Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: SEB Climate Focus High Yield Fund

Legal entity identifier: 5299008JUQGJUW3U4446

Sustainable investment objective

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

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

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

- [x] **Yes**
  - [x] It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 96.50 %
    - [x] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
    - [x] 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 _% 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**

To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The fund had sustainable investments with an environmental impact as its objective within the meaning of Article 9 of SFDR.

The sustainable investment objective of the fund was to establish a robust positive environmental impact to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. This was achieved by investing in issuers or projects, primarily through green bonds, that contribute to and/or enable a reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions. The fund owned 96.50% environmentally sustainable investments, of which 62% were green bonds.

The companies classified as sustainable investments were those whose economic activities were deemed to contribute to one or more of the following environmental objectives:

Environmental objectives considered environmentally sustainable according to the EU Taxonomy:

• The six goals defined by the EU Green Taxonomy: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

• Environmental objectives related to The United Nations environment-related Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs):
SDG 6 — Clean water and sanitation
SDG 7 — Affordable and clean energy
SDG 9 — Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
SDG 11 — Sustainable cities and communities
SDG 12 — Responsible consumption and production
SDG 13 — Climate action
SDG 14 — Life below water
SDG 15 — Life on land

• Operational resource efficiency in key environmental areas such as carbon use, water use, or use of raw materials.

The sustainable goals included in the Managment Company's definition of sustainable investments and quantitative thresholds are:

Environmental goals:

• 10% of the company's revenue, capital expenditure, or operating costs must be classified by estimation or reporting as significantly contributing to the six EU Taxonomy goals.
• 20% of the company's revenue must be assessed as contributing to other global environmental goals, directly or indirectly linked to the UN SDGs.
• The company must outperform its sector and region in terms of emission factors according to quantitative data.
• The company must outperform its sector and region in other resource efficiency areas, such as water use, raw material consumption, or waste generation, according to quantitative data.
• The company must have been fundamentally analysed and assessed as having a high contribution and exposure to environmental objectives.

The Managment Company applies a pass/fail methodology, whereby an entire investment is classified and reported as sustainable if the requirements for contributing, not doing significant harm, and demonstrating good corporate governance are met.

Other management companies may use different methodoloies and criteria to classify investments as sustainable. Consequently, the levels of sustainable investments may differ between fund companies depending on methodologies, criteria, and data providers, not just the levels of sustainability within the funds.

The use of proceeds bonds (green or sustainability bonds) are classified as sustainable investments provided that the issuer meets the requirements for social safeguards, complies with good corporate governance, and adheres to the Management Company's exclusion criteria. Green bonds supporting energy transition or other energy-efficiency projects are allowed even though the issuer is involved in fossil fuels above the normally accepted threshold according to the Management Company's Sustainability Policy.

The SEB Investment Management Sustainability Score (SIMS-S) was central to the fund's sustainability integration process and evaluation. SIMS-S is the management company's proprietary sustainability model, which rates all companies in the fund's investment universe based on multiple aspects of sustainability to establish a comprehensive and unbiased view.

The model consists of two main components: sustainability risks and sustainability opportunities. The model uses data from multiple vendors and is continuously modified as new data and new insights become available. The sustainability rating includes both a current status picture and a forward-looking perspective for each company. This provides fund managers the opportunity to assess current and future sustainability factors that can affect risk and return in the longer term.

- Sustainability risks refer to environmental, social, or governance-related events or circumstances that, if they were to occur, could have an actual or potential significant negative impact on the value of the investment.
- Sustainability opportunities refer to environmental, social, or governance-related events or circumstances that, if they were to occur, could have an actual or potential significant positive impact on the value of the investment.

The benchmark was the Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Index, which does not qualify as an EU Climate Transition Benchmark nor an EU Paris-aligned Benchmark, and does not fully comply with all the methodological requirements in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/181. The benchmark was used purely for performance comparison, and the fund did not rely on a benchmark to fulfil the sustainable investment objective.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

To support the work of assessing issuers' sustainability risks and opportunities, the fund's managers used a quantitative tool in the form of the SEB Investment Management Sustainability Score (SIMS-S), which also served as a framework and rating system for attaining its sustainable investment objective. The fund achieved a raw SIMS-S score of 6,29 at the end of 2024.

SIMS-S ratings are set on a scale of 0-10 with a normal distribution, meaning that the typical outcome for a company is 5.0.

SIMS-S consists of overall scores and underlying component scores, each available in two formats: raw and adjusted. The raw score reflects the issuer's standalone overall sustainability score, while the adjusted score accounts for sector and region adjustments. The underlying component scores, which aggregate to form the overall SIMS-S score, allow for a focused evaluation of specific sustainability topics.

	The fund portfolio	**Investment universe index**
Market-weighted SIMS-Score	6,29	5,96
Coverage ratio	82%	40%

The fund invested in environmentally sustainable bonds during the year, with a total of 62% green bonds compared to the minimum level of 10%. Use of proceeds bonds included green or sustainable bonds with a clear environmental contribution.

The fund engaged in dialogues with 27 companies during 2024, of which 16 were direct dialogues and the remainder conducted via Sustainalytics and ISS. This represented 35,6% of the portfolio companies, exceeding the minimum of 15%.

	Total number	Number of companies	Share of portfolio
Dialogues	51	27	35,60%

62.9% of the investee companies in the portfolio had committed to or approved science-based targets, compared to the minimum requirement of 30%.

The fund adhered to the exclusion policy of the management company.

...and compared to previous periods?

The fund achieved an adjusted SIMS-S score of 6,11 at the end of 2023, and at the end of 2024, that figure was 6,29

	2024	2023
The fund portfolio	6,29	6,11
Investment universe index	5,96	-

At the end of 2023, the fund had 62.5% use of proceeds bonds, exceeding the minimum requirement of 10%. By the end of 2024, the fund held 62% green bonds. Use of proceeds bonds may include green or sustainable bonds with a portion contributing to environmental projects.

In 2023, the fund engaged in dialogues with 25 companies, of which 15 were direct dialogues and the remainder conducted via EOS at Federated Hermes. This represented 32% of the companies in the portfolio, exceeding the minimum requirement of 15%.

During 2024, the management company transistioned its external engagement collaborator to Sustainalytics. During 2024, the fund engaged in dialogues with 27 companies, of which 16 were direct dialogues and the remainder conducted via Sustainalytics and ISS. This accounted for 35,6% of the portfolio companies, also exceeding the minimum requirement of 15%.

	Total number	Number of companies	Share of portfolio
Dialogues 2024	51	27	35,60%
Dialogues 2023	74	25	32,00%

In 2023, 61% of the investee companies in the portfolio had committed to or approved science-based targets, surpassing the minimum requirement of 30%. In 2024, this figure increased to 62.9%.

How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?

To ensure that no sustainable investment caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainability objective, the Sub-Fund undertook the following actions during the reference period:
· Excluded companies that did not comply with international norms and standards.
· Excluded companies operating in controversial sectors and business areas.
· Excluded companies with exposure to fossil fuels or other activities with a negative environmental impact (green bonds supporting energy transition or other energy-efficiency projects are allowed)
· Excluded companies deemed not to meet the levels of social safeguards as defined by the EU Taxonomy.
· Relied on assessments from an external analysis partner regarding companies' governance structures, employment practices, tax compliance, and remuneration policies.

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

During the 2024 reference period, the Management Company's model for identifying companies with extreme values among indicators for adverse impacts was utilised to avoid investing in companies that cause significant

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.

harm.

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors applied are those described in Annex I of the technical standards of the Disclosure Regulation (CDR 2022/1288), as well as relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I to CDR 2022/1288. These indicators are dependent on the current availability of data. However, where sufficient data coverage existed, companies with signficantly negative results in a geographical and sectoral context were excluded from being considered sustainable investments.

Some indicators were addressed through exclusions outlined in the Management Company's sustainability policy, which excludes:

- Companies operating in the fossil fuel sector;
- Companies with operations or facilities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas where their activities negatively impact these areas;
- Companies that fail to adhere to international norms and standards, such as the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Companies involved in the manufacturing or sale of controversial weapons (e.g. landmines, cluster munitions, chemical, and biological weapons);
- Companies whose activities negatively affect endangered species.

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

The fund's investments during the reference period were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through the norm-based exclusion criteria outlined in the management company's sustainability policy.

Norm-based exclusions mean that the management company expects issuers to comply with international laws and conventions, such as:

- The UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).
- The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights established in the eight core conventions identified in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Companies with verified violations were excluded and, therefore, were not considered sustainable investments.

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

Prior to investment decisions, the following PAIs were considered:

On an exclusionary basis:
From Annex 1 – Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288
- PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil sector
- PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact Principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises
- PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons

During the ESG integration process using SIMS-S combined with fundamental analysis:
From Table 1-Annex 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288
- PAI 1: GHG emissions
- PAI 2: Carbon footprint
- PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies
- PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- PAI 6: Energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector
- PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- PAI 8: Emissions to water
- PAI 9: Hazardous waste ratio
- PAI 11: Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap
- PAI 13: Board gender diversity

From Annex 1 - Table 2 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288:

• PAI 4: Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives

From Annex 1 - Table 3 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288:
• PAI 4: Lack of a supplier code of conduct

During the investment period, the following PAIs were considered:

In engagement dialogues with issuers:
• PAIs 1 – 6, from Table 1 - Annex 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288
• PAI 4, from Table 2 - Annex 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288: Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives

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: 1/1/2024--12/31/2024

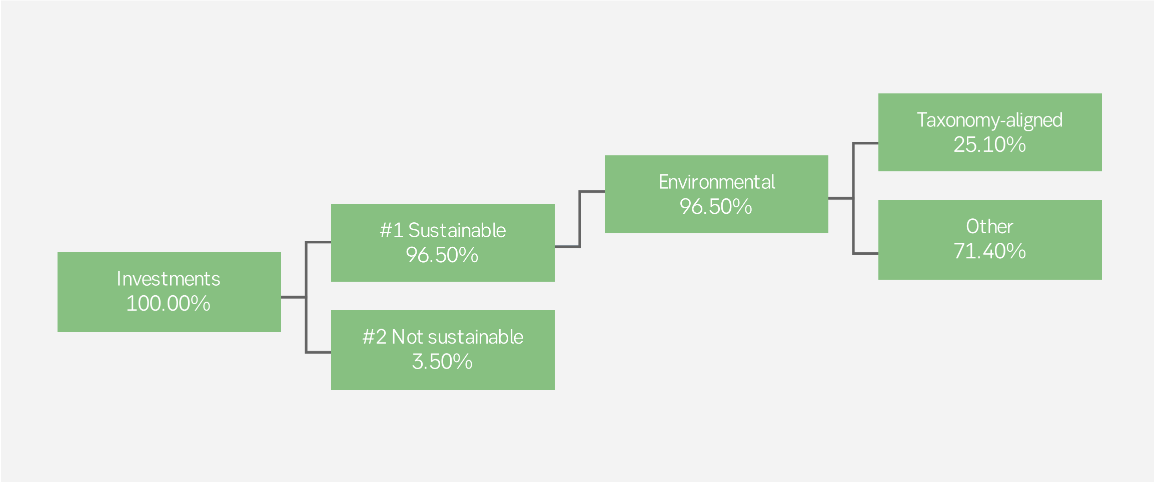
Largest investments	Sector	% of assets	Country
Castellum AB	Real Estate	2.31	Sweden
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	Financials	2.17	Spain
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	Financials	2.09	Norway
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	Utilities	2.08	Portugal
Telefonica Europe BV	Financials	2.02	Spain
KBC Group NV	Financials	2.01	Belgium
Evonik Industries AG	Materials	1.97	Germany
Koninklijke KPN NV	Communication Services	1.90	Netherlands
Aker Horizons AS	Industrials	1.89	Norway
Elia System Operator SA/NV	Utilities	1.88	Belgium
Dong Energy A/S	Utilities	1.87	Denmark
OI European Group BV	-	1.84	United States of America
Scatec Solar ASA	Utilities	1.83	South Africa
Apollo Swedish Bidco AB	-	1.82	Sweden
Faurecia SA	Consumer Discretionary	1.80	France

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The question is answered in the sub-questions below.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



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

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

If present in the portfolio, sub-sectors related to fossil fuels, as defined in Article 2(62) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, are disclosed. Where such sub-sectors are not applicable, only top-level sector classifications are reported.

Sector	% assets
Mixed	29.95
Materials	7.30
Industrials	11.02
Consumer Discretionary	9.88
Consumer Staples	1.45
Health Care	0.23
Financials	16.94
Information Technology	1.15
Communication Services	4.39
Utilities	10.56
Real Estate	7.14

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

The question is answered in the sub-questions below.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-larbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

☑ Yes

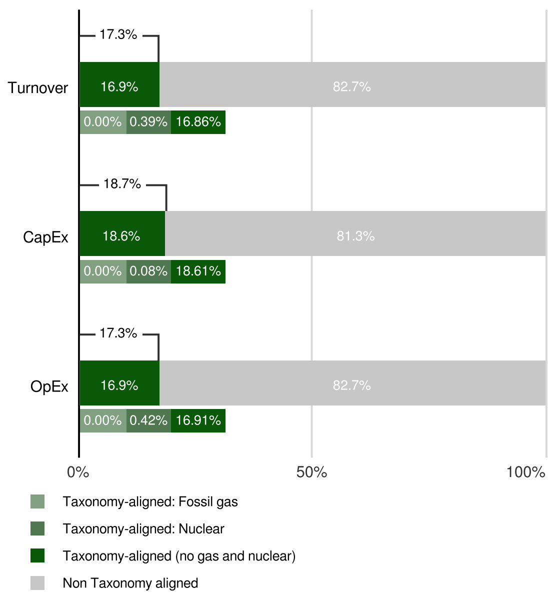
☐ in fossil gas ☑ in nuclear energy

☐ No

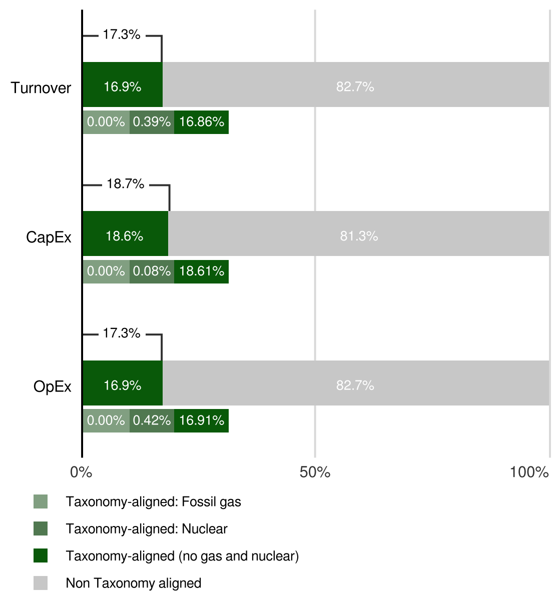
[1] *Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective — see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.*

The 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.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 100.00% of the total investments.

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activites of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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

During 2024, the share of investments in transitional activities was 0.08%. The share in enabling activities was 7.46%.

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

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

How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

	Including sovereign bonds			Excluding sovereign bonds		
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Turnover	17.25%	7.08%	0.72%	17.25%	7.08%	0.72%
Capital expenditure	18.68%	7.67%	0.74%	18.68%	7.67%	0.74%
Operational expenditure	17.33%	6.38%	0.00%	17.33%	6.38%	0.00%

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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

The fund had 71.40% environmentally sustainable investments that were not reported as aligned with the EU Green Taxonomy but were deemed sustainable investments according to the management company's fundamental approach or due to their classification as sustainability-labelled bonds.

The fund had the ability to invest in economic activities categorised as sustainable investments, even if they could not be classified as compatible with the EU Green Taxonomy.

The EU Green Taxonomy does not cover all economic sectors relevant to the fund's to investment strategy and those contributing to sustainability goals. Additionally, relatively few companies reported in alignment with the EU Green Taxonomy, which could be attributed to their size or geographical location.

The fund also had the opportunity to invest in use of proceeds bonds, such as green bonds. The proceeds from these bonds must contribute to an environmental objective to be labelled as green; however, taxonomy reporting for individual financial securities is often lacking.

While it is likely that the majority of these goals have a clear connection to those outlined in the EU Green Taxonomy, the absence of reliable data often prevents such classification.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The fund did not commit to any sustainable investments with a social objective during the period.

What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund held 3.50% cash categorised as "not sustainable." The purpose of cash is liquidity and flows. The fund did not consider any environmental or social safeguards necessary for cash holdings.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

100% of the investments made during the year were classified by the management company as sustainable investments with environmental impact. 100% of the investments represent 96.5% of the assets.

62% of the portfolio was invested in green bonds, where the proceeds are earmarked to green projects.

As an example, Koninklijke KPN (commonly referred to as KPN), a Dutch telecommunications and IT provider, issued green bonds in which the fund invested. KPN uses the proceeds to finance projects aimed at transforming telecommunications networks to reduce energy demand and improve energy efficiency. Funds are also allocated to equipment takeback programmes as well as refurbishment and recycling initiatives, with the goal of extending product life and reduce waste--thereby contributing to a circular economy.

Another example is Topsoe, a provider of technology and solutions for the energy transition. Topsoe issued a green bond during the year, with proceeds earmarked for the manufacturing of energy efficient Solid Oxide Electrolyzer Cells (SOEC) to produce green hydrogen. The funds were also allocated to research and development activities related to non-fossil-based technologies and solutions enabling net-zero emissions.

25.1% of the fund was aligned with the EU Taxonomy.
One example of a company aligned with the EU Taxonomy is Alstom, which develops integrated systems for the transportation sector. Alstom designs and offers high-speed trains, metros, trams, e-buses, customised services, infrastructure, signalling systems, and digital mobility solutions. 60% of its revenue was aligned with the EU Taxonomy under Climate Change Adaptation and Climte Change Mitigation.

The fund utilised the SEB Investment Management Sustainability Score (SIMS-S) framework and ratings to achieve its sustainable investment objective. SIMS-S ratings range from 0 to10, with 10 being the highest sustainability score. The fund achieved a raw SIMS-S score of 6,29.

The fund managers engaged in dialogues with companies related to their sustainability efforts. These dialogues focused primarily on environmental characteristics, with a particular emphasis on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Key points of engagement included:

- Reporting on Scopes 1-3 emissions.
- Establishing a clear pathway to emissions reductions.
- Committing to science-based targets.

During the year, fund managers engaged with companies such as Bewi, European Energy, Bonheur, and Volvo Cars, among others.
At the end of the year, 62.9% of the companies in the portfolio had committed to or approved science-based targets, exceeding the minimum requirement of 30%.

The fund excludes companies that do not meet the management company’s extensive sustainability criteria.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The Sub-Fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its sustainable investment objective.

- **How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**

  The Sub-Fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its sustainable investment objective.

- **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?**

  The Sub-Fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its sustainable investment objective.

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?**

  The Sub-Fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its sustainable investment objective

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?**

  The Sub-Fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its sustainable investment objective.