ANNEX V

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Storebrand Grön Obligation **Legal entity identifier:** 529900B0825OOBHCBE21

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**

- ☒ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 96.99 %
  - ☒ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** 1.63 %

☐ **No**

- ☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __ % of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

Storebrand Grön Obligation has sustainable investments as its objective and invests in bonds and other fixed-income financial instruments with clearly defined sustainability themes. The objective is to generate positive environmental and social impacts. Green bonds enable the financing of both new and existing projects that contribute to climate and societal benefits.
The proceeds are specifically allocated to initiatives such as energy efficiency improvements in the real estate and transport sectors, renewable energy, waste management, water management and biodiversity conservation. All projects undergo third-party verification of their sustainability credentials.

During 2025, the Fund's sustainable investments consisted of green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds. Investments may also include issuers whose economic activities are assessed as contributing to an environmental or social objective in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through the issuer's products, services and/or technologies, and/or alignment with the EU Taxonomy, and/or an issuer's green revenues. At the same time, such investments must not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objective and must follow good governance practices.

Through these investments, the Fund has primarily contributed to the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

- SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 15 – Life on Land
- SDG 14 – Life Below Water
- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being

The Fund's sustainable social investments during 2025 were directed towards companies and issuers contributing to equal opportunities, including access to digital, financial and healthcare services, as well as economic activities assessed as contributing to social objectives under the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Fund also considered PAI indicators related to human rights, labour rights and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Fund excluded investments in companies involved in activities related to prohibited weapons, nuclear weapons, arms and military equipment, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography and commercial gambling. The Fund also excluded companies found to be in breach of international norms and conventions relating to human rights and labour rights. The Fund promotes good governance practices through measures addressing corruption and financial crime.

During 2025, the Fund invested, among others, in green bonds issued by:

SSAB
SSAB's Green Bond Framework has been developed in accordance with the Green Bond Principles and defines which projects qualify as green projects. The framework focuses on supporting the company's transition towards fossil-free steel production, including investments related to the HYBRIT initiative. Priority areas include emissions reductions, energy efficiency and innovation. Through the framework, one of the industry's major climate challenges is addressed.

Varbergs Sparbank
At Varbergs Sparbank, proceeds are used for green lending, primarily financing energy-efficient residential properties and buildings. The framework supports local projects with clear climate benefits and reduced energy consumption, with a focus on promoting sustainable growth in the bank's local community.

Gränges
The proceeds are used by Gränges to finance and refinance investments in energy-efficient production and circular material flows within its aluminium operations. The framework includes projects aimed at reducing energy consumption, increasing recycling and lowering carbon intensity per produced unit. The objective is to support the transition towards more sustainable and resource-efficient aluminium solutions.

Storebrand Green Bond Fund had an average of 98.75 per cent sustainable investments, based on quarterly measurements. Of these, 96.99 per cent were focused on environmental objectives and 1.63 per cent on social objectives.

The Fund's environmentally sustainable investments contributed to the objectives of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and the transition to a circular economy, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities.

The benchmark index used by the Fund has not been designated for the purpose of achieving the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

Indicator	Result 2025
Share of the Fund's investments classified as sustainable investments (%)	98.75
Share of the Fund's investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4) (%)	0.00
Exposure to violations of the UN Global Compact Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10) (%)	0.00
Exposure to controversial weapons, including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons (PAI 14) (%)	0.00
The Fund had no holdings during 2025 that breached the Fund's exclusion criteria (%)	0.00

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

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
– turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the

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.

Indicator	Result 2024	Result 2023	Result 2022
Share of the Fund's investments classified as sustainable investments (%)	93,36	93,90	91,77
Share of the Fund's investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4) (%)	0	0	0
Exposure to violations of the UN Global Compact Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10) (%)	0	0	0
Exposure to controversial weapons, including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons (PAI 14) (%)			
Share of the Fund's holdings that did not meet the sustainability criteria and breached the Fund's exclusion criteria (%)	0	0	0

- **How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?**

For all investments held by the Fund, compliance with the Management Company's exclusion criteria is assessed both at the time of investment and on an ongoing basis. This process ensures that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

- The Fund has complied with its exclusion criteria relating to controversial sectors, products and services that may be considered inconsistent with sustainable development. These include companies involved in activities that cause significant harm to the environment or climate, controversial weapons, tobacco and cannabis, alcohol, pornography, gambling, fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), significant fossil fuel reserves, oil sands and unsustainable palm oil production.

- The Fund has also complied with its exclusion criteria relating to companies confirmed to be in breach of international norms and conventions. These include requirements relating to human rights, labour rights and international humanitarian law, corruption and financial crime, as well as companies engaged in lobbying activities that are inconsistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

- The Fund assesses that investments do not cause significant adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs).

- This assessment is conducted through the Management Company's internal DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) framework, which includes a traffic-light screening system used to assess companies and determine whether their products and services are involved in activities that may have a significant adverse impact on sustainable development.

For Storebrand Grön Obligation, a manual assessment of use of proceeds has been conducted throughout the year. All economic activities may have both positive and negative impacts on the environment and society. Green bonds financing environmentally certified buildings, infrastructure projects and energy efficiency measures contribute to sustainable development, but may also involve potential risks, such as impacts on nature, waste generation and increased emissions.
Although these risks cannot be completely eliminated, the Fund only invests where the issuer has a clear strategy for identifying, preventing and managing potential adverse impacts.

For investments in green bonds, an individual assessment is performed based on PAI indicators, analysing risks related to sector, project type and geographical location. In addition, the majority of the Fund's investments are in Swedish issuers, where clear legislation and environmental standards ensure a high minimum level of protection.

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

This assessment is conducted through the Management Company's internal DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) analysis, under which indicators relating to adverse impacts on sustainability factors are reviewed and evaluated. According to the Management Company's assessment methodology, investments with significant adverse impacts cannot be classified as sustainable investments, as they do not meet the requirement of avoiding significant harm.

Throughout the year, the portfolio manager has continuously considered adverse impacts on sustainability factors as part of investment decisions. This is undertaken to avoid investments in companies with an unacceptable risk of adverse impacts and to identify companies that demonstrate effective management of sustainability risks.

During 2025, we conducted a comprehensive review of all bonds held in the Fund and their use of proceeds. The purpose of the review was to ensure that the green projects financed by the proceeds do not cause adverse impacts on other sustainability factors.

The review showed that certain projects, such as investments in new machinery, infrastructure and efficiency improvements, may temporarily increase production capacity and consequently emissions, despite the objective being to reduce emissions intensity and enable a more sustainable transition.

Following a thorough assessment, we concluded that the long-term environmental benefits outweigh the short-term impacts. In all cases, any potential adverse effects were considered limited or responsibly managed. We did not identify any significant harm related to the use of proceeds; however, we will continue to monitor this through the issuers' ongoing reporting.

Through engagement and active ownership, the Management Company seeks to influence issuers to manage their sustainability risks and potential principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Description:
The Fund's sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Compliance was ensured through the Management Company's internal assessments, the application of its exclusion policy, and the use of ESG data provided by external data providers.

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

The Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs). This is carried out through the Management Company's internal DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) assessment framework, under which potential adverse impacts are identified and analysed. Certain adverse impacts are addressed through the exclusion of investments related to fossil fuels (PAI 1.4), controversial weapons (PAI 1.14), and issuers that are found to be in breach of international norms and conventions, including those relating to human rights (PAI 1.10). Other adverse impacts on sustainability factors are managed through active engagement and dialogue with issuers.

The table below presents the indicators that have been assessed for the Fund:

Principal Adverse Impact & metric	2025	2024	2023	2022
1. GHG Emissions				
GHG Emissions Scope 1 Value	6,918.51	4,009.79	1,454.12	2,305.06
GHG Emissions Scope 2 Value	2,251.65	1,348.66	949.74	1,148.85
GHG Emissions Scope 3 Value	63,365.68	39,222.14	35,749.52	95,775.17
GHG Emissions Total Scope12 Value	9,128.49	5,358.45	2,753.86	3,453.96
GHG Emissions Total Scope123 Value	72,216.45	44,400.60	38,103.57	99,229.08
2. Carbon Footprint				
Carbon Footprint Scope12 Value	10.45	6.72	3.46	6.95
Carbon Footprint Scope123 Value	88.20	66.16	77.67	34.01
3. GHG Intensity of Investee Companies				
GHG Intensity Of Investee Companies Scope12 Value	33.30	35.91	29.90	37.24
GHG Intensity Of Investee Companies Scope123 Value	438.46	265.58	288.51	346.28
4. Exposure To Companies Active in the Fossil Fuel Sector				
Exposure To Companies Active In The Fossil Fuel Sector Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Share of Non-Renewable Energy Usage				
Share Energy Consumption From Non-Renewable Sources Value	41.03	48.95	52.11	27.36
Share Energy Production From Non-Renewable Sources Value	3.90	0.73	0.98	0.00
6. Energy Consumption Intensity per High Impact Climate Sector				
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE A Value	0.29	0.99	0.62	0.11
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE B Value	0.78	0.00		0.00
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE C Value	0.52	0.11	0.49	0.59
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE D Value	178.84	631.28		0.00

Principal Adverse Impact & metric	2025	2024	2023	2022
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE E Value	0.00	0.00		0.00
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE F Value	0.00	0.00		0.00
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE G Value	0.02	0.09		0.00
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE H Value	0.00	0.00		0.00
Energy Consumption Intensity Per High Impact Climate Sector NACE L Value	0.53	0.48	0.84	0.32
7. Activities Negatively Affecting Biodiversity-sensitive Areas				
Activities Negatively Affecting Biodiversity-sensitive Areas Value	0.53	1.07	0.00	0.00
8. Emissions to Water				
Water Emissions Value	1.47	0.20	0.58	1.83
9. Hazardous and Radioactive Waste				
Hazardous Waste Ratio Value	0.67	3.56	4.72	0.17
10. Non-compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises				
Share Of Companies Involved In Violation Of UN Global Compact Principles And OECD Guidelines For Multinational Enterprises Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. No processes and arrangements to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines Guidelines for multinational companies				
Share Of Companies Without Policies To Monitor Compliance With UNGCP And OECD Guidelines For Multinational Enterprises Value	54.13	65.06	43.17	68.19
12. Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap				
Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap Value	12.95	0.00		0.00
13. Board Gender Diversity				
Board Gender Diversity Value	41.75	40.67	44.09	41.88
14. Share of Investments Involved in Controversial Weapons				
Share Of Investments Involved In Controversial Weapons Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. GHG Intensity				
GHG Intensity Value	21,066.72	21,861.50	23,321.50	23,800.00
16. Number of Countries Subject to Social Violations				
Number Of Countries Subject To Social Violations Value	0.00	0.00		

What were the top investments of this financial product?

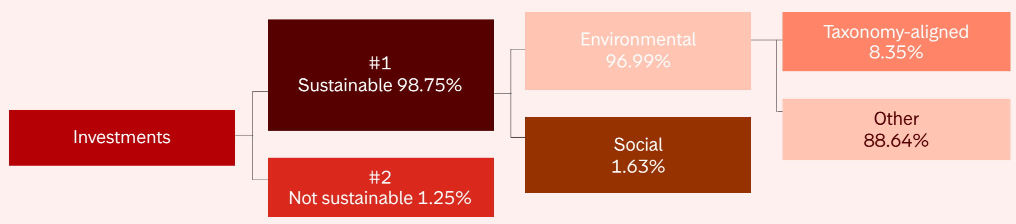
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01-01-2025 - 31-12-2025.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets 2025	2024	2023	Country
Sparebanken Vest Boligkreditt 4.09 2028/09/29 GR	-	4.96	4.55	0.91	NO
Stadshypotek 3.629 2028/06/20 GR	-	3.44	2.35	0.18	SE
Swedbank Hypotek 2.342 2029/09/27 GR	-	3.08	1.02	–	SE
Stadshypotek 2.79 2030/05/23 GR	-	2.56	–	–	SE
Nordea Hypotek 3.375 2027/11/25 GR	-	2.53	2.44	0.56	SE
Nordea Hypotek 2.269 2029/10/08 GR	-	2.39	0.22	–	SE
Hemso Fastighets AB 4.445% 2028/11/24	-	2.32	1.42	0.30	SE

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets			Country
		2025	2024	2023	
Ellevio AB 4.530% 2029/06/01	-	2.31	2.23	0.61	SE
DNB Boligkreditt AS 3.038% 2027/01/18	-	2.12	1.52	–	NO
Specialfastigheter Sverige AB 4.250% 2028/08/21	-	1.85	2.12	0.61	SE
Rikshem AB FRN 2029/02/28	-	1.76	2.01	–	SE
HUFVUD 3.863 03/19/29 #DMTN	-	1.73	1.70	–	SE
Lansforsakringar Bank AB 4.000% 2027/01/18	-	1.62	1.91	0.50	SE
Sparbanken Skane AB FRN 2030/01/22	-	1.57	–	–	SE
Kommunalbanken 2.775 2028/10/04 GR	-	1.51	–	–	NO

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

- **What was the asset allocation?**



#1
Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2
Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sector/Industry code	Sector/Industry name	Sum
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.11%
B	Mining and quarrying	0.63%
C	Manufacturing	3.76%
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.07%
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.00%
F	Construction	0.00%
G	Wholesale and retail trade	1.06%
H	Transportation and storage	0.53%
I	Accomodation and food service activities	0.00%
J	Publishing, broadcasting and content production and distribution activities	0.00%
K	Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities	1.46%
L	Financial and insurance activities	52.43%
M	Real estate activities	26.84%
N	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.00%
O	Administrative and support service activities	0.43%
P	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.52%
Q	Education	0.00%
R	Human health and social work activities	0.00%

Contn

Sector/Industry code	Sector/Industry name	Sum
S	Arts, sports and recreation	0.00%
T	Other service activities	0.00%
U	Activities of households as employers and undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use	0.00%
V	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	1.65%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-larbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

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.

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

According to Article 17 of the Delegated Act, financial market participants are required to report taxonomy alignment for green bonds at the use-of-proceeds level. We have therefore reviewed the green bond frameworks and impact reports for 2025 for all bonds held in the Fund in order to assess how issuers report their taxonomy alignment.

To create a clear structure, issuers' assessments have been categorised into five main categories:

- **Aligned** – The issuer considers the framework to be fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy.
- **Likely aligned** – A significant proportion of the project categories included in the green framework are considered likely to be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, but full certainty cannot be established.
- **Partially aligned** – Certain project categories within the green framework are considered aligned with the EU Taxonomy, but there is insufficient data available to confirm full alignment.
- **Contribution** – The issuer has identified project categories within the green framework that it considers to make a substantial contribution to one or more of the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives.
- **Not aligned** – Projects that are not considered aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Based on our assessment, approximately 7 per cent of the proceeds are estimated to be taxonomy-aligned and 15 per cent likely aligned. However, taxonomy reporting at the use-of-proceeds level remains limited and is largely based on issuers' own assessments. Therefore, our compilation should be considered an estimate rather than a complete taxonomy disclosure.
Currently, only a limited number of issuers report taxonomy data at issuer level, and even fewer report such data at project or use-of-proceeds level, primarily due to limited availability of underlying data.

The bar charts below illustrate the alignment of investments with the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy (not at use-of-proceeds level).
Where available, companies have started reporting the extent to which their activities are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Where reported data is unavailable, estimated data is used, which the Management Company considers sufficient to assess whether a company contributes to one or more of the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives and can therefore be considered a sustainable investment.

The calculation of the share of taxonomy-aligned investments is based on reported data obtained from third-party data providers. However, the availability of such data remains limited. In the Management Company's taxonomy reporting, only taxonomy alignment reported directly by companies themselves is included.

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

☐ Yes

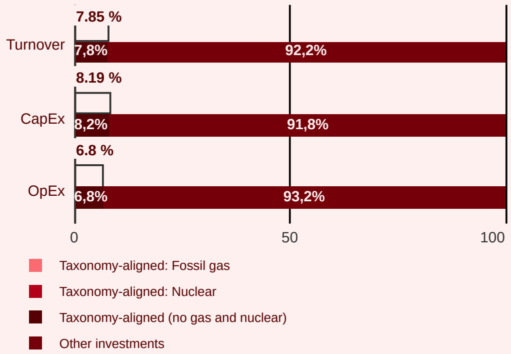
☐ in fossil gas ☐ in nuclear energy

☒ No

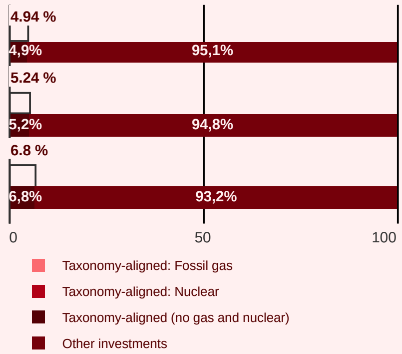
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective — see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments, **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments, **excluding 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 share of taxonomy-aligned investments for 2025 amounted to 0.28 per cent in transitional activities and 3.01 per cent in enabling activities.

- **How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

	Taxonomy alignment of investments, including sovereign bonds			Taxonomy alignment of investments, excluding sovereign bonds		
Indicator	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Turnover %	7.85	3.73	0.00	4.94	3.74	0.00
CapEx %	8.19	3.55	0.00	5.24	3.56	0.00
OpEx %	6.80	3.21	0.00	6.80	3.22	0.00

For 2023, the Fund's share of taxonomy-aligned investments was 0 per cent.

For 2022, the Fund did not report any taxonomy-aligned investments, as portfolio companies had generally not yet started reporting the extent to which their economic activities were aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Fund's share of sustainable investments contributing to an environmental objective that is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 88.64 per cent for 2025.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund's share of sustainable investments contributing to a social objective was 1.63 per cent for 2025.

What investments were included under "not sustainable", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund's share classified as "Other" was 6.64 per cent and consisted of cash and/or covered bonds used to manage the daily subscriptions and redemptions of Fund units.

The portion relating to cash held with financial institutions and covered bonds complies with Storebrand Fonder's requirements regarding good governance practices.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

Storebrand Grön Obligation was managed in accordance with its sustainability criteria during 2025, and companies that did not meet the requirements were excluded from the Fund's investment universe.

During the year, the Swedish fixed-income team participated in 87 investor meetings, both individual meetings and group sessions, to maintain an open dialogue, deepen the understanding of companies' strategies and engage on issues related to sustainability, corporate governance and transparency.

The team conducts ongoing engagement dialogues with companies held in the funds to follow up on previous initiatives, address relevant sustainability topics and encourage continued development in key areas.

A particular focus has been placed on Nordic banks, including Nordea, Swedbank and SEB, with the aim of supporting their alignment with the Paris Agreement. The dialogue has focused on establishing credible short- and long-term climate targets, implementing governance structures that integrate climate-related risks and opportunities, and increasing transparency through reporting in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

As Storebrand Grön Obligation is a fixed-income fund investing in fixed-income assets and does not hold any equity investments, the Management Company does not have voting rights at general meetings. However, the Management Company has contributed to sustainability-related improvements through active dialogue and other engagement activities.