



Handelsbanken Obligasjon

Management Report

Investment Focus

The fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager takes active, independent investment decisions. The long term objective of the fund is to exceed the returns of the underlying market, defined as the benchmark index. Fund returns are determined by how the fund's investments in interest-bearing instruments increase or decrease in value. The fund invests in Norwegian interest-bearing securities issued by the Norwegian state, municipalities, insurance companies, banks, financial institutions, credit institutions and covered bonds (equivalent to OMF in Norway). The fund's assets may be invested in interest-bearing financial instruments with a minimum rating of BBB- from Standard & Poor's or its equivalent. In the event the financial instrument lacks an official rating and is not a type of subordinated debt, the issuer's official rating will be used. In the event the issuer in this case lacks an official rating, the Management Company may make its own assessment of the credit worthiness. The fund's modified duration is between the interval of 4 - 6 years. International norms and guidelines for the environment, social responsibility and corporate governance are taken into consideration within the scope of the fund's investment focus. The fund may invest in derivative instruments as part of its investment focus. The fund may invest a maximum of 10% of the fund capital in fund units. We compare the fund's performance with Solactive NOK Fixed Duration 5 Government Bonds & Bills Index. As the fund is actively managed the performance will over time deviate from this index. Refer to the Prospectus for additional information on the designation of the share class within parentheses and management relative to the fund's benchmark index and risk level.

Activity level

The fund is a fixed income fund, whereby the fund manager takes active positions in the fixed income market for the purpose of generating higher returns than the fund's benchmark index. The fund management is based on an ongoing assessment of the financial and macroeconomic conditions and results in a strategic and tactical investment focus. If the fund manager believes market rates will be falling, a longer fixed interest period will be selected and conversely, a shorter fixed interest period will be chosen if market rates are expected to rise. The positions can also take advantage of the changes in the difference between market rates with various durations or between various issuers. The fund invests in financial instruments irrespective of whether or not these are included in the benchmark index.

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

Explanation of achieved tracking error

The fund has taken the tracking error that is deemed suitable for the purpose of attaining the fund's active return objective. The tracking error during 2020-2023 was slightly higher than previously. The pandemic, high inflation, and market uncertainty about the actions of the central banks significantly increased volatility in the fixed income markets in recent years. As we reached a peak in interest rates in 2024 and rates stabilized, the

tracking error decreased. Interest rate cuts and improved risk sentiment in 2024 and 2025 increased market demand for corporate bonds, which curbed volatility and stabilized the market. Due to this, the fund increased its active spread duration by purchasing senior bank bonds, which contributed to a higher tracking error. However, interest rate volatility remains elevated and the fund's positioning is being adjusted accordingly.

The fund changed its benchmark index in 2021 and therefore the historical returns prior to this are compared to an index that was used previously.

Portfolio

The fund rose by 3.8% in 2025*. The benchmark index rose by 3.4% over the same period.

The fund outperformed its benchmark index after management fees, which was mainly due to the overweights in senior bank debt, covered bonds, and municipal bonds, where both ongoing net interest income and valuation performance were stronger than the index. The contribution of interest rate positioning to returns was close to neutral for the full year, but with clear contributions between quarters.

The year was marked by volatility in global financial markets driven by geopolitical turbulence. During the spring, US tariff announcements ("Liberation Day") and geopolitical unrest contributed to a period of risk aversion in which stock markets fell and spreads widened, while US interest rates declined as investors saw an increased risk of policies that could inhibit growth. US market interest rates declined despite higher inflation, given a weakening labour market during the year. In Europe, the picture was different: after the German elections in February, the newly appointed Chancellor Friedrich Merz launched a comprehensive defence and infrastructure package, which has the potential to boost European growth significantly. Despite uncertainty about the actual impact, European market interest rates rose during the year in anticipation that this will be positive for the economy. During the year, we saw a divergence between central banks, with the European Central Bank (ECB) lowering its key interest rate four times in H1 from 3% to 2%, and then keeping the rate unchanged, while the US Federal Reserve (FED) kept its key interest rate unchanged during H1 and then lowered it three times, from 4.5% to 3.75%. Despite heightened uncertainty in the global economy, risk assets recovered and demand for credit bonds was very high in the period. Credit spreads therefore narrowed during the year, which contributed to the portfolio's excess returns. Norges Bank unexpectedly cut its interest rate to 4.25% in June and then cut the rate again during the year. Inflation remained at elevated levels during the year, which led medium-term interest rates to close the year at the same level as at the outset of the year. Short-term interest rates declined slightly, while longer-term interest rates rose. The fund was positioned for lower interest rates, but due to interest rate movements, this positioning was close to neutral for fund returns.

During the year, the fund was overweight in senior bank-, mortgage-, and municipal bonds. During the year, we had a slightly more defensive positioning in the portfolio and have allowed these holdings to roll down and become shorter in order to slightly reduce the credit risk in the portfolio. However, we did not actively sell these assets, as we believe these credits continue to have high creditworthiness and good liquidity and are therefore well-suited to the portfolio going forward.

* The fund may have additional share classes, the concerned share class is stated in the Fund facts. Refer to fund statistics for comparable index

Significant risks

The fund is a fixed income fund and an investment in fixed income securities or in a fixed income fund is associated with interest rate risk, which means that fund returns are affected by interest rate changes. A fund that invests in fixed income instruments with a long residual fixed interest duration has a higher interest rate risk than a fund that invests in fixed income instruments with a shorter residual fixed interest duration.

Handelsbanken Obligasjon, cont.

Obligasjon A1 - SEK	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	-	-
Obligasjon A1 - NOK	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.8
Obligasjon A10 - NOK	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.9	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	-	-
Comparison to index including dividends, %										
SEK	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	-	-
NOK	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.7
Exchange rate NOK/SEK	0.91	0.97	0.99	1.06	1.03	0.96	1.07	1.02	1.00	-

Historically, the fund may have had share classes that have now been terminated and are not available under Fund facts - history. Therefore, both Number of units in total, thousands and Fund capital total can deviate from the sum of displayed share classes.

Benchmark: Solactive NOK Fixed Duration 5Y Government Bonds & Bills Index

Up to 2020-12-31: ST5X

The fund's benchmark represents a comparable reference with regard to the fund's investment focus, types of assets, markets or relevant sectors. In the event the fund issues dividends, performance is calculated with distributions added back.

Detailed information for the share classes' designation (nomenclature) is provided in the funds Prospectus.

Refer to the last pages for definitions.

Fund facts - costs, refers to last 12 months

Max. allowed mgmt. costs in % according to fund rules	
Obligasjon A1	0.45
Obligasjon A10	0.20
Collected mgmt. costs in % of average fund capital	
Obligasjon A1	0.45
Obligasjon A10	0.20
Management fees and other administrative or operating costs, %	
Obligasjon A1	0.45
Obligasjon A10	0.20
Transaction costs, NOK thousand	150
Transaction costs in % of turnover	0.00
Costs in NOK for a one-time subscription, 10 000 NOK	
Obligasjon A1	45.92
Obligasjon A10	20.43
Costs in NOK for monthly savings, 100 NOK	
Obligasjon A1	2.97
Obligasjon A10	1.32

Fund facts - other key figures, refers to the last 12 months

Turnover rate	0.11
Share of turnover conducted via closely-related securities companies in %	1.16
Share of turnover conducted between funds managed by Handelsbanken Fonder AB, %	0.00

Risk and return measurements *

Total risk % - A1 SEK	5.6	Information ratio - A1 SEK	0.4
Total risk % - A1 NOK	3.9	Information ratio - A1 NOK	0.4
Total risk % - A10 NOK	3.9	Information ratio - A10 NOK	0.7
Total risk in index % - A1 SEK	5.4	Sharpe ratio - A1 SEK	-0.8
Total risk in index % - A1 NOK	3.7	Sharpe ratio - A1 NOK	-0.4
Total risk in index % - A10 NOK	3.7	Sharpe ratio - A10 NOK	-0.4
Benchmark	Solactive NOK Fixed Duration 5Y Government Bonds & Bills Index	Sharpe ratio in index - A1 SEK	-0.9
		Sharpe ratio in index - A1 NOK	-0.5
		Sharpe ratio in index - A10 NOK	-0.5
Active return % - A1 SEK	0.3	Duration, year	5.3
Active return % - A1 NOK	0.3	Spread exposure %	1.2
Active return % - A10 NOK	0.5		

* Risk statistics are based on historical monthly returns over two years. Refer to the last page for definitions. Total exposure in the fund is calculated in accordance with the commitment method.

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Income Statement, NOK thousand

	2025	2024
INCOME AND CHANGES IN VALUE		
Changes in value for transferable securities *	42,753	-34,921
Changes in value for OTC derivative instruments **	-14,128	-4,176
Interest income	100,860	80,956
Dividends	0	0
Currency exchange profits and losses, net	33	12
Other income	8	-
Total income and changes in value	129,526	41,871
EXPENSES		
Management costs:		
- Remuneration to the Management Company	8,032	7,355
Interest expense	514	162
Other expenses	150	22
Total expenses	8,696	7,540
Net income	120,831	34,331
* Details of changes in value		
Capital gains	5,692	5,630
Capital losses	-49,837	-46,059
Unrealised gains/losses	86,896	5,508
Sum	42,753	-34,921
** Details of changes in value		
Capital gains	12,818	1,120
Capital losses	-30,857	-10
Unrealised gains/losses	3,911	-5,286
Sum	-14,128	-4,176

Balance sheet, NOK thousand

	31 dec 2025	% of fund capital	31 dec 2024	% of fund capital
ASSETS				
Transferable securities	2,173,124	95.7	3,122,502	93.1
Total financial instruments with positive market value ^(Note 2)	2,173,124	95.7	3,122,502	93.1
Bank assets and other liquid assets	72,368	3.2	207,826	6.2
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	28,518	1.3	32,068	1.0
Total assets	2,274,010	100.1	3,362,396	100.2
LIABILITIES				
OTC derivative instruments with negative market value	1,362	0.1	6,700	0.2
Total financial instruments with negative market value	1,362	0.1	6,700	0.2
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	1,561	0.1	1,288	0.0
Total liabilities	2,923	0.1	7,987	0.2
Fund capital ^(Note 1)	2,271,087	100.0	3,354,408	100.0

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Collateral provided for OTC derivatives ¹⁾	16,999	0.7	17,071	0.5
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1) Cash and cash equivalents NOK 16,999 t

Note 1) for Balance sheet

Changes in fund capital, NOK thousand

	2025	2024
Fund capital at beginning of year	3,354,408	2,409,829
Units issued	864,368	1,429,669
Units redeemed	-2,068,520	-519,421
Profit according to income statement	120,831	34,331
Dividends to unit holders	0	0
Fund capital at the close of the period	2,271,087	3,354,408

Note 2) for Balance sheet

Fund holdings in financial instruments

Transferable securities admitted to trading on a regulated market or equivalent market outside the EEA 61.6

	Number/Nominal amount in 1000's	Market value NOK t	% of fund capital
LISTED FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES			
FOREIGN ISSUER, MORTGAGE			
DNB Boligkredit 2,05% 2033-03-09	50,000	42,916	1.9
Kommunalbanken 2% 2027-11-29	100,000	96,100	4.2
Nordea Eiendom 4% 2029-10-12	164,000	162,649	7.2
SpareBank 1 Boligkredit 4% 2030-11-29	70,000	69,117	3.0
		370,782	16.3
FOREIGN ISSUER, OTHERS			
Bustadkredit Sogn&Fjordane 2,3% 2030-06-19	90,000	82,765	3.6
Nordea 4,04% 2030-03-25	120,000	117,928	5.2
Sparebank 1 Boligkredit 2,1% 2026-11-25	30,000	29,447	1.3
		230,140	10.1
FOREIGN ISSUER, STATE			
Buskerud Fylkeskommune 2,45% 2027-06-23	40,000	38,988	1.7
Norska staten 1,25% 2031-09-17	210,000	181,085	8.0
Norska staten 1,375% 2030-08-19	100,000	89,370	3.9
Norska staten 1,75% 2029-09-06	30,000	27,828	1.2
Norska staten 2,125% 2032-05-18	195,000	174,447	7.7
Norska staten 3,625% 2034-04-13	20,000	19,316	0.9
Norska staten 3,625% 2039-05-31	10,000	9,421	0.4
Norska staten 3,75% 2035-06-12	20,000	19,326	0.9
Norska staten 3% 2033-08-15	130,000	120,952	5.3
Oslo kommune 2,25% 2027-06-07	30,000	29,189	1.3
Oslo kommune 2,4% 2034-11-21	20,000	17,109	0.8
Stavanger kommune 2,67% 2027-03-23	20,000	19,628	0.9
		746,659	32.9
OTHER			
Swedbank 4,73% 2028-12-05	50,000	50,473	2.2
		50,473	2.2
Listed fixed-income securities		1,398,055	61.6

Handelsbanken Obligasjon, cont.

Other financial instruments admitted to trading on a regulated market or equivalent market outside the EEA -0.1

	Underlying Exposure NOK t	Market value NOK t	% of fund capital
INTEREST SWAP, OTC			
Interest Rate Swap-NOK-20280318	45,000	-50	0.0
Interest Rate Swap-NOK-20310318	777,000	-1,312	-0.1
Interest swap, OTC		-1,362	-0.1

Transferable securities that are traded regularly on any other market which is regulated and open to the public 34.1

	Number/Nominal amount in 1000's	Market value NOK t	% of fund capital
LISTED FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES			
FOREIGN ISSUER, OTHERS			
BN Bank 2,3% 2028-10-11	76,000	71,940	3.2
Fana Sparebank 4,584% 2029-11-06	40,000	40,146	1.8
Landkreditt Bank 4,08% 2029-10-01	50,000	49,319	2.2
Rogaland Sparebank 4,36% 2029-10-01	20,000	19,926	0.9
SpareBank 1 Nord-Norge 3,695% 2027-05-27	36,000	35,712	1.6
SpareBank 1 Østfold Aker 4,85% 2029-10-22	120,000	121,482	5.3
SpareBank 1 Østlandet 2,665% 2027-05-18	10,000	9,786	0.4
SpareBank 1 Ringe 4,6% 2029-09-26	30,000	30,118	1.3
SpareBank 1 SMN 1,4% 2026-11-17	10,000	9,755	0.4
SpareBank 1 Sør-Norge 4,65% 2029-09-26	100,000	100,688	4.4
SpareBank 1 Sør-Norge 4,83% 2028-11-15	25,000	25,299	1.1
SpareBank 1 SR-Bank 4,81% 2029-02-22	50,000	50,587	2.2
Sparebanken Møre 4,685% 2028-01-17	10,000	10,072	0.4
Sparebanken Øst 5,15% 2029-10-26	40,000	40,938	1.8
Sparebanken Vest 4,14% 2029-04-30	110,000	109,066	4.8
Sparebanken Vest 4,65% 2030-05-08	50,000	50,236	2.2
		775,069	34.1
Listed fixed-income securities		775,069	34.1
Total financial instruments with positive market value		2,173,124	95.7
Total financial instruments with negative market value		-1,362	-0.1
Net, other assets and liabilities		99,325	4.4
Total fund capital		2,271,087	100.0

The numbers in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand and first decimal point, respectively, which may result in an amount in the summation of the columns that differs from the final total.

Compilation, Company and Group exposure *

Company/Group	% of fund capital	Company/Group	% of fund capital
Norska staten	28.3	SpareBank 1 Boligkreditt	4.3
SpareBank 1 Sør-Norge	7.8	Oslo kommune	2.0
Sparebanken Norge	7.0		

* The table provides the combined units of fund capital per issuer in percent, where the fund has holdings in more than one type of securities issued by the same issuer. Underlying securities are shown within parentheses.

ANNEX IV

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

Product name: Handelsbanken Obligasjon

Legal entity identifier: 549300ZNHVY5W6NOCV76

Sustainable investment

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

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____%

No

It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 13.60% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainability indicators

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



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

The fund has promoted environmental and/or social characteristics through sustainable investments and the application of exclusion criteria.

The fund's share of sustainable investments in 2025 amounted to 13.60%, based on an average outcome of the fund's sustainable investments per quarter.

Through these sustainable investments, the fund contributed to the following objectives (the information is based, where applicable, on a review of the fund's underlying fund investments):

Environmental objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy

Not applicable.

Other environmental objectives

Conserving Water (SDG 6), Contributing to Sustainable Energy Use (SDG 7), Promoting Sustainable Buildings (SDG 11), Mitigating Climate Change (SDG 13).

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

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

Social objectives

Providing Basic Services (SDG 1, 8, 9, 10 & 11), Ensuring Health (SDG 3), Delivering Education (SDG 4), Attaining Gender Equality (SDG 5).

The fund has also promoted the following social characteristics:

- Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3) through the exclusion of companies with activities linked to tobacco, cannabis and commercial gambling.
- Poverty reduction (SDG 1) through the exclusion of companies with activities linked to banned weapons and nuclear weapons.
- Gender equality (SDG 5) through the exclusion of companies with activities linked to pornography.
- Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) through the exclusion of companies with activities linked to tobacco and pornography.
- The fund has also promoted social characteristics through the exclusion of companies that have been confirmed to act in violation of international norms and conventions related to human rights, labor law or anti-corruption and anti-bribery.

● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

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

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

The indicators “carbon footprint,” “greenhouse gas intensity,” and “proportion of investments in the fossil fuels sector” show emissions from the fund’s investments, as well as the proportion of investments in high-emission sectors. Note that the fund management company excludes companies whose revenue is linked to fossil fuels by more than 5%. However, since the indicator ‘share of investments in the fossil fuel sector’ is calculated in such a way that companies with revenue below 5% are fully included in the calculation, the result may in some cases be misleading.

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

The indicator on the guidelines of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) shows how the fund’s investments comply with market practices regarding the design of sustainable frameworks and reporting.

The indicator on the Climate Bond Initiative shows how the fund’s investments comply with additional requirements for the design of climate-related frameworks.

Calculation methodology:

All of the indicators shown below were calculated based on an average of the fund's investments per quarter.

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

Metric	Value 2025	Value 2024	Value 2023	Value 2022
Share of sustainable investments (%)	13.60%	12.05%	18.41%	20.53%
Carbon footprint (Scope 1,2,3) (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	291.10	935.69	65.48	27.17
GHG Intensity (Scope 1, 2, 3) (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	1,708.80	4,958.58	665.43	321.96
UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Share of investments in companies that are active within the fossil fuels sector (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Share of the fund's investments that are invested in bonds that follow the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles for social bonds, Principles for green bonds, Guidelines for sustainable bonds and Principles for sustainability-linked bonds (%)	14.84%	12.05%	14.53%	15.03%
Share of the fund's investments that are invested in bonds that fulfil the requirements in the Climate Bonds Initiative (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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

Refer to the table above for a comparison to previous periods.

The fund applies exclusion criteria relating to international norms and conventions, as well as controversial sectors. In exceptional cases, an existing holding may be subject to a change in the analysis, in which case the holding will be sold as soon as possible. However, an exposure may exist during the short period between the changed signal and the sale.

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

The objective of sustainable investments was to contribute to one or several environmental and/or social objectives through investments in economic activities or financial instruments. The objectives are defined based on the Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda 2030 and the EU Taxonomy. The objectives to which the fund contributed during the reference period are listed above.

According to the criteria established by Handelsbanken Fonder, an investment object must fulfill at least one of the following criteria in order to meet the requirement of contributing to an environmental or social objective:

- The company has a minimum of 25% of its revenue linked to an environmental or social objective that contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda 2030.
- The company has a minimum of 20% of its turnover aligned with the EU Taxonomy.
- The investment is a sustainable bond or a sustainability-linked bond whereby the financial and/or structural characteristics of the interest rate instrument are linked to pre-defined sustainability objectives.
- The company is considered as an "impact investment" within one of our impact categories.
- Funds that aim to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases and are reported in accordance with Article 9.3 of the SFDR must be managed in accordance with an index that is a registered EU

benchmark for alignment with the Paris Agreement, known as a Paris Aligned Benchmark (PAB index), in order to be considered funds with sustainable investment objectives.

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

To ensure that sustainable investments did not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives, the following principles were applied:

1. Exclusion criteria for companies with operations linked to controversial sectors, specific PAI indicators such as fossil fuels, violations of international norms and conventions, as well as controversial weapons.
2. Determination that the investment was not considered to have significant adverse impacts on certain sustainability factors (PAI).
3. The assessment of which products and services the company was otherwise involved in and whether these could be considered to significantly counteract sustainable development.

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

Several of the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been taken into account by the fund's exclusion of investments linked to the fossil fuels sector, banned weapons, and companies that have been confirmed to act in violation of international norms and conventions related to human rights, labor law, or anti-corruption and anti-bribery. For certain indicators, such as biodiversity and high-emission sectors, thresholds have been set. If the threshold is exceeded, the investment is not considered a sustainable investment.

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

Through analysis and exclusion, the fund company excluded companies that were confirmed to be acting in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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.

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

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

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



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

The fund company considers the principal adverse impacts for sustainability factors (PAI). This is done through the usage of the fund company's internal PAI tool, whereby potential adverse impacts are identified and analyzed. Certain indicators for

adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by excluding certain investments linked to: fossil fuels, PAI 1.4; banned weapons, PAI 1.14; as well as companies with confirmed violations of international norms and conventions related to human rights, employee rights or anti-corruption and anti-bribery, PAI 1.10. Other adverse impacts on sustainability factors are managed through active corporate governance and dialogue.

For investments in other funds and within the scope the fund selection process, an analysis and assessment is carried out to determine how the fund manager of each fund satisfactorily ensures that adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account.

The indicators analyzed for the fund are presented below:

The reported outcome is calculated as an average based on the fund's exposure and the data available at the end of each quarter.

Adverse sustainability indicator & metric	Value 2025	Coverage 2025	Value 2024	Coverage 2024	Value 2023	Coverage 2023	Value 2022	Coverage 2022
1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	4.25	51.23%	0.84	41.04%	2.73	26.77%	7.16	33.52%
1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	15.22	51.23%	4.84	41.04%	8.15	26.77%	19.97	33.52%
1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	0.36	51.23%	0.47	41.04%	0.53	26.77%	2,104.71	33.52%
1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	0.22		0.22		0.27		27.12	
1.1 GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2+3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	38,629.53		102,900.23		4,038.38		2,131.84	
1.2 Carbon Footprint - Carbon Footprint Scope 1+2+3 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	291.10	51.23%	935.69	41.04%	65.48	26.77%	27.17	33.52%
1.2 Carbon Footprint - Carbon Footprint Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	0.14	51.23%	0.06	41.04%	0.20	26.77%	0.35	33.52%
1.3 GHG intensity of investee companies - GHG Intensity Scope 1+2+3 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	1,708.80	38.32%	4,958.58	31.94%	665.43	18.19%	321.96	16.70%
1.3 GHG intensity of investee companies - GHG Intensity Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	0.45	38.32%	0.54	31.94%	1.63	18.19%	2.24	16.70%
1.4 Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector - Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (%)	0.00%	42.27%	0.00%	35.33%	0.00%	23.95%	0.00%	24.34%
1.5 Share of non-renewable energy consumption and Production - Share of non-renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage (%)	49.30%	22.99%	42.31%	12.33%	38.86%	6.30%	45.10%	2.37%
1.5 Share of non-renewable energy consumption and Production - Share of non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage (%)	0.00%	11.61%	0.00%	9.32%	0.00%	3.64%	0.00%	0.48%
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm)								
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - A - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - B - MINING AND QUARRYING					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - C - MANUFACTURING					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - D - ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - E - WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - F - CONSTRUCTION					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - G - WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - H - TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE					0.00			
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm) - L - REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES					0.00			
1.7 Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas - Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (%)	0.00%	42.27%	0.00%	35.33%	0.00%	23.95%	0.00%	24.34%
1.8 Emissions to water - Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/EURm)		0.00%		0.00%	0.00	0.00%		0.00%
1.9 Hazardous waste ratio - Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/EURm)	0.00	39.66%	0.00	25.66%	0.00	15.45%	0.00	4.93%
1.10 Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	0.00%	60.36%	0.00%	60.47%	0.00%	50.33%	0.00%	64.22%

Contn

Adverse sustainability indicator & metric	Value 2025	Coverage 2025	Value 2024	Coverage 2024	Value 2023	Coverage 2023	Value 2022	Coverage 2022
1.11 Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	44.63%	38.91%	66.26%	32.22%	79.38%	23.95%	97.54%	19.47%
1.12 Unadjusted gender pay gap - Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies (%)	21.64%	3.13%	16.85%	5.51%	20.87%	6.38%	19.57%	9.46%
1.13 Board gender diversity - Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies (%)	46.66%	35.01%	46.46%	28.63%	48.53%	16.33%	54.91%	16.70%
1.14 Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (%)	0.00%	60.36%	0.00%	60.47%	0.00%	50.33%	0.00%	64.22%
2.4 Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives - Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement (%)	32.63%	40.11%	40.17%	32.62%	63.87%	23.95%	79.40%	24.34%
3.9 Lack of a human rights policy - Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy (%)	0.00%	40.51%	20.00%	34.94%	37.66%	23.05%	31.38%	24.34%
1.15 GHG Intensity - GHG intensity of investee countries (KtonCO2eq/EURm)	0.02	36.49%	0.02	35.84%	0.09	40.30%	0.09	28.37%
1.16 Investee countries subject to social violations - Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law.	0.00%	36.49%	0.00%	35.84%	0.00%	40.30%	0.00%	28.37%



What were the top investments of this financial product?

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

The reported outcome is calculated as an average based on the fund's exposure and the data available at the end of each quarter.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets 2025	% Assets 2024	% Assets 2023	% Assets 2022	Country
Norska staten 1,25% 2031-09-17	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	8.53%	10.25%	12.93%	12.99%	NO
Norska staten 3% 2033-08-15	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	7.92%	7.38%	7.07%	-	NO
Norska staten 2,125% 2032-05-18	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	6.54%	4.11%	6.38%	1.85%	NO
Nordea Eiendomskreditt AS 4% 2029-10-12	Financial and Insurance Activities	5.61%	3.84%	-	-	NO
Norska staten 1,375% 2030-08-19	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	5.15%	8.90%	13.32%	13.37%	NO
Sparebanken Vest 4,14% 2029-04-30	Financial and Insurance Activities	4.69%	5.19%	-	-	NO
SpareBank 1 Østfold Akershus 4,85% 2029-10-22	Financial and Insurance Activities	4.19%	3.01%	-	-	NO
Nordea Bank Abp 4,04% 2030-03-25	Financial and Insurance Activities	4.06%	1.82%	-	-	FI
SpareBank 1 Sorost-Norge 4,65% 2029-09-26	Financial and Insurance Activities	3.47%	2.55%	-	-	NO



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

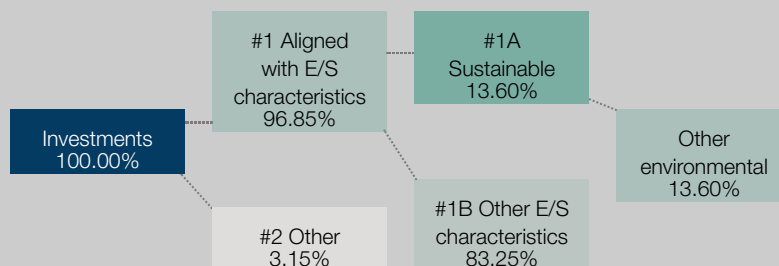
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for

- **What was the asset allocation?**

The reported outcome is calculated as an average based on the fund's exposure and the data available at the end of each quarter.

a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the 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:

- Underkategorin **Nr1A Hållbara** omfattar miljömässigt och socialt hållbara investeringar.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

In Handelsbanken Fonder's active fixed income management, of which the fund is a part, a significant share is invested in bonds with predetermined project categories for the use of proceeds. Since these investments are not direct investments in the core operations of the companies/issuers, reporting at the sector level may be regarded as misleading. Generally, however, for the funds, the issuers of both project-specific and non-project-specific bonds are mainly companies within the financial sector. Other major sectors/groups of issuers include sovereigns, industrial companies, and real estate companies.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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



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

Where possible, companies have begun reporting on the extent to which their activities are compatible with the EU Taxonomy. In addition to reported data, estimated data is also available. The fund company has determined that this estimated data can be considered sufficiently reliable to be used to assess whether the company contributes to an environmental objective as defined in the EU Taxonomy and, on that basis, can be considered as a sustainable investment in line with SFDR Article 2 (17).

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

The fund company's taxonomy reporting only includes taxonomy compliance reported by the companies themselves. The fund's share of taxonomy-compliant investments for 2025 amounted to 0.52% based on the companies' turnover.

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

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

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



Yes:



In fossil gas

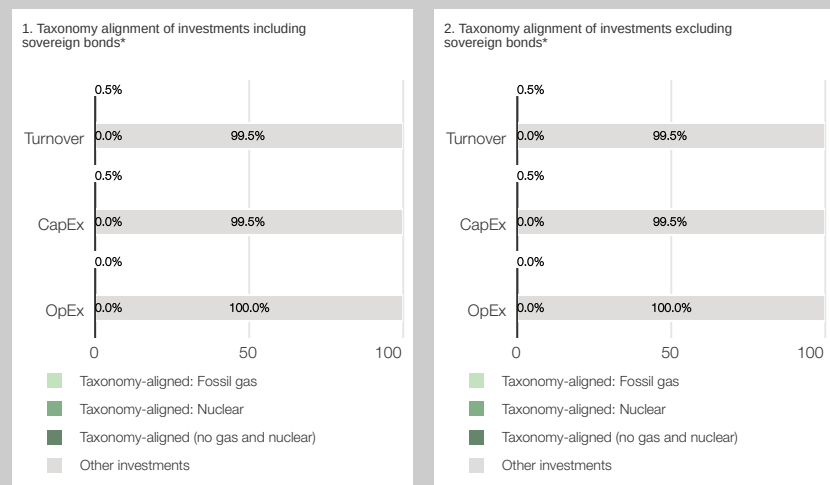


In nuclear energy



No

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



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

The fund's share of taxonomy-compliant investments for 2025 amounted to 0.15% in transitional activities and 0.00% in enabling activities.

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

For 2025, the fund's share of taxonomy-aligned investments amounted to 0.52%. For 2024, the fund's share of taxonomy-aligned investments amounted to 0.09%. For 2023, the fund reported taxonomy-compliant investments for the first time, which amounted to 0.00%.



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



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

The fund has the possibility to invest in economic activities that currently cannot be classified as aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This is partly due to the significant variations that presently exist in companies' reporting of the alignment of their activities with the EU Taxonomy.

During the reference period, the fund had 13.60% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

In addition, during the reference period, the fund had sustainable investments amounting to 0.00% which, based on estimated and/or reported data, the management company assesses as contributing to an environmental objective defined in the EU Taxonomy (but which therefore cannot be classified with sufficient certainty as aligned with the EU Taxonomy as such).



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

During the reference period, the fund had 0.00% sustainable investments with a social objective.



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

During the reference period, the fund had cash for liquidity and risk management purposes. No environmental or social minimum safeguards were considered necessary for these investments.



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

Exclusions

During the reference period, the fund was managed in line with its exclusion criteria. As a result, any holdings that no longer met the fund's sustainability requirements were sold during the period.

Engagement and Asset stewardship

During the reference period, the fund management engaged in active asset stewardship with the aim of improving the sustainability efforts of the investment objects. The asset stewardship included dialogue and, where appropriate, corporate governance work such as voting at shareholders' meetings and representation on nomination committees.

Engagement

During the reference period, the fund company carried out a total of 141 direct engagements between the fund company and companies. 2 of these were dialogues with companies that were holdings in this fund during all or part of the reference period. These dialogues aim to support continuous improvement in the companies' sustainability work and include issues such as managing the company's sustainability risks, preventing adverse impacts, and contributing to sustainable development. The dialogues can also be reactive and incident-driven.

In addition to direct dialogues, the fund company took part in collaborative engagements during the reference period, where 478 companies were approached together with other investors.

0 of these were dialogues with companies that were holdings in this fund during all or part of the reference period.

The fund company also took part in collaborative work during the reference period through participation in initiatives, investor appeals, and networks.

Information from Handelsbanken Fonder AB

Management Company's Board of Directors, CEO, Auditors and Personnel

As of December 31, 2025

Handelsbanken Fonder AB

Board of Directors

CARL CEDERSCHIÖLD, Chairman

Executive Vice President, Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)

MALIN HEDMAN BJÖRKMO

Consultancy specializing in corporate governance and financial regulations

HELEN FASTH GILLSTEDT

Managing Director and owner of a management consultancy firm

LARS SEIZ

Strategic advisor in asset management

ÅSA HOLTMAN ÖHMAN

Employee representative for the Union of Financial Sector Employees, Regional section, CHK club, Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)

Chief Executive Officer

MAGDALENA WAHLQVIST ALVESKOG (as of January 21, 2026, Acting Chief Executive Officer EMMA VIOTTI).

Management Company's auditors

Elected at the Annual General Meeting

ÖHRLINGS PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AB

Principal responsible auditor

PETER NILSSON

Certified auditor

VICTORIA MOBERG

Certified auditor

Personnel and organisation

The Management Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ).

Key members of management within Handelsbanken Fonder AB are as follows:

Chief Executive Officer

MAGDALENA WAHLQVIST ALVESKOG
(as of January 21, 2026, Acting Chief Executive Officer EMMA VIOTTI)

Head of Risk

FREDRIK ALHEDEN

Head of Products and Communications

EMMA VIOTTI

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

EMMA VIOTTI
(as of January 21, 2026, CARINA ROECK HANSEN)

Head of Compliance

MONIKA JENKS

Chief Operating Officer

CARINA ROECK HANSEN

Head of Sales

STEFAN BLOMÉ

Head of Legal and Sustainability

ANNA LARRIS

CIO Active Asset Management

KATARINA PASCHAL

Head of Corporate Governance and Board secretary

STAFFAN RINGVALL

CIO Passive Asset Management and Asset Allocation

PÄR SJÖGEMARK

Head of Legal

FREDRIK KÖSTER

Head of Sustainability

AURORA SAMUELSSON

Post address: SE-106 70 STOCKHOLM

Telephone: +46-8-701 10 00

Information from Handelsbanken Fonder AB

Corporate Governance

Handelsbanken Fonder (the Management Company) exercises an active ownership role. The purpose is to participate so that the Company takes decisions that lead to a sustainable and positive value growth, which in turn benefit our unit holders. We view our ownership role from a long-term perspective, given that changes in companies often take time to implement. As a guideline for our actions, the Board of Directors of the Management Company has adopted a Policy for shareholder engagement and responsible investments. Our work is also guided by those principles established in the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. The Management Company's work in nomination committees is also regulated by the Guidelines for nomination committees.

An essential channel is the regular contacts that our portfolio managers have with those companies in which we invest or intend to invest. This provides a very good opportunity to present our views on the performance demonstrated by the companies. We emphasize good corporate governance, sustainability and transparency at the companies in which we invest.

The Management Company participates in a number of nomination committees where we have a sufficiently large ownership to be able to influence the recommendations to the composition of the board of directors. The board shall have extensive and relevant competence and its composition shall be characterized by different perspectives. We work actively for a more equal distribution of genders in the boards.

The management Company's ambition is to vote at the annual general meetings where we have significant ownership and where our votes could have a material impact, which is normally over approximately 0.5 per cent of the votes. We participate in a substantial number of annual meetings each year, in the Nordics, but also in other countries where we have a substantial ownership. In some cases, companies request a dialogue with shareholders prior to a proposal being presented at the annual meeting to gain support for the proposal by the major shareholders. The Management Company participates in such discussions to the extent we have been invited and presents our views that aim at achieving a favourable result for unit holders.

The Management Company's Policy for shareholder engagement and responsible investments is available on our website at: <https://www.handelsbanken.se/sv/om-oss/svenska-dotterbolag/handelsbanken-fonder/our-work>.

Responsible Investments

The Management Company's view is that responsible conduct is a fundamental prerequisite for long-term value creation in a company. Responsible investment is therefore a key condition for achieving our goal of delivering strong long-term returns.

The Management Company's main objective is to generate financial returns through fund management that supports the goals of the Paris Agreement and, while also contributing – within the scope of the Management Company's operations – as much as possible to the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as defined in the 2030 Agenda. As a significant investor, the Management Company has an important role to play in, for example, the realisation of the Paris Agreement, driving capital towards investments that support the achievement of the SDGs, and the transition to sustainable development. This is reflected in our efforts towards:

- Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from our overall investment portfolio by 2040
- Making investments that contribute to the goals of the 2030 Agenda

The Management Company has signed the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) through the bank, and both Handelsbanken and the Management Company support the voluntary UN Global Compact initiative. The Management Company has also signed the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative. These initiatives and guidelines, together with the Management Company's Policy

for Shareholder Engagement and Responsible Investment, guide the Management Company's sustainability efforts. The policy describes, among other things, the sustainability practices applied in our fund management, exclusion, inclusion and engagement, as well as principles for our corporate governance. Read more about this under each fund's report and in the Management Company's Policy for Shareholder Engagement and Responsible Investments, available at [handelsbanken.se](https://www.handelsbanken.se).

Accounting and valuation principles

The Annual Report is drawn up in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The accounting principles for the securities funds are based on the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46) and on the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561) for our non-UCITS funds, ESMA's guidelines. The principles are also based on the Swedish Investment Fund Association's Guidelines for Key Ratio Accounting of Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds as well the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations regarding Swedish UCITS funds (FFFS 2013:9) and the Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations regarding alternative investment fund managers (FFFS 2013:10) for our non-UCITS funds. Further, applicable provisions in the Swedish Accounting Act are also applied. Accounting is based on the transaction date.

Valuation principles

Financial instruments, assets and liabilities are valued at market value.

Equities and equity-related instruments are valued primarily at the official closing price, thereafter at the latest trading price from the same day as the time of the valuation.

Interest-bearing securities are valued primarily at the bid price. Swedish government bonds and covered bonds are valued primarily at the median mid-yield.

Interest rate and currency derivatives that are not exchange-traded are valued in accordance with generally-accepted valuation models.

In the event a reliable price is unavailable, alternatively the instrument is not regularly traded, a valuation model can be utilized. This also applies when an instrument that is normally valued through the use of a market price is no longer deemed to have a reliable price.

Financial instruments, assets and liabilities that are revalued to the fund's portfolio currency are recalculated based on the official closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

More information

You will find the complete information brochure with fund rules, fact sheets and current share price performance on our website at www.handelsbanken.se/funds. For further information on the subscription and redemption of fund units, please contact your local Handelsbanken branch office.

Remuneration for employees at Handelsbanken Fonder AB

The principles for employee remuneration at Handelsbanken Fonder AB (the fund company) have remained unchanged for many years. The fund company has a low risk tolerance, and this is reflected in our view on remuneration. The fund company also views the employment of its staff from a long-term perspective. Salary growth and other remuneration varies over an employee's tenure with the fund company. The remuneration is a contributing factor to the fund company's growth in competitiveness and profitability, enabling the fund company to attract, retain and develop competent employees, and also ensures that competence development and succession planning are well-functioning.

Remuneration includes a base salary, salary allowances, customary fringe benefits, occupational pension, possible allocation within the scope of the profit-sharing plan Oktogonen, as well as possible allocation in the form of other variable remuneration to certain employee groups. Salary is determined on a local basis in accordance with Handelsbanken (the Handelsbanken Group) decentralised work practices and is based on the following predetermined salary factors: the nature of the work and level of complexity, competence, performance capacity and work results achieved, leadership for those who have responsibility for the development of staff, supply and demand for a specific type of competence on the regional market as well as serving as the bearer of Handelsbanken's corporate culture.

Variable remuneration in the fund company consists of two components: variable remuneration within the scope of the Group's common profit-sharing plan, Oktogonen, which includes all of the employees in the fund company; and variable remuneration external to this system that covers employees in certain positions. Variable remuneration in addition to Oktogonen is applied within the fund company when such remuneration is an established market practice and is thereby necessary to attain the company's business targets. Variable remuneration shall be applied with great caution so as not to impact the desired risk profile of the fund company or result in inconsistencies between the business activities and the risk profiles of the funds, the fund rules, the discretionary mandate, or the internal and external rules applicable to fund management. The fund company's board of directors determines the definitive amount of the variable remuneration after considering the decision made by the Central Board of Directors of Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC) for the total allocation of variable remuneration.

Remuneration Policy

The principles for the remuneration system of the fund company are established in a remuneration policy decided by the fund company's board of directors. The fund company's remuneration policy is based on the remuneration policy applicable to the Group but has been adapted to the fund company's specific business activities. Matters that concern the remuneration policy are prepared by a specially appointed remuneration committee within the Board prior to a decision by the Board of Directors.

The Board's remuneration committee consists of Board members Lars Seiz (committee chairman) and Helen Fasth Gillstedt. The composition and work of the committee are regulated in greater detail by the Board's rules of procedure, in addition to that which is stated in the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee has access to the information that may be required to carry out its tasks. The remuneration committee meets a minimum of three times per year.

The fund company's remuneration policy is reviewed annually or as necessary. The development of the proposal for the remuneration policy as well as the analysis of the risks associated with variable remuneration have followed the development within the Group and have involved relevant representatives in the fund company from senior management, the compliance and risk control functions as well as the fund company's human resources function. The fund company's current remuneration policy is based on the risk analysis prepared by the fund company's risk control function.

The CEO and relevant Heads within the fund company are responsible for identifying, evaluating and limiting remuneration risks as well as proposing the format of the remuneration system in line with the fund company's view on risks and the long term.

Risk Control and Compliance are responsible for identifying, monitoring, analysing and reporting key risks with the remuneration system. The responsibilities of the control functions and the information concerning the remuneration risks are specified further in the Board of Director's instructions for each function.

The responsibility of the internal auditing function and information about the remuneration system are provided in what is stated in general in the Board of Director's instructions for the internal audit.

Variable remuneration

Variable remuneration within the fund company (hereinafter "variable remuneration"), apart from the common Group profit-sharing plan Oktogonen (hereinafter "Oktogonen"), is only applicable when such remuneration is an established market practice and is necessary to reach the company's business objectives. The fund company's senior management group, including staff within the fund company's compliance and risk control functions, receive only fixed remuneration, apart from Oktogonen. This also applies to employees within the administration function and fund administration. The only categories of staff entitled to variable remuneration other than Oktogonen are the portfolio managers and assistant portfolio managers of actively managed equity and fixed income funds, as well as institutional sales employees. This means that portfolio managers of passive funds and asset allocation funds are only entitled to fixed remuneration, apart from Oktogonen.

The principles for variable remuneration adopted by the fund company are established to reflect the fund company's risk tolerance, to counteract excessive risk-taking and to be consistent with the current risk profiles of the funds (which are determined in the fund company's instructions for risk management from March 2023), fund rules, discretionary mandate as well as internal and external rules and regulations, without impacting the fund company's ability to attract and retain competent personnel.

The fund company's assessment with regard to provision and allocation of variable remuneration to the established remuneration pool within the fund company is based on risk-adjusted performance measures as well as current and future risks that are taken into account during this assessment. Results are charged with costs for capital. The risks in the business operations consist primarily of major market downturns, significant outflows from the funds and operational risks in the business operations.

In the preparation of the supporting documentation for decisions with regard to provision and allocation of variable remuneration, the fund company's results bear the relevant costs for the risks to which the fund company is exposed, including the costs required by the fund company to retain extra assets in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIFMD 2013:561) to cover potential liability risks due to error or negligence in the business operations carried out as supported by the aforementioned legislation.

Given that the results upon which the variable remuneration is based bear the actual costs for the capital required for the business operations, it is ensured that the remuneration levels are consistent with the overall objectives of the fund company.

Variable remuneration within the fund company is based on the Group's salary-setting model and the factors upon which salary is based. In addition to the salary factors, there are also business-specific factors, with particular emphasis placed on sound risktaking, observance of good order and compliance.

The individual's performance relative to the benchmark and the products of comparable competitors is, among other factors, considered, and for institutional sales employees, factors such as customer satisfaction, market conditions, sales and cooperation are also considered. An allocation will be made if a provision for variable remuneration has been decided by the fund company's board and the Central Board. The human resources department compiles an annual analysis to identify those employees with work tasks that have a significant impact on the risk profile of the fund company or a managed fund (risk-takers). All employees subject to variable remuneration, apart from Oktogonen, are included in the definition of "risk-taker" and are subject to the rules regarding the deferral of remuneration.

Variable remuneration consists only of fund units. Fund managers and assistant fund managers entitled to this remuneration receive half of the variable remuneration in fund units within the funds managed by them (weighted equally if several funds are managed). In cases where the manager manages funds with restrictions preventing the manager from investing in the funds, for example a minimum deposit limit, the manager receives variable remuneration in other funds. The other half of the variable remuneration consists of fund units in a number of funds that represent the total assets under management in the fund company.

The parameters that are the basis for the decision on the amount of the deferred variable remuneration are based on the risks in the business operations and the size of the variable remuneration. For employees in institutional sales, variable remuneration consist of fund units in one or more funds. The fund company defers 40 to 60 percent of the variable remuneration over a minimum period of three years. In accordance with the fund company's policy, variable remuneration must not exceed 100 percent of the fixed remuneration. The established rules for the deferral of variable remuneration apply to all affected staff and managers.

An assessment is conducted annually during the deferral period to determine whether the remuneration shall be adjusted downward or discontinued entirely. The remuneration is discontinued or adjusted downward in the event that losses, higher risks or expenses arise during the deferral period, which includes taking into account the staff's compliance to external and internal rules. The discontinuation or downward adjustment should also occur in the event that payment cannot be justified when taking into account the fund company's financial situation, or if the Central Board has made a recommendation for the discontinuation or downward adjustment.

Both the deferred variable remuneration and the portion of the variable remuneration that is not deferred are subject to a retention period of one year. No downward adjustment or discontinuation assessments will be conducted during the retention period. The ownership rights to the units will be passed on to the individuals entitled to remuneration at the end of the retention period.

Specific information regarding Oktogonen

The Group's rules regarding Oktogonen apply, with the necessary changes, to all personnel in the fund company. The Group's rules provide for the payment of a cash allocation in the case when Handelsbanken has higher profitability than the average for comparable competitors in the bank's home markets and after an overall assessment of the bank's performance by the Central Board.

The following is applicable for specially regulated personnel who instead receive other remuneration than a direct cash allocation:

- Senior management: The entire Oktogonen remuneration for each individual within management shall consist of an allocation fund that has been selected by the fund company's board of directors. The entire remuneration shall be deferred for a period of up to four years, during which downward adjustment or discontinuation assessments shall be conducted.
- For such specially regulated personnel who are subject to other variable remuneration (active managed equity and fixed-income fund managers as well as institutional sales employees) and who have received such allocation during the year, the rules applicable to other variable remuneration shall apply to the Oktogonen allocation, including rules on deferral, retention, allocation in certain specific funds, and downward adjustment/discontinuation. If such specially regulated personnel have not received any other variable compensation, allocation to Oktogonen may be made in an allocation fund chosen by the board of the fund management company
- The fund managers of allocation funds or passive funds: The entire Oktogonen remuneration for each fund manager shall consist of an allocation fund that has been selected by the fund company's board of directors. The entire remuneration shall be deferred for a period of up to four years, during which downward adjustment or discontinuation assessments shall be conducted.

Sustainability-related disclosures

Pursuant to the provisions in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR), a fund management company must state how their remuneration policy is consistent with the requirement for the integration of sustainability risks. Sustainability risks refer to environmental, social or corporate governance related events or circumstances that, should it occur, would have an actual or potential significant adverse impact on the investment value. Sustainability risks are taken into consideration within the scope of the remuneration system primarily through the fund company's fund management – in accordance with the fund rules, the Prospectus and the fund company's Policy for Shareholder Engagement and Responsible Investment – by regularly taking sustainability risks into account in the fund management and by evaluating the fund managers' performance against indexes that include sustainability requirements. In addition, there is also the condition that variable remuneration to fund managers consists of fund units in funds that regularly integrate sustainability risks into its fund management pursuant to SFDR. Sustainability risks are also taken into consideration within the scope of the salary factors. Sustainability risks that are addressed incorrectly can result in lower remuneration (both fixed and variable remuneration) or a downward adjustment/discontinuation of variable remuneration.

Employee remuneration at Handelsbanken Fonder AB

The information below refers to the 2025 operational year	2025	2024
<p>1. Number of employees receiving fixed or variable remuneration payments during the financial year:</p> <p>Information reported refers to every individual who was employed and received fixed or variable remuneration at some time during the year (number of individuals)</p> <p>Total remuneration - of wich fixed remuneration 186 971 tkr - of wich variable remuneration 14 985 tkr</p>	157 persons	153 persons
<p>2. The total amount of remuneration paid to specially regulated staff during the financial year distributed by the categories of employees as stated in FFFS 2013:9 Chapter 1, § 9, second paragraph 35*.</p>	201 956 tSEK	192 669 tSEK
<p>- Executive Management Group:</p> <p><i>The total remuneration paid to members of the Executive management group, that reports directly to CEO, is reported here.</i></p>	24 016 tSEK	22 801 tSEK
<p>- Employees in senior strategic positions:</p>	5 218 tSEK	23 124 tSEK
<p>- Employees with responsibility for control functions:</p> <p><i>Both responsible persons are part of the executive management.</i></p>	0 tSEK	0 tSEK
<p>- Risk-takers:</p> <p><i>The total remuneration paid to the risk-takers who are not included in the categories above are reported here. At the fund management company, this includes fund managers, assistant fund managers, analysts, and employees within institutional sales.</i></p>	115 003 tSEK	96 482 tSEK
<p>- Employees with total remuneration that amounts to, or exceeds, the total remuneration of any of the Group executives:</p> <p><i>Employees that are not classified under any of the categories above but who earn in line with the lowest paid Executive management group member are reported here.</i></p>	9 848 tSEK	7 100 tSEK
<p>3. Method for the calculation of remuneration and benefits to employees (FFFS 2013:9 and 2013:10):</p> <p><i>Remuneration and benefits to employees are regulated by the Management Company's remuneration rules, refer above under the heading, Remuneration to employees at Handelsbanken Fonder AB.</i></p>		
<p>4. The results of the reviews referred to in the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority regulation regarding investment funds, FFFS 2013:9, Chapter 8a, §16, as well as any deviations that have arisen from the remuneration policy:</p> <p><i>Compliance and Risk Control have reviewed the application of the remuneration policy and have not identified any significant risks or deviations in its application. Compliance in general is deemed to be good.</i></p>		
<p>* The total amount of remuneration consists of payment in both Swedish kronor and euros, exchange rate as of 31 December 2025.</p>		

Definitions

Fund statistics

Average fund capital – Calculated as the mean value of the fund's net asset value during the year (or that portion of the year during which the fund existed). The fund's net asset value is calculated on a daily basis.

Average yearly return, 2, 5 and 10 years, respectively – The fund's average effective annual yield during the last 2, 5 or 10 years, respectively.

Collected management costs in % of average fund capital – Actual management fees collected. Expenses are calculated daily and represent costs for management, administration, marketing and distribution. Expressed in percent of the average fund capital and calculated on a rolling 12-month basis.

Costs for monthly savings SEK 100 – Total costs charged to a unit holder who had SEK 100 invested on the first banking day of each month during the year and retained the investment throughout the year. Calculated for the full year only and for funds and share classes that have existed during the full year. The corresponding amount for funds with EUR as the base currency is EUR 10. The corresponding amount for funds with NOK as the base currency is NOK 100.

Costs for one-time subscription SEK 10 000 – Total costs charged to a unit holder who had SEK 10 000 invested in the fund at the beginning of the year and retained the investment throughout the year. Calculated for the full year only and for funds and share classes that have existed during the full year. The corresponding amount for funds with EUR as the base currency is EUR 1 000. The corresponding amount for funds with NOK as the base currency is NOK 10 000.

Dividends per unit – The Management Company determines the amount of the dividend to be paid to fund unit holders of the distribution share class on an annual basis. Distributions are paid to those fund unit holders registered for distribution shares on the distribution date determined by the Management Company.

Duration – The duration of a fund is a measure of how sensitive the fund is to changes in interest rates. Simply stated, it is the weighted average of the residual maturity in the fund's investments. Measured in years or months.

Fund capital – The fund's net asset value on the closing date for the respective year.

Fund's total net flow – Subscriptions less redemptions in the fund, excluding reinvested dividends and any flows from mergers.

Index – The index used by the fund as its benchmark.

Index incl. dividends – Performance of the

fund's benchmark during the respective year. Performance is expressed in percent and is converted to the currency for each share class in those cases where the index is published in another currency. The table shows the index including dividends.

Management fees and other administrative or operating costs – The cost measurement includes management fee and refer to the ongoing costs in the fund, excluding transaction costs for securities, interest expenses, transaction-related tax expenses and any performance-based fees.

When the fund engages in security lending, 80% of the revenue earnings derived from the lending agreement is allocated to the fund whilst the remaining 20% is allocated to the securities lending agent. Given that the revenue allocation agreement increases the fund's costs, the remuneration paid to the securities lending agent will be included in the management fees and other administrative or operating costs.

The measure is based on the fees deducted from the fund during the period. It is expressed as a percentage of the average fund capital and calculated on a rolling 12-month basis.

A supplement for the underlying fund's most recently available management fees and other administrative or operating costs, after deducting for discounts received, will be added for funds that invest in other funds.

Net asset value – Net asset value expressed as the rate prevailing on the balance sheet date for the respective year.

Number of units – The number of outstanding units on the last banking day for the respective year. Reported in thousandths of units.

Other assets in the balance sheet contain receivables for unsettled trades, received after balance sheet date. This applies to both sold securities and issued fund shares.

Other costs in the income statement include transaction costs, taxes and bank costs.

Other financial costs in the income statement include expenses for security lending.

Other financial income in the income statement includes premiums for security lending and discounts for management costs in underlying funds.

Other income in the income statement refers to money paid back for bank charges and taxes.

Other liabilities in the balance sheet contain liabilities for unsettled trades, paid after balance sheet date. This applies to both

purchased securities and redemption of fund shares.

Other techniques and instruments – Techniques and instruments used to improve the effectiveness of fund management refers to the following: techniques and instruments are attributable to transferable securities and money market instruments used in a cost-effective manner to lower risks and expenses or to increase returns in the fund with a risk level that is consistent with the fund's risk profile and applicable rules for the distribution of risk. Example of techniques and instruments include securities lending and agreements on the repurchase of securities sold, i.e., repos and reverse repo transactions.

Share classes – A fund can have several share classes. Different share classes have different conditions, e.g., currency, with dividends or without, management fee or an initial minimum subscription amount. Fund capital is the same for the share classes and therefore information refers to the fund as a whole unless stated otherwise. Fund units within each individual share class are the same size and have the same rights to the assets included in the fund. The distribution in a distribution share class impacts the relationship between the value of units that are non-distribution and the value of the units that are distribution, with the value of the distribution fund units decreasing in relation to the size of the distribution.

Share of turnover conducted via closely related securities companies – The proportion of fund purchases and sales of financial instruments conducted by Handelsbanken in terms of value. Expressed in percent of the fund's total turnover.

Share of turnover conducted between funds managed by the same fund management company – The proportion of fund purchases and sales of financial instruments conducted on behalf of the securities fund from another fund managed by the same fund management company. Expressed in percent of the fund's total turnover.

Total returns – Reports how the value of a unit has changed during the respective year. If the fund has paid dividends during the year the change in value has been calculated as though the dividend or contribution before tax was added back on the distribution date. Annual return is measured in percent from the date of the previous year's closing date to the closing date for the respective year. Returns for the semi-annual review are reported for the first half of the current year.

Transaction costs – Expressed partly as an amount and partly as a percentage of the value of the financial instruments turned over. The value refers to the overall market value,

but for futures and future related instruments the value refers to the exposure value. Calculated on a rolling 12-month basis. Reported in the Income Statement under the heading "Other expenses". Examples of transaction costs are courtage and derivative costs.

Turnover rates (general principle) – The fund's turnover rate calculated, on the one hand, as the ratio between the lowest total amount for securities purchased or sold during the year and, on the other hand, as the average fund capital during the same period. With regard to equity funds, fixed income securities with a residual maturity of a maximum of 397 days at the time of acquisition are excluded from purchased or sold securities. The turnover rate is reported as the number of times turned over per year and is calculated on a rolling 12-month basis.

Turnover rate (leveraged funds) – If a fund has traded with derivative instruments during the period and the turnover calculation conducted in accordance with the general principle makes the turnover information appear misleading, the fund's turnover rate is also calculated by decreasing the total of purchased and sold financial instruments during the period by the total of the subscribed and redeemed units in the fund. This amount is divided by the fund's average fund capital during the period.

Volume of lent securities as a % of total lendable assets – Is the market value of lent securities as of the balance sheet date divided by the market value of the fund's financial instruments with positive market value.

Key figures for risk follow-up

In order to obtain relevant comparisons, dividends have been reinvested in the funds and their respective benchmarks. All key figures have also been calculated on the basis of the Annual effective yields. The values for the past two years have been used for the majority of the funds. A risk forecast has been made for more recent funds, with fund holdings as of balance sheet date as the basis. In these cases, historical data for relevant reference portfolios is used for the calculation of the risk forecast.

Active return states the annual over- or under effective return attained by the fund in comparison to its benchmark.

Active Share compares the equity fund's holdings with the holdings in its benchmark. The key figures are stated in percent, from 0% (exact same distribution as the index) to 100% (none of the holdings are included in the index). The measurement is calculated as one-half of the sum of the absolute deviations between a securities' weighting in the fund and its weight in the index.

Information ratio is a measure of the active returns attained by the fund when deviating from its benchmark. It is the ratio between the active returns and the tracking error. A negative information ratio means that the fund has underperformed its benchmark.

Index shows the average returns on the underlying market in which the fund invests.

Sharpe ratio/Sharpe ratio in index is a measure of the fund/index's return, taking into consideration the risk of the fund/index. A high return attained at a lower risk is better than an equivalent return attained at a high risk. Calculated, on the one hand, as the ratio between the return, less the risk-free interest (interest on government securities) and, on the other hand, as the total risk of the fund/index. The Sharpe ratio is the most relevant ratio for comparing.

Spread exposure is shown for fixed income funds, as of the closing date, and is a measure of credit risk. The spread exposure shows how much the fund will depreciate, in percent of the value of the fund, if the spread

between the value of a fixed income fund and government bonds is doubled. Calculated as capital-weighted credit duration multiplied by the spread of the instrument (differential) compared to the government yield curve.

Tracking error measures the standard deviation of the difference in the yields between the fund and its benchmark (the variation in the relative yields). The historical tracking error indicates how much the fund's yield has deviated from benchmark.

Total risk/Total risk in index is stated as the standard deviation for variations in the monthly yields of the fund/index. The higher the number, the higher the risk.

VaR is a parametric and is calculated in accordance with the covariance method. The covariance matrix is presented by the risk system and is updated on a monthly basis. The confidence level is 95% and the time horizon is one day.

Abbreviations

A number of abbreviations are used for certain securities in the table of contents:

ADR American Depository Receipt	IR Redemption Right
ADS American Depository Share	KV Convertible
BTA Interim Share	NVDR Non-Voting Depository Receipt
CB Callable Bond	PERP Perpetual
ETF Exchange Traded Fund	Pref Preference Share
f/r Foreign Registered	SDB Swedish Deposit Certificate
FRN Floating Rate Note	TO Warrants
GDR Global Depository Receipt	TR Subscription Right

Sustainability Definitions

Clarification of abbreviations and designations in the sustainability report.

Agenda 2030 – was adopted by the UN in 2015 with the aim of achieving long-term sustainable economic, social and environmental development in order to eradicate extreme poverty, to reduce inequality and injustice in the world and to combat climate change. Agenda 2030 contains 17 sustainable development goals (SDG) and 169 targets. The goals are: No poverty; Zero hunger; Good health and well-being; Quality education; Gender equality; Clean water and sanitation; Affordable and clean energy; Decent work and economic growth; Industry, innovation and infrastructure; Reduced inequality; Sustainable cities and communities; Responsible consumption and production; Climate action; Life below water; Life on land; Peace and justice and strong institutions; Partnerships for the goals. For additional information, see globalamalen.se.

Sustainable investing – Pursuant to the SFDR regulation, a sustainable investment is defined as an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social objective, while ensuring that the investee companies follow good governance practices. A description of how these three components are defined by the Management Company is provided in the document SFDR – Definitions and description of methodology, which is available at: [Follow our work | Handelsbanken](#).

Carbon intensity – Handelsbanken Fonder measures the emissions in relation to EVIC (Enterprise Value Including Cash), a value that is largely governed by the stock market value of the holdings. As a result, the carbon intensity can decrease or increase depending on the market valuation of a company, even though the absolute emissions are the same. The Management Company takes into account both direct and indirect emissions in the companies' value chains, i.e., Scope 1, 2 and 3. It is a challenge to also include Scope 3, since in many cases companies do not report these emissions and use estimates instead.

Paris Agreement – The world's countries came to a new agreement at the climate meeting in Paris in December 2015, which is binding for all countries to apply as of 2020. The governments agreed to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Principle Adverse Impact Indicators (PAI) – EU regulation SFDR places requirements on fund management companies to take into account PAI, i.e., principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. A description of how the Management Company takes into account PAI is provided in the document SFDR – Definitions and description of methodology, which is available at: [Follow our work | Handelsbanken](#).

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation – EU regulation 2019/2088 (Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, SFDR) aims to strengthen consumer protection through enhanced sustainability information. The new regulation places higher demands on fund management companies with regard to the transparent disclosure of sustainability efforts and in this manner makes it easier for consumers to compare financial products and make well-founded investment decisions. For additional information, see the document SFDR – Definitions and description of methodology, which is available at: [Follow our work | Handelsbanken](#).

Sustainable risk – The sustainability risk in the fund is measured using Sustainalytics' methodology to assess sustainability risks. The sustainability risk in the fund is reported with a number on a scale between 0 - 100. The sustainability risk is defined according to the following scale:

Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Severe
0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+

Taxonomy – The EU taxonomy is a tool for classifying which financial and economic activities are environmentally sustainable. The purpose is to ensure that companies, the financial sector and decision-makers use common guidelines when considering which economic activities are environmentally sustainable. The taxonomy includes six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy pollution prevention and control and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. In order for a certain economic activity to be classified as environmentally sustainable, it must make a substantial contribution to one or several of six established environmental objectives, not cause significant harm to any of the other objectives, and meet certain minimum sustainability requirements.

PRI – The UN's initiative for responsible investments. The objective is to increase knowledge and understanding about the meaning of sustainable development within the investment industry. We are committed to following PRI's six principles by:

1. Incorporating ESG issues into our investment analysis and decision-making processes.
2. Being active owners and incorporating ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices.
3. Work to secure greater disclosure on environmental and societal issues, as well as on corporate governance at the investee companies.
4. Promoting the implementation of these principles within the investment industry.
5. Collaborating to enhance the effectiveness in implementing the principles.
6. Reporting our activities and progress towards the implementation of the principles.

UN Global Compact – The UN's initiative in which member companies commit to pursue their business operations responsibly, in line with the Global Compact's ten principles for human rights, employee rights, the environment and anti-corruption.

Reporting principles

Direct dialogues – Engagement dialogues that the Management Company pursues through direct contact with the company.

Number of direct dialogues – Based on the fund holdings during the year.

Pooled engagements – Together with other investors through an external party, we participate in dialogues with companies in so-called pooled engagements. The basis for these dialogues is either proactive and target specific thematic areas, or reactive and target companies with suspected or verified violations regarding international norms and conventions within the environment, human rights, employee rights and anti-corruption.

Number of pooled engagements – Based on holdings in the fund during the year.

Initiatives and investor campaigns – are often thematic or focus on sustainability issues within a certain sector, not reported per fund but at Management Company level in an annual reporting, available at [www.handelsbankenfonder.se/Follow our work/Reporting](http://www.handelsbankenfonder.se/Follow-our-work/Reporting).

Number of nomination committees – Nomination committees where the Management Company has participated and presented proposals at the shareholders' meetings during the year. Based on holdings in the fund during the year.

Number of votes at shareholders' meetings – Votes at shareholders' meetings during the year for fund holdings at the time of the shareholders' meeting. Refers to both ordinary annual general meetings and any extraordinary shareholders' meetings.

Handelsbanken | Fonder

Styrelsen och verkställande direktören för Handelsbanken Fonder AB får härmed avge årsberättelse för Handelsbanken Obligasjon med organisationsnummer 515602-8887. Signatursida följer.

Handelsbanken | Fonder

Stockholm den 9 mars 2026

Carl Cederschiöld
ORDFÖRANDE

Malin Hedman Björkmo

Helen Fasth Gillstedt

Lars Seiz

Åsa Holtman Öhman

Emma Viotti
TILLFÖRORDNAD VERKSTÄLLANDE DIREKTÖR

Vår revisionsberättelse har avgivits den 9 mars 2026.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
Huvudansvarig revisor
Peter Nilsson
Auktoriserad revisor

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
Victoria Moberg
Auktoriserad revisor

Revisionsberättelse

Till andelsägarna i Värdepappersfonden Handelsbanken Obligasjon, org.nr 515602-8887

Rapport om årsberättelse

Uttalande

Vi har i egenskap av revisorer i Handelsbanken Fonder Aktiebolag, organisationsnummer 556418-8851, utfört en revision av årsberättelsen för Värdepappersfonden Handelsbanken Obligasjon för år 2025, med undantag för hållbarhetsinformationen på sidor 5-13.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsberättelsen upprättats i enlighet med lagen om värdepappersfonder samt Finansinspektionens föreskrifter om värdepappersfonder och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av Värdepappersfond Handelsbanken Obligasjon:s finansiella ställning per den 31 december 2025 och av dess finansiella resultat för året enligt lagen om värdepappersfonder samt Finansinspektionens föreskrifter om värdepappersfonder.

Grund för uttalande

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet *Revisorns ansvar*. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till fondbolaget enligt god revisors sed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för vårt uttalande.

Annan information än årsberättelsen

Den andra informationen består av hållbarhetsinformationen på sidorna 5-13 ('hållbarhetsinformationen'). Det är fondbolaget som har ansvaret för denna andra information. Vårt uttalande avseende årsberättelsen omfattar inte denna information och vi gör inget uttalande med bestyrkande avseende denna andra information.

I samband med vår revision av årsberättelsen är det vårt ansvar att läsa den information som identifierats ovan och överväga om informationen i väsentlig utsträckning är oförenlig med årsberättelsen. Vid denna genomgång beaktar vi även den kunskap vi i övrigt inhämtat under revisionen samt bedömer om informationen i övrigt verkar innehålla väsentliga felaktigheter.

Om vi, baserat på det arbete som har utförts avseende denna information, drar slutsatsen att den andra informationen innehåller en väsentlig felaktighet, är vi skyldiga att rapportera detta. Vi har inget att rapportera i det avseendet.

Fondbolagets ansvar

Det är fondbolaget som har ansvaret för att årsberättelsen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt lagen om värdepappersfonder samt Finansinspektionens föreskrifter om värdepappersfonder. Fondbolaget ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som det bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsberättelse som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag.

Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om huruvida årsberättelsen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisions sed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller misstag och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans

rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsberättelsen.

Som del av en revision enligt ISA använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Dessutom:

- identifierar och bedömer vi riskerna för väsentliga felaktigheter i årsberättelsen, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, utformar och utför granskningsåtgärder bland annat utifrån dessa risker och inhämtar revisionsbevis som är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga för att utgöra en grund för våra uttalanden. Risken för att inte upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet till följd av oegentligheter är högre än för en väsentlig felaktighet som beror på misstag, eftersom oegentligheter kan innefatta agerande i maskopi, förfalskning, avsiktliga utelämnanden, felaktig information eller åsidosättande av intern kontroll.
- skaffar vi oss en förståelse av den del av fondbolagets interna kontroll som har betydelse för vår revision för att utforma granskningsåtgärder som är lämpliga med hänsyn till omständigheterna, men inte för att uttala oss om effektiviteten i den interna kontrollen.
- utvärderar vi lämpligheten i de redovisningsprinciper som används och rimligheten i fondbolagets uppskattningar i redovisningen och tillhörande upplysningar.
- utvärderar vi den övergripande presentationen, strukturen och innehållet i årsberättelsen, däribland upplysningarna, och om årsberättelsen återger de underliggande transaktionerna och händelserna på ett sätt som ger en rättvisande bild.

Vi måste informera fondbolaget om bland annat revisionens planerade omfattning och inriktning samt tidpunkten för den. Vi måste också informera om betydelsefulla iakttagelser under revisionen, däribland de eventuella betydande brister i den interna kontrollen som vi identifierat.

Revisorns yttrande avseende den lagstadgade hållbarhetsinformationen

Det är fondbolaget som har ansvaret för hållbarhetsinformationen på sidorna 5-13 och för att den är upprättad i enlighet med lag om värdepappersfonder.

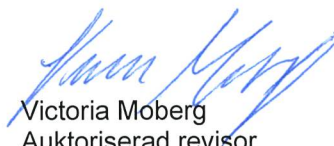
Vår granskning av hållbarhetsinformationen för fonden har skett enligt FAR:s rekommendation RevR 12 Revisorns yttrande om den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. Detta innebär att vår granskning av hållbarhetsinformationen har en annan inriktning och en väsentligt mindre omfattning jämfört med den inriktning och omfattning som en revision enligt International Standards on Auditing och god revisionssed i Sverige har. Vi anser att denna granskning ger oss tillräcklig grund för vårt uttalande.

Hållbarhetsinformation har lämnats i årsberättelsen.

Stockholm, den 9 mars 2026
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB



Peter Nilsson
Auktoriserad revisor
Huvudansvarig revisor



Victoria Moberg
Auktoriserad revisor

The prospectus, fund rules and fact sheets for each fund are available in the mutual fund price list at handelsbanken.se/funds.

Handelsbanken Fonder AB is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Svenska Handelsbanken AB (PLC).

About risk

Historical yields are not a guarantee of future returns. A fund can both increase and decrease in value and it is not guaranteed that you will recover the entire invested amount. Note that a fund with risk level 5-7, as stated in the fund's fact sheet (KID), can vary greatly in value due to the fund's composition and management methodology. Summary of investors' rights, prospectus, fund rules and KID are available under each fund at handelsbanken.se/funds.