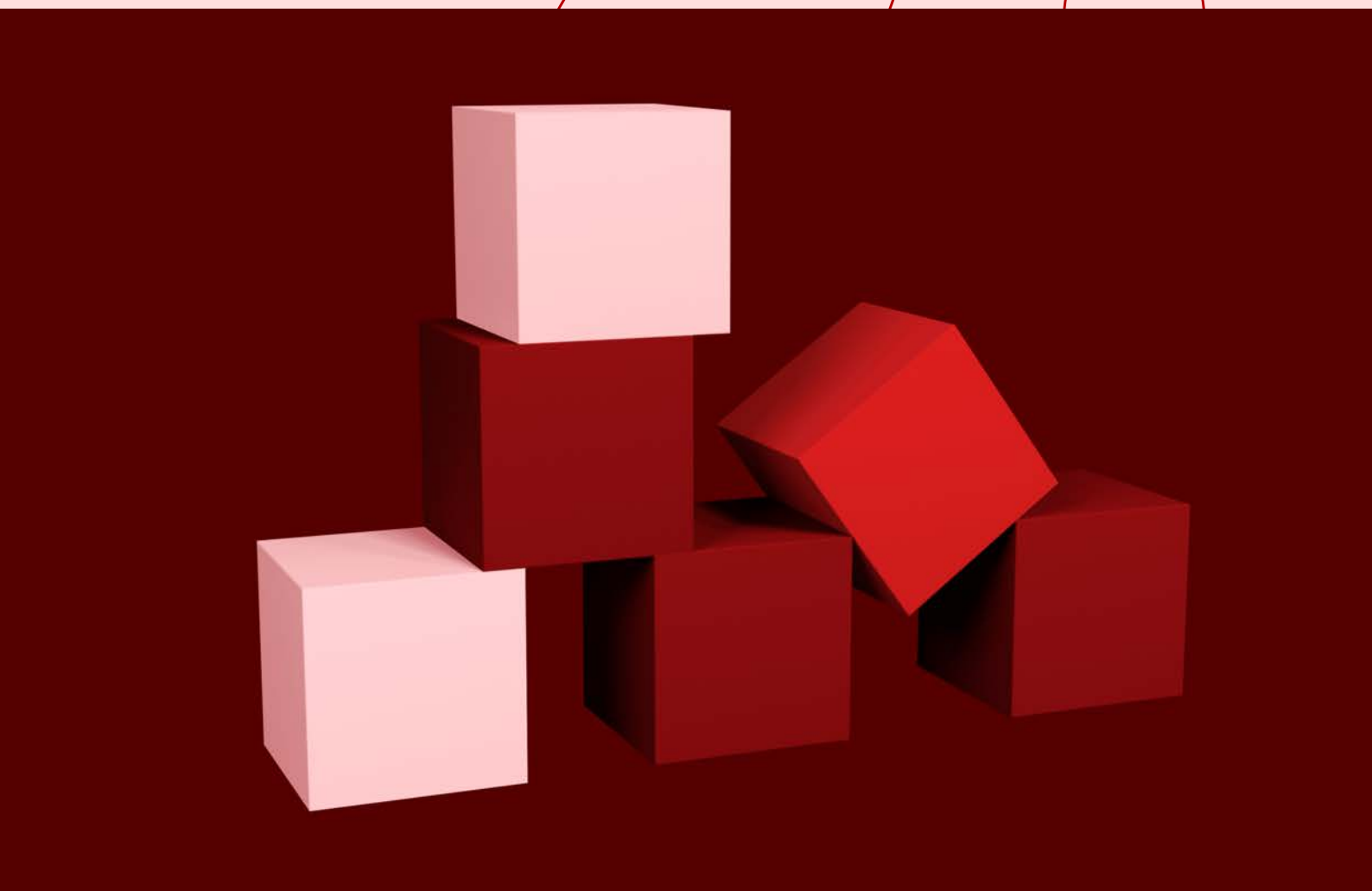
Storebrand

Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility

Prospectus

12 August 2026



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This Prospectus for the Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility ("the Fund"). It has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Securities Funds Act (2004:46) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations (2013:9) on mutual funds. Investors' rights to complain, as well as information on available redress mechanisms, are provided in our complaints handling policy and procedure and are also included in the Prospectus. There may be restrictions on the countries in which individual funds may be sold or marketed, and no offer will be made in any jurisdiction where such offer or marketing would be unlawful. Storebrand Asset Management AS may terminate arrangements for marketing under the Cross-border Distribution Directive denotification process.

Prospectus and the fund rules for the fund together constitute the Prospectus, which can be found in English and/or Swedish at www.storebrand.se.

Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility

Investment Objective

The fund's objective is to achieve a high risk-adjusted return in the long-term with smaller price fluctuations than the global stock markets in which the fund invests in, defined as the fund's benchmark index, with a high level of risk diversification.

Storebrand Global Low Volatility is an actively managed equity fund that invests globally in shares in approximately 65-95 companies. A systematic management strategy is used with active investment decisions in order to select the most attractive companies. The fund also applies to a quantitative model that has a certain preference for shares with a high dividend yield, with the objective that the fund's composition produces smaller price fluctuations than the fund's benchmark index. The fund strives to achieve good diversification across sectors and regions. The fund may, at times, deviate significantly from its benchmark index.

The fund follows our standard for sustainable investments, which means, among other things, that we refrain from investing in companies that violate international norms and conventions related to human rights, labor rights, corruption, financial crime, and serious climate and environmental damage. The fund also excludes companies whose revenue comes from the production or distribution of controversial weapons (nuclear weapons, land mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons), arms/military equipment, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, commercial gambling, pornographic material, oil sands, fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas), as well as companies with significant fossil fuel reserves.

The Fund also does not invest in companies with operations in biologically sensitive areas, companies that contribute to deforestation, or companies involved in serious or systematic unsustainable production of commodities such as palm oil, soy, cattle, timber, cocoa, coffee, rubber, and minerals. Companies that systematically undermine the objectives of the Paris Agreement or global biodiversity frameworks are also excluded. In addition, state-controlled companies are excluded in accordance with the Fund's exclusion policy.

The assets may be invested in transferable securities, derivative instruments, fund units and also in accounts with credit institutions. The fund may invest no more than 10 percent of the value in fund units. The fund mainly invests in equities and may use derivative instruments and OTC-derivates to streamline management. Streamlining management refers to such trading in derivative instruments that aims to reduce costs and risks in management.

Benchmark Index

MSCI World, net return.

Share Classes

The fund comprises share classes subject to the following conditions:

Share class A SEK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in SEK.

Share class B SEK
Dividend-paying share class, traded in SEK.

Share class C SEK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in SEK and with special conditions for distribution. The fund does not pay dividends, all income is reinvested. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class D SEK
Dividend-paying share class, traded in SEK and with special conditions for distribution. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class A EUR
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in EUR.

Share class B EUR
Dividend-paying share class, traded in EUR.

Share class C EUR
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in EUR and with special conditions for distribution. The fund does not pay dividends, all income is reinvested. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class D EUR
Dividend-paying share class, traded in EUR and with special conditions for distribution. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class A NOK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in NOK.

Share class C NOK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in NOK and with special conditions for distribution. The fund does not pay dividends, all income is reinvested. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class A USD
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in USD.

Share class C USD
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in USD and with special conditions for distribution. The fund does not pay dividends, all income is reinvested. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class C DKK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in DKK and with special conditions for distribution. The fund does not pay dividends, all income is reinvested. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Share class D DKK
Dividend-paying share class, traded in DKK and with special conditions for distribution. No distribution fee or refund of part of the management fee to the investor is paid by the fund management company.

Dividend

The accumulating, non-dividend-paying share classes, the fund does not pay dividends, but all income is reinvested.

Dividends are paid for dividend-paying share classes. Normally, the dividend is paid during March – June. The goal is to distribute between 5–7 % of the value of the unit annually at the time of the fund company's decision on dividend. Further information on the basis for the dividend can be found in the fund rules.

Target Group

The Fund is suitable for long-term investors seeking a low-cost global factor fund that integrates sustainability considerations into the investment process. The recommended investment horizon is at least five years, and investors must be prepared for the value of the Fund to both increase and decrease.

How are sustainability risks integrated?

A sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance-related event or circumstance that, if it were to occur, could have an actual or potentially material negative impact on a company's value.

The Fund is a factor fund and manages sustainability risks primarily through sustainability-based inclusion, exclusion of companies with high sustainability risk, and engagement with portfolio companies through dialogue and active ownership.

The sustainability analysis consists of two main components: sustainability risks and sustainability opportunities. The analysis is based on data from multiple providers and is translated into a score that portfolio managers can use in their investment decisions. The risk that an investment's return is negatively affected varies depending on the company, asset class and region. Higher sustainability risk implies a greater likelihood of adverse outcomes.

Active ownership is a key tool for reducing risks and improving the quality of the Fund. It also contributes to the transition towards a more sustainable economy. Through proactive engagement with portfolio companies, we aim to identify potential sustainability risks and encourage companies to address them before negative consequences materialise.

We identify and manage various types of sustainability-related risks, including but not limited to:

Physical risk: Impacts of climate and environmental change, such as extreme weather events or long-term climate shifts.

Transition risk: Risks associated with the transition to a more sustainable and climate-neutral economy, such as changes in regulation, technology or market conditions.

Reputational risk: The risk of negative impact on a company's reputation, for example in connection with controversies or emissions-related scandals.

As a result of its exclusion strategy regarding fossil fuels and the integration of sustainability considerations into the investment process, the Fund has low exposure to companies with the highest climate-related risks, i.e. companies with exposure to coal, oil and gas. In addition, the Fund excludes companies operating in biologically sensitive areas, companies contributing to deforestation, and companies involved in severe or systematic unsustainable production of commodities such as palm oil, soy, livestock, timber, cocoa, coffee, rubber and minerals. Companies that systematically oppose the climate targets of the Paris Agreement or global frameworks for biodiversity are not included in the Fund.

The Fund mitigates potential negative impacts on returns by integrating sustainability risks into the investment process, applying exclusion criteria and exercising active ownership. According to Morningstar, the Fund's sustainability risk score is 15.98 out of 100 (where 0 represents the lowest risk), which is assessed as a limited risk of negative impact on returns.

We are convinced that companies that integrate sustainability into their business strategy are more successful in the long term and are better positioned to deliver superior risk-adjusted returns over time.

Activity Level of the Fund

The activity level of the Fund is measured with the measure tracking error. The Fund is actively managed and aims to outperform its benchmark. The Fund's benchmark index is relevant as it reflects the markets in which the Fund invests. Achieved tracking error is in line with how the management is intended to be conducted as well as the Fund's investment focus and objectives.

In the section fees and costs you will find a table of the fund's tracking error.

Risk

Investments in equity funds are associated with a risk of large price fluctuations (market risk). The fund invests globally, and investments are allocated across companies in several sectors or branches, which reduces the risk in the fund.

As the fund's assets are invested almost exclusively in foreign equities, changes in exchange rates will have an impact on returns (currency risk). Under extreme market conditions, there may be a risk of not being able to withdraw funds from the fund within the set time (liquidity risk).

As the fund consists of different share classes, changes in exchange rates can mean that the risk classification differs between different share classes depending on the currency in which the share class is traded.

Sustainability risk is an environmental, social, or corporate governance-related event or circumstance that would have an actual or potential significant negative impact on a company's value. This is handled by selecting companies based on our sustainability analysis, exclusions, and influence in the form of dialogue and active ownership management.

Lower risk — Higher risk

1	2	**3**	4	5	6	7

Sustainability in the Fund

The Fund applies an exclusion strategy that is aligned with and goes beyond the exclusions required under the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark ("PAB Index") in accordance with Article 12(1), points a) – g), of EU Regulation 2020/1818.

The Fund promotes, among other things, environmental and/or social characteristics. On the following page of this Prospectus, the disclosures required for the Fund pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, "SFDR") are provided. The annex includes, inter alia, information on the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, the exclusion strategy applied by the Fund, how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) are considered, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make, the minimum share of sustainable investments in the Fund, as well as the Fund's investment strategy and asset allocation. Further information on the Fund's sustainability-related disclosures is available on the SFDR Web.

More information on the fund management company's methodology for assessing principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, how the fund management company assesses that an economic activity does not cause significant harm ("Do No Significant Harm"), as well as the methods and principles used to assess good governance practices, is available at: www.storebrand.se/sfdr.

To read more about the Fund's strategies Inclusion, Exclusion and Active Ownership, as well as our policy for sustainable investments, please visit: www.storebrand.se/rapporter.

Historical return

Through the link, you will find a graph displaying the fund's historical performance over the past ten calendar years. If the fund has existed for a shorter period, the graph instead shows as many full years as the fund has been in existence. The data is presented in Swedish kronor (SEK) for share class A SEK.

The return is calculated with the dividend reinvested. No account is taken of inflation. The return is reported after tax and fees. Historical returns do not guarantee future returns.

ANNEX II

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

Product name: Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility **Legal entity identifier:** 5299007PUM8CH91PO064

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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 **ustainable investments 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

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __** %

☒ 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 20 % 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 **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility promotes environmental and social characteristics through investments in companies that meet clearly defined ESG criteria relating to environmental, social, and corporate governance matters.

The Fund promotes environmental characteristics by:

- The Fund promotes environmental characteristics by investing in companies whose economic activities are deemed to contribute to an environmental objective under the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement and/or activities aligned with the EU taxonomy.
- Apply exclusion criteria for companies with activities linked to fossil fuels or with large fossil fuel reserves, as well as companies that violate international norms and conventions on environmental issues.
- Take into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) related to the environment and climate.

The fund promotes social characteristics by:

- Investing in companies whose economic activities are deemed to contribute to a social objective as defined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement
- Applying exclusion criteria for companies with activities related to prohibited weapons, nuclear weapons, arms and munitions, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling and by excluding companies that are confirmed to act in violation of international norms and conventions related to human rights, labour law or anti-corruption and bribery.
- Consider the main negative impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) related to human rights, labour law and anti-corruption and bribery.

The fund promote good corporate governance and sustainable business practices through active ownership and advocacy.

The benchmark used by the fund has not been selected to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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 each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by 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
  - % 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)

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives**

  Sustainable investments primarily contribute to the stated objectives by investing in companies that support the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals or activities aligned with the EU taxonomy. This is achieved by companies exceeding a minimum level of turnover that is in line with the SDGs or the EU taxonomy, or a combination of these. In addition to the company's turnover, capital expenditure (CAPEX) or operating expenditure (OPEX) can also be used to assess a company's contribution to these goals.

  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

  At the same time, a sustainable investment must not cause any significant harm to other environmental or social objectives and must follow good corporate governance practices.

  The fund's sustainable investments contribute to the following environmental objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

  The distribution of investments contributing to social or environmental objectives may change over time, depending on the fund's composition.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**
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 objective of our sustainability criteria is to reduce risk in our funds and help generate strong risk-adjusted returns. In addition, we aim to ensure that we invest in accordance with international norms and conventions, such as the UN Declaration of Human Rights, while avoiding product categories and sectors that are not sustainable. Certain economic activities and sectors carry a high risk of causing significant harm to the environment and society. To ensure that the product does not invest in such activities, a screening of the Fund's holdings is carried out to identify companies that breach our exclusion criteria or exceed established threshold values.

The Fund may not invest in any company that is involved in:

- Exclusion criteria related to controversial sectors and products and services that may be considered detrimental to sustainable development, as well as specific PAI indicators such as fossil fuels and controversial weapons.
- Exclusion criteria for companies that have been confirmed to act in violation of international norms and conventions.

- An assessment that the investment does not cause significant adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI). This is carried out through the management company's internal Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) test, a traffic light system used to review companies and assess whether their products and services are otherwise involved in activities that may have a significant negative impact on sustainable development.

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?**
By continuously applying the three main principles in our management process, sustainability analysis (inclusion), exclusion and active ownershipe the portfolio managers consistently take into account indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors in all investment decisions. The objective is to avoid investments in companies with an unacceptable risk of negative impacts and instead select companies that manage their sustainability risks in an acceptable manner. Through dialogue and active ownership, the management company seeks to influence portfolio companies to address their sustainability risks as well as potential principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

  Through screening and exclusion, the management company excludes companies operating in controversial sectors, as well as companies that have been confirmed to act in breach of international norms and conventions, such as the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

  To ensure this, we have developed a Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) test consisting of a review of companies to identify those that breach our exclusion criteria or exceed established threshold values. The exclusion review consists of three parts: (1) norm-based exclusions, (2) product-based exclusions, and (3) exclusions relating to sovereign bonds. Companies that are non-compliant with the below are not eligible as sustainable investments, and the Fund does not invest in them.

  The DNSH test also includes a suitability assessment. This suitability assessment involves an additional review to identify companies that exceed established threshold values for adverse impacts on sustainability factors and therefore cannot be classified as sustainable investments. If a company fails the suitability assessment, it cannot be classified as a sustainable investment and will therefore not be included in the calculation of the share of sustainable investments in the Fund.

All underlying securities are assessed for adverse impacts as part of the DNSH test 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 exclusions resulting from this are binding for the management company in the Fund's management. As part of the daily compliance checks, it is verified that all transactions and positions do not violate Storebrand's sustainable investment policy, comply with the above-mentioned exclusion criteria, and uphold the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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 management company excluding companies that have been confirmed to act in violation of these guidelines. Compliance of the Fund is monitored through daily checks.

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 EU criteria.

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

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

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.

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

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.

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 the transition to a low-carbon world (greenhouse gas reduction) by excluding companies with activities related to fossil fuels, companies with large fossil reserves, and companies 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 each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**
  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.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**
  The Fund has no commitment to reduce the size of its investments by a minimum percentage.

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 planned for this financial product?

The schematic below illustrates the minimum proportion of the Fund's investments that meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, as well as the minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

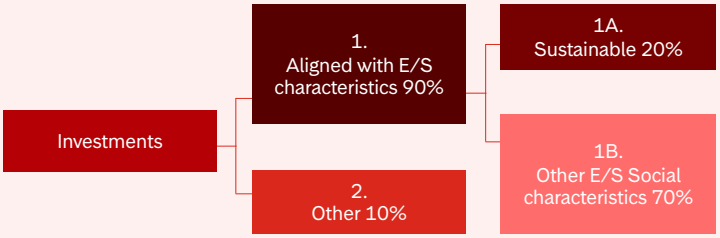
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Fund will invest at least 20 percent in sustainable investments, with the intention of reaching around 25 percent. The remainder of the investments will align with the Fund's promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics, along with a small proportion allocated to cash for liquidity management.

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

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

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



#1
Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2
Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**
  The fund does not use derivatives to achieve the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include

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,

limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

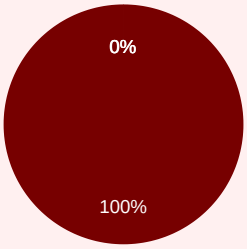
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

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

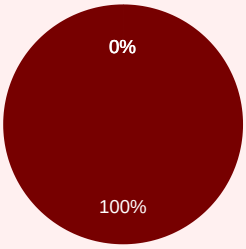
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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

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

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

The Fund may make sustainable investments in companies that are assessed as contributing to both environmental and social objectives. The Fund does not rank different environmental or social objectives against each other and has therefore not specified any minimum allocation for each respective objective. However, the Fund has an overall minimum level of sustainable investments of 20 percent.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund aims to have at least 20 in sustainable investments. The fund currently has no split between environmentally and socially sustainable investments.

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

[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 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/

Information about the Fund Company

Fund Company Name
Storebrand Asset Management AS
Professor Kohts vei 9
1366 Lysaker, Norge

Organization Number:
930 208 868

Company Established:
1 July 1981

License for Securities Management
The fund management company is authorized to manage securities funds in accordance with the Norwegian Securities Funds Act (Verdipapirfondloven) and to manage alternative investment funds in accordance with the Norwegian Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIF-loven).

Owner and Share Capital
Storebrand Asset Management AS ("the Fund Company") is 100 percent owned by Storebrand ASA, which is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The Fund Company has a share capital of NOK 2,400,000.

Company Legal Status
A Norwegian limited liability company (AS)

Board of Directors
The board of the management company shall consist of at least six directors and at least two deputy directors. One-third of the board members are elected by the unit holders of the securities funds managed by the company. At least two board members are elected by the company's general meeting. For both groups of board members, those elected by the unit holders and those elected by the general meeting, at least half as many deputy directors are elected. Deputy directors have the right to attend board meetings but do not have voting rights when the board is fully constituted. Two of the board members are elected by and from among the employees.

Chairman	Odd Arild Grefstad
Ordinary Board Members:	Lars Aasulv Løddesøl Frida Lagergren, Deputy Director Lars-Erik Eriksen, Deputy Director
Unit Holder–Elected Members	Sondre Gullford Graff Brita Cathrine Knutson Per Gustav Blom, Deputy Director
Employee Representatives	Hilde Marit Lodvir Hengebøl Karsten Solberg

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Jan Erik Saugestad

Swedish Branch
Operations in Sweden are conducted through the branch Storebrand Asset Management AS Norge, filial Sverige.

Visiting Address:	Vasagatan 10
Postal Address:	105 39 Stockholm
Company Registration No:	516408-8402
Phone:	+46 8 614 24 50
Managing Director of the Branch:	Mia Nyberg
Complaints Officer:	Arild Risanger Sunde

Auditors
PwC Norway, Authorized Auditor
Dronning Eufemias gate 8, 0191 Oslo

Swedish Branch and Sweden-Registered Funds
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, represented by Yulia Zhuravel
Sveavägen 20, 111 57 Stockholm

Remuneration Policy
The Fund Company has adopted a remuneration policy that promotes sound and effective risk management. The policy supports the business strategy, objectives, values, and long-term development of the fund, its unit holders, the Fund Company, and the group, while preventing conflicts of interest.

It is the responsibility of each manager to decide on financial compensation for their employees within the principles and guidelines established by the board and management. Compensation should help attract, develop, and retain competent and motivated employees who create long-term value for the group. When used correctly, remuneration contributes to clear performance management and reliable evaluation of employee performance, distinguishing between strong and weaker performance.

Fixed salary is determined based on the employee's performance and comparisons with others in similar roles. Variable compensation is used with caution to ensure it does not affect the company's risk profile. Before variable

compensation is paid, the results on which it is based must be confirmed and risk-adjusted.

The board establishes the remuneration policy, which is reviewed annually or as needed. The policy is based on the group's guidelines but adapted to the Fund Company's operations. Matters relating to the remuneration policy are prepared by a remuneration committee within the board, consisting of at least two and at most four members elected from the board of Storebrand Asset Management AS. The committee must include at least one shareholder-elected member and one unit holder–elected member.

The current remuneration policy is available at storebrand.se, and a paper copy can be obtained free of charge upon request.

Engagement Agreements

The Fund Company collaborates with other companies within the Storebrand Group and has outsourced certain support and service functions, such as IT, finance, marketing, and more.

Through engagement agreements, the Fund Company has outsourced the internal audit function to Ernst & Young AS.

The Fund Company has also entered into agreements with distributors for the sale and marketing of the company's funds. The current list of distributors and other resellers is available at www.storebrand.se.

The Fund Company manages the following Sweden-registered investment funds

GodFond Sverige & Världen
SPP Generation 40–tal
SPP Generation 50–tal
SPP Generation 60–tal
SPP Generation 70–tal
SPP Generation 80–tal
Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation
Storebrand Global All Countries
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1-3Y
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y
Storebrand Global Developed Markets
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility
Storebrand Global Multifactor
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Global Solutions
Storebrand Grön Obligation
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand Kortränta
Storebtand Mix 20
Storebtand Mix 50
Storebtand Mix 80
Storebtand Mix 100
Storebrand Mix 120
Storebrand Obligation
Storebrand Sverige
Storebrand Sverige All Cap
Storebrand Sverige Plus
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus
Storebrand USA
Storebrand USA Plus

In addition to the Sweden-registered funds, the Fund Company manages the following main categories of Norway-registered funds: equity funds, fixed-income funds, and mixed funds, all with different investment mandates. For more information about the funds managed by the company, please visit www.storebrand.no.

Marketing in Other Countries

The funds may be marketed in other countries as follows:

Norway
Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand Sverige
Storebrand Sverige Plus
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus
Storebrand USA
Storebrand USA Plus

Finland
Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand Global All Countries
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y
Storebrand Global Multifactor
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Global Solutions
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand USA
Storebrand USA Plus

The Fund Company has entered into agreements with distributors in the countries where certain funds are marketed. These distributors assist end customers with

all information regarding subscriptions/redemptions and information about the funds.

Custodian

J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bank Branch
Company Registration Number: 516406-1110
Address: Hamngatan 15, 111 47 Stockholm

J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bank Branch is a full-service branch and, with regard to its custodian bank operations, is supervised by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen).

J.P. Morgan SE is headquartered and registered in Germany and is supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB). The custodian 's main task is to store the asset's included in the fund and enforce the fund company's decisions regarding the fund. The custodian shall act independently of the fund company and solely in the common interest of the unit holders.

The custodian shall also check that the decisions made by the fund company are not in conflict with the Swedish Securities Funds Act and the fund rules for the fund.

The custodian is independent of the fund company and no conflicts of interest can be considered to exist between the parties.

J.P. Morgan in its role as a custodian may from time to time engage other customers, funds or other external companies for custody of securities and related services. J.P. Morgan Chase Group is an international banking group with a broad field of activity, which means that conflicts of interest may arise from time to time between the custodian and the companies to which custody has been delegated. Such a company may, for example, be a related 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 those products or services. The company may also be a related company to J.P. Morgan that receives compensation for other products or services related to custody of securities, such as currency exchange or securities lending. If conflicts of interest arise, the custodian must always fulfill its obligations under applicable law and act exclusively in the common interest of the unit holders.

The custodian has delegated the custody of certain securities to companies within J.P. Morgan's network of custodian banks. Updated information on the custodian's identity, a description of its tasks and conflicts of interest that may arise, a description of custody functions delegated by the custodian, the list of contractors and their possible sub-delegation and any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such delegation can be obtained.

Following cut-off times apply:

Fund	Cut-off time	Other conditions
Storebrand Emerging Markets Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus Storebrand Japan	13.30 CET The banking day before	To receive today's NAV a request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the previous banking day.
Storebrand Sverige Storebrand Sverige All Cap Storebrand Sverige Plus Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	13.30 CET	To receive today's NAV, a request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the same banking day and 12:00 on half banking days.
SPP Generation 40-tal SPP Generation 50-tal Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation Storebrand Grön Obligation Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation Storebrand Kortränta Storebrand Obligation	13.30 CET	To receive today's exchange rate, the request subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the same banking day and 11.00 on half banking days.
Storebrand Mix 20 Storebrand Mix 50 Storebrand Mix 80 Storebrand Mix 100 Storebrand Mix 120	12.00 CET	To receive today's price, the request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 12.00 on the same banking day.
Other Funds	13.30 CET	To receive today's exchange rate, a request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the same banking day.

Legal status of a fund

The assets of a mutual fund are invested in securities and are jointly owned by the fund's unit holders, ie those who have made deposits in the fund. All units in a mutual fund are equally large and carry an equal right to the property included in the fund, and the value of a fund unit is determined taking into account the conditions associated with each unit class. Unitholders can redeem and transfer the units in a mutual fund.

A fund is managed by a fund company, which represents the fund unit holders in all legal and financial matters concerning a fund. The assets are stored by the custodian J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bank branch. A fund is not a legal entity, but its own tax subject. This means, among other things, that it cannot acquire rights or assume obligations. Property that is part of a fund cannot be seized. A fund unit is a right to such a large share of the fund that corresponds to its net assets divided by the number of outstanding units.

The Fund's bangiro account numbers

Fund	Bankgiro number
GodFond Sverige & Världen A	522–2997
SPP Generation 40–tal	358–0263
SPP Generation 50–tal	358–0396
SPP Generation 60–tal	358–0446
SPP Generation 70–tal	358–0511
SPP Generation 80–tal	358–0545
Storebrand Europa A	357–9885
Storebrand Emerging Markets A	206–5522
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A	397–5042
Storebrand Europa Plus A	5246–7768
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation A	882–2801
Storebrand Global All Countries A	357–9935
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1-3Y A	256-4425
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y A	267–5528
Storebrand Global Developed Markets A	5175-3002
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility A	288–0110
Storebrand Global Multifactor A	5295–8808
Storebrand Global Plus A	397–6693
Storebrand Sverige Plus A	243–2565
Storebrand Global Solutions A	882–2819
Storebrand Grön Obligation A	367–2466
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation A	5457–1393
Storebrand Japan A	357–9950
Storebrand Kortränta A	358–0024
Storebrand Obligation A	357–9992
Storebrand Sverige A	357–9802
Storebrand Sverige All Cap A	5204-7909
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus A	5539–2823
Storebrand USA A	358–0214
Storebrand USA Plus A	5820–0569

Register of unit holders

The Fund Company maintains a register of all unit holders and their holdings of units.

Open a fund savings

If you want to save in one of our funds, you can easily open a fund account with us. Log in to www.storebrand.se with the help of BankID and choose to open a fund account. With BankID, you get easy access to our Internet service and can exchange, buy and sell funds. You also get an overall picture of your savings with us.

If you do not have a BankID, you must fill in the form "Registration of a new customer in Storebrand Asset Management", then print and send it by letter to us. If you do not have the opportunity to print, you can contact us and we will mail the form to your home. You can reach us via e-mail: info@storebrandfonder.se or telephone: 08-614 24 50. On the website you will also find fact sheets (Basic facts for investors, KIID) for each fund with information about, among other things, the fund's investment focus and risk. You will also find the fund's sustainability profile, fund regulations and additional information on fund savings.

The fund company has a legal obligation to check the identity of all customers who want to invest in a fund. If the application is not completely completed, if all the information requested is not attached or if the Fund Company cannot satisfactorily identify you as a customer, we cannot invest the money in the selected fund. There is a special application form for legal entities.

Subscription and redemption

Subscription and redemption of fund units can be made every banking day and take place at that day's unit price. The funds are normally open for trading every banking day unless the most important market or markets in which the funds invest are closed or if something extraordinary has occurred which means that the Fund Company cannot ensure the unit holders' common interest.

As a customer, you can make your own deposits or register regular transfers. When purchasing fund units, a written, except when using electronic communication, and personally signed order must be submitted to the Fund Company. A request for purchases received before the fund's cut-off time is carried out at the current share price. In order for a purchase request to carried out, the purchase payment must also be deposited in the fund's bank account before the fund's maturity. If special terms for trading have been agreed in writing with the Fund Company, fund units may

under certain conditions be issued even if no payment has been made to the Fund. The cut-off time may be brought forward to the days when the stock exchange or marketplace closes earlier than normal.

Upon redemption or exchange of fund units, a written, in addition to the use of electronic communication, self-signed order must be submitted to the Fund Company. A request for a redemption that is received before the fund's cut-off time is handled at the current unit price. If a redemption order is received after the fund's cut-off time, the redemption is carried out at the next banking day's share price. Payment is made to the customer's bank account. When redeem fund units, a settlement date normally applies, which means that the money is transferred to the customer's bank account on the first banking day after the transaction has been completed.

Confirmation of subscription and redemption of fund units is sent to the customer after the transaction has been completed. Regular monthly savings, by direct debit or equivalent, will be confirmed in writing every six months. If the value of the redemption order is large and the fund does not have sufficient cash available for disbursement of the sales proceeds, it may in some cases mean several payment days before the money is deposited in the customer's bank. If a request for redemption of a fund unit has been received by the Fund Company on a day that is not on a banking day or when the fund is closed for trading for other reasons, and after the current cut-off time, trading is normally postponed to the next following banking day.

Information about trading on special days can be found at www.storebrand.se. The valuation of the fund takes place after the cut-off time, which means that the price is always unknown at the time an order is placed.

Liquidity Management Tools

To protect all unitholders and ensure fair treatment, the Fund may apply various liquidity management tools. These tools are intended to manage the impact of significant subscriptions and redemptions and to reduce transaction costs that might otherwise be borne by the remaining unitholders.

Swing Pricing (Adjusted Net Asset Value)

(Applicable to all Funds except GodFond Sverige & Världen, SPP Generation 40-tal, SPP Generation 50-tal, SPP Generation 60-tal, SPP Generation 70-tal, SPP Generation 80-tal, Storebrand Mix 20, Storebrand Mix 50, Storebrand Mix 80, Storebrand Mix 100 and Storebrand Mix 120).

To ensure the fair treatment of the Fund's unitholders and to safeguard their collective interests, the Management Company applies swing pricing through a methodology for determining an adjusted Net Asset Value ("NAV"), whereby transaction costs (liquidity costs) arising as a result of subscriptions and redemptions of units in the Fund are taken into account.

The purpose of calculating an adjusted NAV is to prevent one unitholder from bearing transaction costs arising from subscriptions or redemptions made by other unitholders. Such transaction costs arise when the Fund is required to buy or sell assets in order to accommodate net subscriptions or net redemptions. These costs may be direct or indirect and include, where applicable, brokerage commissions, bid-offer spreads, market impact, foreign exchange costs and transaction taxes.

The Management Company applies partial swing pricing, meaning that swing pricing is activated only under certain predetermined conditions. The NAV is adjusted where the Fund's aggregate net subscriptions or net redemptions on a dealing day exceed a threshold determined in advance by the Management Company, expressed as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value. If the net flow does not exceed the threshold, no adjustment is made to the NAV.

The threshold is determined by the Management Company's assessment of what constitutes a significant net flow for the Fund that is expected to require the Fund to purchase or sell assets, thereby giving rise to transaction costs. In determining the threshold, the Management Company takes into account, among other things, historical flows, the size of the Fund, the nature of its holdings and the liquidity of the markets in which the Fund's assets are traded. The threshold may be set at a lower level where the Management Company considers this to be justified in the collective interests of the Fund's unitholders. The threshold is reviewed on a regular basis.

The size of the adjustment to the Net Asset Value (the swing factor) is determined by the Management Company and may vary over time. The swing factor is determined taking into account historical and expected transaction costs, as well as other relevant information, and is subject to ongoing review. The swing factor may not exceed 2 per cent of the Net Asset Value.

The Net Asset Value is determined as follows:

- If the Fund has net subscriptions exceeding the threshold, the Net Asset Value is adjusted upwards by the swing factor determined by the Management Company.
- If the Fund has net redemptions exceeding the threshold, the Net Asset Value is adjusted downwards by the swing factor determined by the Management Company.
- If the net flow does not exceed the threshold, no adjustment is made to the Net Asset Value.

Wher swing pricing is applied, all subscription and redemption orders executed on the relevant dealing day are processed at the adjusted Net Asset Value. Accordingly, the determining factor is not the size of an individual investor's transaction, but whether that transaction forms part of an aggregate net flow that exceeds the threshold.

Swing pricing does not impose any additional fee or charge on the Fund or its unitholders. Rather, it involves an adjustment to the Net Asset Value solely for the purpose of allocating the transaction costs arising from significant net flows in an equitable manner, thereby protecting existing unitholders against dilution of the Net Asset Value.

The Fund's annual report contains information on the liquidity management tools applied during the financial year.

The illustrative examples below demonstrate the effect of applying an adjusted Net Asset Value under four different scenarios using hypothetical values and a known number of units. In practice, subscriptions are made for a specified monetary amount, as the Net Asset Value (NAV) is not known at the time the subscription order is placed.

Threshold: 10 MSEK
Fund unit value (NAV): 100 SEK
Adjustment factor: 1 %
Unit holder X: buys 1,000 units
Unit holder Y: redeems 1,000 units

Subscription/ Redemption	Scenario 1: Net Inflow 15 MSEK	Scenario 2: Net Inflow 5 MSEK	Scenario 3: Net Outflow 15 MSEK	Scenario 3: Net Outflow 4 MSEK
Unit holder X subscribes to 1,000 units	101 000	100 000	99 000	100 000
Unit holder Y redeems 1,000 units	101 000	100 000	99 000	100 000

Calculation of Net Asset Value

Valuation of each fund's holdings and calculation of the unit value (fund price) is made every banking day. This unit value is called NAV, Net Asset Value, and refers to the market value of the fund's assets after deduction of total management costs divided by the number of fund units. The NAV course is the course at which you can buy and sell fund units in our funds and is the one that is reported in newspapers and on www.storebrand.se.

Time of Calculation

Valuation of securities and other financial instruments is based on the most recent price of each instrument, in other words, the fund's unit price is calculated based on most recent prices.

Annual Report, Semi-Annual Report and Cost Report

The funds' annual reports and semi-annual reports are available on www.storebrand.se and are sent home free of charge to the unit holders who request it. The request is made orally or in writing to the fund company.

The reports have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Securities Funds Act (2004: 46) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and are in line with the recommendations for reporting mutual funds.

The recommendations have been prepared by Fondbolagens Förening after consultation with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's. In the latest annual report, you will find information on each fund's historical development, fund assets, number of units, dividend and total return for each fund. There is also information on how much the fund paid in compensation to, among others, the fund company, to the custodian and to the supervisory authority (Finansinspektionen).

The annual report contains a summary of the transactions made during the year, how many shares there are, the value of the shares and information for the declaration. The annual report also states how much, expressed in kronor, it cost to invest in the fund, total cost share.

Fees and expenses

Management Fee

The fund pays a fee to the Fund Company for the fund's management, management fee. The management fee covers the Fund Company's costs for management, marketing, sales, administration, accounting, auditing and record keeping. The management fee, which is fixed, is charged on an ongoing basis with a 365 part per day.

Depositary and supervision

In addition to the management fee, the fund pays a fee to the depositary and for supervision. These costs are charged to the fund at the time they arise.

Other Expenses

The fund pays commissions and other costs for the fund's securities trading, such as transaction, delivery, interest costs and tax. These other costs are charged to the fund at the time they arise.

Annual Fee

The fund's fact sheet uses the term annual fee. The annual fee shows the fund's total operating costs, which includes the management fee, the cost of custody (to the depositary) and the cost of supervision (to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority). The management fee is charged on an ongoing basis with a 365 part per day. Other costs are charged to the fund at the time they arise.

Management costs, depositary costs and supervision costs as well as other costs are deducted when the funds' rates and performance are reported on www.storebrand.se.

Information on the size of remuneration paid to the fund company and the depositary as well as the supervisory authority, as well as on the funds' results and development, can be found in the funds' annual report and semi-annual report, which are available at www.storebrand.se.

Applicable and maximum fees and costs

The maximum fees a fund may charge are regulated in the fund's fund rules.

The current management fee, including the fee for depositary and supervision, Annual fee, is the actual fee that you as a unit holder may pay to invest in the fund. In our funds, we do not charge a subscription or redemption fee.

It also shows management costs, including fees for depositary and supervision, Annual fee (applicable), which is the fee that you as a unit holder pay to invest in the fund. We also show what the highest fee is that the fund has the opportunity to charge according to its fund rules. If a change in the fees is to take place, all unit holders are always notified in advance.

Applicable and maximum management fees and costs

	Management Fee	Management Cost including fee for custody and supervision	Management Cost including fee for custody and supervision (Annual)
	Current	Current	Maximum
GodFond Sverige & Världen A	0.85%	0.86%	0.95%
GodFond Sverige & Världen B	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 40–tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 50–tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 60–tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 70–tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 80–tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand Emerging Markets A, B	0.40%	0.42%	0.60%
Storebrand Emerging Markets C, D	0.20%	0.22%	0.40%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A, B	0.50%	0.52%	0.70%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus C, D	0.40%	0.42%	0.60%
Storebrand Europa A, B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Europa C, D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Europa Plus A, B	0.40%	0.42%	0.50%
Storebrand Europa Plus C, D	0.30%	0.32%	0.40%
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation A, B	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation C, D	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Global All Countries A, B	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Global All Countries C, D	0.15%	0.16%	0.25%
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1-3Y A, B	0.50%	0.50%	0.60%
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1-3Y C, D	0.30%	0.30%	0.40%
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y A, B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y C, D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Global Developed Markets A, B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Global Developed Markets C, D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility A, B	0.70%	0.71%	0.80%
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility C, D	0.60%	0.61%	0.70%
Storebrand Global Multifactor A, B	0.75%	0.76%	0.85%
Storebrand Global Multifactor C, D	0.60%	0.61%	0.70%
Storebrand Global Plus A, B	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand Global Plus C, D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Global Solutions A, B	0.75%	0.76%	0.85%
Storebrand Global Solutions C, D	0.60%	0.61%	0.70%
Storebrand Grön Obligation A, B	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Grön Obligation C, D	0.15%	0.16%	0.20%
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation A, B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation C, D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Japan A, B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Japan C, D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%

Cont. Applicable and maximum management fees and costs

	Management Fee	Management Cost including fee for custody and supervision	Management Cost including fee for custody and supervision (Annual)
	Current	Current	Maximum
Storebrand Kortränta A, B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Kortränta C, D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Mix 20* A, B	0.60%	0.61%	0.80%
Storebrand Mix 20* C, D	0.60%	0.61%	0.80%
Storebrand Mix 50* A, B	0.70%	0.71%	0.90%
Storebrand Mix 50* C, D	0.70%	0.71%	0.90%
Storebrand Mix 80* A, B	0.79%	0.80%	1,00%
Storebrand Mix 80* C, D	0.79%	0.80%	1.00%
Storebrand Mix 100* A, B	0.79%	0.80%	1,00%
Storebrand Mix 100* C, D	0.95%	0.99%	1.15%
Storebrand Mix 120* A, B	0.95%	0.99%	1,15%
Storebrand Mix 120* C, D	0.95%	0.99%	1,15%
Storebrand Obligation A, B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Obligation C, D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Sverige A, B	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%
Storebrand Sverige C, D	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%
Storebrand Sverige All Cap A, B	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%
Storebrand Sverige All Cap C, D	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%
Storebrand Sverige Plus A, B	0.30%	0.30%	0.40%
Storebrand Sverige Plus C, D	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus A, B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus C, D	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand USA A, B	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%
Storebrand USA C, D	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%
Storebrand USA Plus A, B	0.40%	0.40%	0.50%
Storebrand USA Plus C, D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%

* The fund has the opportunity to invest a larger part in the underlying funds. Management fees in underlying funds may not exceed 2 percent of the annual fixed management fee. In the case of investments in underlying funds, the Fund Company reimburses the fund in full with an amount corresponding to the fixed management fee in the underlying funds. If an underlying fund has a performance-based fee, this fee is not reimbursed by the fund company.

At present, no fee is charged for the transfer and pledging of fund units.

Summary of tracking error in the funds

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
GodFond Sverige & Världen	16.4%	17.6%	-16.2%	32.5%	6.0%	32.4%	-4.9%	12.2%	12.2%	2.0%
SPP Generation 40-tal	7.1%	7.6%	-6.9%	6.0%	2.1%	6.6%	-0.7%	2.9%	5.5%	1.5%
SPP Generation 50-tal	8.1%	9.3%	-7.1%	8.7%	2.5%	11.0%	-1.2%	5.3%	8.3%	2.6%
SPP Generation 60-tal	14.5%	14.4%	-8.6%	24.2%	3.9%	26.0%	-2.6%	9.0%	12.7%	3.7%
SPP Generation 70-tal	19.2%	17.7%	-9.2%	29.1%	3.9%	29.1%	-3.0%	9.7%	13.9%	3.6%
SPP Generation 80-tal	19.7%	17.4%	-9.1%	29.1%	3.9%	29.0%	-2.9%	10.0%	13.7%	3.8%
Storebrand Emerging Markets	18.6%	8.4%	-7.0%	6.1%	3.7%	25.2%	-7.2%	22.9%	18.1%	-9.6%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	19.0%	8.0%	-8.1%	8.5%	6.3%	24.8%	-8.9%	22.6%	17.7%	-
Storebrand Europa	13.3%	18.6%	-5.8%	28.7%	-5.4%	29.9%	-7.4%	13.0%	7.0%	3.9%
Storebrand Europa Plus	11.6%	17.9%	-6.5%	27.3%	-3.9%	31.6%	-7.8%	-	-	-
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation	6.5%	7.3%	-3.8%	1.4%	1.8%	3.7%	-1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	-0.9%
Storebrand Global All Countries	26.2%	17.8%	-8.0%	30.5%	3.5%	33.3%	-1.6%	11.1%	16.1%	4.0%
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1-3Y	3.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y	2.7%	6.6%	-12.6%	-1.4%	5.2%	6.4%	-1.4%	-	-	-
Storebrand Global Developed Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility	21.0%	1.5%	9.2%	29.6%	-14.0%	30.3%	1.7%	2.4%	16.0%	5.9%
Storebrand Global Multifactor	21.1%	12.9%	-3.7%	40.0%	-5.4%	27.5%	-10.0%	-	-	-
Storebrand Global Plus	25.7%	18.0%	-8.5%	33.2%	4.9%	37.7%	-2.2%	12.1%	17.8%	-
Storebrand Global Solutions	11.9%	15.0%	-7.8%	19.4%	20.8%	31.2%	-2.2%	16.0%	22.0%	1.7%
Storebrand Grön Obligation	4.4%	7.1%	-6.8%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.8%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.8%	-0.9%
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation	11.7%	6.1%	-4.2%	5.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Japan	17.9%	15.4%	-6.2%	10.7%	-0.1%	26.2%	-5.6%	12.1%	10.6%	16.9%
Storebrand Kortränta	4.1%	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.3%
Storebrand Mix 20	7.6%	7.9%	-7.5%	6.4%	4.1%	7.0%	-1.5%	3.0%	4.8%	-0.1%
Storebrand Mix 50	12.4%	10.9%	-9.3%	15.1%	4.6%	15.1%	-2.8%	6.6%	7.8%	1.5%
Storebrand Mix 80	17.4%	14.6%	-11.5%	25.0%	5.3%	24.6%	-3.5%	9.5%	11.7%	3.3%
Storebrand Mix 100	19.0%	15.1%	-12.7%	29.1%	5.7%	30.4%	-4.1%	11.3%	13.4%	4.1%
Storebrand Mix 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Obligation	2.4%	6.1%	-9.5%	-1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	3.3%	-0.1%
Storebrand Sverige	8.8%	18.4%	-22.8%	35.7%	8.2%	31.9%	-5.0%	10.3%	9.1%	6.5%
Storebrand Sverige All Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Sverige Plus	8.3%	16.8%	-24.6%	36.2%	15.9%	33.9%	-3.5%	10.1%	5.2%	-
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	7.4%	12.9%	-32.3%	33.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand USA	33.3%	21.0%	-9.3%	39.3%	7.8%	38.4%	3.5%	8.7%	19.5%	8.2%
Storebrand USA Plus	30.5%	18.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In cases where the fund comprises of several share classes, the return above refers to share class A SEK.

The table shows tracking error per fund over the last ten calendar years. For funds that have a shorter history than two years, no information is provided.

Tracking error is calculated according to industry standards and is based on monthly data and refers to the last 24 months.

The activity level of the fund is measured with the measure tracking error. Tracking error shows the variation in the difference between the fund's return and the return on the fund's benchmark index. The higher the tracking error the fund shows, the greater the average deviation.

The calculation does not take into account whether the deviation was positive or negative.

General Risk Information

Saving in funds always involves a certain amount of risk-taking. A fund can both increase and decrease in value and it is not certain that you will get back the entire amount deposited. Risk-taking is generally higher for savings in equity funds and lower in mixed and fixed income funds.

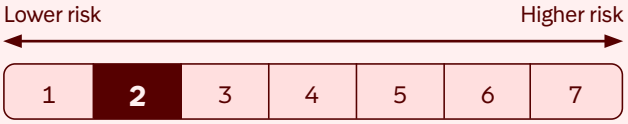
Risk indicator

Classification of the risk indicator (SRI) is standardized in accordance with the PRIIP Regulation no. 1286/2014/EU. All of the Fund company's funds are graded on a seven-point scale where category 1 is the lowest risk and category 7 is the highest risk. The classification is based on the market risk of the Fund and is a measure of how the return on a fund varies over time as follows: Category 1 does not mean that the Fund is risk-free.

The risk indicator assumes that you keep the respective underlying investment during its recommended holding period. The summary risk indicator provides guidance on the level of risk of this product compared to other products.

It shows how likely it is that the product will decrease in value due to market developments.

The Fund company classifies funds that are placed in categories 1–2 as low-risk funds, funds in categories 3–4 as medium-risk funds and funds in categories 5–7 as high-risk funds.



1. Very low risk level
2. Low risk level
3. Medium low risk level
4. Medium risk level
5. Medium high risk level
6. High risk level
7. Very high risk level

MRM class	VaR equivalent volatility
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%

In addition to market risk, a credit risk assessment (CRM) can also be made. For all fund companies' funds, CRM=1 applies, which means that the risk indicator SRI = MRM.

Risk/return for our funds	
GodFond Sverige & Världen	4
SPP Generation 40–tal	2
SPP Generation 50–tal	2
SPP Generation 60–tal	3
SPP Generation 70–tal	3
SPP Generation 80–tal	3
Storebrand Emerging Markets	4
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	4
Storebrand Europa	4
Storebrand Europa Plus	4
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation	2
Storebrand Global All Countries	4
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1-3Y	2
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4-6Y	2
Storebrand Global Developed Markets	4
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility	3
Storebrand Global Multifactor	4
Storebrand Global Plus	4
Storebrand Global Solutions	4
Storebrand Grön Obligation	2
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation	2
Storebrand Japan	5
Storebrand Kortränta	1
Storebrand Mix 20	2
Storebrand Mix 50	3
Storebrand Mix 80	3
Storebrand Mix 100	3
Storebrand Mix 120	4
Storebrand Obligation	2
Storebrand Sverige	4
Storebrand Sverige All Cap	4
Storebrand Sverige Plus	4
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	4
Storebrand USA	4
Storebrand USA Plus	4

In cases where the fund comprises of several share classes, the return above refers to share class A SEK

Different types of Risk

Investments in mutual funds are associated with financial risk-taking. A fund can both increase and decrease in value and it is not certain that you will get back the entire amount deposited.

Risk-taking is generally higher for savings in equity funds and lower in mixed and fixed income funds. Below is a brief account of the main risks that can occur when saving in funds. The enumeration is not exhaustive.

Market Risk
Risk of loss due 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 and commodity prices or an issuer's creditworthiness

Concentration Risk
Risk associated with concentrations of assets or certain markets, industries or companies. The risk expresses how well-diversified the fund portfolio is.

Credit Risk
Risk that an issuer (issuer of securities) or a counterparty may suspend payments or have a deteriorating credit rating, which has a negative effect on the price of the security.

Liquidity Risk
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

Operational Risk
Risk of loss due to, for example, system failure, faults caused by the human factor or by external events.

Counterparty Risk
Risk that payments or deliveries of securities will not be made in accordance with the agreement.

Currency Risk
Currency risk is the risk that the market value of the assets, measured in the base currency of the fund, will decrease when the base currency strengthens against the currencies in which the assets are invested. For example, the market value of a fund with Swedish kronor as its base currency, which invests in equities denominated in US dollars, is affected by changes in the exchange rate between Swedish kronor and US dollars.

Sustainability risk
A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or corporate governance-related event or circumstance that, if it were to occur, would have an actual or potential significant negative impact on a company's value.

Risk Assessment Method
The so-called commitment method is used to calculate the funds' total exposure regarding derivative instruments. The method means that the positions are converted to a corresponding position in the underlying assets.

Collateral
If the fund uses OTC derivatives or other techniques and instruments to enhance management efficiency and thereby receives collateral, the fund management company's guidelines for handling and valuing OTC derivatives shall apply. These guidelines have been established in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 5, Section 2 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46), the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations (FFFS 2013:9), the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251, ESMA's Guidelines on Exchange-Traded Funds and other matters concerning fund management companies (ESMA/2014/937 SV), as well as other applicable legislation.

Collateral must have high liquidity and high credit quality of the issuer, and it must be valued on a daily basis. Accepted collateral should also be well diversified with respect to country, market, and issuer. Furthermore, the collateral must be independent of the counterparty to the relevant transaction, so that the performance of the issuer and the collateral are not correlated.

The types of collateral accepted in OTC derivative transactions are regulated in the ISDA/CSA agreements with each counterparty. Currently, only cash is accepted as collateral in such transactions. Collateral received is either added to the fund's cash holdings or may be reinvested in government bonds, other government-guaranteed securities, or short-term deposits with a maturity of less than one year.

Appropriate valuation discounts (so-called haircuts) are applied when valuing collateral, taking into account its characteristics, including credit quality and price volatility. Collateral that does not consist of cash may not be sold, reinvested, or pledged. After applying valuation discounts, the market value of the collateral must be at least 100 percent of the exposure to the counterparty.

Securities Financing Transactions
General Information
Some funds mentioned in this the fund's prospectus may lend securities. The purpose of lending securities is to increase the return on the fund. The funds' annual report states the extent to which the funds have lent securities in previous years.

Lending of Securities
When the funds lend securities, they lend securities to the borrower for consideration (premium). The funds only lend shares.

The fund company has entered into an agreement with JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Branch (the Agent) where he acts as an agent, ie as an intermediary between funds and the parties that borrow the funds' securities, according to which the Agent acts as an agent, ie as an intermediary between funds and the parties that borrow the funds'

securities. The funds lend securities and in turn receive a lending fee from the borrower.

The representative may lend the fund's securities to borrowers to a value of no more than 20 percent of the fund's value. Securities lending entails that the fund takes a credit risk in relation to the borrower. When choosing a borrower, attention is paid to both economic indicators and qualitative factors. The selection of borrowers follows the fund company's process for selecting counterparties, which includes requirements for the counterparties to conduct securities business under financial supervision, be established in the EEA or another country with equivalent regulations and have a good credit rating equivalent to Aa3 or better from Moody's or AA- or better. from Standard & Poor's.

The following companies may be eligible for lending:
Abbey National Treasury Services PLC, ABN AMRO Securities (USA) LLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital, Inc., BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Citigroup Global Mar- kets Limited, Commerzbank AG, Commonwealth Bank of Aus- tralia, Credit Suisse Equities (Australia) Limited, Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Danske Bank A/S, Deutsche Bank AG London Branch, Gold- man Sachs & Co., Goldman Sachs International, HSBC Bank PLC, ING BANK N.V., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, JEFFERIES LLC, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC, Nomura International PLC, NORDEA BANK AB (publ), Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Societe Generale London Branch, Societe Generale, New York Branch, STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ), The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, UBS AG London Branch, UBS Securities LLC

The fund company also applies security arrangements which aims for the fund to receive and at all times have at its disposal collateral whose market values together cover the outstanding loan amount. The collateral is stored at the fund's custodian.

Depending on the type of security in question, the value of a security for the fund must always be at least 102 percent or more. The valuation of outstanding loans and collateral received takes place daily and the collateral arrangements include the use of marginal collateral to manage the risk of daily price changes in the collateral provided. The funds do not reuse collateral received.

In addition to the credit risk described, securities lending may give rise to a certain liquidity risk as the Funds' opportunities to dispose of lent securities during the term of the loan are limited.

Collateral Policies
Collateral must be issued by an entity with high creditworthiness, be highly liquid, capable of being valued on a daily basis, or consist of cash or cash equivalents. The collateral pool must also be diversified in accordance with the fund company's instructions for diversifying collateral.

a) Government Bonds
US government securities are accepted as collateral if they are issued by the US Treasury Department or for which the principal obligor is the US government. Under certain circumstances, securities issued by a selection of US-sponsored bodies and debentures issued by a selection of credit institutions (FNMA, FHLMC, FHL Bank-systems and FFCS) which are the Federal Home Loan Bank System and FFCS) are also accepted as collateral.

Government securities from the United Kingdom, including gilts and Bank of England bills, are accepted as collateral under certain conditions.

Government securities such as notes and bonds from countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom are accepted as collateral under certain conditions, provided that they are issued by, or whose principal debtor is the state (or equivalent financial authority) in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

b) Corporate Bonds
Corporate bonds from the countries mentioned in section a above are accepted as collateral provided that the bond is eligible collateral under the U.S. Federal Reserve or European Central Bank framework and has a credit rating that is not less than BBB according to Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating systems.

c) Equity:
In some cases, equities issued by companies from a selection of well-known stock indices are accepted as collateral. This is if the shares are approved by the fund's custodian, which is also responsible for the risk of receiving shares as collateral.

d) Cash
In the event that the borrower is unable to deliver securities described above as collateral, cash denominated in USD, EUR or GBP, which must not be rehypothecated or reinvested, shall instead be held as collateral.

Risks and Conflicts of Interest

Lending securities involves a risk that the borrower will not be able to fulfil his obligations and return the borrowed securities. As the Fund's representative for securities lending, the Representative must ensure that the borrowed securities are returned in accordance with current market practice and that the the Representative acts with due care and in accordance with applicable market practice. If a borrower does not return the borrowed securities within the agreed time, following any applicable grace period in accordance with market practice, the Agent shall, at his own expense, deliver equivalent securities (same issuer, issue, type, class and series), or cash equivalent to the market value of the securities (in USD), in the fund's lending account as soon as practicable.

The Agent is obliged to indemnify the Fund, but the amount of compensation can be reduced by an amount corresponding to a possible reduction in the value of the collateral if it is caused by a decrease in the market value of the invested cash collateral, by acts or omissions of third-party institutions or central securities depositories that are parties to the securities lending transaction, or because the Agent has relied on incorrect pricing information relating to the loaned securities or the collateral provided by market data vendors. Due to the Agent's liability to pay compensation, the Fund has transferred to the Agent's all rights related to the securities received by the Agent on behalf of the Fund. Any outstanding receivables belonging to the fund, which have arisen in the above situations and which are not covered by the Agent's liability, shall be paid after the Agent has received compensation for the remaining receivables that the Agent may have on the basis of the securities loan agreement.

Securities lending also entails the risk that the Agent, acting as custodian of the collateral, has not kept the collateral separate. The fund may also be exposed to operational risks linked to, including non-payment/delayed settlement, non-delivery/delayed delivery of securities and legal risks related to the securities loan agreement.

To avoid possible conflicts of interest, the Agent acts only as an agent and cannot enter into a lending agreement with the Fund. Conflicts of interest are dealt with in accordance with the fund company's policy for handling conflicts of interest.

Distribution of returns as well as costs and fees

The fund receives income from securities lending. The costs of lending are deducted from income. The costs consist of the fees paid to the Agent who is an agent for securities loans and normally amounts to 15% of the securities lending revenue. The remaining income accrues in full to the lending Fund. Other operational costs or fees charged to the fund do not normally arise. The fund company receives no income and does not incur any costs on the fund. As the Fund does not directly bear these costs through the revenue-sharing arrangement, they are not included in the cost measure "Management fees and other administrative or operating expenses" in the Fund's Key Information Document.

Utilization Rates for Securities Lending

The table shows the funds that lend securities and the expected share of the market value of the securities lent of the fund's value, i.e. the expected utilisation rate. The maximum securities lending utilisation rate is shown in parentheses.

Fund	Expected utilization %
GodFond Sverige & Världen	4 (20)
SPP Generation 40–tal	1 (20)
SPP Generation 50–tal	1 (20)
SPP Generation 60–tal	3 (20)
SPP Generation 70 –tal	4 (20)
SPP Generation 80 –tal	3 (20)
Storebrand Europa	6 (20)
Storebrand Europa Plus	4 (20)
Storebrand Emerging Markets	3 (20)
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	3 (20)
Storebrand Global All Countries	4 (20)
Storebrand Global Developed Markets	4(20)
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility	3 (20)
Storebrand Global Multifactor	4 (20)
Storebrand Global Plus	5 (20)
Storebrand Global Solutions	7 (20)
Storebrand Japan	8 (20)
Storebrand Sverige	7 (20)
Storebrand Sverige All Cap	8 (20)
Storebrand Sverige Plus	8 (20)
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	13 (20)
Storebrand USA	1 (20)
Storebrand USA Plus	1 (20)

Our strategy for sustainable investments

We believe that companies that conduct their business in a sustainable and responsible manner are best placed to succeed in the long term. This is partly due to growing investor demand for sustainable products, and partly due to the political and regulatory requirements placed on companies today and which will increase in the future. Responsible companies are not only efficient resource managers, but also driving and innovative players in the market.

Storebrand engages in advocacy work as active owners, as we see it as a crucial tool for driving sustainable change and raising the quality of the companies we invest in.

Sustainability is at the centre of our asset management and of the promise we make to our clients. Our sustainability work is fully integrated into the management model, and all managers, across all asset classes, have access to sustainability data for over 4,000 companies.

Our sustainable investment strategy is based on three approaches: we select companies, we select companies and sectors, and we actively influence. No single approach solves everything; it takes a combination of efforts to create lasting change.

Exclusions – highly comprehensive criteria

It is essential that the companies we invest in comply with international laws, standards and conventions. Our exclusion methodology is comprehensive, and our managers do not have the option of selecting excluded companies when investing in equities or bonds. We categorise our exclusions into two groups: conduct-based and product-based exclusions.

Conduct-based exclusions mean that we choose not to select companies that breach international standards and treaties; this concerns:

- Human rights, labour law and international law
- Corruption and economic crime
- Serious environmental and climate damage including palm oil
- Controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel landmines, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and biological weapons), zero tolerance.

Product- and Activity-Based Exclusions (Applicable to All Funds)

- Coal
- Oil sands
- Tobacco (0% production / 5% distribution)
- Cannabis (non-medical use)
- Deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems through severe and/or systematic unsustainable production of: palm oil, soy, timber, beef and leather, cocoa, coffee, natural rubber, minerals
- Lobbying against climate and nature-related objectives
- Operations in environmentally sensitive areas
- Deep-sea mining
- Marine/riverine tailings disposal
- State-owned and state-controlled companies subject to EU or UN sanctions

We do not invest in government bonds issued by countries that systematically and seriously violate fundamental social and political rights, or that are subject to UN Security Council sanctions.

Additional Product-Based Exclusions (Applicable to Selected Funds)

- Fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas)*
- Companies with significant fossil fuel reserves
- Alcohol
- Weapons and military equipment
- Commercial gambling
- Pornography

* Storebrand Grön Obligation has special fossil criteria and excludes all companies in Sector 10, Energy, (extraction of coal, oil and gas), and companies whose turnover to more than 50 percent comes from production and/or distribution of fossil fuels in other sectors. The reason for having a turnover limit of 50 instead of 5 percent is to green bonds shall have the opportunity to contribute to change in industries that have historically been dependent on fossil fuels.

** Exceptions can be made for so-called transition companies involved in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity (i.e., the electric utilities sector) with exposure to fossil fuels, provided that they have a clear and credible transiton plan towards renewable energy. For coal related revenue from exploration mining, extraction, distribution or refining, the threshold is 1 %.

We do not invest in government bonds issued by countries that systematically and seriously violate fundamental social and political rights, or that are subject to UN Security Council sanctions

Inclusion – selecting responsible companies

One of our tools for selecting companies is our sustainability rating. It is designed to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects while assessing how well companies are positioned in relation to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. We aim to select companies that are aligned with the UN SDGs, what we call solution companies, whose products and/or services contribute to achieving the SDGs. For us, it is important to invest broadly in different technologies and solutions, such as green transport, renewable energy, water, recycling. In this way, we achieve good risk diversification and capitalise on the opportunities that come with the sustainable transition.

Active ownership – exerting an influence

Active ownership is a key strategy to reduce risk while improving the quality of our investments. By taking responsibility as an investor, we endeavor to influence the companies we invest in to ensure that they follow best practices in terms of sustainability, ethics and long-term value creation. We do this by actively exercising our ownership role and influencing the companies we invest in both through direct dialogues and by collaborating with other asset owners and participating in joint industry initiatives to strengthen our influence. We believe that active engagement is a key strategy to steer companies in a more sustainable and responsible direction, to ensure long-term good returns. Read more about our work at www.storebrand.se/hallbarhet.

Tax Rules

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, but as a result of, among other things, legal uncertainty regarding the application of double taxation agreements and developments within the EU in the tax area, the withholding tax can be both higher and lower than the preliminary withholding tax deducted when the dividend is received.

Tax rules for unit holders

A Swedish fund is not taxable; rather, unit holders are taxed for their holdings through 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. Exceptions are made for all fund unit holders with a standardised income of less than SEK 200.

Control information is provided for natural persons and Swedish estates, while legal entities are allowed to calculate the standardised income and pay tax themselves. The tax can be affected by individual circumstances and those who are unsure of any tax consequences should seek expert help.

For fund unit holders who have a distributing unit class and thus receive a dividend, 30 % of the distributed amount is deducted as preliminary tax. This applies to natural persons who are tax resident in Sweden. For fund unit holders who are resident abroad for tax purposes, the fund companies deduct withholding tax instead.

If the fund holding is linked to an investment savings account, unit-linked insurance, individual pension savings (IPS) or premium pension, special tax rules apply.

Foreign resident taxation

For fund unit holders with tax residence in a country other than Sweden, the taxation rules of the home country apply.

Other Information

Target Group
The Sweden-registered investment funds are private individuals, companies and institutions.

Resident of the United States or investor established in the United States
The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is a US regulatory framework aimed at, among other things, restoring market confidence that was damaged during the financial crisis in 2008 and to prevent future crises. The Fund Company does not meet the legal requirements for registration under these regulations and can thus no longer offer you who are resident in the United States or investors based in the United States to fund savings in the Fund Company.

Complaints
Complaints are one of many ways to get attention the things that do not work well enough and it gives us a chance to improve. If you have comments or complaints that you would like to make, you should in the first instance contact customer service by phone: 08-614 24 50 or via e-mail: info@storebrandfonder.se.

Opportunity for reconsideration at the Fund Company
If you request a reconsideration of a decision, the case must be re-assessed. You then primarily contact by letter to the Complaints Officer for the Fund Company. The postal address below is a reply address, so you can send us your letter for free of charge by sending it to:

FRISVAR
Klagomålsansvarig
Storebrand Asset Managment AS Norge, Filial Sverige
Kundnummer 20543963
110 00 Stockholm

Trial opportunities outside the Fund Company
Allmänna reklamationsnämnden (ARN) is a board for dispute resolution. They try disputes between consumers and business operators and recommends how the dispute should be resolved. More information about which cases ARN is trying and their rules can be found at www.arn.se

You can also go to a general court for judicial review. Information about general court can be found at www.domstol.se.

Consumer Guidance outside the Fund Company
The Swedish Consumers' Banking and Finance Bureau gives help and advise regarding financial services for free, however, they do not try disputes.
Telephone: 0200-22 58 00, www.konsumenternas.se.

Fund Termination or Transfer of Fund operations
The fund company may, with the permission of Finansinspektionen, decide that a fund shall cease to be merged with another fund, or that the fund's management shall be transferred to another fund company. A takeover may take place no earlier than three months after the changes have been announced unless the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority gives its permission to allow the fund to be transferred earlier. In all cases, the Fund Company notifies the unit holders in writing of the change. If a fund ceases, all unit holders are informed in writing at least three months before the change takes effect.

If the Fund Company decides that the management of a fund shall cease, the management of the fund shall be taken over by the custodian. The same applies if Finansinspektionen revokes the Fund Company's permit or if the Fund Company has entered into liquidation or has been declared bankrupt.

Change of Fund Rules
The fund company has the right to change a fund's fund rules by applying for it with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Changes can affect a fund's characteristics such as investment orientation, fees and risk profile. When the change has been approved, the decision must be available from the Management Company and the custodian and must be announced in the manner instructed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Each fund's applicable fund rules can be found in a separate document published on our website and an appendix in this prospectus.

Processing of personal data
The personal data provided to the Fund Company, or collected by the Fund Company in connection with a customer's investment in funds, is processed to enable the Fund Company to fulfill and administer its obligations under the agreement with the customer and to accommodate the customer's requests. The personal data may also be processed to allow the Fund Company to provide information about its products and services. The data may be transferred to and processed by companies within the

group, as well as by external partners with whom the Fund Company collaborates in its operations. The Fund Company's full privacy policy is available at storebrand.se.

Liability for Damages

Of ch. 2 § 21 of the LVF states that if a fund unit holder has suffered damage as a result of a fund company violating the LVF or the fund regulations, the fund company shall compensate the damage.

Furthermore, it appears from ch. §§ 14–16 LVF, among other things, that if the custodian or the person storing financial instruments on behalf of the custodian has lost financial instruments that are stored in a custodian, the institution shall without undue delay return financial instruments of the same type or issue an amount corresponding to the Fund Company for on behalf of the mutual fund. The custodian is not liable under the first sentence if the institution can show that the loss is caused by an external event beyond the institution's reasonable control, and the consequences of which were impossible to avoid despite all reasonable efforts being made. An assignment contract regarding storage of assets and control of ownership in accordance with ch. § 6 LVF does not deprive the custodian of its liability for losses and other damage according to LVF. This also applies if the contractor has sub-delegated the task.

If a fund unit holder has suffered other damage than that stated above by the custodian or a contractor having intentionally or through negligence violated LVF or other statutes that regulate the business, the institution shall compensate the damage.

The fund company and/or the custodian are not liable for damage due to Swedish or foreign legislation, Swedish or foreign government action, war event, strike, blockade, boycott, lockout or other similar circumstances. The reservation in respect of strikes, blockades, boycotts and lockouts applies even if the custodian and/or the Fund Company itself is the subject of or takes such a conflict measure.

Damage that has arisen in other cases shall not be compensated by the custodian and/or the Fund Company, if the custodian/Fund Company has been normally careful. The custodian/fund company is in no way liable for indirect damage.

If there is an obstacle for the custodian and/or the Management Company to make payment or to take another measure due to a circumstance specified in the first paragraph, the measure may be postponed until the obstacle has ceased. In the event of deferred payment, the custodian or the Management Company shall, if interest is pledged, pay interest at the interest rate that applied on the due date. If interest is not pledged, the custodian or the Management Company is not obliged to pay interest at a higher interest rate than that corresponding to the reference interest rate determined by the Riksbank at any given time in accordance with 9 § of the Interest Act (1975: 635) with the addition of two percentage points.

If the custodian and or the Fund Company, due to circumstances specified in the second paragraph, is prevented from receiving payment, the custodian and/or the Fund Company, for the period during which the obstacle existed, is entitled to interest according to the conditions that applied to due date.

Annual historical return for our funds (last 10 years)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
GodFond Sverige & Världen	6.1%	16.4%	17.6%	-16.2%	32.5%	6.0%	32.4%	-4.9%	12.2%	12.2%
SPP Generation 40-tal	4.0%	7.1%	7.6%	-6.9%	6.0%	2.1%	6.6%	-0.7%	2.9%	5.5%
SPP Generation 50-tal	4.1%	8.1%	9.3%	-7.1%	8.7%	2.5%	11.0%	-1.2%	5.3%	8.3%
SPP Generation 60-tal	5.5%	14.5%	14.4%	-8.6%	24.2%	3.9%	26.0%	-2.6%	9.0%	12.7%
SPP Generation 70-tal	6.5%	19.2%	17.7%	-9.2%	29.1%	3.9%	29.1%	-3.0%	9.7%	13.9%
SPP Generation 80-tal	6.6%	19.7%	17.4%	-9.1%	29.1%	3.9%	29.0%	-2.9%	10.0%	13.7%
Storebrand Emerging Markets	11.7%	18.6%	8.4%	-7.0%	6.1%	3.7%	25.2%	-7.2%	22.9%	18.1%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	10.6%	19.0%	8.0%	-8.1%	8.5%	6.3%	24.8%	-8.9%	22.6%	17.7%
Storebrand Europa	12.9%	13.3%	18.6%	-5.8%	28.7%	-5.4%	29.9%	-7.4%	13.0%	7.0%
Storebrand Europa Plus	11.8%	11.6%	17.9%	-6.5%	27.3%	-3.9%	31.6%	-7.8%	–	–
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation	3.9%	6.5%	7.3%	-3.8%	1.4%	1.8%	3.7%	-1.4%	1.9%	1.7%
Storebrand Global All Countries	2.7%	26.2%	17.8%	-8.0%	30.5%	3.5%	33.3%	-1.6%	11.1%	16.1%
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 4–6Y	3.6%	2.7%	6.6%	-12.6%	-1.4%	5.2%	6.4%	-1.4%	–	–
Storebrand Global Corporate Bond IG 1–3Y	3.1%	3.3%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storebrand Global Developed Markets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility	-4.3%	21.0%	1.5%	9.2%	29.6%	-14.0%	30.3%	1.7%	2.4%	16.0%
Storebrand Global Multifactor	1.0%	21.1%	12.9%	-3.7%	40.0%	-5.4%	27.5%	-10.0%	–	–
Storebrand Global Solutions	2.2%	11.9%	15.0%	-7.8%	19.4%	20.8%	31.2%	-2.2%	16.0%	22.0%
Storebrand Global Plus	-0.5%	25.7%	18.0%	-8.5%	33.2%	4.9%	37.7%	-2.2%	12.1%	17.8%
Storebrand Grön Obligation	3.9%	4.4%	7.1%	-6.8%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.8%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.8%
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation	6.4%	11.7%	6.1%	-4.2%	5.8%	–	–	–	–	–
Storebrand Japan	2.5%	17.9%	15.4%	-6.2%	10.7%	-0.1%	26.2%	-5.6%	12.1%	10.6%
Storebrand Kortränta	2.6%	4.1%	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.0%
Storebrand Mix 20	4.0%	7.6%	7.9%	-7.5%	6.4%	4.1%	7.0%	-1.5%	3.0%	4.8%
Storebrand Mix 50	4.2%	12.4%	10.9%	-9.3%	15.1%	4.6%	15.1%	-2.8%	6.6%	7.8%
Storebrand Mix 80	4.3%	17.4%	14.6%	-11.5%	25.0%	5.3%	24.6%	-3.5%	9.5%	11.7%
Storebrand Mix 100	3.5%	19.0%	15.1%	-12.7%	29.1%	5.7%	30.4%	-4.1%	11.3%	13.4%
Storebrand Mix 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storebrand Obligation	1.9%	2.4%	6.1%	-9.5%	-1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	3.3%
Storebrand Sverige	12.7%	8.8%	18.4%	-22.8%	35.7%	8.2%	31.9%	-5.0%	10.3%	9.1%
Storebrand Sverige All Cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storebrand Sverige Plus	11.8%	8.3%	16.8%	-24.6%	36.2%	15.9%	33.9%	-3.5%	10.1%	5.2%
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	0.9%	7.4%	12.9%	-32.3%	33.6%	–	–	–	–	–
Storebrand USA	-3.2%	33.3%	21.0%	-9.3%	39.3%	7.8%	38.4%	3.5%	8.7%	19.5%
Storebrand USA Plus	-4.2%	30.5%	18.9%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

In cases where the fund comprises of several share classes, the return above refers to share class A SEK.

Fund rules

2026-03-13

§ 1
The legal status of the Fund, etc.

The name of the fund is Storebrand Global High Dividend Low Volatility, referred to below as The Fund. The Fund is a securities fund in accordance with the Swedish Securities Funds Act (2004:46) ("LVF").

Fund assets are owned jointly by the fund unit-holders. The Fund may not acquire rights or assume obligations. The Fund Management Company referred to in § 2 represents the unit-holders in all matters relating to the Fund, decides on the assets included in the Fund and also exercises any rights deriving from the assets.

A unit in the Fund represents a right to such proportion of the Fund as corresponds to the Fund's net asset value divided by the number of outstanding units. However, the Fund consists of share classes, which means that the value of a unit in one share class will differ from the value of a unit in another share class. The units within each share class are of equal size and carry equal rights to the assets included in the Fund. The value of a unit in a share class shall take into account the terms and conditions associated with each share class (see below).

The Fund comprises share classes subject to the following conditions:

A) Share class A SEK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in SEK.

B) Share class B SEK
Dividend-paying share class. Dividend-paying share class, traded in SEK.

C) Share class C SEK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in SEK.

D) Share class D SEK
Dividend-paying share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in SEK.

E) Share class A EUR
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in EUR.

F) Share class B EUR
Dividend-paying share class, traded in EUR.

G) Share class C EUR
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in EUR.

H) Share class D EUR
Dividend-paying share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in EUR.

I) Share class A NOK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in NOK.

J) Share class C NOK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in NOK.

K) Share class A USD
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in USD.

L) Share class C USD
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in USD.

M) Share class A DKK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in DKK.

N) Share class C DKK
Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in DKK.

The fee levels for the different share classes are shown in Clause 11.

Share classes with special conditions for distribution (C SEK, D SEK, C EUR, D EUR, C NOK, C USD, C DKK) are only available for

- investors who, in accordance with a contract for investment services in accordance with Chapter 2, § 1 of the Securities Market Act (2007:528), or corresponding Swedish or foreign regulations, invest in the Fund subject to the precondition that there is a valid written contract between the Fund Management Company and the party providing the investment service, or an intermediary party in the distribution chain, that expressly permits distribution of the share class and where no payment is made to the party providing the investment service by the Fund Management Company, or
- an insurance undertaking that, in accordance with a contract with a policyholder, invests in the Fund subject to the precondition that there is a valid written contract between the Fund Management Company and the insurance undertaking or an insurance distributor that expressly permits investment in of the share class and where no payment is made to the insurance undertaking or insurance distributor by the Fund Management Company.

The party that has distributed fund units to a unit-holder is responsible for ensuring that the unit-holder receives the share class to which they are entitled. The conditions for the various share classes apply to the investor regardless of whether their holding has been directly registered or nominee-registered with the Fund Management Company. The party that distributed the share class to the investor is responsible for ensuring that the investor satisfies the conditions for a share class.

When an insurance undertaking has invested in fund units in accordance with a contract with a policyholder, the insurance undertaking or insurance distributor that has a contract with the policyholder is responsible for ensuring that the insurance undertaking receives the share class to which they are entitled.

A unit-holder cannot simultaneously satisfy the conditions for different share classes with the same monetary funds. In the event that a unit-holder, for example, satisfies the conditions for a share class with special conditions for distribution, the units will be converted to that share class. In the event that a unit-holder no longer satisfies the conditions for a share class with special conditions for distribution, the units will be converted to a share class without special conditions for distribution. All conversions are implemented without changing the dividend conditions or currency. The foregoing applies regardless of whether the unit-holder is directly registered or nominee-registered (at one or more levels) with the Fund Management Company. Where it is necessary to implement a conversion owing to the unit-holder monetary funds no longer satisfying the conditions for a share class, and provided no receiving share class (with the same conditions for dividends and currency) is open for subscription, a conversion will be made to the share class that most closely corresponds to the share class whose conditions the unit-holder monetary funds no longer satisfy. An assessment of the receiving share class shall be made by the Fund Management Company, distributor, insurance undertaking and insurance distributor that have a contract with the unit-holder and policyholder respectively. This party shall notify the unit-holder and policyholder respectively about such a conversion.

The operation is to be conducted in accordance with these Fund Rules, the Articles of Association for the Fund Management Company, the Swedish UCITS Act and other applicable legislation.

§ 2
Fund Manager

The fund is managed by Storebrand Asset Management AS, with company registration number 930 208 868, hereinafter referred to as the Management Company.

§ 3
The Depository and its tasks

J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bankfilial (bank branch), corporate ID number 516406-1110, referred to below as the 'Depositary'.

The Depository shall implement the Fund Management decisions relating to the Fund and also receive and safekeep the assets of the Fund. The Depository shall verify that decisions relating to the Fund made by the Fund Management Company, such as valuation, redemption and sale of fund units, are implemented in accordance with legislation, regulations and these Fund Rules.

§ 4
Nature of the Fund

The Fund is an equity fund that invests in the global stock market and is managed in accordance with the Fund Company's principles for sustainable investing.

The Fund's objective is to achieve, over the long term and with good risk diversification, a high risk-adjusted return with less volatility than the global stock markets in which the Fund invests, as defined by the Fund's benchmark index. The Fund also aims for the average dividend level to be higher than that of the benchmark index. The benchmark index shall be a global equity index, as specified in the fund's prospectus.

§ 5
Investment objective of the Fund

The assets may be invested in transferable securities, fund units and also in accounts with credit institutions.

At least 90 percent of assets under management shall be invested in equities and equity-related transferable securities.

Transferable securities shall be issued by companies that have financial instruments admitted to trading on a regulated market and by companies whose transferable securities are or, within one year of their issue, are intended to be admitted to trading on a regulated market or subject to regulated trading on another market that is regulated and open to the public.

The Fund may invest no more than 10 percent of the value in such funds and corresponding foreign fund undertakings as referred to in Chapter 5, § 15 of the Swedish UCITS Act.

The Fund may lend financial instruments of a scope corresponding to no more than 20 percent of the fund assets.

The fund is managed according to the fund company's sustainable principles investments which mean that the

fund refrains from, among other things to invest in companies that violate international norms and conventions. It includes, among other things, human rights, labor law and international law, corruption and economic crime, serious climate and environmental damage and controversial weapons (nuclear weapons, cluster bombs, landmines, chemical and biological weapons).

The fund also excludes, among other things, companies whose turnover to more than five percent comes from tobacco, weapons, alcohol, commercial gambling, pornography, cannabis, fossils fuels and companies with large fossil reserves. Further information about the fund's sustainability criteria can be found in the fund's prospectus and at www.storebrand.se.

§ 6
Markets

The assets may be invested in regulated markets or corresponding markets outside the EEA. Trading may also be conducted on another market within or outside the EEA that is regulated and open to the public and also on multilateral trading facilities (MTFs) and similar trading platforms.

Units in funds and fund companies may also be bought and sold directly from each managing fund company.

§ 7
Special investment objectives

The Fund's assets may not be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments as referred to in Chapter 5, § 5 of the Swedish UCITS Act.

The Fund may invest in derivative instruments and OTC derivatives with such underlying assets as referred to in Chapter 5, § 12, first paragraph of the Swedish UCITS Act, with a view to making management of the assets more efficient. management more means such trades in derivative instruments that aim to reduce the costs and risks of management.

§ 8
Valuation

The value of the Fund is calculated by deducting the liabilities accruing to the Fund from the assets.

The assets include financial instruments, cash, including short-term money-market investments, and other assets belonging to the Fund. Financial instruments included in the Fund are valued on the basis of their prevailing market value. If no such value exists or if the Fund Management Company considers that the value is misleading, financial instruments may be included at the value determined by the Fund Management Company on objective grounds.

When making a valuation objective a market value is determined on the basis of information about the last price paid or the indicative buy price from the market maker if one is designated for the issuer. If such information is not available or is not considered reliable, the market value will be determined using information from independent brokers or other external independent sources.

Such derivative instruments as referred to in Chapter 5, § 12 of the Swedish UCITS Act are valued on the basis of a market value determined on objective grounds based on information about the last price paid or the indicative buy price from the market maker if one is designated for the issuer. If such information is not available or is not considered reliable, the market value will be determined using information from independent brokers or other external independent sources. If, when making a valuation of OTC derivatives as referred to in the second paragraph of Chapter 5, § 12 of the Swedish UCITS Act, a market price cannot be determined in accordance with either of the alternatives above or it becomes apparent that it is misleading, a market value will be determined based on generally accepted model valuations. The theoretical models used are instrument specific.

Cash and current receivables (investments in accounts with credit institutions, short-term money-market investments and also cash for securities sold) are valued at the amount expected to be realised.

The fund's liabilities include accrued compensation to the fund's managers, custodians, tax liabilities, non-liquidated purchases and other liabilities relating to the fund.

As the Fund comprises share classes, the value of a fund unit is determined considering the conditions associated with each share class. The value of a fund unit in a share class in the Fund comprises the value of the unit class divided by the number of units in circulation for the share class in question.

In order to ensure fair treatment of fund unit holders and to safeguard their common interests, the fund management company applies a method for determining an adjusted fund unit value that takes into account transaction costs expected to arise as a result of the subscription and redemption of fund units.

The purpose of calculating an adjusted fund unit value is to prevent any unit holder from bearing transaction costs arising from subscriptions and redemptions of fund units carried out by other unit holders in the fund. The transaction costs referred to are those incurred in situations where assets are bought or sold in the fund to handle requests for subscription or redemption of fund units, i.e., in the case of net inflows or net outflows.

Transaction costs can be direct or indirect and may include brokerage fees, spreads, market impact, currency exchange costs and transaction taxes.

The fund unit value is adjusted upwards or downwards if the fund has a net inflow or net outflow that exceeds a threshold value determined in advance by the fund management company, expressed as a percentage of the fund's value, hereinafter referred to as the threshold value. On days when the net flow does not exceed the threshold value, no adjustment is made to the fund unit value. The level of the threshold value is determined based on the fund management company's assessment of what is considered a significant net inflow for the fund, and which can be expected to result in the fund having to buy or sell assets to manage the inflow, giving rise to transaction costs. The fund management company regularly reviews the threshold value.

The size of the adjustment to the fund unit value, hereinafter referred to as the adjustment factor, is determined by the fund management company and will vary over time. The adjustment factor is determined with consideration of historical transaction costs and other relevant information. The adjustment factor is evaluated on an ongoing basis by the fund management company.

The adjustment factor may not exceed 2 percent of the fund unit value.

The fund unit value shall, in accordance with the above, be determined as follows:

- In the event that the fund has a net inflow that exceeds the threshold value, the fund unit value shall be adjusted upwards by the adjustment factor determined by the fund management company.
- In the event that the fund has a net outflow exceeding the threshold, the fund unit value shall be adjusted downward by the adjustment factor determined by the fund management company.

If the net flow in the fund does not exceed the threshold value, no adjustment is made to the fund unit value; instead, the value of a fund unit is calculated as described above.

Further information about the fund management company's application of adjusted fund unit value can be found in the fund's prospectus.

§ 9
Sale and redemption of Fund units

The sale and redemption (repurchase) of fund units for each share class are made in the currency specified in § 1.

The sales price and redemption price of a fund unit amounts to the value of the fund unit on the date of sale or redemption calculated in accordance with § 8. Sales and redemptions are made at a price that is not known to the unitholder at the time of the request for sale or redemption.

A sale (unit- purchase) and redemption (unit-sale) may normally be made on each banking day. However, the Fund is not open for sale and redemption on such banking days when the assets cannot be valued in a way considered to ensure the equal rights of the fund unitholders, for example owing to the complete or partial closure of one or more of the markets on which a significant proportion of the publicly listed assets are traded.

A request for subscription or redemption must be made in accordance with the provisions of the fund's prospectus. If a request for subscription or redemption is received by the Fund Management Company no later than the point in time and in accordance with the conditions specified in the fund's prospectus, the request will be executed on the next banking day. The cut-off time could be brought forward for half banking days. Relevant times are shown on the Fund Management website. A request received after the specified time is executed on the following banking day.

If resources for redemption must be acquired through the sale of securities, such sale will be made and the redemption executed as soon as possible. In the event that such a sale could significantly disadvantage the interests of other unitholders, the Fund Management Company may postpone the sale after notifying Finansinspektionen (Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority).

The fund unit value is normally calculated by the Fund Management Company on each banking day. The Fund Management Company does not calculate the fund unit value if the Fund is closed for sale and redemption in light of a circumstance specified in this rule and in § 10. As regards a request for sale or redemption that is received when the Fund is closed for sale and redemption, the fund unit value is normally determined on the next banking day.

A request for sale or redemption may only be withdrawn if the Fund Management Company so permits. A fund order cannot be limited.

The last published fund unit value is published on the Fund Management companys website, after the fund unit value has been determined as above.

§ 10
Extraordinary circumstances

The Fund may be closed for the sale and redemption of fund units in the event that such extraordinary circumstances have occurred whereby the assets of the Fund cannot be valued in a manner that ensures the equal rights of the fund unit-holders.

§ 11
Fees, charges and remuneration

Remuneration is paid out of the assets to:

a) the Fund Management Company for management, analysis, administration, accounting, register keeping and also audit costs. Remuneration is payable in the form of a fixed fee based on the value. This fee, which is calculated daily, is charged by the Fund Management Company at the end of each month and may correspond annually to a percentage rate of no more than 0.7 percent of the value for share classes designated A and B and a percentage rate of no more than 0.6 percent of the value for share classes designated C and D.

b) the Depository for the administration and safekeeping of assets according to the Swedish UCITS Act.

c) the Fund Management Company for costs relating to supervisory activities according to the Swedish UCITS Act.

The total cost according to a), b) and c) above may amount in aggregate to 0.8 percent per year of the average value for share classes designated A and B and to 0.7 percent for share classes designated C and D. The charges for b) and c) are levied on an ongoing basis.

In addition to the provisions above, there are also additional costs for brokerage, tax, etc., when the Fund purchases and sells financial instruments. These costs are charged to the Fund. Value added tax and other taxes applicable at any given time are also added.

Information on the maximum fixed fee and maximum performance-based fee that may be charged for the management of the funds or equivalent foreign fund managers in whose fund shares the Fund invests, can be found in the fund's prospectus.

§ 12
Dividend

The following applies if a share class pays dividends in accordance with § 1.

The Fund Management Company makes annual decisions about the dividend to be paid to the fund unit-holders from dividend-paying share classes. This dividend is calculated on the basis of the dividend-paying unit proportion of the value. The basis for the dividend is the return of the unit class or other amounts available. The dividend may be set at a higher or lower amount than the return if the Fund Management Company considers this to be in the interests of unit-holders. Refer to the fund's prospectus for more detailed information about the objective relating to the amount of the dividend.

Dividends are paid during the period March to June of the year after the financial year. Dividends are payable to fund unit-holders registered for dividend-payable fund units on the distribution date determined by the Fund Management Company. The Fund Management Company is also entitled to decide on additional dividends during the year if this is in the interests of unit-holders.

The value of the non-dividend-paying fund units included in the Fund is not affected by dividends. However, dividends change the ratio between the value of the dividend-paying fund units and the non-dividend-paying units respectively through the value of the dividend-paying fund units reducing in relation to the amount of the dividend. The ratio changes annually in conjunction with the dividend.

The amount of the dividend is determined as a percentage share of the total value of the dividend-paying fund units at the time of the dividend. The dividend is reinvested in new units unless the unit-holders have given written notice of the details required for cash payment in accordance with the Fund Management instructions.

§ 13
The financial year

The financial year for the Fund is the calendar year.

§ 14
Semi-Annual reports and Annual reports, amendment of Fund Rules

The Fund Management Company shall provide a semi-annual report for the Fund for the first six months of the financial year within two months from the end of the half year and also an annual report for the Fund within four months of the end of the financial year. These reports shall be sent to unit-holders who request them free of charge, and the Fund Management Company and Depository shall also make them available.

The Fund Rules may only be amended by a decision of the Board of the Fund Management Company, and such amendment must be submitted to Finansinspektionen for approval. When an amendment has been approved, the Fund Management Company and Depository shall make the decision available and also, when applicable, announce it in the manner directed by Finansinspektionen.

§ 15
Pledging

If a fund unit-holder wishes to pledge fund units in the Fund, the fund unit-holder and/or the pledgee shall notify the Fund Management Company of the pledge in writing. This notification shall indicate who the fund unit-holder/ pledgor is, who the pledgee is, the Fund to which the pledged fund units relate and also any restrictions on the scope of the pledge.

This notification shall be signed by the pledgor. The Fund Management Company shall include information about the pledge in its register of fund unit-holders.

The fund unit-holder shall be notified in writing that information about the pledge has been added to the register. When the pledge ceases, the Fund Management Company following notification from the pledgee shall remove the information about the pledge from the register.

Unit-holders may transfer their fund units. Current charges for processing pledges and transferring fund units are provided in the fund's prospectus.

§ 16
Limitation of liability

The following is indicated by Chapter 2, § 21 of the Swedish UCITS Act: a fund unit-holder has incurred a loss through the Fund Management Company violating this Act or the fund rules, the Fund Management Company must compensate the loss.

Furthermore, it is provided by Chapter 3, § 14 to 16 of the Swedish UCITS Act, that if the Depository or a party that has financial instruments in safekeeping on the assignment of the depository has lost financial instruments that are in safe-keeping with the depository, the institution shall without any undue delay reinstate them with financial instruments of the same kind or pay the Fund Management Company an amount corresponding to this value on behalf of the UCITS fund. The depository is not liable according to the first sentence if the institution can demonstrate that the loss was caused by an external event outside the reasonable control of the institution, and whose consequences were impossible to avoid despite all reasonable efforts having been made. An outsourcing agreement relating to the safekeeping of assets and verification of ownership rights in accordance with Chapter 3, § 6 of the Swedish UCITS Act does not relieve the depository of its liability for losses and other damage under this Act. This also applies if the contracting party has sub-delegated the assignment.

If a fund unit-holder has incurred a loss other than as referred to above owing to a depository or a contracting party intentionally or through negligence having contravened the Swedish UCITS Act or other legislation governing their activity, the institution must indemnify such loss.

Without deviating from the provisions laid down in Chapter 2, § 21 and Chapter 3, § 14 to 16 of the Swedish UCITS Act, the following applies:

As regards all of the measures that are the responsibility of the Depository and Fund Management Company, the Fund Management Company and Depository are not liable for losses resulting from Swedish or foreign legislation, action by a Swedish or foreign public authority, act of war, strike, blockade, boycott, lockout or other similar circumstance. The reservation as regards strikes, blockades, boycotts and lock- outs also applies if the Depository and/or the Fund Management Company are themselves subject to or implement such industrial action.

The Fund Management Company and Depository are not liable for losses caused by a Swedish or foreign exchange or other market place, CSD or clearing organisation or some other party that provides corresponding services or by any other contracting party that the Fund Management Company or Depository has engaged with due care. Neither the Fund Management Company nor Depository is liable for losses that may arise as a result of a limitation in their power of control that may be implemented against the Fund Management Company or the Depository in relation to financial instruments or for other loss caused by the said organisations or contracting party having become insolvent.

Any loss incurred in other cases shall not be compensated by the Depository and/or Fund Management Company, provided the Depository or Fund Management Company has acted with due care. The Depository/Fund Management Company is not in any case liable for indirect losses. Nor is the Fund Management Company liable for losses caused by a unit-holder or some other party breaching an act, ordinance, regulation or these Fund Rules. In this connection, unit-holders are made aware that they are liable for documents submitted to the Fund Management Company being correct and signed by an authorised signatory and also for the Fund Management Company being notified of amendments in respect of the information provided.

If there are impediments to the Depository or Fund Management Company making payment or implementing some other measure as a result of a circumstance mentioned above, such measure may be postponed until such time as the impediment has ceased. In the event of a delay in payment, the Depository or Fund Management Company shall pay interest according to the interest rate

applicable on the due date for payment, provided interest has been promised. If interest has not been promised, the Depository or Fund Management Company is not liable to pay interest at an interest rate that is higher than the applicable reference interest rate fixed from time to time by Riksbanken [Swedish Central Bank] in accordance with § 9 of the Interest Act (1975:635), with a supplement of two percentage points.

If the Depository or Fund Management Company is impeded from receiving payment as a consequence of circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, the Depository or Fund Management Company is entitled to interest for the period during which the impediment prevailed, in accordance with the conditions applicable on the due date.

§ 17
Permitted investors

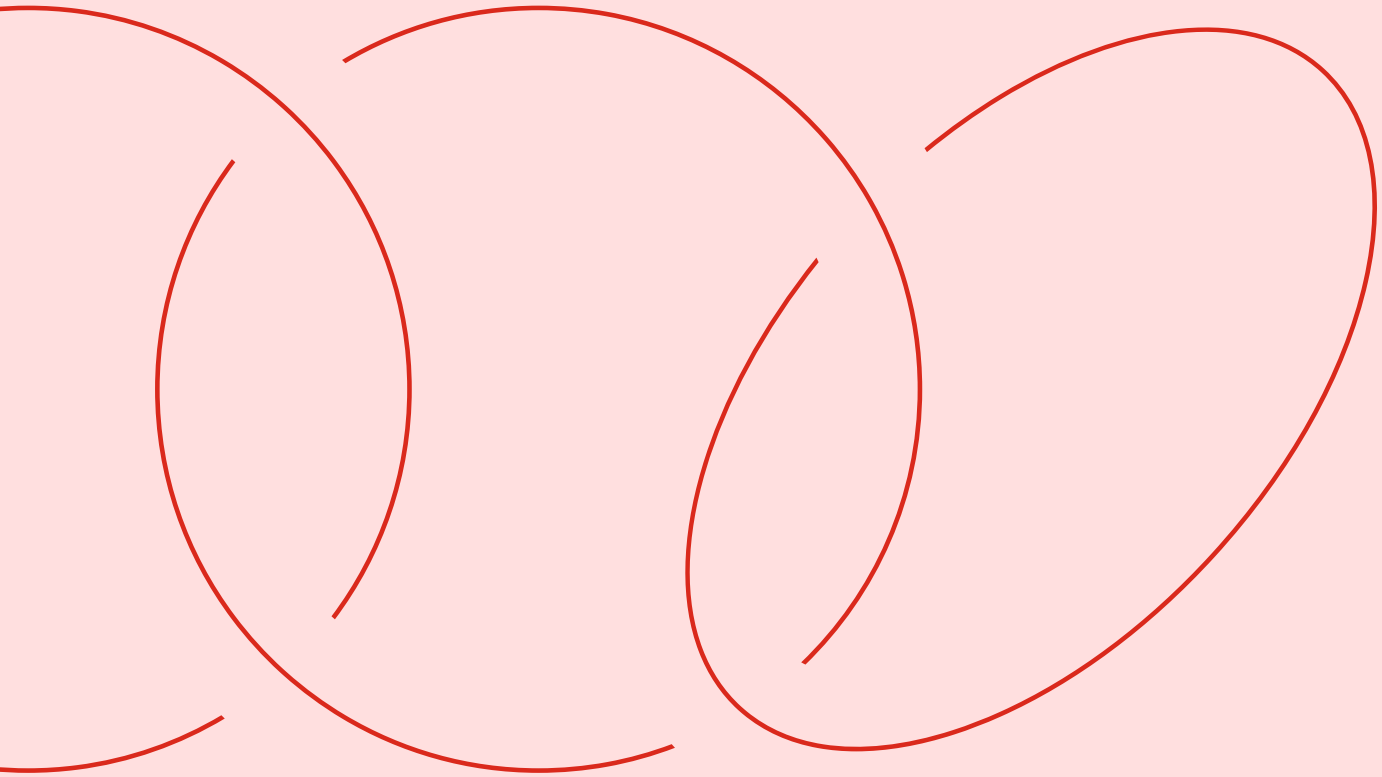
The fact that the Fund is intended for the general public does not mean that it is intended for such investors whose subscription of units in the Fund or other participation in the Fund contravenes the provisions of Swedish or foreign legislation or regulations. Nor is the Fund intended for such investors whose subscription or holding of units in the Fund means that the Fund or the Fund Management Company becomes obliged to take registration or other measures that the Fund or Fund Management Company would not otherwise have been obliged to take. The Fund Management Company is entitled to refuse to sell to such investors as mentioned above in this paragraph.

The Fund Management Company may redeem a unit-holder's units in the Fund contrary to the wishes of the unit-holder or without prior consent if it should transpire that a unit-holder subscribed for units in the Fund in contravention of the provisions of Swedish or foreign legislation or regulations or that the Fund Management Company, owing to the unit-sale or holding in the Fund, becomes obliged to take registration or other measures that the Fund or Fund Management Company would not have been obliged to take if the unit-holder had not held units in the Fund.

Redemption according to the preceding paragraph shall be executed immediately. The provisions on payment of redemption proceeds contained in § 9 above shall also apply in the event of redemption according to this § 17.

The original Fund Rules and Prospectus were prepared in Swedish. This is a translated version, which is published with reservations regarding possible errors and omissions as well as erroneous translation.

The original Fund Rules and Prospectus are available in Swedish at www.storebrand.se or by contacting Storebrand Asset Management AS Norge, filial Sverige on +46 8 614 24 50.



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