ANNEX III

Pre-contractual 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 Global Solutions **Legal entity identifier:** 529900NAA9WOOHE4WE12

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 10 %	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __ % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** 10 %	☐ with a social objective
	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

Storebrand Global Solutions invests in companies that actively contribute to environmental and social progress. The fund focuses on businesses whose services, products, or technologies support the transition to a more sustainable society, aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The fund focus on four key themes; Climate (renewable energy, solar energy, wind power, smart grids and infrastructure), Sustainable Cities (water, urban planning, and accessibility), Sustainable Consumption (recycling, circular economy, eco-friendly products, responsible production, and Equal Opportunities (expanding access to digital, financial, and healthcare-related services.

The fund's environmentally sustainable investments align with the EU taxonomy objectives for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

For an investment to be considered sustainable, at least one of the following criteria must be met:

- The company or issuer has at least 25 % of its revenue directed towards an environmental or social goal contributing to the achievement of the Global Goals, SDG's.
- Issuer with at least 25 % of their reported CapEx, OpEx or revenue aligned with the EU Taxonomy

- Issuer with at least 25 % green revenues

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

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?**
  - % Share of sustainable investments
  - The fund's carbon footprint calculated based on the holdings' greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1 and 2)
  - The fund's sustainability rating (scale 1-10), based on Storebrand's own assessment that takes into account environmental, social and governance aspects
  - % The proportion of the fund's revenues (%) classified as green according to FTSE Green Revenue
  - % The percentage of the fund's holdings (%) linked to Science Based Targets
  - % Share of the fund's investments associated with non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
  - % Proportion of the fund's investments linked to companies in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
  - % Existence of violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10)
  - % Exposure to controversial weapons, including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons (PAI 14)
  - % The share of investments, aligned with the fund's environmental or social characteristics, that are not compatible with the fund's exclusion criteria. (Exclusion criteria refer to prohibited weapons, nuclear weapons, other weapons and military equipment, as well as activities related to alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling, and fossil fuels)

- **How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

To be classified as sustainable investments, companies whose economic activities contribute to the achievement of an environmental or social objective must not simultaneously cause significant harm. To ensure this, we adhere to a number of principles.

All investments in the fund are checked, both at the time of investment and on an ongoing basis, against the fund's exclusion criteria to ensure that no companies are involved in activities considered incompatible with the fund's focus.

The aim of our sustainability criteria is to reduce risk in our funds and help generate strong risk-adjusted returns. Additionally, we want to ensure our investments align with international standards and conventions, such as the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, while avoiding product categories and sectors that are not sustainable.
Certain economic activities and sectors pose a high risk of causing significant harm to the environment and society. To ensure that the fund does not invest in these, its holdings are analyzed to identify companies that violate our exclusion criteria or exceed established limits.

All investments are subject to a screening process to assess whether the investee is negatively affecting environmental or social objectives related to;

- Significant damage to the environment or climate,
- Significant harm to workers, communities and society, such as severe and systematical violations of international law and human rights,
- Significant damage through gross corruption and financial crime,
- Production and distribution of controversial weapons,
- Production and distribution of tobacco and cannabis,
- Production and distribution of alcohol,
- Production and distribution of pornography,
- Production and distribution of commercial gaming activities,
- Production and distribution of coal, oil and gas, as well as large fossil reserves,
- Production and distribution of oil sands, and operations in biodiversity sensitive areas, deep sea mining, mining operations that conduct direct marine or riverine tailings disposal,
- Companies that are involved in deforestation or conversion of native ecosystems through severe and/or systematic unsustainable production of palm oil, soy, cattle, timber, cocoa, coffee, rubber and minerals,
- Companies involved in lobbying that deliberately and systematically work against international norms and conventions, such as the goals and targets enshrined in the Paris Agreement or the Global Biodiversity Framework,

- Countries that lack basic institutions to prevent corruption, meet basic laying social and political rights and contributing to maintaining international peace and security.

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

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

The Investment Manager takes into account the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in all of the Investment Manager's investment decisions on an ongoing basis. The Fund will only invests in companies that have gone through the Management Company's own sustainability analysis. The Fund's viable investments are made in companies whose products and services contribute to achieving a positive impact and a more sustainable development.

The DNSH-test consists of an exclusionary screening of companies which exceed set thresholds. The exclusionary screening consists of three components: 1) norm-based exclusion screening, 2) product-based exclusion screening and 3) sovereign bond screening.

Companies that are non-compliant with the below are not eligible as sustainable investments.

All of the underlying securities are assessed for adverse impacts as part of the DNSH-process in the following manner:

1) For several of the adverse impact indicators the set thresholds defines what is considered as significant harm to environmental or social objectives, based on the indicators measured by the Investment Manager. An investment that exceeds the defined thresholds is excluded from the Fund´s investment universe.

For indicators without a defined threshold, the dedicated sustainability team is responsible to assess each entity on an individual basis, where data from an external data provider is used to assess whether an entity is involved with a breach or in risk of breaching one of these indicators. In this assessment conditions such as severity, scope of harm, and risk of recurrence is analyzed using a predefined scoring table to ensure consistency in the evaluation process. The final decision to exclude the investment from Sub-Fund's investment universe is however qualitative and based on the evaluation of the dedicated sustainability team and the assessment of the issue by the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Committee.

2) Adverse impacts indicators are accounted for, and for all of the underlying securities based on the data availability, coverage and quality which allows for setting measurable or quantifiable thresholds, or where there is sufficient information to make a qualitative assessment of adverse impacts. As the data quality and availability improves, the Investment Manager will be considering a range of methods to better account for these and mitigate adverse impact.

The Fund's screening and exclusion process described above covers several of the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors listed in Annex I. In the DNSH-process, The Fund currently considers the following indicators from Table 1 of Annex I:

PAI 4 Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
PAI 7 Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
PAI 8 Emissions to water
PAI 9 Hazardous waste
PAI 10 Violations of UNGC principles and OECD guidelines
PAI 14 Exposure to controversial weapons
PAI 16 Sovereigns: Investee countries subject to social violations

In addition the Fund considers the following indicator from Table 2 of Annex 1:
PAI 15 Deforestation

The Fund's investment universe is monitored daily for potential breaches of Storebrand Sustainable Investment Policy and screened quarterly to assess if companies are in breach of this sustainability policy.

Storebrand's Investment Control and Analytics (ICA) department is responsible for verifying that management complies with individual mandates as well as internal and external laws and regulations. As part of the daily compliance controls, all trades and positions are controlled for breaches on the Group Sustainability Policy, including the above-mentioned exclusion criteria's.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?
The alignment of sustainable investments with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is ensured by the fund management company through the exclusion of companies that are confirmed to be in violation of these guidelines. The fund's compliance with this is monitored on a daily basis.

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

☐ **No**

☒ **Yes**

The portfolio manager considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI). The Fund's exclusion strategy covers several of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI). The exclusions aim to ensure that companies are not involved in activities with an elevated risk of contributing negatively to sustainability factors. Fossil fuel companies and companies confirmed to be acting in violation of international norms and conventions related to human rights, the environment, labour law or anti-corruption and bribery. Checks regarding the fund's exclusion strategy are made at the time of investment and on an ongoing basis.

Storebrand's method for identifying PAI, negative consequences for sustainability factors, is a traffic light system: laggards (red PAI), middle performers (yellow PAI) and leaders (green PAI) so that risks can be avoided, and more capital can be allocated to those with high sustainability performance and what we call solution companies and companies with a high sustainability rating.

The following analytical work can be linked to the different levels of PAIs:

RED: Companies identified as laggards will be further analysed by the Risk & Ownership team and may result in exclusions depending on the risk and severity of the identified negative impact and the total cumulative negative impact across all PAI indicators.

YELLOW: Companies identified as PAI intermediate performers will also be further analysed with the aim of mitigating negative impacts through, for example, dialogue.

GREEN: For leaders, the PAI data will mean that it can be further integrated into financial decisions with the aim of allocating more capital to PAI leaders and thus lifting the sustainability value of the fund.

Data quality and data availability currently affect the integration of key negative sustainability impacts into management.

For companies considered to have high PAI risks, these are primarily managed through exclusion or active governance and engagement.

Information on material adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be disclosed in the Fund's annual report, which is available in the fund list on our website.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

We integrate sustainability into investment decisions through our processes and practies with three methods:

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

Exclusion strategy:

The fund applies sustainability requirements through an exclusion strategy. The fund does not invest in companies involved in the production or distribution of prohibited weapons, nuclear weapons, weapons and military equipment, tobacco, cannabis, alcohol, pornography, or commercial gambling. The exclusion also covers companies operating in fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas), oil sands, or with large fossil reserves, as well as companies that have acted in violation of international norms and conventions regarding human rights, the environment and climate, labor rights, or anti-corruption and bribery.

Product- and activity-based exclusions when revenue exceeds thresholds

Area	Production	Distribution
Tobacco	0 %	5%
Cannabis	5 %	5 %
Alcohol	5 %	5 %
Commercial gambling	5 %	5 %
Weapons and military equipment	5 %	5 %
Pornography	0 %	5 %
Fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas)* PAB	5 %	5 %
Oilsands	5 %	n/a

*Follows the Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) or goes beyond. For coal-related revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution, or refining, the threshold is 1%. The fund may include transition companies operating in the production, transmission, and distribution of electricity (the power supply sector) with exposure to fossil fuels, provided they have a clear and credible transition plan towards renewable energy.

Activity-based exclusions

Area
State-controlled companies
Lobbying against climate and nature
Deforestation and forest-risk commodities: palm oil, soy, timber, cattle, cocoa, coffee, rubber, and minerals
Oil and gas activities in the Arctic, seabed mining, sea disposal of mining waste, and ecologically sensitive areas

Exclusions based on norms and conventions

Area	
Controversial weapon	Companies involved in the manufacture of cluster bombs, landmines, chemical weapons, and biological weapons.
Nuclear weapons	Companies involved in the manufacture or distribution of nuclear weapons.
International norms and conventions	Companies that act in violation of international norms and conventions.

Sustainability analysis:

The Fund has specific and stated criteria for selecting companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance issues. Each individual company that is selected for the Fund, and continuously after the acquisition of a security, is assessed and graded based on our fundamental sustainability analysis where the companies are classified based on many different sustainability indicators, have comprehensive systems for managing ESG risks and contribute positively to the UN's Global Sustainability Goals. In the sustainability analysis, both ESG risks and SDG opportunities are analysed and combined into a rating. 50 percent of the rating is based on the ESG risks and 50 percent on the SDG opportunities. The SDG rating measures opportunities linked to the UN's Global Sustainability Goals and the Paris Agreement with a focus on products and services that help achieve the SDGs. Equality makes up 10 percentage points of the SDG grade.

Storebrand Global Solutions invests in companies that align with four key themes: reducing climate impact and resource consumption, developing smart cities that support growing populations with lower environmental footprints, promoting products that enable efficient and circular resource use, and expanding digital services that foster inclusion, helping previously unbanked or underserved consumers improve their financial stability and overall quality of life.

Active Ownership:
As owners, we practice active ownership to drive value-creating and sustainable improvements in the companies we invest in. This strengthens the companies' long-term development, reduces risks, and enhances the quality of our investments. We work both proactively to promote the development of companies' sustainability efforts and reactively in cases where companies do not meet the international norms and conventions we support. Our engagement takes place through direct dialogues with companies, collaboration with other investors, and participation in industry initiatives. These dialogues are typically led by our Risk and Ownership team and are sometimes conducted together with, or by, our portfolio managers. Collaboration with other investors is a key part of our engagement, as joint action often has greater impact and increases the likelihood of achieving concrete results. We generally vote at general meetings where we have significant ownership, on issues considered in the interest of unit holders, and when proposals are not aligned with our ownership policy.

The fund promotes a transition to a low-carbon (greenhouse gas) world by excluding companies with activities linked to fossil fuels, have large fossil fuel reserves and companies that that violate international norms and conventions related to environmental issues.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?**
  The binding elements of the Fund's investment strategy are as follows:

  - **Exclusion strategy:** The fund applies an exclusion strategy, which is binding in the management of the fund.
  - **Share of sustainable investments:** The fund maintains a minimum proportion of sustainable investments, based on the assessment methodology applied by the fund management company, which is binding in the management of the fund.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**
  The fund has an exclusion strategy to assess whether the companies in its investment universe adhere to good corporate governance practices. The assessment process consists of two steps:

  1) A data-driven analysis, in which Storebrand's data providers assign a rating to the companies. This rating reflects how well the companies perform in relation to good corporate governance.

  The analysis considers corporate governance practices using several key indicators, including:

  - Board and management quality and integrity,
  - Board structure,
  - Ownership and shareholder rights,
  - Remuneration packages,
  - Auditing and financial reporting,

- Stakeholder governance.

We also receive information on potential incidents and controversies from our data providers, which is used for further internal assessment.

As part of this screening, Storebrand also evaluates whether companies comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Global Compact, along with their underlying conventions. This screening aims to assess how companies adhere to these standards, and, in cases of breaches, how they respond to incidents and implement corrective actions.

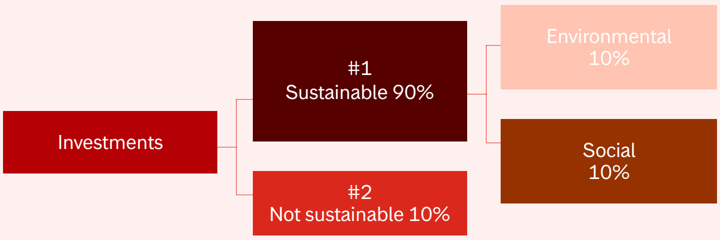
In line with the exclusion criteria outlined above, the fund does not invest in companies involved in corruption or economic crime, or those that violate international norms and conventions. This includes companies that breach human rights, international law, and labor rights, or are responsible for significant climate or environmental damage. We screen our holdings for these criteria every quarter, using data from external data providers.

2) An internal qualitative assessment is conducted, where the Risk & Ownership team evaluates the seriousness of a breach, whether it has occurred or is believed to be likely to occur. This assessment is based on qualitative factors, such as geography, sector, and the severity of the individual breach. All companies assessed are anonymized, and the final decision on exclusion is made by Storebrand's Investment Committee.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The fund will allocate up to 100 percent of its assets to sustainable investments, with a small portion held in cash for liquidity management purposes.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



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

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

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

– capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**
  The fund does not use derivatives to achieve the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do**

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

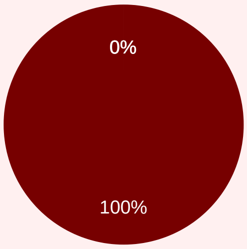
The fund has a committed minimum share of sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) of the SFDR. These sustainable investments may be either aligned with the EU Taxonomy, environmentally sustainable in other ways, or have social objectives. The allocation between these categories of sustainable investments may vary over time. However, the fund does not

not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

commit to a specific minimum share of sustainable investments that meet the criteria for environmental objectives under the EU Taxonomy.

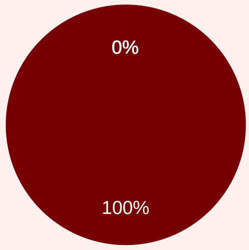
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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

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



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)	0 %
Other investments	100 %

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)	0 %
Other investments	100 %

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ in fossil gas ☐ in nuclear energy

☒ No

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

The Fund does not commit to a minimum percentage of investments in transition or enabling activities.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that does not align with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy is 10 percent. The Fund may make sustainable investments in companies that are considered to contribute to both environmental and social objectives. The fund currently has no split between environmentally and socially sustainable investments. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Investment Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities, while keeping sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives to an overall minimum of 90 percent.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The miminum share of sustainable investment with a social objective is 10 percent. The fund currently has no split between environmentally and socially sustainable investments. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Investment Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability

[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.

and attractiveness of investment opportunities, while keeping sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives to an overall minimum of 90 percent.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund uses cash and derivatives. Cash is used to manage liquidity and flows, while derivatives may be employed as part of the investment policy to optimize management efficiency. These assets are not subject to environmental or social minimum protection measures.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.storebrand.se/am/in-english/