

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Product name: Handelsbanken Selection Fixed Income Criteria

Legal entity identifier: 636700U4Y517CEDRKM80

Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

| Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? | |
|--|--|
| <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div></div> | <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</div></div> |
| <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____ %</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____ %</div></div> | <div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 39.08% of sustainable investments</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</div></div> |



Sustainability indicators

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

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through sustainable investments. This means that investments are made primarily in other funds, in sustainable bonds or in companies (as well as bonds issued by companies) whose economic activities are considered as having a positive impact on the attainment of an environmental or social objectives pursuant to the Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda 2030 and/or the activities that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The fund's share of sustainable investments in 2024 amounted to 39.08%, based on an average of the outcome of the fund's sustainable investments per quarter. It should be noted that the fund was launched in Q4 2024.

An investment contributes to one of the sustainability objectives below if the company's or issuer's revenue exceeds a stated minimum level in terms of contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals, the EU Taxonomy or a

combination thereof. Capital expenditures or operating expenses (CAPEX/OPEX) may also be used to assess contributions to the goals, in addition to a company's or issuer's revenue. An investment also contributes to a sustainability objective through investments in sustainable bonds where the borrowed capital is used to finance projects that have an environmental or social objective. Even so-called sustainability-linked bonds can be considered as contributing to the referenced objectives in the case in which the financial and/or structural characteristics of the interest rate instruments are linked in some manner to pre-defined sustainability objectives.

The fund contributed to the objectives below through sustainable investments (the information is based, where applicable, on an analysis of the fund's underlying fund investments):

Environmental objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy with technical screening criteria

Climate change mitigation, Climate change adaptation, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy, Pollution prevention and control.

Other environmental objectives

Achieving Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry (SDG 2 & 15), Conserving Water (SDG 6), Contributing to Sustainable Energy Use (SDG 7), Promoting Sustainable Buildings (SDG 11), Optimizing Material Use (SDG 12), Mitigating Climate Change (SDG 13), Preserving Marine Ecosystems (SDG 14), Preserving Terrestrial Ecosystems (SDG 15).

The fund has also promoted environmental objective through the exclusion of companies and issuers with activities linked to fossil fuel as well as companies and issuers with verified violations of international norms and conventions related to environment. This is followed up with the indicators:

- Carbon footprint
- Greenhouse gas intensity
- Share of investments in companies that are active within the fossil fuels sector.

Social objectives

Alleviating Poverty (SDG 1), Providing Basic Services (SDG 1, 8, 9, 10 & 11), Combating Hunger and Malnutrition (SDG 2), Ensuring Health (SDG 3), Delivering Education (SDG 4), Attaining Gender Equality (SDG 5), Safeguarding Peace (SDG 16).

The fund has also promoted the following social objective:

- Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3) by excluding companies and issuers with activities linked to alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and commercial gambling.
- No poverty (SDG 1) by excluding companies and issuers with activities linked to weapons and military equipment, including controversial weapons and nuclear weapons.
- Gender equality (SDG 5) by excluding companies and issuers with activities linked to pornography.
- Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) by excluding companies and issuers with activities linked to tobacco and pornography .
- Peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16) by excluding companies and issuers with activities linked to weapons and military equipment, including controversial weapons and nuclear weapons.

The fund has also promoted social objective by excluding companies and issuers that have been confirmed to act in violation of international norms and conventions related to human rights, labor law or the fight against corruption and bribery.

The fund has also promoted environmental and/or social characteristics through active corporate governance and dialogue. To support the analysis and prioritization within this work, the fund company has used an internally-developed tool linked to the principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors (Principle Adverse Impact, PAI).

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

The sustainability indicators in the table below are a selection of the indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

The indicator “proportion of sustainable investments” shows what proportion of the fund is considered to have sustainable investments that promote one or several of the environmental and/or social objectives.

The indicators, “carbon footprint”, “greenhouse gas intensity” and “the proportion of investments within the fossil fuels sector”, show the emissions from the fund’s investments.

The indicator for violations of the UN’s global agreements and OECD’s guidelines shows how the fund avoids investing in activities that conflict with international guidelines.

The indicator about the guidelines of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) shows how the fund’s investments follow market practices regarding the design of sustainable frameworks and disclosure.

The indicator about the Climate Bonds Initiative shows how the fund’s investments follow additional requirements for the design of climate-related frameworks.

Calculation methodology:
All of the indicators shown below were calculated based on an average of the fund’s investments per quarter.

The sustainability indicators in the table are not subject to approval by an auditor or review by a third party.

| Metric | Value |
|--|----------|
| Share of sustainable investments (%) | 39.08% |
| Carbon footprint (Scope 1,2,3) (tCO2eq/EURm) | 706.78 |
| GHG Intensity (Scope 1, 2, 3) (tCO2eq/EURm) | 1,250.95 |
| UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%) | 0.06% |
| Share of investments in companies that are active within the fossil fuels sector (%) | 0.08% |

● **...and compared to previous periods?**

The fund was launched in 2024 and any comparison with previous periods is therefore not possible.

The fund company does not invest in companies deemed to have verified violations of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, nor does the fund company make investments with exposure to banned or controversial weapons or companies with revenue in excess of 5% that is derived from activities (production/distribution) linked to weapons and military equipment, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling and fossil fuels, with the exception of any investments in approved transition companies. In exceptional cases, an existing holding can obtain a modified analysis, in which case the holding will be sold as soon as possible, although an exposure may exist during the short period between the changed signal and the sale.

According to the fund company’s primary provider of screening data, a limited number of companies within the holdings in external funds were identified during the reference period that did not meet the exclusion criteria applied by the fund. In each of these cases, the fund company has carefully analyzed the provider’s and

other stakeholders' view of the companies in question, conducted dialogues with the external fund company about these investments, taken measures as well as made possible divestments.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The goal of the sustainable investments was to make a positive contribution to an environmental or social objective through investing in sustainable bonds, sustainability-linked bonds or in bonds issued by companies whose economic activities contribute to an environmental or social objective, or alternatively companies whose activities are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The environmental objectives and the social objectives are defined on the basis of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

The goals the fund contributed to by the end of the reference period are listed above. The contribution to the environmental objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy have been measured through the companies' estimated alignment with the taxonomy in terms of revenue. In regards to the other environmental and social objectives, the contribution to these goals has been measured through examining if the investment is classified as a sustainable bond, for example a green or social bond, both if it is a sustainability-linked bond where the financial and/or structural characteristics of the fixed income instrument are linked to predetermined sustainability goals, and if the issuer of the instrument has a revenue from products and services that, according to the fund company's assessment, can be considered to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Qualifying as a sustainable investment requires an estimated 20% taxonomy aligned revenue, or a 25% revenue from products and services that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. In certain cases, the assessment of the company's contribution to environmental or social objectives is based on different criteria than a minimum level of revenue, such as capital expenditure or operational expenditure (CAPEX/OPEX).

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To be defined as a sustainable investment, a company must contribute positively to an environmental or social goal, while not causing significant harm to any other environmental or social objective. The following principles were applied during the reference period to ensure that the sustainable investments did not cause significant harm to any of the environmental or social objectives:

- The company's other activities are systematically evaluated against established thresholds to determine any significant counteraction to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Exclusion of certain sectors, such as fossil fuels and controversial weapons, limits significant harm on environmental and social objectives.
- Exclusion of companies with confirmed violations of international norms and conventions limits significant harm on environmental and social objectives.
- Established thresholds for biodiversity PAI 1.7 and high-emission sectors that are of particular relevance to PAI 1.1-1.4.
- Green, social and sustainable bonds in which the proceeds are exclusively used to finance green and/or social projects are considered as meeting the no significant harm requirement for any environmental or social objective.
- Within the scope of the fund selection process for investments in other funds, an analysis and assessment is made regarding how the fund manager of each respective fund is to adequately ensure that a possible sustainable investment does not cause any significant harm. The fund company also conducts a screening of the holdings in the underlying funds based on the above criteria.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) are taken into account by excluding certain investments linked to sectors for fossil fuels, PAI 1.4; banned weapons, PAI 1.14; and companies with confirmed violations of international norms and conventions related to human rights, employee rights or anti-corruption and anti-bribery, PAI 1.10.

Beyond these, there are established thresholds for additional indicators, which include PAI 1.7 for biodiversity as well as high-emission sectors that are of particular relevance to PAI 1.1-1.4.

Within the scope of the fund selection process for investments in other funds, an analysis and assessment is made regarding how the fund manager of each respective fund is to adequately ensure that a possible sustainable investment does not cause any significant harm. The fund company also conducts a screening of the holdings in the underlying funds based on the above criteria.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

During the reference period, the fund's investments have been aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This has been ensured through applying the fund company's exclusion strategy.

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

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

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



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The fund company considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) for direct investments as well as for funds in which a screening is conducted. This is done through the usage of the fund company's internal PAI tool, where potential adverse impacts are identified and analyzed. Certain indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) are taken into account by excluding certain investments linked to sectors for fossil fuels, PAI 1.4; banned weapons, PAI 1.14; and companies with confirmed violations of international norms and conventions related to human rights, employee rights or anti-corruption and anti-bribery, PAI 1.10. Other adverse impacts on sustainability factors are managed through active corporate governance and dialogue.

Within the scope of the fund selection process for investments in other funds, an analysis and assessment are made regarding how the fund manager of each

respective fund is to adequately ensure that adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account.

Below, the indicators that have been analysed for the fund are disclosed:

| Adverse sustainability indicator & metric | Value | % coverage |
|--|----------|------------|
| 1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | 545.73 | 49.82% |
| 1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | 78.24 | 49.82% |
| 1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | 0.54 | 49.82% |
| 1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | 0.05 | |
| 1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2+3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | 8,724.19 | |
| 1.2 Carbon Footprint - Carbon Footprint Scope 1+2+3 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm) | 706.78 | 49.82% |
| 1.2 Carbon Footprint - Carbon Footprint Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm) | 50.61 | 49.82% |
| 1.3 GHG intensity of investee companies - GHG Intensity Scope 1+2+3 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm) | 1,250.95 | 55.12% |
| 1.3 GHG intensity of investee companies - GHG Intensity Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm) | 34.33 | 55.12% |
| 1.4 Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector - Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (%) | 0.08% | 61.41% |
| 1.5 Share of non-renewable energy consumption and Production - Share of non-renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage (%) | 47.51% | 51.67% |
| 1.5 Share of non-renewable energy consumption and Production - Share of non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage (%) | 7.64% | 18.03% |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) | | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - A – AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING | | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - B – MINING AND QUARRYING | | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - C – MANUFACTURING | 1.53 | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - D – ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY | 1.21 | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - E – WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES | 2.27 | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - F –CONSTRUCTION | 0.03 | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - G – WHOLESale AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES | 1.02 | |
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - H – TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE | 70.24 | |

Contrn

| Adverse sustainability indicator & metric | Value | % coverage |
|---|--------|------------|
| 1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - L – REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES | 0.42 | |
| 1.7 Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas - Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (%) | 0.96% | 61.42% |
| 1.8 Emissions to water - Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/EURm) | 4.32 | 2.64% |
| 1.9 Hazardous waste ratio - Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/EURm) | 2.38 | 40.45% |
| 1.10 Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%) | 0.06% | 78.01% |
| 1.11 Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%) | 53.15% | 61.17% |
| 1.12 Unadjusted gender pay gap - Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies (%) | 17.58% | 0.94% |
| 1.13 Board gender diversity - Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies (%) | 39.74% | 50.34% |
| 1.14 Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (%) | 0.00% | 78.17% |
| 2.4 Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives - Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement (%) | 28.91% | 61.17% |
| 3.9 Lack of a human rights policy - Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy (%) | 1.67% | 61.39% |
| 1.15 GHG Intensity - GHG intensity of investee countries (KtonCO2eq/EURm) | 0.11 | 9.04% |
| 1.16 Investee countries subject to social violations - Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law. | 2.50% | 9.04% |



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-01-01 to 2024-12-31

| Largest investments | Sector | % Assets | Country |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| HB Räntestrageti (A1 SEK) | - | 17.51% | SE |
| HB Långränta (A1 SEK) | - | 17.00% | SE |
| HB Institutionell Kortränta (A1 SEK) | - | 15.50% | SE |



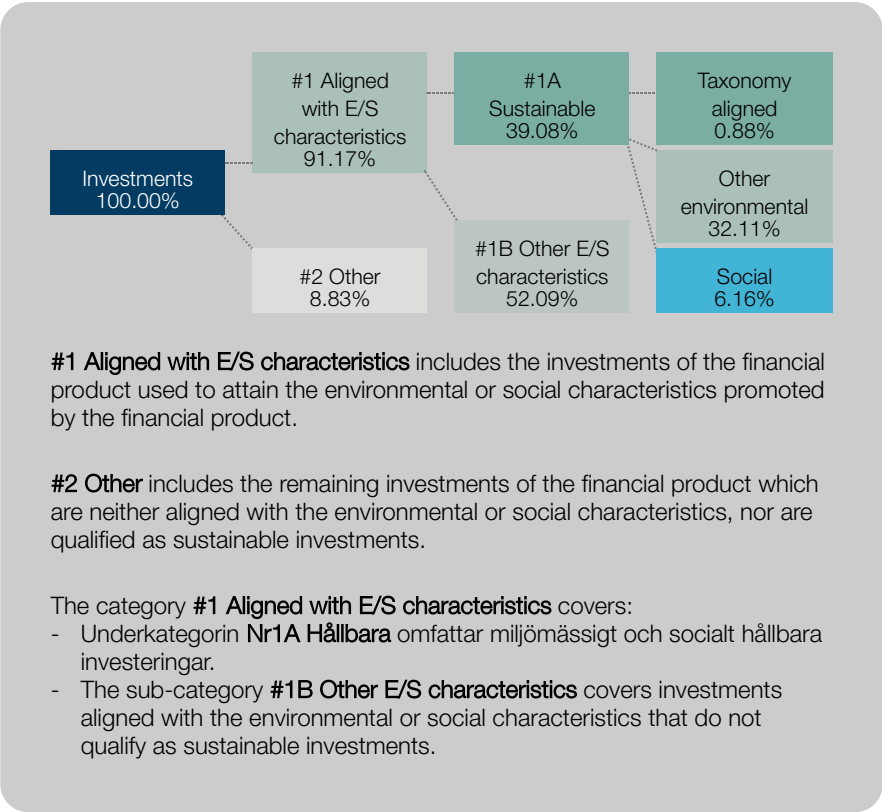
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

What was the asset allocation?



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Fonden placerar brett via fondplaceringar i de sektorer och bolag/emittenter som möter fondens hållbarhetskrav. Då investeringarna i dagsläget sker genom fondplaceringar så görs ingen genomlyst redovisning på sektornivå.



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

Where possible, companies have begun to report on the extent to which their activities are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. In addition to reported data, estimated data is available. The fund company has assessed that this estimated data can be considered sufficiently reliable to be used to determine if the company contributes to an environmental objective defined in the EU Taxonomy and on that basis can be considered a sustainable investment in alignment with SFDR Article 2 (17).

The report below is not subject to approval by the auditor or review by a third party.

The fund company's taxonomy reporting only shows the taxonomy alignment reported directly by the companies. The fund's proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments for 2024 totaled 3.76% based on the companies' revenue.

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

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

to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



Yes:



In fossil gas

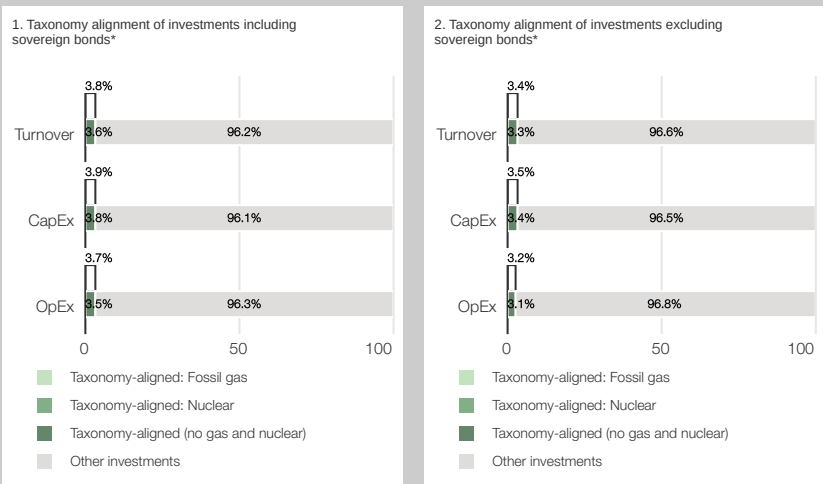


In nuclear energy



No

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



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

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund's proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments for 2024 totaled 0.26% in transitional activities 1.25% in enabling activities.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

In 2024, the fund's proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments totaled 3.76%.

The fund was started in 2024, therefore comparable information will be reported in the next annual report.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund is able to invest in economic activities that currently cannot be classified as aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This occurs, among other reasons, due to an insufficient amount of data reported by the company.

During the reference period, the fund had 32.11% of sustainable investments with environmental objectives that were not aligned with the EU taxonomy.

activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Additionally, the fund had 0.88% of sustainable investments during the reference period that the fund company considers as contributing to an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, based on estimated and/or reported data (but which cannot be classified with sufficient certainty as being compatible with the EU Taxonomy as such).



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

During the reference period, the fund had 6.16% of sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund invests in derivative instruments as part of its investment focus. These derivatives can be used to meet both short-term and long-term portfolio strategies in a suitable manner. During the reference period, the fund held cash and derivative instruments for liquidity and risk management.

Underlying assets for the derivative instruments can be financial fixed income indices, currencies and interest rates. No minimum environmental or social safeguards have been deemed necessary for foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Exclusions

During the reference period, the fund has been managed in line with its exclusion strategy, meaning that potential holdings that no longer met the fund’s sustainability requirements during the period were divested.

Engagement and Asset stewardship

The fund company and the portfolio manager have conducted active asset stewardship during the reference period in order to improve upon the portfolio companies’ sustainability efforts, reduce sustainability risks and to handle and reduce potential risks regarding adverse impacts for sustainability factors.

The fund was launched during Q4 2024 and, consequently, the reporting of dialogues, voting and nomination committee work will be reported in next year’s annual report.