Carbon footprint

SEB Investment Management

S|E|B

Fund:	SEB Microfinance X EUR
Benchmark:	
Date:	2024-12-31
Currency:	EUR

Total scope 1 and 2 green house gas (GHG) emissons 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.

Portfolio	Scope 1&2 GHG Intensity (tCO2e/mEUR) coverage adjusted	Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions (tCO2e) coverage adjusted	Coverage Scope 1&2 GHG data
Fund			

Carbon reduction targets

Fund

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.

100%

■ No data

The GHG intensity in different industries compared to the benchmark

	Share of weighted Scope 1&2 GHG inten..	Investment weights (% of market value, ..
	Fund	Fund
No sector defined		100%
Grand Total		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 industryweights, or if the difference in weights is positive, this in 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.