Product name: SEB Impact Fund

SEB UMBRELLA PLC Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

SFDR: Appendix – Transparency of sustainable investments in periodic reports (unaudited)

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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 sustain	nable investment objective?
•• 🗶 Yes	• • No
 It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 76.9% 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 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 an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy with a social objective
X It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 20.4%	It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

Legal entity identifier: 54930007XTSFTBZ7SS04



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

During the financial year, the Fund continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by generating financial returns through investments, which contribute to positive social, economic and/or environmental "Impact Themes" (as defined below), provided that investee companies follow good governance practices.

"Impact Themes" include (but are not limited to): (i) water availability (improving access to quality water supply and preservation of the resource), (ii) sustainable energy (transition towards affordable and

clean energy), (iii) food and agriculture (ensuring a sustainable food supply), (iv) resource efficiency (enhancing resource efficiency and waste reduction) and (v) social improvement (enhancing society's needs such as but not limited to safety, education, health and wellbeing).

Furthermore, the Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reference period by applying the Investment Manager and Manager's exclusion criteria. The Fund has excluded investments in companies operating in industries or business areas deemed to have significant sustainability challenges. *More information about the Investment Manager and Manager's exclusion criteria is available on their respective website in the Sustainability Policy section.*

The Fund has also promoted environmental and social attributes through its continuous efforts to influence companies' business models in a more sustainable direction. The Manager has also delegated some portfolio management services to the Sub-Investment Managers to influence companies on behalf of the Fund by voting at general meetings, through dialogues with management teams and boards and in cooperation with other asset managers or partners.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

During the period, the Fund ran, through a bottom-up investment process, individual company and security-level fundamental analysis in order to select the best securities from a risk return perspective as well as from an Impact Investing perspective. Such fundamental analysis focused on financial, environmental, social and governance (ESG) analysis, as well as the investment's contribution to the achievement of the Impact Themes. The investment process used various metrics as defined by the Sub-Investment Managers and/or the Manager to monitor and measure the positive impact of companies on such Impact Themes.

The main total portfolio indicator for sustainability is the percentage revenues attributable to at least one of the five Impact Themes. As of December 31st 2024, this portfolio number was around 70%. See below for total and split for the different Impact Themes.

Theme	Portfolio Weight	Impact Revenues
Food & agriculture	2.8%	2.0%
Resource efficiency	68.1%	44.7%
Social improvements	17.9%	14.8%
Sustainable energy	4.6%	3.5%
Water availability	5.1%	4.5%
Total Impact Revenues		69.6%

...and compared to previous periods?

During the previous period the percentage revenues attributable to at least one of the five Impact Themes was around 74%. The portfolio companies in the Resource Efficiency theme have on average a lower percentage impact revenues and the difference is again mainly due to increased allocation to Resource Efficiency at the expense of Social Improvements and Sustainable Energy. This change in allocation is partly due to our re-allocation among sub-investment managers but also a part of the normal management of the Fund by the Sub-Investment Managers that bottom-up seeks to fulfill the dual objective of the Fund to make investments that contribute to positive social, economic and/or environmental "Impact Themes" as well as financial gain for the investors.

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

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the Fund were to contribute to positive social, economic and/or environmental Impact Themes, provided that such sustainable investments did not significantly harm any other social and/or environmental objectives and that investee companies followed good governance practices.

During the 2024 reference period, the Fund was committed to making sustainable investments to a minimum share of 85%. During the period, the Fund owned one or more companies that can be classified as sustainable investments whose economic activities are deemed to contribute to one or more of the following environmental and social objectives:

Social objectives:

- United Nations Social Development Goals (UN SDGs): SDG 1 No poverty; SDG 2 Zero hunger; SDG 3 Good health and well-being; SDG 4 Quality education; SDG 5 Gender equality; SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation; SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth; SDG 10 Reduced inequalities; SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities; and SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Other social sustainability goals such as: Gender equality, Social inclusion and Diversity.

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 that are not considered compatible with the EU Taxonomy

- 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; and 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 Investment Manager's definition of sustainable investments and quantitative thresholds are:

Environmental goals

- 10% of the company's revenue, capital expenditure or operating costs have been classified by estimation or reporting as significantly contributing to the six EU Taxonomy goals.
- 20% of the company's revenue has been assessed as contributing to other global environmental goals, directly or indirectly linked to the UN SDGs.

- The company outperforms its sector and region in terms of emission factors according to quantitative data.
- The company outperforms 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 has been fundamentally analysed and assessed as having a high contribution and exposure to environmental objectives.

Social goals

- 20% of the company's revenue has been assessed to contribute to other global social goals, directly or indirectly linked to the UN SDGs.
- The company outperforms relative to its region in terms of gender equality factors, according to quantitative data.
- The company has been fundamentally analysed and assessed as having a high contribution and exposure to social goals.

The Fund adheres to the Investment Manager's pass/fail methodology, whereby an entire investment is classified and reported as sustainable if the requirements for contributing, not doing significant harm and good corporate governance are met. Other management companies may use a different methodology and criteria to classify an investment as sustainable. Therefore, the levels of sustainable investments may differ between management companies depending on the methodologies, criteria and data providers used, and not only on levels of sustainability within the funds.

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, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

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

In order to ensure that no sustainable investment caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainability goal, the Fund has worked with the following principles during the reference period:

- Excluded companies that do not comply with international norms and standards;
 - Excluded companies operating in controversial sectors and business areas;
 - Excluded companies that have exposure to fossil fuels or other activities with negative environmental impacts.
 - Excluded companies that are not considered to fulfil the levels of minimum social safeguards as defined by the EU Taxonomy; and
 - Used an external research partner's assessment of the companies' governance structure, labour relations, tax compliance and remuneration.

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

During the reference period, the Investment Manager's model for detecting companies with extreme values among the negative impact indicators has been used to avoid investing in companies that have caused significant harm. The negative impact indicators for sustainability factors used are those outlined in Annex I of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation's technical standard (CDR 2022/1288) - as well as the relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of CDR 2022/1288. However, the indicators are dependent on the current availability of data, but where sufficient coverage has been available,

companies with significant negative performance in a geographical and sectoral context have not been included as sustainable investments.

Some indicators are considered through the exclusions outlined in the fund company's sustainability policy, in particular:

- Companies with activities in the fossil fuel sector;
- Companies with facilities/operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas where the activities
 of these companies negatively impact these areas;
- Companies that do not comply with international norms and standards, such as the UN Global Compact principles and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Companies involved in the manufacture or sale of controversial weapons (landmines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons); and
- Companies whose activities affect endangered species.

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

During the reference period, the Fund's investments have been aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through the norm-based exclusion criteria set out in the fund company's sustainability policy.

Norm-based exclusions mean that the fund company expects issuers to adhere to international laws and conventions such as the following:

- The UN Principles for Responsible Investment
- The UN Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights

Companies with confirmed violations are not considered sustainable investments.



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

During the reference period, the Fund has considered principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the Investment Manager and Manager's exclusions policy where companies with operations in the following were excluded:

- Companies with activities in the fossil fuel sector;
- Companies with facilities/operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas where the
 activities of these companies negatively impact these areas;
- Companies that do not comply with international norms and standards, such as the UN Global Compact principles and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Companies involved in the manufacture or sale of controversial weapons (landmines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons); and
- Companies whose activities affect endangered species.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

In addition, all of the Sub-Investment Managers in their fundamental analysis process, have conducted a sustainability assessment of, among other things, each company's products, services, operations and suppliers.



The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024

Largest Investments	% Assets	Country	Sector
KEYENCE CORP	2.84%	JAPAN	Industrial
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	2.34%	TAIWAN	Technology
AGILENT TECH	2.25%	UNITED STATES	Consumer, Non-cyclical
WSP GLOBAL	2.25%	CANADA	Industrial
THERMO FISCHER SCIEN	2.06%	UNITED STATES	Consumer, Non-cyclical
SCHNEIDER ELECTR SA	1.93%	FRANCE	Industrial
ASTRAZENECA PLC	1.77%	BRITAIN	Consumer, Non-cyclical
AUTODESK INC	1.77%	UNITED STATES	Technology
NOVO NORDISK AS	1.61%	DENMARK	Consumer, Non-cyclical
XYLEM	1.57%	UNITED STATES	Industrial
SMURFIT WESTROCK LTD	1.51%	IRELAND	Industrial
DELTA ELECT IND INC	1.50%	TAIWAN	Industrial
TRANE TECHNOLOGIES	1.47%	IRELAND	Industrial
TOKYO ELECTRON LTD	1.32%	JAPAN	Technology
DAIFUKU	1.29%	JAPAN	Industrial

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What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?





#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.

- 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?

Sector
BASIC MATERIALS
CONSUMER CYCLICAL
CONSUMER NON-
CYCLICAL
ENERGY
FINANCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
TECHNOLOGY
UTILITIES

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

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.

expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies. 33.6% of the Fund's holdings were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

In nuclear energy

X Yes:

No 1

In fossil gas X

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.



Data not yet available

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures. What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

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. 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.

During 2024, the share of investments in transitional activities was 0.0%. The share in enabling activities was 4.2%.

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

For the previous reference period (2023), the share of investments whose revenue was compatible with the EU taxonomy was 6.5%. Compatible capital expenditure was 7.7% and operating expenditure 6.5%.

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

At the end of 2024, the Fund had an equivalent of 43.3 % of investments that were classified as sustainable investments with environmental objectives but not compliant with the EU Taxonomy.

The EU Green Taxonomy does not cover all economic sectors that are relevant for the Fund to invest in and that contribute to sustainability goals. There were also relatively few companies that reported in accordance with the EU Green Taxonomy. This may have been due both to their size and their geographical location.

The Investment Manager uses an internal process to define the contributions to environmental objectives and the classification of sustainable investments. The environmental goals included in the Investment Management's definition of sustainable investments and quantitative thresholds are:

- 20% of the company's revenues have been assessed to contribute to other global environmental goals, directly or indirectly linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).
- The company outperforms its sector and region in terms of emission factors according to quantitative data.
- The company outperforms 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 has been fundamentally analysed and assessed as having a high contribution and exposure to environmental objectives.

The Investment Manager applies a "pass/fail" methodology, where an investment is classified and recognized as contributing if the investment meets one or more of the above criteria.



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

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

At the end of 2024, the Fund had investments corresponding to 20.4% classified as socially sustainable investments. The Investment Manager uses an internal process to define the contribution to social goals and the classification of sustainable investments. The social goals included in the Investment Management's definition of sustainable investments and quantitative thresholds are:

- 20% of the company's revenue has been assessed to contribute to other global social goals, directly or indirectly linked to the UN SDGs.
- The company outperforms relative to its region in terms of gender equality factors, according to quantitative data.
- The company has been fundamentally analysed and assessed as having a high contribution and exposure to social goals.

The Investment Manager applies a "pass/fail" methodology, where an investment is classified and recognized as sustainable if the investment meets one or more of the above criteria.

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

Included in "#2 Other" are cash or cash equivalents, securities, derivative transactions and exchange traded funds, that are not aligned with the environmental and / or social characteristics of the Fund but which may be used for treasury or liquidity purposes, for hedging/efficient portfolio management or diversification purposes, and to achieve the investment objective of the Fund. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards applied to these assets.

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

The Investment Manager is continuously evaluating the underlying strategies sustainability and portfolio merits and will if deemed insufficient replace the strategy. During 2024 three strategies was discontinued in the portfolio, this was mainly due to market environments that suited their strategies less well, their decreased portfolio merits as well the asset under management in the fund. One strategy was added, SEB Nordic Future Opportunity, that compliments the other strategies in the Fund with its Nordic focus. This change in allocation means a drift towards the impact theme "Resource Efficiency" with energy efficiency perhaps being the most pronounced area. In this theme we have companies such as Equinix Inc and Keppel DC Reit that focuses on efficient data centers that is essential for the dramatic expansion of AI and our digital economy in general.

The Sub-Investment managers are all constantly developing their methodologies to adhere to new regulations and market development. The Investment Manager and the Manager are also constantly updating the exclusion lists to ensure that all companies that are breaching set covenants are eliminated from the investable universe.

The Investment Manager seeks to safeguard the investors' common interest in ownership issues and engage with companies on the development of their sustainability practices. To do this efficiently the Investment Manager has outsourced this task to the Sub-Investment Manager since they are the experts on the various companies and related issues. During 2024

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

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the Sub-Investment Managers have, on behalf of the Fund, voted in more than 250 general meetings and covered more than 3000 votable items of which around 16% were voted against the proposals. In addition, several engagements were conducted in total on more than 100 occasions relating to around 80 unique companies.



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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark