

Product name: **SEB Listed Private Equity Fund**

Legal entity identifier: **529900SBSG563XX9FM02**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : ____% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective : ____%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 39.51% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



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

During the 2023 reference period, the fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics by considering sustainability risks and opportunities both before the fund invests in an individual company and the ongoing monitoring of the investment, and by investing in companies classified as sustainable investments. In the fund's fundamental analysis process, a sustainability assessment of, among other things, each company's products, services, operations and suppliers was conducted. To support the work of assessing the companies' sustainability risks and opportunities, the fund's managers used a quantitative tool in the form of the SEB Investment Management Sustainability Score, SIMS-S.

SIMS-S is the fund company's proprietary sustainability model that 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 portfolio 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, would 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, would have an actual or potential significant positive impact on the value of the investment.

The fund also promoted environmental and social attributes through its continuous efforts to influence companies' business models in a more sustainable direction. The fund company has influenced 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.

Furthermore, the fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reference period by applying the fund company's exclusion criteria. The fund excluded investments in companies operating in industries or business areas deemed to have significant sustainability challenges.

Read more about SIMS-S, exclusions and SEB Investment Management's sustainability approach at sebgroup.com/fundcompanysustainability.

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

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

During the 2023 reference period, SEB Listed Private Equity Fund achieved a SIMS-S score of 6.1 (with a fund-rated share of 75.7%) compared to the ESG comparative index, which received a score of 5.6 (but with a fund-rated share of 97.0%).

The ambition was to improve the fund's SIMS-S score during 2023, through, e.g. engagement work with portfolio companies and improved data coverage. In the portfolio, several holdings had a high SIMS-S score, and there were also portfolio companies with a lower sustainability score according to SIMS-S. This does not directly mean that a company with a low score is less sustainable than a portfolio company with a high score. This can be explained by, among other things, lack of data reporting and transparency. This often holds true for smaller companies that have not come as far in their sustainability reporting.

As an active shareholder and investor, the fund endeavours to safeguard the clients' common interest in ownership issues and engage with companies in the development of their sustainability practices. As a shareholder, the fund exercised active ownership by voting at general meetings, in favour or against specific shareholder or management proposals, and through proxy voting procedures in line with shareholder engagement principles according to the fund company's policy for shareholder engagement. While this is done with respect to the fund's shareholdings, it also positively affects the fund's corresponding bond holdings.

The fund voted at the AGMs of 3 companies and had 22 engagements across 11 companies in the portfolio during 2023. The discussion topics around these dialogues were different depending on the portfolio companies. The fund engaged with some of the portfolio companies several times during the year and had in-depth conversations about certain matters to understand the company on a deeper level. The number of engagements with the portfolio companies was not correlated with how much time was being allocated on sustainability.

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

SEB Listed Private Equity Fund achieved a SIMS-S score of 6.1 (5.6 in 2022) compared to its benchmark which received 5.6 (5.6 in 2022). The fund-rated share was 94.1% compared to previously when the fund-rated share was 89.7%. The fund also voted at the AGMs of 3 companies and engaged with 13 companies in 2022.

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

During the 2023 reference period, the fund was committed to making sustainable investments to a minimum share of 20%.

During the period, the fund owned one or more companies that could 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 SEB Investment Management'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 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 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 fund companies depending on the methodologies, criteria and data providers used, and not only on levels of sustainability within the funds.

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

The fund company's sustainability policy is used through the exclusions described herein as a first step to ensure that no sustainable investment causes significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

Companies are excluded and not eligible for investment if they:

- do not comply with international norms and standards;
- operate in controversial sectors and business areas; or
- have exposure to fossil fuels.

Beyond the exclusions covered by the fund company's sustainability policy, companies that are not considered to fulfil the levels of the minimum social requirements defined by the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Investment are also excluded.

To ensure that investee companies adhere to good corporate governance practices, an external assessment of each company's governance structure, labour relations, tax compliance and remuneration is conducted.

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

The fund company has developed internal tools and processes to assess and consider the negative impact indicators for sustainability factors in Annex I of the CDR 2022/1288 – as well as the relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of the CDR 2022/1288. However, the indicators are dependent on the current availability of data.

Where reliable data with significant coverage is available, companies with negative performance on indicators in a geographical and sectoral context are excluded from the universe of 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.

Read more about exclusions within SEB Investment Management's sustainability approach at sebgroupp.com/fundcompanysustainability.

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

The sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights via the norm-based exclusion criteria stated in the fund company's sustainability policy and using the SIMS-S.

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

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 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.
Read more about SEB Investment Management's exclusions in our SEB IM Sustainability Policy.

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 EU criteria.

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

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

In the fund's fundamental analysis process, the fund manager conducted a sustainability assessment of, among other things, each company's products, services, operations and suppliers. To support the work of assessing the companies' sustainability risks and opportunities, the fund manager used a quantitative tool in the form of the SEB Investment Management Sustainability Score, SIMS-S.

During the ESG integration process using the SIMS-S combined with fundamental analysis:

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

- PAI 1: GHG emissions
- PAI 2: Carbon footprint
- PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies
- PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil sector
- PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- PAI 8: Emissions to water
- PAI 9: Hazardous waste ratio
- PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact Principles & OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- 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
- PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons

During the investment period, these PAIs were considered:

In engagement dialogues with issuers:

- PAI 13: Board gender diversity - from Annex 1 - Table 1 of CDR (EU) 2022/1288



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: 31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Tango Holdings Inc	Financials	7.55	United States
KKR & Co LP	Financials	6.39	United States
Blackstone Group LP	Financials	5.50	United States
Altamir	Financials	5.05	France
3i Group PLC	Financials	4.99	United Kingdom
Ares Capital Corp	Financials	4.98	United States

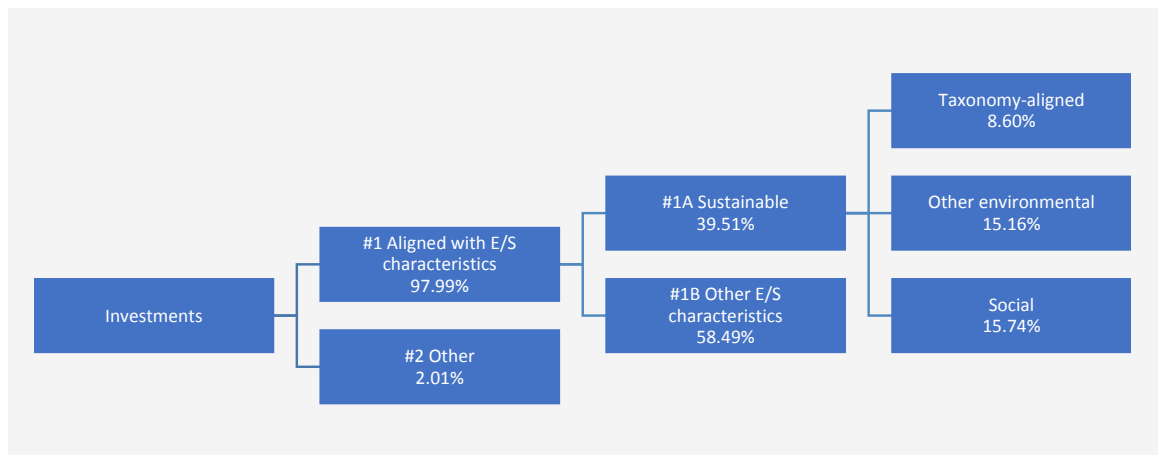
Carlyle Group LP	Financials	4.28	United States
Blue Bird Corp	Industrials	4.15	United States
TPG Partners LLC	Financials	4.01	United States
Array Technologies Inc	Industrials	3.75	United States



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

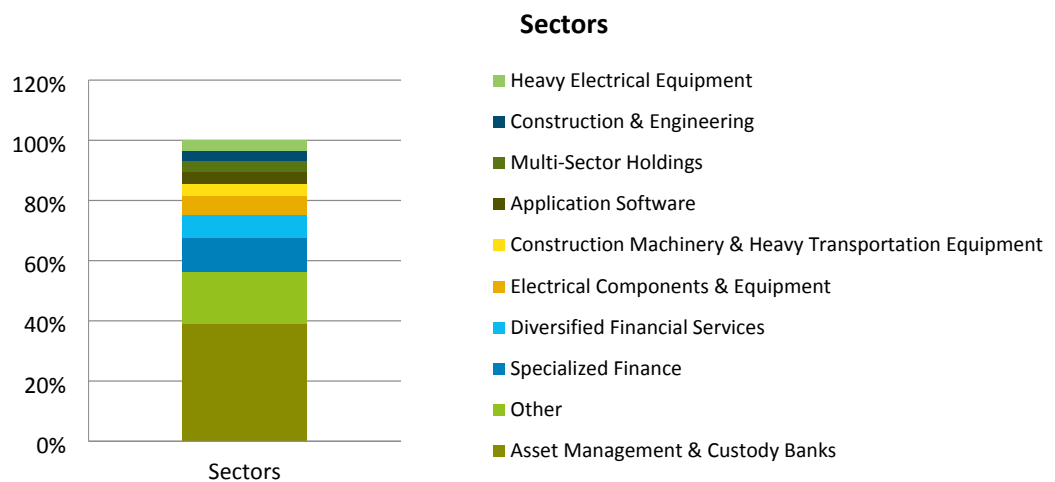
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- 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?





To what extent were the 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?

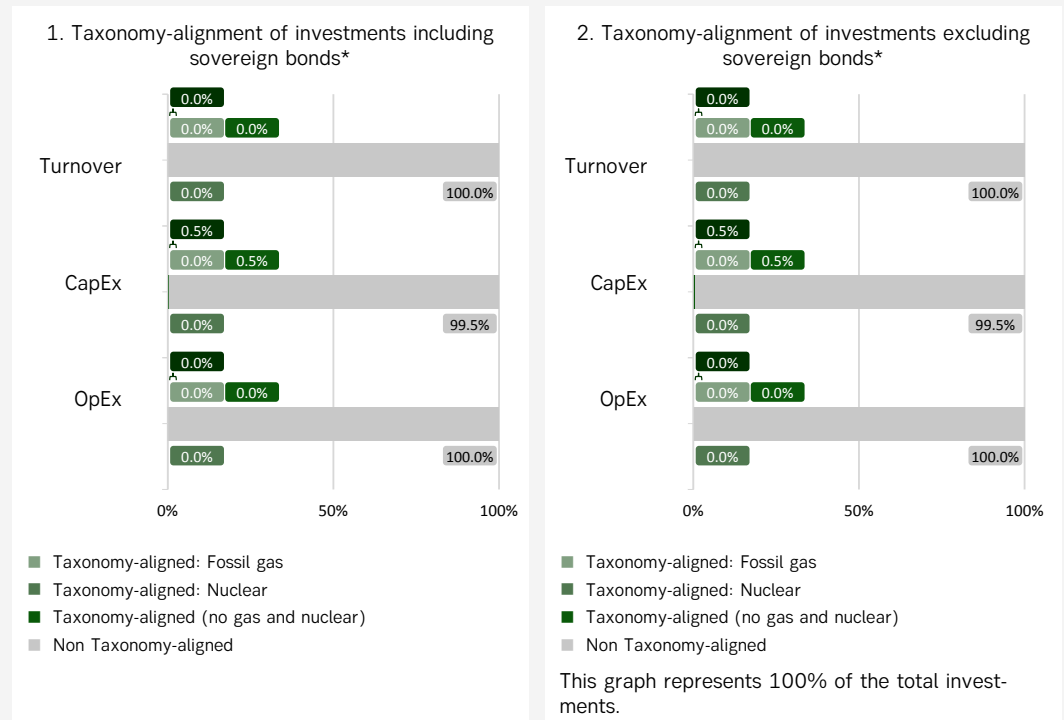
- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities 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.

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.



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.

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

During 2023, the share of investments in transitional activities was 0.0%. The share in enabling activities was 0.0%.

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.

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

For the previous reference period (2022), the share of investments whose revenue was compatible with the EU Taxonomy was 0%. Compatible capital expenditure was 0% and operating expenditure 0%.



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

The fund was able to invest in economic activities that were categorised as sustainable investments, even if these could not be classified as compatible with the EU Green 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.

It is likely that in the vast majority of cases, the companies' goals have a clear link to the goals found in the EU Green Taxonomy, but that reliable data was lacking for such a classification.

During the period, the fund had a share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not compliant with the EU taxonomy of 15.16%.

The environmental goals included in SEB 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; and
- The company has been fundamentally analysed and assessed as having a high contribution and exposure to environmental objectives.

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



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

During the period, the fund had a share of socially sustainable investments of 15.74%.

The social goals included in SEB 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 fund company applies a "pass/fail" methodology, where an investment is classified and recognised as contributing 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?

Cash in the meaning of ancillary liquid assets and derivatives.

The purpose of cash was liquidity and flows, and the purpose of derivatives was efficient portfolio management techniques. During the period, there were no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments.



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

During the year, the fund invested in Nextracker, which is the leading global supplier of single-axis solar trackers, which represents about 10% of the cost of a utility-scale solar panel system. The company's products enable solar panels in utility-scale power plants to follow the sun's movement and optimise plant performance. By opti-

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.

mising and increasing energy production and reducing costs, their tracker products and software solutions offer significant ROI for utility-scale solar projects.

As a clean energy champion, Nextracker sees sustainability as a mission-critical part of their organisation. The company developed a data-driven framework of measuring, learning, and implementing changes to the way it operates, with the mission to become the most sustainable solar tracker company in the world, not only with its technology and products but also through its procurement and supply chain practices.

Another example is Blue Bird, an investment that directly contributes to sustainable communities by reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The company focuses on alternative-powered school buses, primarily electric school buses.

During the year, the fund had engagement dialogues with Blue Bird, Sunpower Group, AutoStore, OX2, Altus Power, SIG, Humana, Chargepoint, Sunopta and Allego. The fund company is included in the nomination committee for Humana.



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

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

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

The fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

● 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?

The fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

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

The fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

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

The fund did not use a benchmark index to achieve its promotion of environmental and social characteristics.