

Carbon footprint

SEB Investment Management



Fund: SEB Global High Yield Fund

Benchmark: Bloomberg US and Euro High Yield ex Energy Hedged to SEK

Date: 2024-12-31

Currency: EUR

Total scope 1 and 2 green house gas (GHG) emissions and intensity

GHG Emissions measures the total amount of owned carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted each year by the companies in the fund and is measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO₂e) adjusted by the GHG data coverage. To provide a good comparison, the benchmark is assumed to have invested the same market value as the fund, but according to the benchmark's investment weights.

GHG Intensity measures the weighted average (based on invested holding weights, i.e. excluding cash) of the companies' GHG emission intensity tCO₂e per million EUR in revenue, adjusted by the GHG data coverage.

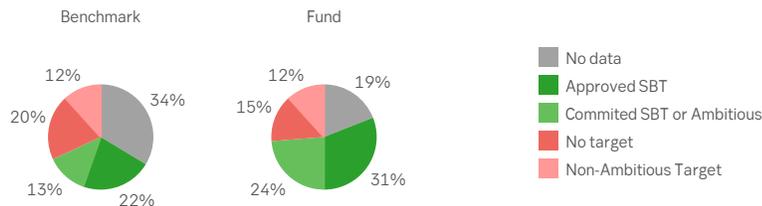
Scopes 1&2 are emissions that are owned or controlled by a company, e.g. generated by the companies' operations and its energy consumption.

Green bonds are bonds that finance projects with an environmental objective. The share of green bonds measures the weight of the fund invested in these type of projects, the share of GHG intensity and emissions, respectively, show how much of the total intensity and emissions in the fund stem from the projects financed by green bonds that the fund is invested in.

Portfolio	Scope 1&2 GHG Intensity (tCO ₂ e/mEUR) coverage adjusted	Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e) coverage adjusted	Coverage Scope 1&2 GHG data	Green Bonds (share of weight)	Share of intensity from green bonds	Share of emissions from green bonds	Coverage Scope 1&2 GHG data for Green Bonds
Fund	126	92,449	82%	10%	11%	9%	93%
Benchmark	198	213,396	66%	4%	9%	7%	78%

Carbon reduction targets

The pie charts show the weighted share of investments that have set a target to reduce green house gas emissions. This includes, for example, committed and approved science based targets. It also shows the weighted share of investments that have not set targets or where information is missing.



The GHG intensity in different industries compared to the benchmark

	Share of weighted Scope 1&2 GHG intensity by sector		Investment weights (% of market value, excl cash)	
	Fund	Benchmark	Fund	Benchmark
No sector defined	47%	48%	51%	61%
Banks	0%	0%	8%	3%
Materials	23%	10%	5%	3%
Telecommunication Services	1%	1%	5%	3%
Insurance	0%	0%	4%	0%
Capital Goods	3%	1%	3%	3%
Health Care Equipment & Services	0%	0%	3%	2%
Financial Services	0%	0%	3%	3%
Automobiles & Components	1%	1%	2%	2%
Consumer Durables & Apparel	0%	0%	2%	1%
Utilities	4%	24%	2%	2%
Media & Entertainment	0%	0%	2%	3%
Software & Services	0%	0%	2%	2%
Commercial & Professional Services	11%	3%	1%	2%
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	0%	0%	1%	1%
Consumer Services	5%	6%	1%	3%
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	0%	0%	1%	2%
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	2%	1%	1%	1%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	0%	0%	1%	0%
Real Estate Management & Development	0%	0%	1%	1%
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	0%	0%	0%	1%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	0%	0%	0%	1%
Household & Personal Products	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	2%	4%	0%	1%
Energy		0%		0%
Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail		0%		0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

In the table to the left you can find the industries that the fund and benchmark are invested in. The first column shows the carbon intensity in tCO₂e/mEUR of the benchmark and the second column shows the carbon intensity (tCO₂e/mEUR) in the fund. The third column shows differences in how the fund is exposed to different industries compared to its benchmark.

Generally speaking, differences in the carbon intensities can either be explained by investment allocation or by investments in specific companies that are more or less carbon intensive relative to its industry peers. E.g. if the benchmark has a higher tCO₂e/mEUR value than the fund for a certain industry, and there are no differences in industry weights, or if the difference in weights is positive, this is an indication of investments in less carbon intensive companies relative to its industry peers. However, if the difference in weight is negative, it is difficult to draw conclusions on whether the lower carbon intensity is due to selection of industry or investment.