset value is published daily on XACT's homepage at: www.xact.se/en.

The funds index

New EU regulations are applicable as of January 1, 2018, whereby an administrator responsible for controlling the provision of a reference value must be approved and registered at ESMA no later than May 1, 2020. The index of the fund is provided by an administrator that has been registered at ESMA.

The Management Company has developed a plan for those measures that shall be taken if the fund's index is no longer made available or is changed significantly. In such an event, the Management Company shall use another index that is deemed to be suitable for the fund. In the event the fund's index is no longer made available, the fund rules must be amended. Unit holders are protected in this type of change to the fund rules by the review conducted by the Financial Supervisory Authority as well as by being informed of the change by the Management Company (Chapter 4, §§ 9, 9a and 9b of the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46).

2. General information about Handelsbanken Fonder and the management of our funds

The Management Company

Handelsbanken Fonder AB
Corporate identity number: 556418-8851
The Company's address and headquarters:
Blasieholmstorg 12
SE-106 70 Stockholm
Tel: +46(0)8 - 701 10 00

The Management Company has been authorized to conduct fund operations pursuant to the Swedish Investment Funds Act since 22 June 2006. Prior to this, the Management Company had the authorization to conduct fund operations according to the Mutual Funds Act (1990:1114). In addition, the Management Company has authorization to act as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) pursuant to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561).

Shareholder and Equity Capital

Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC) owns all of the stock in the Management Company. The Management Company has share capital of SEK 1,500,000.

Board of Directors

The Management Company's Board of Directors consists of:
Daniel Andersson, Chairman of the Board, Bank vice president, Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC)
Malin Björkmo, Consultancy specializing in corporate governance and financial regulations
Helen Fasth Gillstedt, Chief Executive Officer and owner of a management consultancy firm
Lars Seiz, Strategic advisor in asset management
Åsa Holtman Öhman, Employee representative, Finansförbundet regional association, CHK association, Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC).

Executive management of the Management Company

Magdalena Wahlqvist Alveskog, Chief Executive Officer
Emma Viotti, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, as well as Head of Products
Carina Roeck Hansen, Chief Operating Officer
Katarina Paschal, CIO Active Asset Management Equities and Fixed Income
Pär Sjögemark, CIO Asset Allocation and Ruel-based Asset Management
Aurora Samuelsson, Head of Sustainability
Staffan Ringvall, Head of Corporate Governance and Board secretary
Stefan Blomé, Head of Sales
Monika Jenks, Head of Compliance
Fredrik Köster, Head of Legal
Fredrik Alheden, Head of the Risk Control

Compliance

Monika Jenks, service provider, employed by Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC).

Auditors

The Management Company's auditors are: PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, 113 97 Stockholm, principal auditor, Helena Kaiser de Carolis.

Assignment Contracts

Handelsbanken Fonder AB has entered into an assignment contract with Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC) with regard to personnel matters, internal auditing, complaint handling, money-laundering and measures against the financing of terrorism, compliance, fund management company administration, legal reporting, distribution of funds and the maintenance of the unit holders' register. The Management Company has also entered into an assignment contract with J.P. Morgan Administration Services (Ireland) Limited regarding certain administration associated with the subscription and redemption of units on the primary market for the Management Company's ETFs. The Management Company has also entered into an assignment contract with Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC), branch office in Norway, primarily with regard to the management of funds with Norwegian exposure (only applicable to actively-managed funds).

In addition, there are agreements with other units within the Handelsbanken Group and with certain external fund intermediaries regarding the distribution of funds.

The Management Company has an agreement for all of the XACT funds with Euroclear Sweden ("Euroclear") for the maintenance of the unit holders' register for each of the XACT funds.

Custodian Institution

The Management Company has appointed J.P. Morgan SE - Stockholm bank branch, as the Custodian Institution. The Custodian Institution shall execute its obligations in accordance with applicable EU directives, applicable Swedish laws, other statutes and fund rules relating to each fund.

The primary task of the Custodian Institution is to register and hold the assets included in the fund in a safe and secure manner, to monitor the fund's cash flow and to ensure that the fund's assets are calculated and used in a manner that is not in conflict with laws, other statutes and the fund rules of the fund. The Custodian Institution shall act independently of the Management Company and solely in the common interest of the unit holders.

In accordance with the Custodian Institution's agreement, applicable EU directives, laws and other statutes, a custodian institution can, in the context of certain conditions and to comply with its obligations in an effective manner, delegate portions of its obligations to one or several external companies, including other custodian banks that have been appointed periodically by the Custodian Institution. In accordance with applicable EU directives, laws and other statutes, custody and registration are the only tasks that may be delegated. In the context of its delegation, the Custodian Institution shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence required in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure that the fund assets are only entrusted to a service provider that is able to offer adequate protection. The Custodian Institution's responsibility is not impacted in any way if the custody of certain or all of the assets is delegated to an external company.

The Custodian Institution is described in more detail below:
J.P. Morgan SE - Stockholm bank branch
Corporate identity number: 516406-1110
Address: Hamngatan 15, 6th floor,
SE-111 47 Stockholm

J.P. Morgan Bank SE - Stockholm bank branch (Custodian Institution or J.P. Morgan) is a full-service branch with regard to the custodian institution operations that are under the supervision of the Financial Supervisory Authority. J.P. Morgan SE has its legal domicile and registered headquarters in Germany and is under the supervision of European Central Bank.

In its role as the Custodian Institution, J.P. Morgan can periodically engage the services of other customers, funds or other external companies for custody and associated services. J.P. Morgan Chase Group is an international banking group with a broad range of business activities, which means that conflicts of interest can arise periodically between the Custodian Institution and the companies to which custody services have been delegated. Such a company can be an affiliated company to J.P. Morgan that offers a product or service to a fund and at the same time has financial or business interests in these products or services. The company can also be an affiliated company to J.P. Morgan that receives payment for other products or services associated to custody, such as foreign exchange or securities loans. If conflicts of interest do arise, the Custodian Institution shall always fulfil their commitments in accordance with applicable law and other statutes and act solely in the common interest of unit holders.

In this respect, unit holders should be aware that the Custodian Institution has delegated the custody of certain securities to companies within J.P. Morgan's network of custodian banks.

Updated information regarding the identity of the Custodian Institution, a description of its work tasks and conflicts of interest that can arise, a description of the custody functions that have been delegated by the Custodian Institution, a list of service providers and any tasks that have been further delegated and any conflicts of interest that could arise as a result of such delegation may be obtained upon request.

The Custodian Institution has no decision-making authority over the Management Company's investments in the fund management operations.

The Custodian Institution is the service provider and does not participate in the preparation of this document. Accordingly, the Custodian Institution has no liability for the correctness of the information in the document.

The funds and their legal status

The legal character of the funds

The UCITS funds and non-UCITS funds of Handelsbanken Fonder are regulated by the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46) and the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561). A fund is established through capital contributions from the general public and is mutually owned by those who have provided capital to the fund. The fund consists of securities purchased by the fund for the capital provided to the fund. Fund assets are owned by the fund unit holders but are managed by the Management Company. The fund may not acquire rights, assume liabilities, or lodge an appeal before a court of law or any other authority. Assets included in a fund may not be seized and unit holders are not held accountable for the liabilities of the fund. This fund is not a legal entity, rather it is solely an object of taxation. The Management Company represents the unit holders in all questions regarding the fund, takes decisions regarding the assets included in the fund and exercises those rights that arise from the fund. The Management Company shall trade solely in the common interest of the unit holders within the asset management of the fund.

One fund unit is a right to a proportion in a fund that is equivalent to the fund's net capital divided by the number of outstanding units. In a fund that lacks share classes, all units are equal and have the same rights to the assets included in the fund. In those cases in which the fund consists of share classes, the value of a fund unit in one share class will differ from the value of a fund unit in another share class. However, fund units within each individual share class are the same size and have the same rights to the assets included in the fund. The unit holder is never held responsible for any liabilities that rest upon the fund.

Each fund has fund rules that explain the specific conditions for subscribing to the fund and specifies what distinguishes each share class, if such is present in the fund. The fund rules have been approved by the Financial Supervisory Authority and constitute a portion of this Prospectus.

Share classes – Nomenclature, conditions, distributions, etc.

The Management Company has introduced a nomenclature of share classes for the Management Company's funds in order to facilitate a review by unit holders of the terms and conditions associated with the different funds and their share classes. Share classes that have identical terms and conditions will be described in the same manner, regardless of the fund. However, the nomenclature of the share classes with specific conditions differs between actively- and passively-managed funds. The nomenclature of share classes facilitates a comparison between different share classes in different funds. The Management Company applies a share class nomenclature that consists of three markers: the first marker is a letter, the second is a number and the third indicates the share class's currency using the international standard for currency codes. The description of the share class is stated in the fund rules, the prospectus and the fact sheet following the name of the share class. The first marker identifies whether the fund is a distribution or a non-distribution (accumulation) share class. The second marker indicates other conditions for the share class and the third marker states the currency of the share class. In those cases where there are share classes in which the conditions for distribution have various subscription limits, the fees will normally differ in the various share classes. The fee levels in each share class are stated in the fund rules and in the prospectus. Information about the annual cost impact is available in the fact sheet for each share class.

Common conditions for the share classes

A majority of the Management Company's funds have several share classes. The share classes are specified in the fund rules for each fund. The fund-specific section of the Prospectus states which share classes are applicable specifically for the referenced fund. The share classes differ with regard to currency, distribution, fees and specific conditions for distribution. The value of a fund unit in a share class will differ from the value of a fund unit in another share class. The units within each share class are of equal size and have the same rights to the assets included in the fund.

A non-distribution (accumulation) share class that does not have a subscription limit or other conditions and has the EUR as its currency class will be described as A1 EUR. This description of the share class will remain irrespective of whether the share class originated from the original fund or has been added to the fund after several other share classes have been added to the fund. Thus, the principle is that share classes with identical terms and conditions will be described in the same manner, regardless of the fund. However, the conditions for the A9/B9 share classes differ between the actively- and passively-managed funds.

The conditions for the various share classes apply to the investors, regardless of whether the holdings are registered directly or held in trust at the Management Company in accordance with Chapter 4, §12 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46). An investor refers to a unit holder and a potential investor. The entity that distributes the share class to the investor is responsible for ensuring that the investor fulfils the conditions of the share class. When insurance undertakings have invested in fund units within the scope of an agreement with policy holders, the responsibility lies with the insurance undertakings or those within the insurance undertakings and the insurance distributor that hold the agreement with the policy holder for the insurance undertakings to receive the share class for which they are entitled.

As a precondition in share classes with conditions for distribution (A9, B9, A10 and B10), no distribution remuneration will be paid from the Management Company (or "remuneration" concerning the insurance distributor, see A9/B9). Distribution remuneration does not refer to remuneration to pay for a platform service based on the number of funds that the Management Company has on the platform or in similar models, whereby the fund receives access to a trading platform and the fee is based on the value of those fund units (in the Management Company's fund/funds) registered within the platform. Such a "platform fee" is paid by the Management Company for the platform to provide access to the fund units normally through the reception of investment services and transmission of orders or the execution of orders in accordance with Chapter 2, §§1 and 2 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act or corresponding Swedish or foreign regulations.

A switch between share classes at the initiative of a unit holder normally results in a capital gains tax. The Swedish Tax Authority's legislative guidance (September 2013) with regard to the introduction and change of share classes states that a switch in unit holdings between different share classes does not result in any taxation if this is a direct consequence of the fund rules. Any tax consequences due to a switch between share classes is the responsibility of the unit holder. Refer below for further information about tax rules for unit holders.

A unit holder may not concurrently fulfil the conditions for two different share classes while using the same assets. This means, for example, that if a unit holder who owns units in one share class without specific conditions for distribution is eligible for a share class with specific conditions for distribution, the unit holder's units will be allocated to the share class with the lowest fee that fulfils the conditions. In the same manner, when a unit holder no longer fulfils the specific conditions for distribution in a share class, the unit holder's units will be allocated in the first hand to another share class with specific conditions for distribution for which the unit holder fulfils the conditions and, lastly, to a share class without specific conditions for distribution. All of the allocations are made without making changes to the conditions for distribution or the currency. The above applies regardless of whether the unit holder's holdings are registered directly or held in trust (in one or several stages) at the Management Company.

Allocation refers to units in a share class that are allocated by investing the value of the unit holder's holdings in a share class for which the unit holder fulfils the conditions without making a change to the distribution conditions or currency. This applies regardless of whether the unit holder's holdings are registered directly or held in trust (in one or several stages) at the Management Company. The entity that distributes the share class to the investor is responsible for ensuring that the investor allocates units to another share class if this investor qualifies for another share class, or alternatively does not fulfil the conditions of the existing share class.

The distributors of a fund determine which share classes are provided by the distributor. In some cases, not all of the share classes stated in the fund rules are promoted by the Management Company, which means that it is not possible for an investor to purchase units in the share class.

Distributions

The Management Company determines the amount of the distribution to be paid to fund unit holders in the distribution share classes on an annual basis. Pursuant to the fund rules of the funds, distributions are calculated based on the return in the distribution share classes, although, as also stated in the fund rules, it is ultimately the best interest of the unit holders that is fundamental for determining the amount of the distribution. The Management Company's view is that it is in the best interest of the unit holders for the historical dividend yields of the share classes to serve as the basis for the distribution size objective. Dividend yields are a good representation of the returns on the fund's assets for a long-term investor and tend to have smaller variations than the fund's absolute returns. As a result, the distribution may be set at a higher or lower amount than the returns of the share classes. Refer to the fund rules for each fund for further information about the objectives with regard to the size and the timing of the distribution. Distributions are normally made during the month of March each year. The Management Company may make the decision for an extraordinary dividend during the year if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the fund unit holders. Dividends are paid to the fund unit holders who are registered as of the record date decided by the Management Company for the distribution. The distribution impacts the relationship between the value of accumulation units and the value of the distribution units, with the value of the distribution units decreasing in relation to the size of the distribution.

Subscription and redemption as well as information on the most recently calculated NAV

The subscription and redemption of fund units may occur through one of Handelsbanken's Swedish branch offices and via Handelsbanken's website, in accordance with the rules and directives that may be obtained from the Management Company. The subscription and redemption of fund units may also occur at certain distributors external to the Handelsbanken Group in accordance with the rules and directives that can be obtained from the distributor.

The services offered by Handelsbanken Fonder to clients living permanently or temporarily in certain countries, such as the US, are limited. The Management Company reserves the right to refrain from selling fund units to individuals living in certain countries and legal entities with legal domicile in certain countries should this be in conflict with applicable statutes in such countries. Additional information may be obtained from a local Handelsbanken branch office.

When the request for subscription or redemption of a fund unit is received, the Management Company sets the fund unit price and the transaction is completed according to those cut-off times applicable to each fund. Information about the latest cut-off time for the subscription and redemption of fund units may be found on handelsbanken.se/funds or at a local Handelsbanken branch office. Different time periods can apply at distributors external to the Handelsbanken Group. Subscriptions and redemptions always occur at an unknown price. It is therefore not possible to state a fund unit price limit for a subscription or redemption.

The most recently calculated net asset value is available on the Management Company's website at www.handelsbanken.se/funds or at a local Handelsbanken branch office.

Guidelines for the closing of a fund

The funds are available for subscription and redemption each banking day, unless stated otherwise in the fund rules.

However, a fund may be closed for the subscription and redemption of fund units on such banking days or a portion of a banking day where the value of the fund's assets cannot be calculated in such a way to guarantee the equal treatment of the fund unit holders, e.g. when one or several markets in which the fund trades are totally or partly closed or in the event of exceptional circumstances. Normally, a fund is closed for subscription and redemption if approximately 30% or more of the underlying markets are closed.

Normally, a request for the subscription and redemption of fund units may be made even if a fund is closed. However, a consequence of a closed fund is that the Management Company does not calculate a net asset value. If a request for the subscription or redemption is received when a fund is closed, the net asset value for the fund will be set the first banking day after the fund re-opens for trading. This means that the subscription and redemption may be delayed by the number of days the fund was closed.

Responsible investment, sustainability and governance

The Management Company's view is that responsible actions are the foundation for long-term value creation in a company. Consequently, responsible investments are an important prerequisite to attaining our vision of generating good long-term returns and planetary health.

The Management Company's work toward our vision is based on two sustainability objectives: attain net zero greenhouse gas emissions within our investment portfolios by 2040 and increase our contributions to the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (as defined in Agenda 2030).

We aim to achieve our sustainability objectives by investing in solutions, allocating capital in a sustainable direction and engaging the companies in which we are a shareholder. Our work is based on and derived from three powerful tools: the inclusion of companies, the exclusion of companies and certain sectors, as well as the pursuit of active engagement work.

Our efforts within responsible investment are ongoing and are integrated into the Management Company's fund management organization and in the various investment processes for all of the Company's funds.
This means that all investments are based on the same principles, which are outlined in our Policy for shareholder engagement and responsible investment. All fund management is therefore guided by international norms and conventions that include such areas as the environment, human rights, working conditions and corruption. The Management Company has also undertaken to comply with several voluntary frameworks, such as the UN's Global Compact initiative, the UN's Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative.

As an owner, the Management Company also takes action under the principles of corporate governance in the Swedish Corporate Governance Code as well as other relevant industry standards from the Swedish Investment Fund Association, including the Swedish code of conduct for fund management companies and Guidelines for fund management companies' shareholder engagement.

The Company's Policy for shareholder engagement and responsible investment contains additional information about the Management Company's work with responsible investment and is available at https://www.handelsbanken.se/sv/om-oss/svenska-dotterbolag/handelsbanken-fonder/our-work.

How we work to achieve our sustainability goals

Sustainability is integrated into investment analyses and decisions, although the approach can vary in the ongoing business activities depending on whether we are dealing with the selection of individual companies in which to invest, the selection of an index, or the selection of funds for inclusion in fund portfolios. The selection of asset classes and management focus also impact the approach taken.

The Management Company strives to select investments that carry out their business activities to correspond with or contribute positively to a sustainable development in accordance with Agenda 2030 and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Fund management strives to increase investments in solutions to the global sustainability challenges and thereby contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the transition to an economy with low carbon emissions.

Investments can be included based on two dimensions of sustainability: as a result of the company's operational sustainability performance or as a result of the company's products and services.

The ***exclusion*** strategy provides for the funds' exclusion of investments in a number of controversial sectors or branches with business models that result in markedly elevated sustainability risks. Moreover, the funds exclude companies that are considered to be violating international norms and conventions related to human rights, work conditions, corruption and the environment, for example.

A vital part of taking responsibility as an investor is to exercise the role as owner and **influence** the companies in which we invest. We can accomplish this through company dialogues and corporate governance work.

Company dialogues are conducted by the Management Company itself through direct contact with companies, as well as to a great extent in collaboration with other asset owners and through joint industry initiatives.

An active and responsible corporate governance in those companies in which our funds own equities is an essential part of our assignment as an asset manager.
The Management Company does this primarily through voting at shareholders' meetings and representation on nomination committees

Refer to handelsbanken.se/sv/om-oss/svenska-dotterbolag/handelsbanken-fonder/our-work for further information about the Management Company's sustainability work.

Management of currencies and currency exposure

Investing in securities on different markets can involve exposure to different currencies, which in turn involves currency risk.

Equity funds generally have full currency exposure on the markets in which investments are made. The fund managers may have a different currency exposure via cash balance on an account and also via of FX forward contracts, although often to a lesser extent. A fund that invests in multiple markets therefore has a mixture of currency exposures. When investing in equities, regardless of the market, there may also be indirect currency exposure depending on factors such as the company's sales, purchasing and production in other countries. Currency exposure accounts for a substantial portion of the returns.

In fixed income funds, currency exposures are generally always hedged to the fund's base currency. Normally, a maximum of 2% of the fund may be exposed to a currency other than the base currency. What applies in this regard is stated in the fund rules and is listed in the fund-specific section of the Prospectus for the fixed income funds.

Fund of funds have exposure to the various markets and positions of the underlying funds. The actively-managed fund of funds also work actively to take currency positions in the form of FX forward contracts to obtain the desired exposure. Currency exposure accounts for a substantial portion of the returns.

Damages

The Management Company is liable for damages in accordance with Chapter 2, §21 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46) with regard to the UCITS funds managed by the Management Company and in accordance with Chapter 8, §§28-31 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561) for the non-UCITS funds managed by the Management Company. The Custodian Institution is liable in accordance with Chapter 2, §21 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act and in accordance with Chapter 9, §22 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act. The following is stated in these regulations. If a unit holder suffers a loss as a result of the Management Company's violation of current regulations or the fund rules, the Management Company shall compensate for the loss. If a unit holder or a fund management company suffers a loss as a result of the Custodian Institution's violation of the Swedish Investment Funds Act or fund rules, the Custodian Institution shall compensate for the loss. While respecting the provisions of these regulations, the following is also further applicable where appropriate within the meaning of the fund rules for each individual fund.

With regard to all of the incoming measures taken by the Custodian Institution and the Management Company, the Custodian Institution and the Management Company will not be liable for damages due to an external event outside the control of the Management Company or the Custodian Institution as well as Swedish or foreign statutes, measures taken by Swedish or foreign authorities, event of war, strike, blockade, boycott, lockout or other similar circumstances. The reservation concerning strike, blockade, boycott, and lockout even applies if the Custodian Institution and/or the Management Company themselves are subject to or take such conflict measures.

The Custodian Institution and/or the Management Company will not compensate damages that arise in other instances if the Custodian Institution/Management Company has been normally prudent and unless otherwise required by mandatory legislation. The Custodian Institution/Management Company is in no case liable for indirect damages, unless the damage is a result of the gross negligence of the Management Company or Custodian Institution.
If obstacles exist that prevent the Custodian Institution and/or Management Company from effecting payments or

taking other measures due to the circumstances mentioned in the first paragraph, the measures may be postponed until the obstacles have ceased. In the event of deferred payments, the Custodian Institution or Management Company will pay interest, if interest is promised, based on the rate of interest that applied on the due date. If interest is not promised, the Custodian Institution or Management Company is not obliged to pay interest at a higher rate of interest than that which is equivalent to the interest rate set by the Riksbank, with the applicable discount according to §9 of the Interest Act (1975:635), supplemented by two percentage points for each occurrence.

If the Custodian Institution and/or the Management Company, as a result of the circumstances mentioned in the second paragraph, is prevented from accepting payment, the Custodian Institution and/or the Management Company has the right to interest according to those conditions that applied on the due date for that period during which the obstacle existed.

In accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act, the Management Company shall comply with certain capital requirements and hold their own funds to cover any claims for damages as a result of an error or omission in the business operations. According to the Management Company, the company-held funds cover all of the capital requirements that can be imposed on the Company with regard to the risks associated with the business under which it is authorized to operate.

The Management Company follows the Swedish Investment Fund Association's guidance with regard to the management of compensation in the event of an incorrect calculation of the net asset value.

The guidance document is available in Swedish at: www.fondbolagen.se/globalassets/regelverk/foreningens-vagledningar/vagledning-for-hantering-av-kompensation-vid-felaktigt-fondandelsvarde-230202.pdf

General risk information

The specific risk to which an individual fund is exposed is stated in the description in part 1 of the Prospectus. Below is a description of the various types of risks that can typically impact a fund's value.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk for a loss that can be attributed to changes in the market value of positions in the fund as a result of changes in market variables, such as interest rates, exchange rates, share prices or commodities.

An equity fund is primarily affected by changes in the value of the equities. Over time, the changes in value can vary significantly as a result of company specific events, macroeconomic changes or due to other events that impact or are expected to impact the economic growth for an individual company, a sector or a region.

A fixed income fund is exposed to interest rate risk. As a result, when the general interest rate rises, the value of the existing fixed income investments declines, which has a negative impact on the fund. A fund that invests in interest-bearing instruments with a long residual fixed interest duration has a higher interest rate risk than a fund that invests in interest-bearing instruments with a short residual fixed interest duration.

A mixed fund that is permitted to allocate investments across equities and fixed income securities is therefore exposed to both equity and interest rate risks depending on its allocation at a given point in time. Market risk for funds that have another investment focus is defined as the changes in value in the underlying assets, e.g., value changes in commodities or real estate.

Concentration risk: Concentration risk refers to the risk for loss as a result of major individual exposure or a high concentration of the fund's investments in individual markets, countries, regions or sectors. Concentration risks are normally found in such funds that, pursuant to their investment focus, invest in specific countries, regions or sectors, but can also arise in some companies' other funds as a result of a broad investment mandate or thematic investment strategies. Securities funds have rules for the distribution of risk to decrease the impact of such risks.

Currency risk: Currency risk refers to the risk that the market value of the assets, measured in the fund's base currency, declines when the fund's base currency strengthens against those currencies in which the assets are invested. As a result, those funds that invest in financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the fund's base currency will be exposed to currency risk. Thus, the market value for a fund with SEK as the base currency that invests in equities listed in USD will be affected by how the value between SEK and USD changes over time.

Sustainability risk: According to the regulations, a sustainability risk is 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 investment.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the counterparty or issuer risk. Credit risk refers to the risk for a loss due to the inability of the counterparty or issuer to meet its financial commitments. Credit risks arise primarily in investments of liquid assets at a credit institution or in funds that invest in interest-bearing securities.

Counterparty risk: Counterparty risk arises if a counterparty does not meet its obligations, such as by not paying a specified amount or not delivering securities as agreed. If the fund conducts so-called “Over the Counter” (OTC) transactions, it can be subject to risks related to the creditworthiness of the counterparty. A fund’s OTC transactions that include futures, options and swap agreements or use other derivative techniques can result in the fund being exposed to the risk that a counterparty does not fulfil its commitments. Counterparty risk can also arise in conjunction with the lending of securities. The concept also includes settlement risk, which is the risk that an agreement in a transmission system cannot be carried out as expected. All of the funds are exposed to counterparty risks.

Issuer risk: Issuer risk refers to the risk for changes in value in the individual instruments as a result of factors related to the issuer of the instrument or, with regard to derivative instruments, the party that issued the underlying instrument.

Risks with derivative instruments

Derivative instruments refer to instruments that receive returns from underlying assets. Underlying assets can refer to individual equities or financial indexes, for example. Options and futures are commonly used as derivative instruments. The instrument is an agreement to purchase or sell the underlying asset on a pre-determined date and at a pre-determined price. Value changes are largely determined by the changes in value in the underlying assets. As an example, the risk in option transactions is that the market price declines below the agreed price, which results in the agreement having no value or that it becomes a liability.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a financial instrument cannot be settled, can only be settled at a substantially reduced price or that the transaction results in significant costs. Liquidity risk can also be the risk that during extreme conditions in the financial markets, units cannot be redeemed within the time limits. Liquidity risk is affected by the type of instrument, the existence of market and clearing functions, the size of the flow in the fund, the traded volume, the number of actors in the market as well as the size of the fund relative to the size and the turnover of the market or the companies in which the fund invests.

Operative risk

Operative risk refers to the risk for loss due partly to deficiencies in internal routines with regard to personnel and systems in the company that carries out the fund operations or other external factors, partly due to judicial and documentation-related risks, and partly due to risks as a result of trading, settlement and valuation routines. Operative risks are managed by the clear development and documentation of the routines, job descriptions and follow-up systems of the internal organization. All of the funds are exposed to operative risks. The operative risk can be higher in funds that invest in developing regions or in complex financial instruments.

Management of liquidity risks

Liquidity in all the funds is classified for each holding. The classification is updated regularly. The Management Company invests only in funds that offer liquidity on a daily basis. The funds are able to borrow assets on a short-term basis or postpone payment of significant amounts if the fund holds a limited amount of cash. There is also the possibility of delaying subscriptions and/or redemptions in the fund in accordance with the regulations. A reasonable balance should be made between the different interests of unit holders in the selection of an action to be taken.

Quantitative risk limits have been established while taking into consideration the fund’s investment focus, redemption policy, concentration of customers and use of derivatives. These limits are followed-up on a regular basis.

Stress tests are conducted regularly as well as when they are necessary. Measures are taken if the stress tests indicate risks for the unit holders.

Risk assessment methodology

A fund’s total exposure may be calculated either by the so-called commitment approach or by a Value-at-Risk model. A Value-at-Risk model that has been approved by the Financial Supervisory Authority is used in Handelsbanken for the Handelsbanken Räntestrategi and Handelsbanken Räntestrategi Plus. All of the other funds managed by the Management Company use the commitment approach to calculate the total exposure of each fund pursuant to Chapter 25, §§5 and 6 in the Financial Supervisory Authority’s directives on securities funds, FFFS 2013:9.

The fund’s risk indicator

The calculation of the risk indicator (SRI) is standardized pursuant to the PRIIPs regulation 1286/2014 (EU). All of the Management Company’s funds are graded according to a seven-grade scale, with 1 for the lowest risk and 7 for the highest risk. The classification is based on market risk for the fund and is a measure of the variation in returns over time. Category 1 does not mean that the fund is risk free.

The Management Company classifies funds that invest within category 1-3 as low risk, funds within category 4-5 as moderate risk and funds that invest within category 6-7 as high risk.

The market risk is calculated as the VaR-equivalent volatility and is based on the fund's historical returns. Based on this volatility, the market risk (MRM) for the fund is classified as follows:

The basis for the risk classification is the standard deviation for the price fluctuations in the fund as shown below:

MRM-class (Risk class)	VaR-equivalent Volatility (VEV)
1	< 0.5
2	≥ 0.5 and < 5.0
3	≥ 5.0 and < 12
4	≥ 12 and < 20
5	≥ 20 and < 30
6	≥ 30 and < 80
7	≥ 80

A credit risk assessment (CRM) may also be completed in addition to market risk. CRM=1 applies to all of the Management Company's funds and results in the risk indicator SRI=MRM.

Techniques and instruments (securities lending, etc.) and management of collateral

Securities lending

The Management Company uses securities lending as a technique/instrument for effective portfolio management. The following is a description of how securities loans are managed for all of the Management Company's funds to the extent that a fund lends securities. For a more detailed indication of a fund's actual use of securities lending, please refer to the annual report and semi-annual review for each fund.

Each fund may lend transferable securities up to the equivalent of a maximum of 20% of fund capital.

The Management Company's funds may lend equities as well as interest-bearing instruments, although it is essentially equities that are subject to lending. Normally, the fund is expected to lend less than 10% of fund capital in those cases in which it is stated that the fund lends securities, although the volume may fluctuate significantly from time to time. In the case of securities lending, the fund may lend securities for the purpose of deriving income from lending. The borrower pledges collateral to the fund in the event the borrower is unable to return the securities (refer below to the section *Management of collateral*). The Management Company's funds retain JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch as the intermediary of the securities loans. JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch will receive remuneration for the intermediary services. JP Morgan SE, is the custodian institution for the Management Company's funds, but the business operations are completely separate from one another.

In securities lending, the fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty will not return the borrowed securities, in conjunction with that JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch is unable to meet its fulfilment guarantee, that JP Morgan SE. - Stockholm bank branch (in its capacity as custodian) is unable to keep the collateral separated, that the value of the collateral declines, and that issues of interpretation arise regarding the securities lending agreement.

Securities lending can expose the lending fund to risks related to the creditworthiness of the counterparties. The Management Company's funds lend securities to:

Barclays Bank Plc.
Barclays Capital Securities Ltd
BNP Paribas Arbitrage Snc
BNP Paribas Prime Brokerage International Ltd
Citigroup Global Markets Ltd
Credit Suisse International
Credit Suisse AG, Dublin Branch
Goldman Sachs International
HSBC Bank Plc
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc
Merrill Lynch International
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Plc
Morgan Stanley Europe SE
Natixis SA
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (Publ)
Société Generale Paris Branch
Svenska Handelsbanken AB (Publ)
UBS AG London Branch

The Management Company's selection of permitted counterparties is always conducted to obtain the best conditions possible. The Management Company takes into consideration the country in which the counterparty operates in the selection of the permitted counterparty, given that the country's financial and political stability are critical factors in the selection of the counterparty. Only countries within OECD are applicable. In addition, the risk for financial pressures and the financial resilience of the respective counterparties are assessed. The Management Company evaluates available borrowers as potential counterparties and those that are deemed to be most suitable from a credit perspective are selected as counterparties. Only credit institutions with a rating of Baa3 or higher from Moody's will be accepted.

When the fund lends securities, the fund will receive 80% of the revenues derived from the securities loan and the remaining 20% of the revenues will revert to JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch as the agent of the securities loan. The remuneration paid to the securities lending agent during the revenue allocation agreement is included in the management fees and other administrative or operating costs in the fact sheet.

All of the income derived from the use of techniques and instruments to streamline the investment process is allocated to the fund, after the deduction of costs charged by JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch as the securities lending agent. The fund's custodian institution manages the collateral.

Management of collateral

If the fund uses OTC derivatives and other techniques and instruments designed to streamline management and thus receives collateral, the fund must follow the Management Company's guidelines for collateral management. These guidelines are prepared in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2016/2251 supplementing the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories with regard to technical standards for risk mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts that are not cleared by a Central Counterparty Clearing (CCP) (RMT regulation) and ESMA's guidelines on exchange-traded funds and other issues relating to collective investment schemes (ESMA 2014/937) as well as other applicable regulations.

The general requirements for collateral are provided in the Management Company's guidelines for collateral management. Collateral should be distinguished by the high creditworthiness of the issuer, high liquidity, be valued on a daily basis or consist of liquid assets. The cover pool should also be diversified.

In the case of securities loans, government bonds and treasury bills with a minimum rating of AA- from S&P or Aa3 from Moody's that are issued by the US government, the British government, states within the eurozone (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain) as well as Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, are accepted as collateral. Equities included in major and well-established indexes, as well as ETFs with equivalent exposure, are also accepted as collateral. Liquid assets and securities issued by counterparties are currently not permitted as collateral. Collateral received by the fund is valued daily, based on applicable market prices. Collateral shall total the value of the securities lent on a daily basis with an appropriate safety margin.

In the case of OTC derivatives, the Management Company has entered into an ISDA/CSA agreement with each counterparty which states the approved collateral in relation to the counterparty. Liquid assets are currently the only collateral permitted for these transactions.

The Management Company has a haircut strategy that includes all of the share classes and guarantees the management of any problems with a decline in value of the collateral, among others.

The haircut strategy is stated in the Management Company's guidelines for collateral management and in agreements with the counterparties. Collateral not consisting of cash may not be sold, reinvested or pledged. The market value of the collateral shall amount to a minimum of 100% of the exposure to the counterparty, in accordance with the haircut strategy. The fund has the potential to realise the collateral received at any point in time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Collateral is kept in custody in an account in the name of the custodian institution, JP Morgan SE - Stockholm bank branch, on behalf of the borrowed fund.

In accordance with the agreement, JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch, as the securities loan agent, and JP Morgan SE - Stockholm bank branch, as the custodian institution, may not reuse the collateral. The Management Company does not reuse the collateral. With regard to collateral in the form of cash, its reuse must meet the requirements of ESMA 2014/937.

Fund termination or transfer of fund operations

A fund can be terminated if the Board of Directors of the Management Company makes such a decision or if the Custodian Institution, after it has taken over the fund's management, makes such a decision. The Custodian Institution will assume the management of a fund if the Board of Directors of the Management Company makes the decision to terminate its management duties, if the Financial Supervisory Authority revokes the Management Company's authorization, if the Management Company goes into liquidation, or if the Company has gone into bankruptcy. If the Financial Supervisory Authority revokes the Management Company's authorization or if the Management Company has gone into liquidation or gone into bankruptcy, the Custodian Institution shall immediately undertake the management of the fund.

In addition, the Management Company may transfer the management of a fund to another fund management company. The transfer requires the approval of the Financial Supervisory Authority.

If a fund is terminated or transferred, information regarding this shall be published in the Post and Domestic Times, unless the Financial Supervisory Authority has made notification of an exception. A transfer to the Custodian Institution or another fund management company may occur three months after the publication of the change has been made, at the earliest, unless the Financial Supervisory Authority has granted approval for an earlier transfer.

If the Management Company terminates the management of a fund, the Custodian Institution shall assume the management of the fund when the operations have been terminated. The Management Company may transfer the management to another fund management company, although approval must first be obtained from the Financial Supervisory Authority. The transfer may occur three months after the publication of the change has been made, at the earliest, unless the Financial Supervisory Authority has granted approval for an earlier transfer. Information about the changes shall be made available at the Management Company as well as at the Custodian Institution.

In those cases where the Management Company will cease offering a certain share class, the Management Company will take the decision to amend the fund rules and remove the share class in question (further information is provided below under the section *Changes to fund rules*).

Changes to fund rules

The fund rules for a fund can be changed after the Management Company's Board of Directors makes such a decision and the Financial Supervisory Authority has approved the change. A change to the fund rules can affect the fund's character, e.g., its investment focus, fees, risk profile and share classes. All unit holders are to be informed prior to such changes and, if the Financial Supervisory Authority deems this to be a substantial change, the unit holders will be provided the opportunity to sell fund units without being charged a fee in the event the unit holder no longer wishes to retain ownership subsequent to the changes.

Annual reports and semi-annual reviews

At the request of the unit holder, the funds' annual reports and semi-annual reviews will be sent free of charge. The request may be made verbally or in written form at a local Handelsbanken branch office. Annual reports and semi-annual reviews may also be downloaded from the Management Company's website at www.handelsbanken.se/sv/om-oss/svenska-dotterbolag/handelsbanken-fonder/our-work. The documents for the XACT funds are also available at www.xact.se.

Fees, returns and performance

Information on the size of the fees paid to the Management Company and the Custodian Institution, as well as the funds' returns and performance, may be found in the funds' annual reports and semi-annual reviews. Information about historical performance may also be found in the fact sheet for each fund. The fact sheets constitute a portion of this Prospectus.

Regular information on risk and liquidity management as well as financial leverage

The Management Company provides regular information on risk and liquidity management as well as financial leverage as follows. Information about the current risk profile, the applicable risk management system and the proportion of any non-liquid assets is provided in the annual report and semi-annual review of the fund. Information for those funds applying financial leverage is provided in the annual report and semi-annual review for each fund. Information on the total financial leverage amount as calculated according to the gross method and commitment approach is also provided in the aforementioned reports.

Information about changes in the maximum financial leverage permitted on behalf of the fund and the right to gain access to collateral or other guarantees submitted pursuant to the scheme for financial leverage is provided on the Management Company's website. This also applies to changes in the fund's risk management of liquidity that are of vital importance. The Management Company does not currently permit the right to reuse collateral held and does not provide any guarantees within the framework for financial leverage arrangements.

Benchmark index and tracking error

All of the actively-managed funds managed by the Management Company have a benchmark index. This information is stated in the fact sheet and is provided to investors in order to assess the fund's performance relative to the performance on the market(s) in which the fund invests. The management of the fund is active, whereby the fund manager takes autonomous decisions independent of the benchmark index's composition. Actively-managed funds deviate more or less from their benchmark index depending on the fund manager's analysis and assessment, the market(s) in which the fund invests as well as the liquidity of the assets in which the fund invests.

The activity level in a fund is calculated by using a measurement known as tracking error. Tracking error is defined as the volatility in the difference between the fund's returns and the returns of the benchmark index. The tracking error is calculated in accordance with industry standards, is based on monthly data and refers to the most recent 24 months. A higher deviation in returns from the benchmark index in general gives a higher tracking error. The level of the tracking error differs between different types of funds (actively-managed funds, index funds, rules-based leverage funds and rules-based generation funds) and fund categories (equities, fixed income), given that the risk levels of the underlying markets differ from each other. The table in part 1 of the Prospectus reports the fund's returns and tracking error for the past ten years or if the fund has been in existence for a shorter period, from the time the fund was launched (if the fund has existed for more than two years). It should be noted that for active fund management, the returns will deviate over time from the benchmark index and the tracking error will differ year to year. Rules-based fund management aims to limit deviations from the benchmark index and therefore the returns will deviate significantly less over time from the index than is the case for non-rules based management (active fund management).

Tax rules for the funds

As of 1 January 2012, funds are not taxable in Sweden for income of assets included in the fund. The fund is subject to a tax at source in each country for distributions from foreign equities. The tax at source varies between different countries, although it is frequently 30% of the distribution received. However, the tax at source is normally reduced in accordance with the double taxation convention concluded between Sweden and other countries. Taking into consideration that Swedish funds were exempted from income tax in 2012, some uncertainty has arisen regarding the application of the double taxation convention and the tax concessions applicable to these conventions. Distributions are reported in the amount actually received, although it cannot be excluded that the taxes at source may be revised, which would result in the fund being charged with additional taxes at source on distributions previously received. Restitutions (repayment of paid taxes at source) will be reported when received.

There is also uncertainty about how the taxation of distributions from equities within the EU will be imposed, given the background of tax developments within the EU. This could result in both higher earnings and increased costs with regard to taxes at source in funds with foreign holdings. Revenues or expenses will be reported when received or paid, respectively. With regard to restitutions for certain funds and from certain countries such as Denmark and Finland, the principle of reporting restitutions when received may be waived if there are tax and accounting grounds related thereto.

Tax rules for unit holders

Tax residency in Sweden

A Swedish fund is not taxable; rather, unit holders are taxed for their holdings through a standard earnings that is treated as capital income. The standard earnings are calculated as 0.4% of the fund's net asset value as of 1 January (taxation year). The standard earnings are taxed at 30% for private investors, which is an actual tax of 0.12% of the fund value. The tax also applies to the fund unit holdings of legal entities and amounts to 22% of standard earnings. However, the new tax does not apply to fund units held by a legal entity as inventory.

For investors who have a distribution share class and thereby receive dividends, a withholding tax of 30% will be deducted from the amount distributed. This applies to natural persons who are taxable in Sweden. The Management Company will deduct a dividend tax on distributions for unit holders whose tax domicile is located in another country.

When fund units are sold, a profit or loss is calculated as the difference between the sales price and the tax basis. Normally, the actual acquisition fee for the sold units is the tax basis. If a unit holder has received a distribution on the fund units and reinvests a portion of the distribution in the fund or if units have been purchased on several occasions, an acquisition fee shall be included in the tax basis. If only a portion of the holdings in the fund are sold, the average cost method shall be used for the calculation of the tax basis. With the average cost method, the average tax basis is calculated for all of the units in the same fund and the acquisition fees at each occasion are aggregated and divided by the number of units. Capital gains are taxable in their entirety and are subject to a 30% tax rate. Capital losses are deductible to 70%, although these may be deductible in their entirety in certain cases, e.g., offset. Reference the information stated under the section *Share classes – Nomenclature, conditions, distributions, etc.* for questions regarding taxation when switching share classes. Further information is also available on the Swedish Tax Authority's website.

Foreign resident taxation

Taxation rules apply in the country of residence for unit holders domiciled abroad for tax purposes.

Remuneration to employees

The principles for the Management Company's remuneration system are established in a remuneration policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Management Company. The remuneration policy of the Management Company is based on the policy applicable to the Group but is adjusted to the specific activities carried out within the Management Company. The Management Company's Board of Directors has appointed a Remuneration Committee that is responsible for preparing information to make decisions regarding remuneration. The Remuneration Committee consists of the Board members Lars Seiz (Committee Chair) and Helen Fasth Gillstedt. The Remuneration Committee meets a minimum of three times each year. The Management Company's remuneration policy is reviewed annually or as needed.

The Management Company's low risk tolerance has dominated the work in developing the policy for remuneration. The Chief Executive Officer and affected senior managers within the Management Company are responsible for identifying, evaluating and limiting remuneration risks, as well as proposing the structure of the remuneration system to be consistent with the Management Company's view on risks and sustainability. The Risk control and Compliance functions are responsible for identifying, monitoring, analyzing and reporting significant risks with the remuneration system.

Variable remuneration

Below is an explanation of the potential variable remuneration available to active equity and fixed income fund managers. The potential variable remuneration available to all employees within the Management Company is described in the section *Oktogonen*.

Variable remuneration is paid within the Management Company only when such remuneration is an established market practice and is necessary to attain the objectives of the Management Company's business activities. Variable remuneration shall not be paid to anyone within the Management Company's executive management. The Heads and employees within the Risk control and Compliance functions shall only be paid fixed remuneration. This also applies to employees working within the staff and fund administration functions. The only personnel categories eligible for variable remuneration are portfolio managers.

The variable remuneration principles adopted by the Management Company are set for the purpose of reflecting the Management Company's risk tolerance, shall counteract excessive risk-taking and be consistent with the current risk profiles of the funds, the fund rules, the discretionary mandate, as well as the internal and external rules.

Variable remuneration within the Management Company is based on the Group's model for wage setting and the salary-based factors. In addition to the salary-based factors, there are also business-specific factors, and particular emphasis is placed on sound risk-taking, observing good order and compliance. The evaluation of the allocation of variable remuneration shall be based on the results and performance of the Management Company and the individual employee during the evaluation period.

All employees covered by variable remuneration are classified as Risk-takers and are covered by the rules for deferment of remuneration.
Variable remuneration consists only of fund units. Employees entitled to remuneration receive one-half of the variable remuneration in fund units in the funds in which the employee manages (weighted equally if the employee manages several funds) and one-half in fund units in a number of funds that represent the total fund management in the Management Company.

The parameters that are the basis for the decision on the size of the deferred portion of the variable remuneration are based on the risks in the business operations and the size of the variable remuneration. The Management Company defers up to 40–60% over a minimum of three years. In accordance with the Management Company's policy, an employee's variable remuneration may not exceed 100% of the fixed remuneration. The established rules for the deferral of variable remuneration apply to all employees and managers. An assessment is conducted annually during the deferral period to determine whether the remuneration shall be adjusted downward or discontinued in its entirety. The discontinuation or downward adjustment of deferred variable remuneration will occur in the event that losses, increased risks or costs arise during the deferral period. This includes, for example, the employee's compliance with external and internal rules and regulations. The discontinuation or downward adjustment shall also occur in the event that a payment is deemed to be unjustifiable given the Management Company's financial situation or in the event the Central Board has made a recommendation for a discontinuation or downward adjustment of the deferred variable remuneration.

The deferred variable remuneration and the portion of the non-deferred variable remuneration are subject to a retention period of one year. No assessments for a downward adjustment or discontinuation are made during the retention period. The ownership rights to the fund units are transferred to the employee entitled to remuneration after the completion of the retention period.

Oktogonen

The Handelsbanken Group has a profit-sharing plan called Oktogonen, which can result in an allocation in the form of cash remuneration when Handelsbanken's profitability exceeds the average of comparable competitors in the bank's home markets and after an overall assessment of the bank's performance by the Central Board. The Management Company is subject to specific rules for remuneration established in the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations. The following is applicable for the employees of the Management Company. All employees not included in the category of specially regulated staff (specially regulated staff consists of senior managers, risk-takers and employees with particularly high remuneration) receive allocation in accordance with the Group rules, i.e., cash paid directly at the time of allocation. Specially regulated staff who have the right to other variable remuneration are also subject to the rules for such remuneration in the relevant provisions (deferred, retention in the form of fund units) in the Oktogonen allocation. Other specially regulated staff receive the Oktogonen allocation in the form of fund units in a mixed fund and the remuneration is subject to a four-year deferral.

Additional information about remuneration to employees at Handelsbanken Fonder and the applicable remuneration policy is available on the Management Company's website. A hard copy of this information can be obtained upon request.

Managed funds

Below is a list of the funds managed by the Management Company. Part 1 of this Prospectus (the fund-specific portion) provides a description of the current/specific fund's investment focus, the types of assets in which the fund may invest, the use of derivatives and the associated risks, fees paid, the fund's risk profile and the fund's target group. Where applicable, there is also a description of the fund's share classes, information on the use of techniques and instruments in fund management and collateral management. A fund's historical fund performance is presented in the fact sheet for each fund and is provided as an attachment to this Prospectus.

Actively managed funds

AstraZeneca Allemansfond
Handelsbanken Aktiv 100
Handelsbanken Aktiv 30
Handelsbanken Aktiv 50
Handelsbanken Aktiv 70
Handelsbanken Amerika Småbolag Tema
Handelsbanken Amerika Tema
Handelsbanken Asien Småbolag
Handelsbanken Asien Tema
Handelsbanken Brasilien Tema
Handelsbanken EMEA Tema
Handelsbanken Euro Corporate Bond Fund
Handelsbanken Euro Obligation
Handelsbanken Euro Ränta
Handelsbanken Europa Selektiv
Handelsbanken Europa Småbolag
Handelsbanken Finland Småbolag
Handelsbanken Flexibel Ränta
Handelsbanken Företagsobligation
Handelsbanken Företagsobligation Investment Grade
Handelsbanken Företagsobligation Investment Grade (NOK)
Handelsbanken Global Digital
Handelsbanken Global Impact
Handelsbanken Global Selektiv
Handelsbanken Global Tema
Handelsbanken Hållbar Energi
Handelsbanken Hållbar Global High Yield
Handelsbanken Hållbar Global Obligation
Handelsbanken Hälsovård Tema
Handelsbanken Høyrente
Handelsbanken Institutionell Kortränta
Handelsbanken Japan Tema
Handelsbanken Kapitalförvaltning 25
Handelsbanken Kapitalförvaltning 50
Handelsbanken Kapitalförvaltning 75
Handelsbanken Kort Rente Norge
Handelsbanken Kortränta
Handelsbanken Kortränta SEK
Handelsbanken Kreditt
Handelsbanken Långränta
Handelsbanken Latinamerika Impact Tema
Handelsbanken Microcap Norden
Handelsbanken Microcap Sverige
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 100
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 120
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 15
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 25
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 40
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 50
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 60
Handelsbanken Multi Asset 75
Handelsbanken Nanocap Sverige
Handelsbanken Norden
Handelsbanken Norden Selektiv
Handelsbanken Nordiska Småbolag
Handelsbanken Norge
Handelsbanken Obligasjon
Handelsbanken Pension 50 Aktiv
Handelsbanken Pension 60 Aktiv
Handelsbanken Pension 70 Aktiv
Handelsbanken Pension 80 Aktiv
Handelsbanken Pension 90 Aktiv
Handelsbanken Prime Balanced
Handelsbanken Prime Defensive
Handelsbanken Prime Moderate
Handelsbanken Prime Opportunity
Handelsbanken Prime Potential

Handelsbanken Ränteavkastning
Handelsbanken Räntestrategi
Handelsbanken Räntestrategi Plus
Handelsbanken Stiftelsefond
Handelsbanken Svenska Småbolag
Handelsbanken Sverige
Handelsbanken Sverige Selektiv
Handelsbanken Tillväxtmarknad Obligation
Handelsbanken Tillväxtmarknad Tema

Passively managed funds

Handelsbanken Auto 100 Criteria
Handelsbanken Auto 25 Criteria
Handelsbanken Auto 50 Criteria
Handelsbanken Auto 75 Criteria
Handelsbanken Developed Markets Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Emerging Markets Index
Handelsbanken Europa Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Global Dynamisk Strategi
Handelsbanken Global High Dividend Low Volatility Criteria
Handelsbanken Global Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Global Infrastruktur
Handelsbanken Global Momentum
Handelsbanken Global Småbolag Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Norden Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Norge Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Pension 40
Handelsbanken Pension 50
Handelsbanken Pension 60
Handelsbanken Pension 70
Handelsbanken Pension 80
Handelsbanken Pension 90
Handelsbanken Realränta
Handelsbanken Sverige 100 Index Criteria
Handelsbanken Sverige Index Criteria
Handelsbanken USA Index Criteria
XACT BEAR (ETF)
XACT BEAR 2 (ETF)
XACT BULL (ETF)
XACT BULL 2 (ETF)
XACT Norden (UCITS ETF)
XACT Nordic High Dividend Low Volatility (UCITS ETF)
XACT Obligation (UCITS ETF)
XACT OMXC25 ESG (UCITS ETF)
XACT OMXS30 ESG (UCITS ETF)
XACT Svenska Småbolag (UCITS ETF)
XACT Sverige (UCITS ETF)