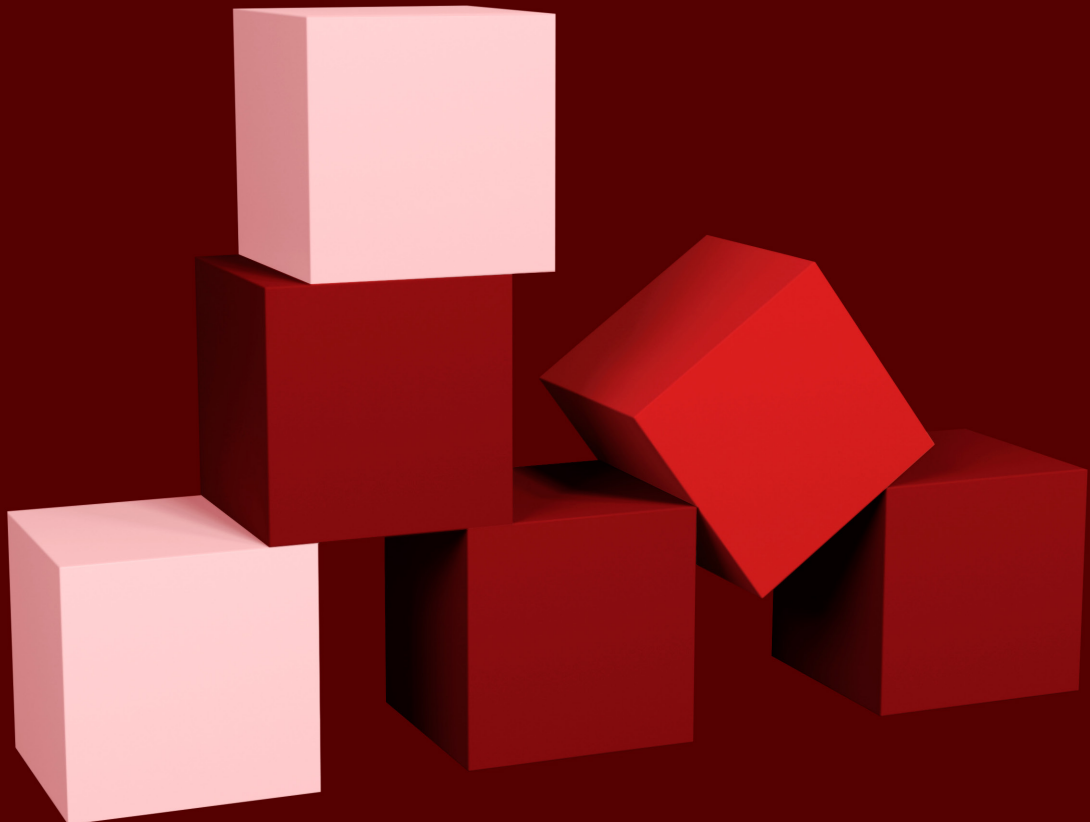


Storebrand Japan

Prospectus

7 October 2024



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This Prospectus for the StorebrandJapan ("the Fund"). It has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Securities Funds Act (2004:46) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's (2013:9) on mutual funds. Investors' rights to complain and certain information on redress mechanisms are made available to investors pursuant to our complaints handling policy and procedure and also included in the Prospectus. There may be restrictions in which countries individual funds can be sold and marketed and no offer will be made in jurisdictions where such offer of marketing will be unlawful. Storebrand Fonder AB may terminate arrangements for marketing under the Cross-border Distribution Directive denotification process.

Prospectus and the fund rules for the fund together constitute the Prospectus, which can be found in English and/or Swedish at www.storebrandfonder.se.

Storebrand Japan

Investment Objective

The fund's objective is to reflect the long-term performance in the Japanese stock markets, defined as the fund's benchmark index, with a high level of risk diversification.

Storebrand Japan is a sustainable, index-oriented equity fund that invests in a wide range of shares in different sectors in the Japanese stock market. The fund's performance is compared with an index that reflects the Japanese stock market. There can be a difference in the return between the fund and the index, as the fund follows our criteria for sustainable investments. This means that certain shares that are part of the index are excluded because they do not meet the sustainability requirements. The fund usually invests in around 250-350 companies across many different sectors.

The fund follows our standard for sustainable investments, which means, among other things, that we refrain from investing in companies that are in breach of international standards and conventions. These include human rights, labour law and international law, corruption and financial crime, serious climate and environmental damage, and controversial weapons (land mines, cluster bombs and nuclear weapons). We also exclude companies where more than 5 per cent of net sales come from the production and/or distribution of fossil fuels, tobacco, weapons, alcohol, gambling, pornography, cannabis or companies with large fossil reserves.

The assets may be invested in transferable securities, derivative instruments, fund units and also in accounts with credit institutions. The fund may invest no more than ten per cent of the value in fund units. The fund mainly invests in equities and may use derivative instruments and OTC-derivatives to streamline management. Streamlining management refers to such trading in derivative instruments that aims to reduce costs and risks in management.

Benchmark Index

MSCI Japan Index, net return.

Share Classes

The fund comprises share classes subject to the following conditions:

Share class A SEK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in SEK.

Share class B SEK

Dividend-paying share class, traded in SEK with a minimum initial subscription amount of one 100.000 SEK.

Share class C SEK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in SEK and with special conditions for distribution.

Share class D SEK

Dividend-paying share class, traded in SEK and with special conditions for distribution.

Share class A EUR

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in EUR.

Share class B EUR

Dividend-paying share class, traded in EUR with a minimum initial subscription amount of one 10.000 EUR.

Share class C EUR

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in EUR and with special conditions for distribution.

Share class D EUR

Dividend-paying share class, traded in EUR and with special conditions for distribution.

Share class A NOK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in NOK.

Share class C NOK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in NOK and with special conditions for distribution.

Share class A USD

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in USD.

Share class C USD

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in USD and with special conditions for distribution.

Dividend

The accumulating, non-dividend-paying share classes, the fund does not pay dividends, but all income is reinvested.

Dividends are paid for dividend-paying share classes. Normally, the dividend is paid during March – June. The goal is to distribute between 4 and 6 % of the value of the unit annually at the time of the fund company's decision on dividend. Further information on the basis for the dividend can be found in the fund rules.

Target Group

The fund is suitable for those who want an index-oriented fund at a low fee and with sustainable investments that follow the largest listed companies on the Japanese stock market. The investment horizon should be at least five years and one must be able to accept that large rate fluctuations may occur.

How are sustainability risks integrated?

A sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social, or corporate governance-related event or circumstance that, if it were to occur, would have an actual or potential significant negative impact on a company's value. The risk that an investment's return is adversely impacted by sustainability risks varies depending on the specific company risk, the type of asset and the region. It is therefore important to be transparent about what the overall sustainability risk in the Fund looks like. Higher sustainability risk means a higher probability that adverse impacts will materialize. The Fund is an index-oriented equity fund where management of sustainability risks is part of the sustainability analysis that rates all companies in the fund's investment universe. By using many independent sources of information in our sustainability analysis, with a large number of different indicators tailored to each individual sector, our opinion is that the sustainability analysis ensures that significant sustainability risks are reflected in investment decisions. Through this holistic approach to risk management, companies are also identified that act in a way that goes against established norms regarding corporate governance and good market practices, which makes it more difficult to realize the UN's Global Sustainability Goals. In our sustainability analysis, data from external suppliers of sustainability data is used combined with internal sustainability analysis.

Sustainability risks are primarily managed by selecting companies based on a sustainability analysis, exclusion of companies and influencing companies in the form of dialogue and active ownership management. Active ownership is a way for us to reduce risks and improve the quality of our funds, but also to contribute to the transition towards a more sustainable world. Therefore, we not only address challenges that arise in our portfolio companies, but also work proactively so that both we and the portfolio companies have a positive impact on the outside world; a more proactive approach aims to identify potential sustainability risks and urge companies to address the risks before a controversy arises.

Our belief is that we reduce the risk of potential adverse impact on the Fund's return by taking sustainability risks into account in our investments, because the Fund has far-reaching exclusion criteria and that through active ownership, we minimize and mitigate the sustainability risks

in the companies we invest in. The Fund's sustainability risk is 22.80/100 (where 0 is the best), which according to our assessment means a limited risk of adverse impact on returns.

As a result of its exclusion strategy regarding fossil fuels and the integration of sustainability in the investment process, the Fund has a low exposure to the companies with the highest climate-related risk, i.e., companies with exposure to coal, oil, and gas.

We are convinced that companies that understand and integrate sustainability work into their business strategy will be more successful in the long term and will thus be able to provide a better risk-adjusted return over time.

Activity Level of the Fund

The activity level of the fund is measured with tracking error. The level of tracking error is due to the fact that the fund's objective is to simulate the development of its benchmark index. The fund is an index-oriented fund and the fund's benchmark index is relevant as it reflects the markets in which the fund invests. Achieved tracking error is in line with how the management is intended to be conducted as well as the fund's investment focus and objectives.

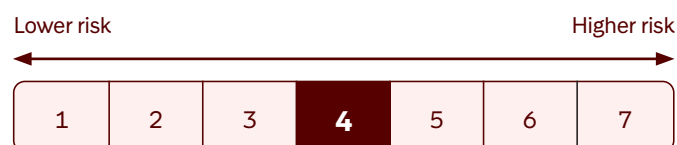
In the section fees and costs you will find a table of the fund's tracking error.

Risk

Investments in equity funds are associated with a risk of large price fluctuations (market risk). Because the placements are mainly concentrated on a single country, the fund normally has something higher risk than funds with investments in several countries (concentration risk). The fund's investments are concentrated geographically in Japan and therefore the risk is normally somewhat greater than in a more diversified global equity fund.

As the fund's assets are invested almost exclusively in foreign equities, changes in exchange rates will have an impact on returns (currency risk). Under extreme market conditions, there may be a risk of not being able to withdraw funds from the fund within the set time (liquidity risk).

As the fund consists of different share classes, changes in exchange rates can mean that the risk classification differs between different share classes depending on the currency in which the share class is traded.



Sustainability risk is an environmental, social, or corporate governance-related event or circumstance that would have an actual or potential significant negative impact on a company's value. This is handled by selecting companies based on our sustainability analysis, exclusions, and influence in the form of dialogue and active ownership management.

Sustainability in the Fund

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and this Prospectus contains on the next page the information to be provided for the Fund under Article 8 of Regulation (EU/2019/2088), SFDR. The Fund integrates environmental, social, and corporate governance factors (ESG) in the investment process and investment decisions. This is done, inter alia, with the help of our own sustainability analysis that rates the company's prerequisites for managing sustainability risks and opportunities. Through our sustainability analysis, the companies receive an individual sustainability rating that the managers can refer to. In the annex, you can read more about the characteristics promoted by the Fund, which exclusion strategy the Fund applies, how adverse impacts for sustainability factors (PAI, Principal Adverse Impacts) are taken into account, the goals of the sustainable investments that the Fund partly intends to achieve and the minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the Fund as well as

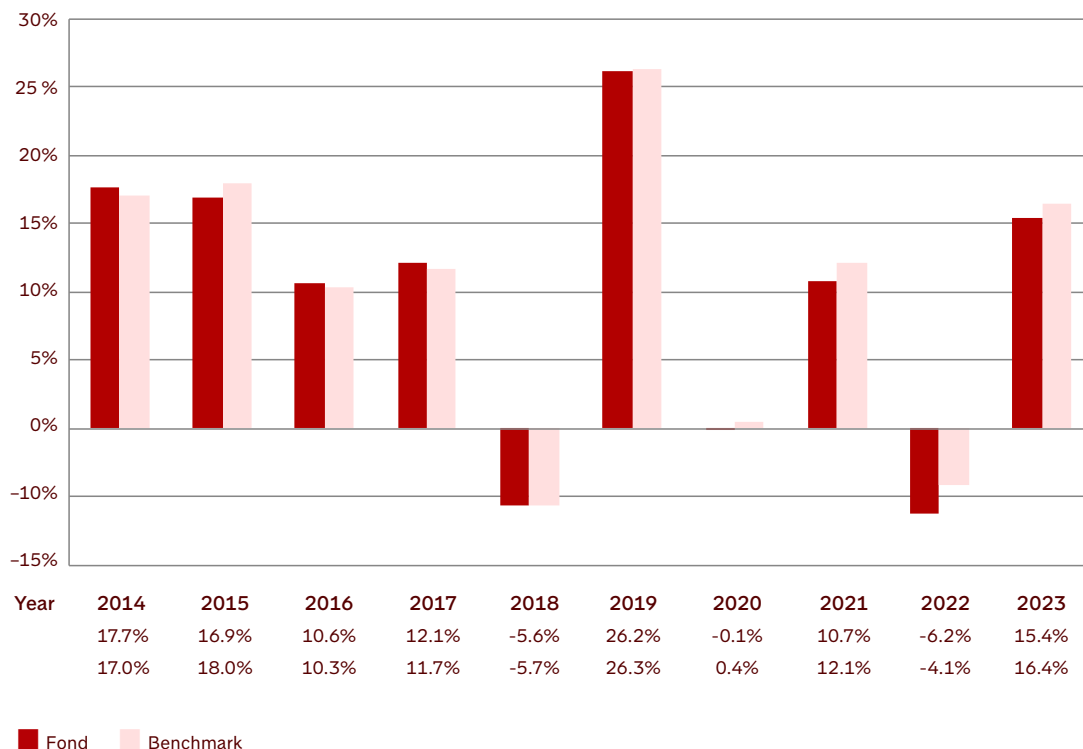
the investment strategy and asset allocation of the Fund. Additional sustainability-related information, a separate document, can be found in the Fund list: www.storebrandfonder.se.

More information about the Fund company's method for assessing negative consequences for sustainability factors, how the Fund company assesses that an economic activity, "does not cause significant harm" and methods and principles for assessing good corporate governance practices can be found at www.storebrandfonder.se/sfdr. To read more about our Inclusion, Exclusion and Active Ownership strategies as well as our policy for sustainable investments go into www.storebrandfonder.se/sustainability.

Historical return

The graph below shows the historical development for the last ten calendar years, if the fund has existed for a shorter time, as many full years as the fund has existed are shown in Swedish kronor (SEK) for share class A SEK.

The return is calculated with the dividend reinvested. No account is taken of inflation. The return is reported after tax and fees. Historical returns do not guarantee future returns.



Product name: Storebrand Japan Legal entity identifier: 529900USWJ31IUZSHL57

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes No

<p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __ %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: __ %</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 % of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Storebrand Japan integrates ESG aspects (environmental, social and corporate governance issues) into the decisions. These aspects include both ESG risks and limiting climate change. In the Sustainability analysis of the companies, we measure, among other things, financially significant risks regarding environmental, social and corporate governance issues that have a significant impact on the company's financial value. We analyze both ESG risks and SDG opportunities (the UN's global sustainability goals) and weigh these together into a rating.

- Environmental characteristics (e.g., the company's impact on the environment and climate)
- Social characteristics (e.g., human rights, labor rights and equal opportunities)
- Good governance practices (e.g., shareholders rights, issues related to remuneration of executives and measures against corruption)

Sustainability

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

- The fund promotes a transition to a world with low carbon dioxide emissions (greenhouse gases) by excluding companies with operations linked to fossil fuels and companies that violate international norms and conventions related to environmental issues,
- The Fund also promotes social characteristics by excluding companies that may have a negative impact on society and that violate international norms (such as companies with business operations linked to banned weapons, nuclear weapons, weapons and war materials, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography and commercial gambling, as well as by excluding companies that violate international norms and conventions related to human rights, labor law or combating corruption and bribery),
- The fund promotes good governance practices by fighting corruption and economic crime through advocacy work with active ownership and dialogues.

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

- The objective is for the fund to have a higher sustainability level (Storebrand's own sustainability rating 1-10) than its benchmark index
- The objective is for the fund to have lower carbon dioxide emissions than its benchmark index
- PAI 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- PAI 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- PAI 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- Revenues from business activities related to the production and distribution of nuclear weapons, weapons, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling and fossil fuels

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives**

The Fund's environmentally sustainable investments contribute to the following environmental objectives defined in the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities: mitigating climate change.

The fund's share of sustainable investments is made in companies assessed to contribute to an environmental or social goal according to the United Nations' Global Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement, while ensuring that a sustainable investment does not cause significant harm to any other environmental or social goal and must adhere to corporate governance practices.

The sustainable investments of the fund consist of companies whose products, services, or business models contribute positively to sustainable development. These may include companies in themes such as renewable energy, sustainable urban development, circular economy, sustainable consumption, and equal opportunities. It can also involve companies with a share of green revenue in accordance with FTSE Green Revenue.

The distribution between investments contributing to either social or environmental goals may vary depending on the composition of the fund over time.

The Fund seeks to achieve its sustainable investment objective by investing in companies that:

- Reduces climate risk by not investing in the fossil fuel value chain

- Promotes a transition to a world with low carbon dioxide emissions (greenhouse gases) by excluding entities which derive a large part of their net sales from the production and/or distribution of fossil fuels and entities with large fossil fuel reserves
- As part of the objective of making sustainable investments in the areas specified above, the Fund also applies an exclusion strategy. The Fund excludes investments in companies with business activities associated with fossil fuels and in companies that violate international norms and conventions related to environmental issues

• **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

For all investments in the fund, at the time of investment and on an ongoing basis, checks are carried out against the fund company's exclusion criteria to ensure that no companies are involved in activities which the fund company considers incompatible with the fund's focus. The process to exclude a company is very extensive. It contains both internal and external data and assessments are carried out by our Risk & Ownership team. The excluded companies are removed from the fund's investment universe and a company can be excluded on several criteria. The team follows a methodology that is based on a screening process where the investments exposure and impact on several sustainability indicators are measured.

The result of this screening will give an indication of whether the investment is exposed to adverse impacts, based on the indicators we measure. If any of our investments are exposed to impacts that we consider to be significant, then the investment is considered to harm our environmental or social objectives and the financial instrument will be excluded from the Fund's investment universe.

All investments are subject to a screening process to assess whether the investee is negatively affecting environmental or social objectives related to:

- Significant damage to the environment or climate,
- Significant harm to workers, communities and society, such as severe and systematic violations of international law and human rights,
- Significant damage through gross corruption and financial crime,
- Production and distribution of controversial weapons,
- Production and distribution of tobacco and cannabis,
- Production and distribution of alcohol,
- Production and distribution of pornography,
- Production and distribution of commercial gaming activities,
- Production and distribution of coal, oil and gas, as well as large fossil reserves,
- Production and distribution of oil sands,
- Unsustainable production of palm oil,
- Companies that actively lobby against the goals of the Paris Agreement,
- Countries that lack basic institutions to prevent corruption, meet basic laying social and political rights and contributing to maintaining international peace and security.

– **How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?**

The Investment Manager takes into account the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in all of the Investment Manager's investment decisions on an ongoing basis. The Fund will only invest in companies that have gone through the Management Company's own sustainability analysis. The Fund's viable investments are made in companies whose products and services contribute to achieving a positive impact and a more sustainable development.

The DNSH-test consists of an exclusionary screening of companies which exceed set thresholds. The exclusionary screening consists of three components: 1) norm-based exclusion screening, 2) product-based exclusion screening and 3) sovereign bond screening.

Companies that are non-compliant with the below are not eligible as sustainable investments.

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.

All of the underlying securities are assessed for adverse impacts as part of the DNSH-process in the following manner:

1) For several of the adverse impact indicators the set thresholds defines what is considered as significant harm to environmental or social objectives, based on the indicators measured by the Investment Manager. An investment that exceeds the defined thresholds is excluded from the Fund's investment universe.

For indicators without a defined threshold, the dedicated sustainability team is responsible to assess each entity on an individual basis, where data from an external data provider is used to assess whether an entity is involved with a breach or in risk of breaching one of these indicators. In this assessment conditions such as severity, scope of harm, and risk of recurrence is analyzed using a predefined scoring table to ensure consistency in the evaluation process. The final decision to exclude the investment from Sub-Fund's investment universe is however qualitative and based on the evaluation of the dedicated sustainability team and the assessment of the issue by the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Committee.

2) Adverse impacts indicators are accounted for, and for all of the underlying securities based on the data availability, coverage and quality which allows for setting measurable or quantifiable thresholds, or where there is sufficient information to make a qualitative assessment of adverse impacts. As the data quality and availability improves, the Investment Manager will be considering a range of methods to better account for these and mitigate adverse impact.

The Fund's screening and exclusion process described above covers several of the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors listed in Annex I. In the DNSH-process, The Fund currently considers the following indicators from Table 1 of Annex I:

PAI 4 Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
PAI 7 Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
PAI 8 Emissions to water
PAI 9 Hazardous waste
PAI 10 Violations of UNGC principles and OECD guidelines
PAI 14 Exposure to controversial weapons
PAI 16 Sovereigns: Investee countries subject to social violations

In addition the Fund considers the following indicator from Table 2 of Annex 1:
PAI 15 Deforestation

The Fund's investment universe is monitored daily for potential breaches of Storebrand Sustainable Investment Policy and screened quarterly to assess if companies are in breach of this sustainability policy.

Storebrand's Investment Control and Analytics (ICA) department is responsible for verifying that management complies with individual mandates as well as internal and external laws and regulations. As part of the daily compliance controls, all trades and positions are controlled for breaches on the Group Sustainability Policy, including the above-mentioned exclusion criteria's.

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

The Investment Manager aims to ensure that all investee companies follow the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO conventions. The process for this is to screen all investments in the Fund's investment universe by using data and research from an external data provider. This screening is intended to assess and screen how companies adhere to these standards, and if in breach of them, how they respond to incidents and implement changes. The Fund will not invest in entities defined as non-compliant, based on this screening. Once an entity has been defined as non-compliant, the entity is excluded from the Fund's investment universe, and the entity is no longer investable until the status has changed. This list of excluded entities are updated on a quarterly basis.



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.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

No

Yes

The Fund’s screening and exclusion process described above cover several of the principal adverse impacts (the “PAIs”) on sustainability factors.

The Investment Manager has been working to reduce adverse impact in its portfolios since the turn of the century and it has identified the following as main adverse sustainability impact categories that apply to all equity and debt portfolios including the Fund:

- Adverse impacts affecting the environment and climate such as: severe environmental damage; Green House Gas emissions; biodiversity loss and deforestation
- Adverse impact affecting workers, communities, and society such as: violations of basic workers’ rights; forced labor; gender/diversity discrimination or indigenous rights violations
- Adverse impact in connection with gross corruption and money laundering
- Adverse impact in connection with controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions and nuclear weapons)
- Adverse impact in connection with tobacco products
- Fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas), oil sands, alcohol, commercial gambling, cannabis, pornography and weapons.

These products are associated with significant risks and negative consequences for society, the environment or health.

The Investment Manager has also identified some products as adverse impacts that it aims to avoid such as coal or oil sands and others such as alcohol, gambling, and conventional weapons. These products are associated with significant risks and liabilities to society, the environment or health.

The Investment Manager’s methodology is to identify PAI laggards (red), PAI intermediate performers (yellow) and PAI leaders (green) so that risk can be avoided, and more capital can be allocated to more sustainable companies and solution companies.

RED: Those companies identified as PAI laggards will be further analyzed by the Risk and Active Ownership team and may result in exclusion depending on the risk and severity of the negative impact identified and the total cumulative negative impact identified across all PAI indicators.

YELLOW: PAI intermediate performers will also be further analyzed with the aim to mitigate adverse impact through engagement. Please see 3.3 Addressing of PAIs and Mitigation.

GREEN: In addition, the analyzed PAI data will be further integrated in financial decisions with the aim to allocate more capital to PAI leaders, and thus lift the sustainability value of the Fund. Please see 3.3 Addressing PAIs and Mitigation.

Information on principal adverse impacts considered by the Fund will be available in the fund's annual report.



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

We integrate sustainability into investment decisions through our processes and practices with three methods:

Exclusion

The Fund does not invest in companies involved in products and services that are at high risk of having an adverse negative impact on the outside world and society and to reduce the risk in the Fund. The Fund applies sustainability requirements in the form of an exclusion strategy, which means that the Fund refrains from investing in companies that violate international norms and conventions. It includes human rights, labour law and international law, corruption and economic crime, serious climate and environmental damage, deforestation and controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons). The Fund also excludes companies with operations linked to tobacco, weapons, alcohol, gambling, pornography, cannabis, fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas), oil sands and companies with large fossil reserves. The exclusions that result from this are binding on the Fund company in the management of the Fund.

Inclusion

The Fund has specific and stated criteria for selecting companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance issues. Each individual company that is selected for the Fund, and continuously after the acquisition of a security, is assessed and graded based on our fundamental sustainability analysis where the companies are classified based on many different sustainability indicators, have comprehensive systems for managing ESG risks and contribute positively to the UN's Global Sustainability Goals. In the sustainability analysis, both ESG risks and SDG opportunities are analysed and combined into a rating. 50 percent of the rating is based on the ESG risks and 50 percent on the SDG opportunities. The SDG rating measures opportunities linked to the UN's Global Sustainability Goals and the Paris Agreement with a focus on products and services that help achieve the SDGs. Equality makes up 10 percentage points of the SDG grade.

Active ownership

Our specialists in sustainable investments and corporate governance together with our Investment Manager have ongoing dialogue and meetings with the companies, by telephone, e-mail or personal meetings. This takes place both reactively if a controversial event has occurred and proactively within our prioritized areas of influence. In the case of common issues, we join forces with other large owners through our involvement in, among other things, PRI (UN Principles for Responsible Investment) to gain greater influence. We generally vote at general meetings where we have a significant ownership, on matters deemed to be in the interests of the shareholders and on matters that are not in line with our ownership governance policy. The Fund promotes the transition to a world with low carbon dioxide emissions (greenhouse gases) by excluding companies with activities linked to fossil fuels, with large fossil reserves and companies that violate international norms and conventions related to environmental issues.

The fund promotes a transition to a low-carbon (greenhouse gas) world by excluding companies with activities linked to fossil fuels, have large fossil fuel reserves and companies that that violate international norms and conventions related to environmental issues.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

For all investments in the Fund, at the time of investment and on an ongoing basis, checks are carried out against the Fund company's exclusion criteria to ensure that no companies violate Storebrand Fonder's policy for sustainable investments and that the Fund complies with the environmental/social characteristics the Fund promotes and the proportion of sustainable investments that the Fund promises to make.

The Fund promotes a transition to a world with low carbon dioxide emissions (greenhouse gases) by excluding companies where more than 5 percent of their sales comes from the production and/or distribution of fossil fuels, companies with large fossil reserves and companies that violate international norms and conventions linked to serious climate or environmental damage and deforestation. The Fund promotes social aspects by opting out of investments in companies with activities linked to prohibited weapons, nuclear weapons, weapons and military equipment, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography and commercial gaming activities as well as by opting out of companies that violate international norms and conventions related to human rights, labour law, corruption and financial crime.

For product-based exclusion criteria, we use a limit of 5 percent of the companies' revenues for the companies to be excluded. This is according to the recommendations of The Swedish Investment Fund Association, which has determined that up to five percent of the sales in the company in which one invests can refer to the unwanted activity, when a fund company emphasizes that investments in certain activities are selected out. In most cases, the income from these industries is 0 percent or close to 0 percent, but they can therefore amount to a maximum of 5 percent. For controversial weapons, it is always 0 percent that applies to both production and distribution. For exact limits see the Fund company's website.

For norm-based criteria, an assessment of the degree of seriousness, the risk of repetition and the handling of the case by company management is made, among other things. The norm-based incidents are analysed and presented anonymously to an investment committee that decides on possible exclusion.

• **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The Fund does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments, but sustainability requirements provide for the Fund's exclusion of potential investments. The exclusions strategy reduces the Fund's potential investment universe by about 15-20 percent but will vary over time.

• **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Fund has implemented a norm-based exclusion screening process to assess whether investee companies follow good governance practises. The purpose of this screening is to exclude all companies that do not follow what the Investment Manager considers to be good governance practices from the Fund's investment universe.

The Fund has defined criteria for what is considered as good governance practices. In order to assess whether a company follow this criteria, the Fund uses several different governance indicators to assess whether any investee company follows what the Investment Manager has defined as good governance practices or not.

In the assessment specific indicators are considered on:

- board and management quality and integrity,
- board structure,
- ownership and shareholder rights,
- remuneration packages,
- auditing and financial reporting,
- stakeholder governance.

The list is however not inclusive of all indicators that the Investment Manager uses to measure good governance practices, and a full list can be found on the Company's website. The assessment process consists of two steps:

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

1) A data-driven analysis where the Investment Manager's data providers provide a score which gives an indication on how the investee companies performs in relation to good governance practices, measured by the specific indicators. The Fund will not invest in any company assessed to be non-compliant with the principles of good governance.

2) Internal qualitative assessment where an internal team assesses the seriousness of the breach that either has or may take place. This assessment is based on a qualitative assessment where factors such as geography, sector and the individual incident are considered. The Fund will not exclude companies based on operations in specific countries but will assess the manner in which they run their business in the countries where they operate. The Investment Manager screens all its investments in a norm-based exclusion assessment, which means it will not invest if the investee companies have contributed or are involved with violations of its criteria for good governance practices.



Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

– **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

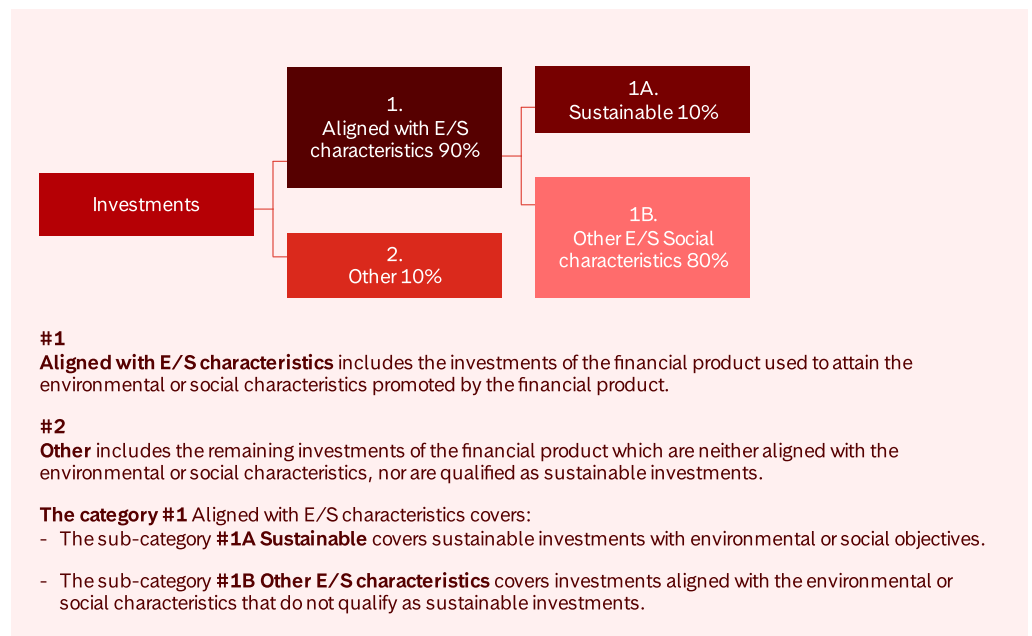
– **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

– **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Fund will invest 10 percent in sustainable investments, but the intention is for the level to be around 15 per cent. The remainder of the investments will be in line with the Fund's promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics and a small proportion of cash for liquidity management.



• How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.



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

Currently, the companies have not begun to fully disclose the extent to which their activities are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, and there are no technical standards for all environmental objectives. Consequently, the Management company has chosen at the present time to not state a minimum level with regard to alignment with the taxonomy and therefore reports 0 percent.

• Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

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. Sribrand Japan prospectus, Sribrand Funder, 7 October 2024 13

safety and waste management rules.

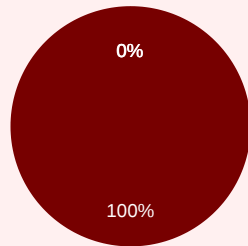
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

- Yes
- in fossil gas in nuclear energy
- No

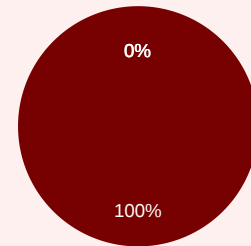
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial 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*



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)	0 %
Other investments	100 %

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear	0 %
Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)	0 %
Other investments	100 %

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

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**
Not applicable.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund makes investments with both an environmental and a social objective. There is no prioritisation of environmental or social objectives. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Investment Manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities, while keeping sustainable investments with environmental and/or social objectives to an overall minimum of 10 percent.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund aims to have at least 10% in sustainable investments. The fund currently has no split between environmentally and socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund may hold cash for liquidity management purposes as “Other” investments. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied.

The Fund may also hold as Other investments those investments where insufficient data exists to determine the investments’ alignment with the promoted characteristics. It is also possible that the Fund may hold investments that are not in line with the promoted characteristics, for instance as a result of a merger or other corporate action. In such case, the Investment Manager

will generally seek to dispose of these investments as soon as possible in the interests of Shareholders.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

www.storebrandfonder.se/fonder/in-english

Information about the Fund Company

Fund Company Name

Storebrand Fonder AB
Organization number: 556397-8922
Visiting Address: Vasagatan 10
Postal Address: 105 39 Stockholm
Headquarters: Stockholm
Telephone: +468-614 24 50

The fund company has a license to conduct fund operations in accordance with the Swedish Securities Funds Act (2004:46) since 2009-01-22.

The company was founded 1990-04-26.

Owner and Share Capital

Storebrand Fonder AB ("Fondbolaget") is 100 per cent owned by Storebrand Asset Management AS, which in turn is owned by Norwegian Storebrand ASA, which is listed on Oslo Børs. The Management Company has share capital of SEK 1,500,000.

Company Legal Status

Limited Company

Board of Directors

Kristina Ensgård, Chairman of the Board
Maritha Lindberg, Board Member
Peter Lindell, Board Member
Jan Erik Saugestad, CEO Storebrand Asset Management, Board Member
Sara Thea Sponheim, Storebrand Asset Management, Board Member

Executive management of the Management Company

Mia Nyberg, CEO
Kristian Håkansson, Product Manager
Palle Dahlström, Risk Manager
Jessica Larsson, Compliance Officer
Anna Ronge, COO
Johanna Granath, CFO

Auditors

PwC Sweden, represented by Morgan Sandström
Torsgatan 21, 113 97 Stockholm

Remuneration Policy

The board of Storebrand Fonder has adopted a remuneration policy that is compatible with and promotes sane and efficient risk management.

It is the responsibility of the individual managers to decide on financial remuneration to their employees within the framework of the principles and guidelines established by the Company's Board and Management. The financial compensation shall contribute to attracting, developing and maintaining competent, motivated and focused employees who together contribute to long-term value creation in the Group. Optimal use of financial compensation contributes to creating a culture with clear goals for all employees and with reliable evaluations carried out by managers, where a distinction is made between good and less good performance. The size of the fixed salary shall be based on the employees' performance and assessments of whether they are low, average or high in relation to other employees with comparable positions. Variable remuneration is applied with caution so as not to affect the company's desired risk profile. Before any variable remuneration is paid, the result on which the remuneration is based must be hedged and evaluated (risk adjusted).

Employees in the Management Company's management and control functions only receive fixed remuneration (monthly salary in cash). Other staff can receive compensation for extraordinary work in addition to fixed compensation. The company's remuneration committee consists of the board.

Information about the current remuneration policy is available at storebrandfonder.se. A hard copy of the information is available upon request free.

Outsourcing arrangements

The fund company has entered into an delegation contract with Storebrand Asset Management AS (Norway) regarding the fund's management and related administration, including risk and performance monitoring and IT operations. This actor also delivers services in marketing and communication to the Fund Company, primarily through its Swedish branch. The fund company purchases services from SPP Pension & Försäkring AB (publ) regarding various staff functions such as personnel administration, law, finance, data protection agents, complaints and certain IT services connected to the web. The fund company

has chosen to instruct an external party to maintain the internal audit function in the company. This assignment is currently held by Ernst & Young AS. The fund company has entered into agreements with distributors for the sale and marketing of the company's funds. Current list of distributors and other resellers can be found at [storebrand-fonder.se](https://www.storebrand-fonder.se).

Fund's that Storebrand Fonder AB manage

GodFond Sverige & Världen
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Global All Countries
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand Sverige Storebrand USA
Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Sverige Plus
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus
Storebrand USA Plus
Storebrand Global Low Volatility
Storebrand Global Multifactor
Storebrand Global Solutions
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation
Storebrand Global Short Corporate Bond
Storebrand Grön Obligation
Storebrand Kortränta
Storebrand Obligation
SPP Generation 40-tal
SPP Generation 50-tal
SPP Generation 60-tal
SPP Generation 70-tal
SPP Generation 80-tal
SPP Mix 20
SPP Mix 50
SPP Mix 80
SPP Mix 100

Marketing of fund units outside of Sweden

Funds managed by Storebrand Fonder may be marketed in other countries as follows:

Norway

Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation
Storebrand Global Low Volatility
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand Sverige
Storebrand Sverige Plus

Storebrand Sverige Småbolag
Storebrand USA
Storebrand USA Plus

Finland

Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand Global All Countries
Storebrand Global Low Volatility
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Global Solutions
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand Multifactor
Storebrand USA
Storebrand USA Plus

Island

Storebrand Emerging Markets
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus
Storebrand Europa
Storebrand Europa Plus
Storebrand Global All Countries
Storebrand Global Plus
Storebrand Global Solutions
Storebrand Japan
Storebrand USA
Storebrand USA Plus

The fund company has concluded an agreement with retailers in the countries where certain funds are marketed. These retailers assist the customers with all information regarding sales/redemptions and information regarding the funds.

Depository

J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bank branch.
Organization number: 516406-1110
Address: Hamngatan 15, 111 47 Stockholm

J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bank branch is a full range branch which is supervised by Finansinspektionen with regard to depository institute operations.

J.P. Morgan SE is headquartered and registered in Germany and is supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB). The depository's main task is to store the asset's included in the fund and enforce the fund company's decisions regarding the fund. The depository shall act independently of the fund company and solely in the common interest of the unit holders.

The depository shall also check that the decisions made by the fund company are not in conflict with the Swedish Securities Funds Act and the fund rules for the fund.

The depositary is independent of the fund company and no conflicts of interest can be considered to exist between the parties.

J.P. Morgan in its role as a depositary may from time to time engage other customers, funds or other external companies for custody of securities and related services. J.P. Morgan Chase Group is an international banking group with a broad field of activity, which means that conflicts of interest may arise from time to time between the depositary and the companies to which custody has been delegated. Such a company may, for example, be a related company to J.P. Morgan that offers a product or service to a fund and at the same time has financial or business interests in those products or services. The company may also be a related company to J.P. Morgan that receives compensation for other products or services related to custody of securities, such as currency exchange or securities lending. If conflicts of interest arise, the depositary must always fulfill its obligations under applicable law and act exclusively in the common interest of the unit holders.

The depositary has delegated the custody of certain securities to companies within J.P. Morgan's network of depositary banks. Updated information on the depositary's identity, a description of its tasks and conflicts of interest that may arise, a description of custody functions delegated by the depositary, the list of contractors and their possible sub-delegation and any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such delegation can be obtained.

The funds legal status

All of the company's funds are mutual funds and registered in Sweden.

Legal status of a fund

The assets of a mutual fund are invested in securities and are jointly owned by the fund's unit holders, ie those who have made deposits in the fund. All units in a mutual fund are equally large and carry an equal right to the property included in the fund, and the value of a fund unit is determined taking into account the conditions associated with each unit class. Unitholders can redeem and transfer the units in a mutual fund.

A fund is managed by a fund company, which represents the fund unit holders in all legal and financial matters concerning a fund. The assets are stored by the depositary J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bank branch. A fund is not a legal entity, but its own tax subject. This means, among other things, that it cannot acquire rights or assume obligations. Property that is part of a fund cannot be seized. A fund unit is a right to such a large share of the fund that corresponds to its net assets divided by the number of outstanding units.

Register of unit holders

The fund company keeps a register of all unit holders and their holdings of units.

Following cut-off times apply:

Fund	Cut-off time	Other conditions
Storebrand Emerging Markets Storebrand Japan Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	13.30 CET The banking day before	To receive today's NAV a request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the previous banking day.
Storebrand Sverige Storebrand Sverige Plus Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	13.30 CET	To receive today's NAV, a request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the same banking day and 12:00 on half banking days.
Storebrand Obligation Storebrand Grön Obligation Storebrand Kortränta Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation SPP Generation 50-tal SPP Generation 40-tal	13.30 CET	To receive today's exchange rate, the request subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the same banking day and 11.00 on half banking days.
SPP Mix 20 SPP Mix 50 SPP Mix 80 SPP Mix 100	12.00 CET	To receive today's price, the request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 12.00 on the same banking day.
Other Funds	13.30 CET	To receive today's exchange rate, a request for subscription or redemption must have been received by the Fund Company no later than 13.30 on the same banking day.

Open a fund savings

If you want to save in one of our funds, you can easily open a fund account with us. Log in to storebrandfonder.se with the help of BankID and choose to open a fund account. With BankID, you get easy access to our Internet service and can exchange, buy and sell funds. You also get an overall picture of your savings with us.

If you do not have a BankID, you must fill in the form "Registration of a new customer in Storebrand Fonder", then print and send it by letter to us. If you do not have the opportunity to print, you can contact us and we will mail the form to your home. You can reach us via e-mail: info@storebrandfonder.se or telephone: 08-614 24 50. On the website you will also find fact sheets (Basic facts for investors, KIID) for each fund with information about, among other things, the fund's investment focus and risk. You will also find the fund's sustainability profile, fund regulations and additional information on fund savings.

The fund's bankgiro number

Fund	Bankgiro number
GodFond Sverige & Världen A	522-2997
Storebrand Europa A	357-9885
Storebrand Global All Countries A	357-9935
Storebrand Japan A	357-9950
Storebrand Sverige A	357-9802
Storebrand USA A	358-0214
Storebrand Emerging Markets A	206-5522
Storebrand Global Low Volatility A	288-0110
Storebrand Global Multifactor A	5295-8808
Storebrand Global Solutions A	882-2819
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A	397-5042
Storebrand Europa Plus A	5246-7768
Storebrand Global Plus A	397-6693
Storebrand Sverige Plus A	243-2565
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus A	5539-2823
Storebrand USA Plus A	5820-0569
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation A	882-2801
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation A	267-5528
Storebrand Global Short Corporate Bond	256-4425
Storebrand Grön Obligation A	367-2466
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation A	5457-1393
Storebrand Kortränta A	358-0024
Storebrand Obligation A	357-9992
SPP Generation 40-tal	358-0263
SPP Generation 50-tal	358-0396
SPP Generation 60-tal	358-0446
SPP Generation 70-tal	358-0511
SPP Generation 80-tal	358-0545

The fund company has a legal obligation to check the identity of all customers who want to invest in a fund. If the application is not completely completed, if all the information requested is not attached or if the Fund Company cannot satisfactorily identify you as a customer, we cannot invest the money in the selected fund. There is a special application form for legal entities.

Subscription and redemption

Subscription and redemption of fund units can be made every banking day and take place at that day's unit price. The funds are normally open for trading every banking day unless the most important market or markets in which the funds invest are closed or if something extraordinary has occurred which means that the Fund Company cannot ensure the unit holders' common interest.

As a customer, you can make your own deposits or register regular transfers. When purchasing fund units, a written, except when using electronic communication, and personally signed order must be submitted to the Fund Company. A request for purchases received before the fund's cut-off time is carried out at the current share price. In order for a purchase request to be carried out, the purchase payment must also be deposited in the fund's bank account before the fund's maturity. If special terms for trading have been agreed in writing with the Fund Company, fund units may under certain conditions be issued even if no payment has been made to the Fund. The cut-off time may be brought forward to the days when the stock exchange or market-place closes earlier than normal.

Upon redemption or exchange of fund units, a written, in addition to the use of electronic communication, self-signed order must be submitted to the Fund Company. A request for a redemption that is received before the fund's cut-off time is handled at the current unit price. If a redemption order is received after the fund's cut-off time, the redemption is carried out at the next banking day's share price. Payment is made to the customer's bank account. When redeeming fund units, a settlement date normally applies, which means that the money is transferred to the customer's bank account on the first banking day after the transaction has been completed.

Confirmation of subscription and redemption of fund units is sent to the customer after the transaction has been completed. Regular monthly savings, by direct debit or equivalent, will be confirmed in writing every six months. If the value of the redemption order is large and the fund does not have sufficient cash available for disbursement of the sales proceeds, it may in some cases mean several payment days before the money is deposited in the customer's bank. If a request for redemption of a fund unit has been received by the Fund Company on a day that is not

on a banking day or when the fund is closed for trading for other reasons, and after the current cut-off time, trading is normally postponed to the next following banking day.

Information about trading on special days can be found at storebrandfonder.se. The valuation of the fund takes place after the cut-off time, which means that the price is always unknown at the time an order is placed.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

Valuation of each fund's holdings and calculation of the unit value (fund price) is made every banking day. This unit value is called NAV, Net Asset Value, and refers to the market value of the fund's assets after deduction of total management costs divided by the number of fund units. The NAV course is the course at which you can buy and sell fund units in our funds and is the one that is reported in newspapers and on storebrandfonder.se.

Time of Calculation

Valuation of securities and other financial instruments is based on the most recent price of each instrument, in other words, the fund's unit price is calculated based on most recent prices.

Annual Report, Half-Year Report and Cost Report

The funds' annual reports and half-yearly reports are available on storebrandfonder.se and are sent home free of charge to the unit holders who request it. The request is made orally or in writing to the fund company.

The reports have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Securities Funds Act (2004: 46) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and are in line with the recommendations for reporting mutual funds.

The recommendations have been prepared by Fondbolagens Förening after consultation with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's. In the latest annual report, you will find information on each fund's historical development, fund assets, number of units, dividend and total return for each fund. There is also information on how much the fund paid in compensation to, among others, the fund company, to the depositary and to the supervisory authority (Finansinspektionen).

The annual report contains a summary of the transactions made during the year, how many shares there are, the value of the shares and information for the declaration. The annual report also states how much, expressed in kronor, it cost to invest in the fund, total cost share.

Fees and expenses

Management Fee

The fund pays a fee to the Fund Company for the fund's management, management fee. The management fee covers the Fund Company's costs for management, marketing, sales, administration, accounting, auditing and record keeping. The management fee, which is fixed, is charged on an ongoing basis with a 365 part per day.

Depositary and supervision

In addition to the management fee, the fund pays a fee to the depositary and for supervision. These costs are charged to the fund at the time they arise.

Other Expenses

The fund pays commissions and other costs for the fund's securities trading, such as transaction, delivery, interest costs and tax. These other costs are charged to the fund at the time they arise.

Annual Fee

The fund's fact sheet uses the term annual fee. The annual fee shows the fund's total operating costs, which includes the management fee, the cost of custody (to the depositary) and the cost of supervision (to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority). The management fee is charged on an ongoing basis with a 365 part per day. Other costs are charged to the fund at the time they arise.

Management costs, depositary costs and supervision costs as well as other costs are deducted when the funds' rates and performance are reported on storebrandfonder.se.

Information on the size of remuneration paid to the fund company and the depositary as well as the supervisory authority, as well as on the funds' results and development, can be found in the funds' annual report and half-year report, which are available at storebrandfonder.se.

Applicable and maximum fees and costs

The maximum fees a fund may charge are regulated in the fund's fund rules.

The current management fee, including the fee for depositary and supervision, Annual fee, is the actual fee that you as a unit holder may pay to invest in the fund. In our funds, we do not charge a subscription or redemption fee.

It also shows management costs, including fees for depositary and supervision, Annual fee (applicable), which is the fee that you as a unit holder pay to invest in the fund. We also show what the highest fee is that the fund has the opportunity to charge according to its fund rules. If a change in the fees is to take place, all unit holders are always notified in advance.

Current and maximum management fees and costs

	Management Fee	Management Cost including fee for custody and supervision	Management Cost including fee for custody and supervision (Annual)
	Current	Current	Maximum
GodFond Sverige & Världen A	0.85%	0.87%	0.95%
GodFond Sverige & Världen B	0.40%	0.42%	0.50%
Storebrand Europa A. B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Europa C. D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Global All Countries A. B	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Global All Countries C. D	0.15%	0.16%	0.25%
Storebrand Japan A. B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Japan C. D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Sverige A. B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Sverige C. D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand USA A. B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand USA C. D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Emerging Markets A. B	0.40%	0.43%	0.60%
Storebrand Emerging Markets C. D	0.20%	0.23%	0.40%
Storebrand Global Low Volatility A. B	0.70%	0.71%	0.80%
Storebrand Global Low Volatility C. D	0.60%	0.61%	0.70%
Storebrand Global Multifactor A. B	0.75%	0.76%	0.85%
Storebrand Global Multifactor C. D	0.60%	0.61%	0.70%
Storebrand Global Solutions A. B	0.75%	0.76%	0.85%
Storebrand Global Solutions C. D	0.60%	0.61%	0.70%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A. B	0.50%	0.53%	0.70%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus C. D	0.40%	0.43%	0.60%
Storebrand Europa Plus A. B	0.40%	0.42%	0.50%
Storebrand Europa Plus C. D	0.30%	0.32%	0.40%
Storebrand Global Plus A. B	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand Global Plus C. D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Sverige Plus A. B	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Sverige Plus C. D	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus A. B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus C. D	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand USA Plus A. B	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand USA Plus C. D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation A. B	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation C. D	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation A. B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation C. D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Global Short Corporate Bond A. B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand Global Short Corporate Bond C. D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Grön Obligation A. B	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Grön Obligation C. D	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation A. B	0.50%	0.51%	0.60%
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation C. D	0.30%	0.31%	0.40%
Storebrand Kortränta A. B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Kortränta C. D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
Storebrand Obligation A. B	0.20%	0.21%	0.30%
Storebrand Obligation C. D	0.10%	0.11%	0.20%
SPP Generation 40-tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 50-tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 60-tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 70-tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Generation 80-tal	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%
SPP Mix 20*	0.60%	0.62%	0.80%
SPP Mix 50*	0.70%	0.72%	0.90%
SPP Mix 80*	0.79%	0.81%	1.00%
SPP Mix 100*	0.79%	0.81%	1.00%

* The fund has the opportunity to invest a larger part in the underlying funds. Management fees in underlying funds may not exceed 2 percent of the annual fixed management fee. In the case of investments in underlying funds, the Fund Company reimburses the fund in full with an amount corresponding to the fixed management fee in the underlying funds. If an underlying fund has a performance-based fee, this fee is not reimbursed by the fund company.

At present, no fee is charged for the transfer and pledging of fund units.

Compilation of tracking error in the funds

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Storebrand Europa	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Storebrand Europa Plus	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Global All Countries	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Storebrand Global Plus	1.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Japan	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Storebrand Sverige	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Storebrand Sverige Plus	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	1.6%	1.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand USA	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Storebrand Emerging Markets	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	-	-	-	-
SPP Generation 40-tal	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%
SPP Generation 50-tal	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%
SPP Generation 60-tal	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%
SPP Generation 70-tal	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
SPP Generation 80-tal	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%
Storebrand Obligation	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Storebrand Kortränta	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Storebrand Global Multifactor	4.7%	5.4%	7.0%	5.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Global Solutions	6.7%	7.0%	8.6%	6.4%	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.6%
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation	1.3%	1.1%	2.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Storebrand Global Low Volatility	9.8%	8.7%	6.4%	5.9%	5.0%	4.1%	4.7%	4.9%	3.6%	-
GodFond Sverige & Världen	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Storebrand Grön Obligation	1.2%	0.9%	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-	-	-
SPP Mix 20	1.8%	1.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	-	-	-
SPP Mix 50	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	-	-	-
SPP Mix 80	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	-	-	-
SPP Mix 100	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	-	-	-

In cases where the fund comprises of several share classes, the return above refers to share class A SEK.

The table shows tracking error per fund over the last ten calendar years. For funds that have a shorter history than two years, no information is provided.

Tracking error is calculated according to industry standards and is based on monthly data and refers to the last 24 months.

The activity level of the fund is measured with the measure tracking error. Tracking error shows the variation in the difference between the fund's return and the return on the fund's benchmark index. The higher the tracking error the fund shows, the greater the average deviation.

The calculation does not take into account whether the deviation was positive or negative.

General Risk Information

Saving in funds always involves a certain amount of risk-taking. A fund can both increase and decrease in value and it is not certain that you will get back the entire amount deposited. Risk-taking is generally higher for savings in equity funds and lower in mixed and fixed income funds.

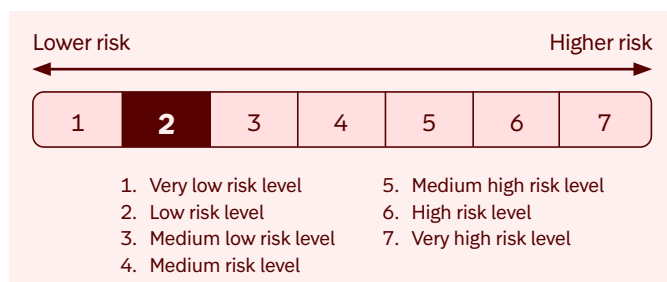
Risk indicator

Classification of the risk indicator (SRI) is standardized in accordance with the PRIIP Regulation no. 1286/2014/EU. All of the Fund company's funds are graded on a seven-point scale where category 1 is the lowest risk and category 7 is the highest risk. The classification is based on the market risk of the Fund and is a measure of how the return on a fund varies over time as follows: Category 1 does not mean that the Fund is risk-free.

The risk indicator assumes that you keep the respective underlying investment during its recommended holding period. The summary risk indicator provides guidance on the level of risk of this product compared to other products.

It shows how likely it is that the product will decrease in value due to market developments.

The Fund company classifies funds that are placed in categories 1–2 as low-risk funds, funds in categories 3–4 as medium-risk funds and funds in categories 5–7 as high-risk funds.



MRM class VaR equivalent volatility

1	< 0.5%
2	≥ 0.5% and < 5,0%
3	≥ 5.0% and < 12%
4	≥ 12% and < 20%
5	≥ 20% and < 30%
6	≥ 30% and < 80%
7	≥ 80%

In addition to market risk, a credit risk assessment (CRM) can also be made. For all fund companies' funds, CRM=1 applies, which means that the risk indicator SRI = MRM.

Risk / return for our funds	
GodFond Sverige & Världen	4
Storebrand Europa	4
Storebrand Global All Countries	4
Storebrand Japan	4
Storebrand Sverige	4
Storebrand USA	4
Storebrand Emerging Markets	4
Storebrand Global Low Volatility	4
Storebrand Global Multifactor	4
Storebrand Global Solutions	4
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	4
Storebrand Europa Plus	4
Storebrand Global Plus	4
Storebrand Sverige Plus	5
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	5
Storebrand USA Plus	4
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation	2
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation	2
Storebrand Global Short Corporate Bond	2
Storebrand Grön Obligation	2
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation	2
Storebrand Kortränta	1
Storebrand Obligation	2
SPP Generation 40-tal	2
SPP Generation 50-tal	3
SPP Generation 60-tal	3
SPP Generation 70-tal	4
SPP Generation 80-tal	4
SPP Mix 20	2
SPP Mix 50	3
SPP Mix 80	4
SPP Mix 100	4

In cases where the fund comprises of several share classes, the return above refers to share class A SEK

Different types of Risk

Investments in mutual funds are associated with financial risk-taking. A fund can both increase and decrease in value and it is not certain that you will get back the entire amount deposited.

Risk-taking is generally higher for savings in equity funds and lower in mixed and fixed income funds. Below is a brief account of the main risks that can occur when saving in funds. The enumeration is not exhaustive.

Market Risk

Risk of loss due to changes in the market value of positions in the fund as a result of changes in market variables, such as interest rates, exchange rates, share and commodity prices or an issuer's creditworthiness

Concentration Risk

Risk associated with concentrations of assets or certain markets, industries or companies. The risk expresses how well-diversified the fund portfolio is.

Credit Risk

Risk that an issuer (issuer of securities) or a counterparty may suspend payments or have a deteriorating credit rating, which has a negative effect on the price of the security.

Liquidity Risk

The risk that a financial instrument cannot be settled, can only be settled at a substantially reduced price or that the transaction results in significant costs

Operational Risk

Risk of loss due to, for example, system failure, faults caused by the human factor or by external events.

Counterparty Risk

Risk that payments or deliveries of securities will not be made in accordance with the agreement.

Currency Risk

The risk that the value of an investment may be affected by changes in exchange rates.

Sustainability risk

A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or corporate governance-related event or circumstance that, if it were to occur, would have an actual or potential significant negative impact on a company's value.

Risk Assessment Method

The so-called commitment method is used to calculate the funds' total exposure regarding derivative instruments. The method means that the positions are converted to a corresponding position in the underlying assets.

Securities Financing Transactions

General Information

Some funds mentioned in this information brochure may lend securities. The purpose of lending securities is to increase the return on the fund. The funds' annual report states the extent to which the funds have lent securities in previous years.

Lending of Securities

When the funds lend securities, they lend securities to the borrower for consideration (premium). The funds only lend shares.

The fund company has entered into an agreement with JP Morgan SE – Luxembourg Bransch (the Agent) where he acts as an agent, ie as an intermediary between funds and the parties that borrow the funds' securities, according to which the Agent acts as an agent, ie as an intermediary between funds and the parties that borrow the funds' securities. The funds lend securities and in turn receive a premium from the borrower.

The representative may lend the fund's securities to borrowers to a value of no more than 20 percent of the fund's value. Securities lending entails that the fund takes a credit risk in relation to the borrower. When choosing a borrower, attention is paid to both economic indicators and qualitative factors. The selection of borrowers follows the fund company's process for selecting counterparties, which includes requirements for the counterparties to conduct securities business under financial supervision, be established in the EEA or another country with equivalent regulations and have a good credit rating equivalent to Aa3 or better from Moody's or AA- or better from Standard & Poor's.

The following company's may be eligible for lending:

Abbey National Treasury Services PLC, ABN AMRO Securities (USA) LLC, Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital, Inc., BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Commerzbank AG, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Credit Suisse Equities (Australia) Limited, Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Danske Bank A/S, Deutsche Bank AG London Branch, Goldman Sachs & Co., Goldman Sachs International, HSBC Bank PLC, ING BANK N.V., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, JEFFERIES LLC, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC, Nomura International PLC, NORDEA BANK AB (publ), Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Societe Generale London Branch, Societe Generale, New York Branch, STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ), The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, UBS AG London Branch, UBS Securities LLC

The fund company also applies security arrangements which aims for the fund to receive and at all times have at its disposal collateral whose market values together cover the outstanding loan amount. The collateral is stored at the fund's depository.

Depending on the type of security in question, the value of a security for the fund must always be at least 102 percent or more. The valuation of outstanding loans and collateral received takes place daily and the collateral arrangements include the use of marginal collateral to manage the risk of daily price changes in the collateral provided. The funds do not reuse collateral received.

In addition to the credit risk described, securities lending may give rise to a certain liquidity risk as the Funds' opportunities to dispose of lent securities during the term of the loan are limited.

Collateral Policies

The collateral must be characterized by high creditworthiness of the issuer, high liquidity, be able to be valued daily or consist of cash and cash equivalents. The collateral pool must also be diversified in accordance with the fund company's instructions for diversifying collateral. The collateral must be characterized by a high creditworthiness of the issuer, high liquidity, be able to be valued daily or consist of cash and cash equivalents. The collateral pool must also be diversified in accordance with the fund company's instructions for diversifying collateral.

a) Government Bonds

US government securities are accepted as collateral if they are issued by the US Treasury Department or whose principal debtor is the US government. Under certain circumstances, securities issued by a selection of US-sponsored bodies and debentures issued by a selection of credit institutions (FNMA, FHLMC, FHL Bank-systems and FFCS) which are sponsored by the US government are also accepted as collateral.

Government securities from the United Kingdom, such as government debt and bank bills issued by the British central bank, are accepted as collateral under certain conditions.

Government securities such as notes and bonds from countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom are accepted as collateral under certain conditions, provided that they are issued by, or whose principal debtor is the state (or equivalent financial authority) in Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Germany, and Austria.

b) Corporate Bonds

Corporate bonds from the countries mentioned in section a above are accepted as collateral provided that the bond is accepted by the US Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank and has a credit rating that is not less than

BBB according to Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating systems.

c) Equity:

In some cases, shares issued by companies from a selection of well-known stock indices are accepted as collateral. This is if the shares are approved by the fund's depositary, which is also responsible for the risk of receiving shares as collateral.

d) Cash

In the event that the borrower is unable to deliver securities described above as collateral, cash in either USD, EUR or GBP, which are not to be reused, shall instead be held as collateral.

Risks and Conflicts of Interest

Lending securities involves a risk that the borrower will not be able to fulfill his obligations and return the borrowed securities. As the Fund's representative for securities lending, the Representative must ensure that the borrowed securities are returned in accordance with current market practice and that the Representative acts to the best of his ability. If a borrower does not return the borrowed securities within the agreed time, immediately after a reasonable and customary deferral, the Agent shall, at his own expense, deposit securities equivalent to the lent securities (same issuer, issue, type, class and series), or an amount corresponding to the value of the securities in cash (dollars), in the fund's lending account as soon as practicable.

The agent is obliged to reimburse the fund, but the amount of compensation can be reduced by an amount corresponding to a possible reduction in the value of the collateral if it is caused by a decrease in the market value of the invested cash collateral, by acts or omissions committed by third party institutions or central securities depositories. are parties to securities loans, or because the Agent has relied on incorrect prices of securities loans or collateral provided by market information providers. Due to the Ombudsman's liability to pay compensation, the Fund has transferred to the Ombudsman all rights related to the securities received by the Ombudsman on behalf of the Fund. Any outstanding receivables belonging to the fund, which have arisen in the above situations and which are not covered by the Agent's liability, shall be paid after the Agent has received compensation for the remaining receivables that the Agent may have on the basis of the securities loan agreement.

Lending also entails a risk that the Ombudsman, as a depositary, has not kept the collateral separate. The fund may also be exposed to operational risks linked to, among

other things non-payment / delayed settlement, non-delivery / delayed delivery of securities and legal risks related to the securities loan agreement.

To avoid possible conflicts of interest, the Agent acts only as an agent and cannot enter into a lending agreement with the Fund. Conflicts of interest are dealt with in accordance with the fund company's policy for handling conflicts of interest.

Distribution of returns as well as costs and fees

The fund receives income from the lending of securities. The costs of lending are deducted from income. The costs consist of the fees paid to the Agent who is an agent for securities loans and normally constitutes 10% of the income. The remaining income goes in full to the fund that lent the shares. Other operational costs or fees charged to the fund do not normally arise. The fund company receives no income and does not incur any costs on the fund. As the fund does not de facto incur any costs through the income sharing, this information is not included in the cost measure management fees and other administrative or operating costs in the fund's fact sheet.

Utilization Rates for Securities Lending

The table shows the funds that lend securities and the expected share of the market value of the securities lent of the fund's value, ie the expected utilization rate. The maximum level of the utilization rate for lending is shown in parentheses.

Fund	Expected utilization %
GodFond Sverige & Världen	4 (20)
Storebrand Europa	5 (20)
Storebrand Global All Countries	4 (20)
Storebrand Japan	4 (20)
Storebrand Sverige	8 (20)
Storebrand USA	3 (20)
Storebrand Emerging Markets	3 (20)
Storebrand Global Low Volatility	3 (20)
Storebrand Global Multifactor	4 (20)
Storebrand Global Solutions	8 (20)
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	3 (20)
Storebrand Europa Plus	4 (20)
Storebrand Global Plus	4 (20)
Storebrand Sverige Plus	8 (20)
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	13 (20)
Storebrand USA Plus	3 (20)
SPP Generation 40-tal	1 (20)
SPP Generation 50-tal	1 (20)
SPP Generation 60-tal	2 (20)
SPP Generation 70 -tal	3 (20)
SPP Generation 80 -tal	2 (20)

Sustainability

Sustainability is a central part of our asset management and the promise we make to our customers. To work sustainability is fully integrated into our management model and all managers in all asset classes have access to sustainability data for over 4,000 companies. Our strategy for sustainable investments is based on three methods: exclude, include and actively influence. A method does not solve everything, it requires combined efforts for lasting change.

Exclusion – highly comprehensive criteria

It is of fundamental importance that the companies we invest in comply with international laws, standards and treaties. We have a comprehensive method for exclusions and our Fund Managers cannot select excluded companies when investing in equity or bonds. We split our exclusions up into conduct-based and product-based exclusions



Norm-based exclusions mean that we choose not to select companies that breach international standards and treaties; this concerns:

- Human rights, labor law and international law
- Corruption and economic crime
- Serious environmental and climate damage including unsustainable palm oil
- Controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons).

Product-based exclusions mean that we exclude companies whose sales to more than 5 per cent come from production and / or distribution from:

- Weapons and military equipment
- Fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas)
- Tobacco
- Cannabis (for non-medical use)
- Alcohol
- Commercial gaming
- Pornography
- Companies with large fossil reserves
(more than 100 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in fossil reserves)

Storebrand Grön Obligation has special fossil criteria and excludes all companies in Sector 10, Energy, (extraction of coal, oil and gas), and companies whose turnover to more than 50 percent comes from production and / or distribution of fossil fuels in other sectors. The reason for having a turnover limit of 50 instead of 5 percent is to green bonds

shall have the opportunity to contribute to change in industries that have historically been dependent on fossil fuels.

We exclude countries / states - government bonds issued by states / countries that systematically and grossly neglect fundamental social and political rights or that are subject to sanctions introduced by the UN Security Council.

Inclusion – selecting sustainable companies

Our primary tool for choosing companies is our sustainability rating. The purpose of the rating is to integrate ESG aspects (environmental and social issues as well as corporate governance) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals into all investments, factors that we consider create good preconditions for long-term return. Our analysis of approximately 4,000 companies together with the total sustainability rating is integrated systematically into all investment processes.



In a number of funds, more investments are made in 'solution companies', which we define as companies whose products and/or services contribute to achieving the global goals for sustainable development. For us, it is important to invest broadly in different technologies (for example, green transport, renewable energy, water, recycling, etc.) to diversify our risk and to make the most of opportunities.

Active ownership – exerting an influence

Active ownership reduces the risks and improves the quality of our investments. Active ownership makes up a significant part of our total sustainability work. Our objective is to provide the best possible risk-adjusted return for our customers while improving the companies in which we invest from a sustainability perspective. We have ongoing dialogue with companies in the funds within important areas. This may involve anything from corporate governance to social or environmental issues. This dialogue is important to enable us to determine whether a company's operation is responsible and will deliver a sustainable return for our customers.



For our work within active ownership to be successful, there must be a close link between the dialogue held and exclusions. Thus we often continue to maintain a dialogue with companies that we have excluded to challenge them to develop further and so that we can invest in them again when they have shown progress. We also prioritise devoting resources for broader cooperation within investor groups and fora that are available via, among others, UNPRI, Climate Action 100+, FAIRR, etc.

We are contributing through collaboration to both improving individual companies and to raising standards and achieving permanent change. This is the key to long-term, successful asset management.

Tax Rules

The Fund Saver's Tax

(Natural persons and estates taxable in Sweden):

A Swedish fund is not taxable. Instead, unit-holders are taxed for their holdings through a standard income that is recognized as income from capital.

If the fund holding is linked to an investment savings account, unit-linked insurance, individual pension savings (IPS) or premium pension, special tax rules apply.

The standard income is calculated as 0.4 per cent of the value of the fund units on 1 January (income year). The standard income is taxed at 30 percent for private individuals. This gives an actual tax of 0.12 percent of the fund value. Exceptions are made for all fund unit holders with a standard income of less than SEK 200.

For legal entities, the standard income in the income category business activities is currently taxed at 20.6 percent

Fund units held by a legal entity as a inventory asset are not covered by tax.

When you redeem fund units, a capital gain is taxed at 30 percent, while a capital loss may be deducted. The gain or loss is recognized as income from capital. Capital gains and capital losses on redemption of fund units are reported on control information to the Swedish Tax Agency, but no tax deduction is made. Special rules apply to legal entities and fund unit holders resident abroad.

If you have a dividend share class and thus receive a dividend, 30 percent of the dividend amount is deducted as preliminary tax. This applies to natural persons who are taxable in Sweden.

Taxation can be affected by individual circumstances. Anyone who is unsure of any tax consequences should seek expert help.

Other Information

Target Group

The fund company's funds are offered to private individuals, companies and institutions.

Resident of the United States or investor established in the United States

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is a US regulatory framework aimed at, among other things, restoring market confidence that was damaged during the financial crisis in 2008 and to prevent future crises. The Fund Company does not meet the legal requirements for registration under these regulations and can thus no longer offer you who are resident in the United States or investors based in the United States to fund savings in the Fund Company.

Complaints

Complaints are one of many ways to get attention the things that do not work well enough and it gives us a chance to improve. If you have comments or complaints that you would like to make, you should in the first instance contact customer service by phone: 08-614 24 50 or via e-mail: info@storebrandfonder.se

Opportunity for reconsideration at the Fund Company

If you request a reconsideration of a decision, the case must be re-assessed. You then primarily contact by letter to the Complaints Officer for the Fund Company. The postal address below is a reply address, so you can send us your letter for free of charge by sending it to:

FRISVAR

Klagomålsansvarig
Storebrand Fonder AB
Kundnummer 20543963
110 00 Stockholm

Trial opportunities outside the Fund Company

Allmänna reklamationsnämnden (ARN) is a board for dispute resolution. They try disputes between consumers and business operators and recommends how the dispute should be resolved. More information about which cases ARN is trying and their rules can be found at www.arn.se

You can also go to a general court for judicial review. Information about general court can be found at www.domstol.se

Consumer Guidance outside the Fund Company

The Swedish Consumers' Banking and Finance Bureau gives help and advise regarding financial services for free, however, they do not try disputes.

Telephone: 0200-22 58 00, www.konsumenternas.se

Fund Termination or Transfer of Fund operations

The fund company may, with the permission of Finansinspektionen, decide that a fund shall cease to be merged with another fund, or that the fund's management shall be transferred to another fund company. A takeover may take place no earlier than three months after the changes have been announced unless the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority gives its permission to allow the fund to be transferred earlier. In all cases, the Fund Company notifies the unit holders in writing of the change. If a fund ceases, all unit holders are informed in writing at least three months before the change takes effect.

If the Fund Company decides that the management of a fund shall cease, the management of the fund shall be taken over by the depositary. The same applies if Finansinspektionen revokes the Fund Company's permit or if the Fund Company has entered into liquidation or has been declared bankrupt.

Change of Fund Rules

The fund company has the right to change a fund's fund rules by applying for it with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Changes can affect a fund's characteristics such as investment orientation, fees and risk profile. When the change has been approved, the decision must be available from the Management Company and the depositary and must be announced in the manner instructed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Each fund's applicable fund rules can be found in a separate document published on our website and an appendix in this Information Brochure.

Processing of personal data

The personal information that is provided to us or that we collect when a customer's funds savings at the Management Company, we use to implement and administer our obligations during the agreement with the customer and to satisfy the customer's wishes. We also use the information to be able to send information about our products and services. The fund company may also use personal data to perform market and customer analyzes as well as for business, product and method development.

The personal data may, within the framework of current confidentiality provisions, be used in this way by all companies within the Group and companies with which the Fund Company cooperates in its operations. The Fund Company's privacy policy can be found at [storebrandfonder.se](https://www.storebrandfonder.se).

Liability for Damages

Of ch. 2 Section 21 of the LVF states that if a fund unit holder has suffered damage as a result of a fund company violating the LVF or the fund regulations, the fund company shall compensate the damage.

Furthermore, it appears from ch. §§ 14–16 LVF, among other things, that if the depositary or the person storing financial instruments on behalf of the depositary has lost financial instruments that are stored in a depository, the institution shall without undue delay return financial instruments of the same type or issue an amount corresponding to the Fund Company for on behalf of the mutual fund. The depositary is not liable under the first sentence if the institution can show that the loss is caused by an external event beyond the institution's reasonable control, and the consequences of which were impossible to avoid despite all reasonable efforts being made. An assignment contract regarding storage of assets and control of ownership in accordance with ch. § 6 LVF does not deprive the depositary of its liability for losses and other damage according to LVF. This also applies if the contractor has sub-delegated the task.

If a fund unit holder has suffered other damage than that stated above by the depositary or a contractor having intentionally or through negligence violated LVF or other statutes that regulate the business, the institution shall compensate the damage.

The fund company and / or the depositary are not liable for damage due to Swedish or foreign legislation, Swedish or foreign government action, war event, strike, blockade, boycott, lockout or other similar circumstances. The reservation in respect of strikes, blockades, boycotts and lockouts applies even if the depositary and / or the Fund Company itself is the subject of or takes such a conflict measure.

Damage that has arisen in other cases shall not be compensated by the depositary and / or the Fund Company, if the depositary / Fund Company has been normally careful. The depositary / fund company is in no way liable for indirect damage.

If there is an obstacle for the depositary and / or the Management Company to make payment or to take another measure due to a circumstance specified in the first paragraph, the measure may be postponed until the obstacle has ceased. In the event of deferred payment, the depositary or the Management Company shall, if interest is pledged, pay interest at the interest rate that applied on the due date. If interest is not pledged, the depositary or the Management Company is not obliged to pay interest at a higher interest rate than that corresponding to the reference interest rate determined by the Riksbank at any given time in accordance with 9 § of the Interest Act (1975: 635) with the addition of two percentage points.

If the depositary and / or the Fund Company, due to circumstances specified in the second paragraph, is prevented from receiving payment, the depositary and / or the Fund Company, for the period during which the obstacle existed, is entitled to interest according to the conditions that applied to due date.

Annual historical return for our funds (last 10 years)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
GodFond Sverige & Världen	17.6%	-16.2%	32.5%	6.0%	32.4%	-4.9%	12.2%	12.2%	2.0%	19.6%
Storebrand Sverige	18.4%	-22.8%	35.7%	8.2%	31.9%	-5.0%	10.3%	9.1%	6.5%	15.6%
Storebrand Europa	18.6%	-5.8%	28.7%	-5.4%	29.9%	-7.4%	13.0%	7.0%	3.9%	13.6%
Storebrand USA	21.0%	-9.3%	39.3%	7.8%	38.4%	3.5%	8.7%	19.5%	8.2%	36.7%
Storebrand Japan	15.4%	-6.2%	10.7%	-0.1%	26.2%	-5.6%	12.1%	10.6%	16.9%	17.7%
Storebrand Global All Countries	17.8%	-8.0%	30.5%	3.5%	33.3%	-1.6%	11.1%	16.1%	4.0%	26.5%
Storebrand Emerging Markets	8.4%	-7.0%	6.1%	3.7%	25.2%	-7.2%	22.9%	18.1%	-9.6%	19.0%
Storebrand Global Low Volatility	1.5%	9.2%	29.6%	-14.0%	30.3%	1.7%	2.4%	16.0%	5.9%	29.7%
Storebrand Global Solutions	15.0%	-7.8%	19.4%	20.8%	31.2%	-2.2%	16.0%	22.0%	1.7%	22.4%
SPP Generation 40-tal	7.6%	-6.9%	6.0%	2.1%	6.6%	-0.7%	2.9%	5.5%	1.5%	11.1%
SPP Generation 50-tal	9.3%	-7.1%	8.7%	2.5%	11.0%	-1.2%	5.3%	8.3%	2.6%	17.0%
SPP Generation 60-tal	14.4%	-8.6%	24.2%	3.9%	26.0%	-2.6%	9.0%	12.7%	3.7%	21.6%
SPP Generation 70-tal	17.7%	-9.2%	29.1%	3.9%	29.1%	-3.0%	9.7%	13.9%	3.6%	22.2%
SPP Generation 80-tal	17.4%	-9.1%	29.1%	3.9%	29.0%	-2.9%	10.0%	13.7%	3.8%	22.2%
Storebrand Kortränta	3.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.8%
Storebrand FRN Företagsobligation	7.3%	-3.8%	1.4%	1.8%	3.7%	-1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	-0.9%	2.5%
Storebrand Obligation	6.1%	-9.5%	-1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	3.3%	-0.1%	8.6%
Storebrand Grön Obligation	7.1%	-6.8%	-0.1%	1.8%	1.8%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.8%	-0.9%	-
SPP Mix 20	7.9%	-7.5%	6.4%	4.1%	7.0%	-1.5%	3.0%	4.8%	-0.1%	-
SPP Mix 50	10.9%	-9.3%	15.1%	4.6%	15.1%	-2.8%	6.6%	7.8%	1.5%	-
SPP Mix 80	14.6%	-11.5%	25.0%	5.3%	24.6%	-3.5%	9.5%	11.7%	3.3%	-
SPP Mix 100	15.1%	-12.7%	29.1%	5.7%	30.4%	-4.1%	11.3%	13.4%	4.1%	-
Storebrand Global Plus	18.0%	-8.5%	33.2%	4.9%	37.7%	-2.2%	12.1%	17.8%	-	-
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus	8.0%	-8.1%	8.5%	6.3%	24.8%	-8.9%	22.6%	17.7%	-	-
Storebrand Sverige Plus	16.8%	-24.6%	36.2%	15.9%	33.9%	-3.5%	10.1%	5.2%	-	-
Storebrand Europa Plus	17.9%	-6.5%	27.3%	-3.9%	31.6%	-7.8%	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Global Företagsobligation	6.6%	-12.6%	-1.4%	5.2%	6.4%	-1.4%	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Global Multifactor	12.9%	-3.7%	40.0%	-5.4%	27.5%	-10.0%	-	-	-	-
Storebrand High Yield Företagsobligation	6.1%	-4.2%	5.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus	12.9%	-32.3%	33.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storebrand USA Plus	18.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In cases where the fund comprises of several share classes, the return above refers to share class A SEK.

§ 1

The legal status of the Fund, etc.

The name of the fund is Storebrand Japan, referred to below as The Fund is a UCITS fund (mutual fund) in accordance with the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46).

Fund assets are owned jointly by the fund unit-holders. The Fund may not acquire rights or assume obligations. The Fund Management Company referred to in Clause 2 represents the unit-holders in all matters relating to the Fund, decides on the assets included in the Fund and also exercises any rights deriving from the assets.

A fund unit is a right to as large a proportion of a UCITS fund as corresponds to the net assets divided by the number of units in circulation. However, as this Fund contains unit classes, the value of a fund unit is determined considering the conditions associated with each unit class (see below).

The Fund comprises share classes subject to the following conditions:

A) Share class A SEK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in SEK.

B) Share class B SEK

Dividend-paying share class, with a minimum initial subscription amount of one hundred thousand (100,000) SEK, traded in SEK.

C) Share class C SEK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in SEK.

D) Share class D SEK

Dividend-paying share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in SEK.

E) Share class A EUR

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in EUR.

F) Share class B EUR

Dividend-paying share class, with a minimum initial subscription amount of ten thousand (10,000) EUR, traded in EUR.

G) Share class C EUR

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in EUR.

H) Share class D EUR

Dividend-paying share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in EUR.

I) Share class A NOK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in NOK.

J) Share class C NOK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in NOK.

K) Share class A USD

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in USD.

L) Share class C USD

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in USD.

M) Share class A DKK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class, traded in DKK.

N) Share class C DKK

Accumulating (non-dividend-paying) share class with special conditions for distribution, traded in DKK.

The fee levels for the different share classes are shown in Clause 11.

Share classes with special conditions for distribution (C SEK, D SEK, C EUR, D EUR, C NOK, C USD, C DKK) are only available for

- investors who, in accordance with a contract for investment services in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1 of the Securities Market Act (2007:528), or corresponding Swedish or foreign regulations, invest in the Fund subject to the precondition that there is a valid written contract between the Fund Management Company and the party providing the investment service, or an intermediary party in the distribution chain, that expressly permits distribution of the share class and where no payment is made to the party providing the investment service by the Fund Management Company, or
- an insurance undertaking that, in accordance with a contract with a policyholder, invests in the Fund subject to the precondition that there is a valid written contract between the Fund Management Company and the insurance undertaking or an insurance distributor that expressly permits investment in of the share class and where no payment is made to the insurance undertaking or insurance distributor by the Fund Management Company.

The Fund comprises share classes, which means that the value of a fund unit in one share class will differ from the value of a fund unit in another share class. The units within each share class are equal in size and carry equal rights to the property included in the Fund.

The party that has distributed fund units to a unit-holder is responsible for ensuring that the unit-holder receives the share class to which they are entitled. The conditions for the various share classes apply to the investor regardless of whether their holding has been directly registered or nominee-registered with the Fund Management Company. The party that distributed the share class to the investor is responsible for ensuring that the investor satisfies the conditions for a share class.

When an insurance undertaking has invested in fund units in accordance with a contract with a policyholder, the insurance undertaking or insurance distributor that has a contract with the policyholder is responsible for ensuring that the insurance undertaking receives the share class to which they are entitled.

A unit-holder cannot simultaneously satisfy the conditions for different share classes with the same monetary funds. In the event that a unit-holder, for example, satisfies the conditions for a share class with special conditions for distribution, the unit-units will be converted to that share class. In the event that a unit-holder no longer satisfies the conditions for a share class with special conditions for distribution, the unit-hold units will be converted to a share class without special conditions for distribution. All conversions are implemented without changing the dividend conditions or currency. The foregoing applies regardless of whether the unit-holding is directly registered or nominee-registered (at one or more levels) with the Fund Management Company. Where it is necessary to implement a conversion owing to the unit monetary funds no longer satisfying the conditions for a share class, and provided no receiving share class (with the same conditions for dividends and currency) is open for subscription, a conversion will be made to the share class that most closely corresponds to the share class whose conditions the unit-hold monetary funds no longer satisfy. An assessment of the receiving share class shall be made by the Fund Management Company, distributor, insurance undertaking and insurance distributor that have a contract with the unit-holder and policyholder respectively. This party shall notify the unit-holder and policyholder respectively about such a conversion.

The operation is to be conducted in accordance with these Fund Rules, the Articles of Association for the Fund Management Company, the Swedish UCITS Act and other applicable legislation.

§ 2 Fund Manager

The Fund is managed by Storebrand Fonder AB, corporate ID number 556397-8922, referred to in these Rules as the Management

§ 3 The Depository and its tasks

J.P. Morgan SE, Stockholm Bankfilial (bank branch), corporate ID number 516406-1110, referred to below as

The Depository shall implement the Fund Management decisions relating to the Fund and also receive and safekeep the assets of the Fund. The Depository shall verify

that decisions relating to the Fund made by the Fund Management Company, such as valuation, redemption and sale of fund units, are implemented in accordance with legislation, regulations and these Fund Rules.

§ 4 Nature of the Fund

The Fund is an equity fund that invests in the Japanese stock market and is managed in accordance with the Fund Management Company principles for sustainable investments.

The fund's objective is to achieve, as far as possible, a return level and risk level corresponding to the markets on which the fund is positioned, defined as the fund's benchmark, as shown in the information brochure.

§ 5 Investment Objective of the Fund

The assets may be invested in transferable securities, fund units and also in accounts with credit institutions.

At least 90 per cent of assets under management shall be invested in equities and equity-related transferable securities.

Transferable securities shall be issued by companies situated in Japan or issued by companies with financial instruments admitted to trading on a regulated market in Japan and also by companies whose transferable securities are, or are intended within one year of issue to be, admitted to trading on a regulated market in Japan or the subject of regular trading on some other market in Japan that is regulated and open to the public.

The Fund may invest no more than ten per cent of the value in such funds and corresponding foreign fund under takings as referred to in Chapter 5, Section 15 of the Swedish UCITS Act.

The Fund may lend financial instruments of a scope corresponding to no more than 20 per cent of the fund assets.

The fund is managed according to the fund company's sustainable principles investments which mean that the fund refrains from, among other things to invest in companies that violate international norms and conventions. It includes, among other things, human rights, labor law and international law, corruption and economic crime, serious climate and environmental damage and controversial weapons (nuclear weapons, cluster bombs, landmines, chemical and biological weapons).

The fund also excludes, among other things, companies whose turnover to more than five percent comes from tobacco, weapons, alcohol, commercial gambling, pornography, cannabis, fossil fuels and companies with large fossil reserves. Further information about the fund's sustainability criteria can be found in the fund's information brochure and at www.storebrandfonder.se.

§ 6 Markets

The assets may be invested in regulated markets or corresponding markets outside the EEA. Trading may also be conducted on another market within or outside the EEA that is regulated and open to the public and also on multilateral trading facilities (MTFs) and similar trading platforms.

Units in funds and fund companies may also be bought and sold directly from each managing fund company.

§ 7 Special investment objectives

The Fund's assets may not be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments as referred to in Chapter 5, Section 5 of the Swedish UCITS Act.

The Fund may invest in derivative instruments and OTC derivatives with such underlying assets as referred to in Chapter 5, Section 12, first paragraph of the Swedish UCITS Act, with a view to making management of the assets more efficient. management more means such trades in derivative instruments that aim to reduce the costs and risks of management.

§ 8 Valuation

The value of the Fund is calculated by deducting the liabilities accruing to the Fund from the assets.

The assets include financial instruments, cash, including short-term money-market investments, and other assets belonging to the Fund. Financial instruments included in the Fund are valued on the basis of their prevailing market value.

If no such value exists or if the Fund Management Company considers that the value is misleading, financial instruments may be included at the value determined by the Fund Management Company on objective grounds. When making a valuation objective a market value is determined on the basis of information about the last price paid or the indicative buy price from the market maker if one is designated for the issuer. If such information is not available or is not considered reliable, the market value will be determined using information from independent brokers or other external independent sources.

Such derivative instruments as referred to in Chapter 5, Section 12 of the Swedish UCITS Act are valued on the basis of a market value determined on objective grounds based on information about the last price paid or the indicative buy price from the market maker if one is designated for the issuer. If such information is not available or is not considered reliable, the market value will be determined using information from independent brokers or other external independent sources. If, when making a valuation of OTC derivatives as referred to in the second paragraph of Chapter 5, Section 12 of the Swedish UCITS Act, a market price cannot be determined in accordance with either of the alternatives above or it becomes apparent that it is misleading, a market value will be determined based on generally accepted model valuations.

The theoretical models used are instrument specific.

Cash and current receivables (investments in accounts with credit institutions, short-term money-market investments and also cash for securities sold) are valued at the amount expected to be realised.

The fund's liabilities include accrued compensation to the fund's managers, custodians, tax liabilities, non-liquidated purchases and other liabilities relating to the fund.

As the Fund comprises share classes, the value of a fund unit is determined considering the conditions associated with each share class. The value of a fund unit in a share class in the Fund comprises the value of the unit class divided by the number of units in circulation for the share class in question.

§ 9

Sale and redemption of Fund units

The sale and redemption (repurchase) of fund units for each share class are made in the currency specified in Clause 1.

The sales price and redemption price of a fund unit amounts to the value of the fund unit on the date of sale or redemption calculated in accordance with Clause 8. Sales and redemptions are made at a price that is not known to the unitholder at the time of the request for sale or redemption.

A sale (unit-purchase) and redemption (unit-sale) may normally be made on each banking day. However, the Fund is not open for sale and redemption on such banking days when the assets cannot be valued in a way considered to ensure the equal rights of the fund unitholders, for example owing to the complete or partial closure of one or more of the markets on which a significant proportion of the publicly listed assets are traded.

A request for subscription or redemption must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Information Brochure. If a request for subscription or redemption is received by the Fund Management Company no later than the point in time and in accordance with the conditions specified in the Information Brochure, the request will be executed on the next banking day. The cut-off time could be brought forward for half banking days. Relevant times are shown on the Fund Management website. A request received after the specified time is executed on the following banking day.

If resources for redemption must be acquired through the sale of securities, such sale will be made and the redemption executed as soon as possible. In the event that such a sale could significantly disadvantage the interests of other unitholders, the Fund Management Company may postpone the sale after notifying Finansinspektionen (Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority).

The fund unit value is normally calculated by the Fund Management Company on each banking day. The Fund Management Company does not calculate the fund unit value if the Fund is closed for sale and redemption in light of a circumstance specified in this rule and in Section 10. As regards a request for sale or redemption that is received when the Fund is closed for sale and redemption, the fund unit value is normally determined on the next banking day.

A request for sale or redemption may only be withdrawn if the Fund Management Company so permits. A fund order cannot be limited.

The last published fund unit value is published on the Fund Management Company's website, after the fund unit value has been determined as above.

§ 10

Extraordinary circumstances

The Fund may be closed for the sale and redemption of fund units in the event that such extraordinary circumstances have occurred whereby the assets of the Fund cannot be valued in a manner that ensures the equal rights of the fund unit-holders.

§ 11

Fees, charges and remuneration

Remuneration is paid out of the assets to:

- a) the Fund Management Company for management, analysis, administration, accounting, register keeping and also audit costs. Remuneration is payable in the form of a fixed fee based on the value. This fee, which is calculated daily, is charged by the Fund Management Company at the end of each month and may correspond annually to a percentage rate of no more than 0.2 per cent of the value for share classes designated A and B and a percentage rate of no more than 0.1 per cent of the value for share classes designated C and D.
- b) the Depository for the administration and safekeeping of assets according to the Swedish UCITS Act.
- c) the Fund Management Company for costs relating to supervisory activities according to the Swedish UCITS Act.

The total cost according to a), b) and c) above may amount in aggregate to 0.3 per cent per year of the average value for share classes designated A and B and to 0.2 per cent for share classes designated C and D. The charges for b) and c) are levied on an ongoing basis.

In addition to the provisions above, there are also additional costs for brokerage, tax, etc., when the Fund purchases and sells financial instruments. These costs are charged to the Fund. Value added tax and other taxes applicable at any given time are also added.

Information on the maximum fixed fee and maximum performance-based fee that may be charged for the management of the funds or equivalent foreign fund managers in whose fund shares the Fund invests, can be found in the Fund's information brochure.

§ 12

Dividend

The following applies if a share class pays dividends in accordance with Clause 1.

The Fund Management Company makes annual decisions about the dividend to be paid to the fund unit-holders from dividend-paying share classes. This dividend is calculated on the basis of the dividend-paying unit proportion of the value. The basis of the dividend is the return on the assets or other amounts receivable. The dividend may be set at a higher or lower amount than the return if the Fund Management Company considers this to be in the interests of unit-holders. Refer to the Information Brochure for more detailed information about the objective relating to the amount of the dividend.

Dividends are paid during the period March to June of the year after the financial year. Dividends are payable to fund unit-holders registered for dividend-payable fund units on the distribution date determined by the Fund Management Company. The Fund Management Company is also entitled to decide on additional dividends during the year if this is in the interests of unit-holders.

The value of the non-dividend-paying fund units included in the Fund is not affected by dividends. However, dividends change the ratio between the value of the dividend-paying fund units and the non-dividend-paying units respectively through the value of the dividend-paying fund units reducing in relation to the amount of the dividend. The ratio changes annually in conjunction with the dividend.

The amount of the dividend is determined as a percentage share of the total value of the dividend-paying fund units at the time of the dividend. The dividend is reinvested in new units unless the unit-holders have given written notice of the details required for cash payment in accordance with the Fund Management instructions.

§ 13

The financial year

The financial year for the Fund is the calendar year.

§ 14

Half-yearly reports and annual reports, amendment of Fund Rules

The Fund Management Company shall provide a half-yearly report for the Fund for the first six months of the financial year within two months from the end of the half year and also an annual report for the Fund within four months of the end of the financial year. These reports shall be sent to unit-holders who request them free of charge, and the Fund Management Company and Depository shall also make them available.

The Fund Rules may only be amended by a decision of the Board of the Fund Management Company, and such amendment must be submitted to Finansinspektionen for approval. When an amendment has been approved, the Fund Management Company and Depository shall make the decision available and also, when applicable, announce it in the manner directed by Finansinspektionen.

§ 15

Pledging

If a fund unit-holder wishes to pledge fund units in the Fund, the fund unit-holder and/or the pledgee shall notify the Fund Management Company of the pledge in writing. This notification shall indicate who the fund unit-holder/pledgor is, who the pledgee is, the Fund to which the pledged fund units relate and also any restrictions on the scope of the pledge

This notification shall be signed by the pledgor.

The Fund Management Company shall include information about the pledge in its register of fund unit-holders.

The fund unit-holder shall be notified in writing that information about the pledge has been added to the register. When the pledge ceases, the Fund Management Company following notification from the pledgee shall remove the information about the pledge from the register.

Unit-holders may transfer their fund units. Current charges for processing pledges and transferring fund units are provided in the Information Brochure.

§ 16

Limitation of liability

The following is indicated by Chapter 2, Section 21 of the Swedish UCITS Act: a fund unit-holder has incurred a loss through the Fund Management Company violating this Act or the fund rules, the Fund Management Company must compensate the loss.

Furthermore, it is provided by Chapter 3, Sections 14 to 16 of the Swedish UCITS Act, that if the Depository or a party that has financial instruments in safekeeping on the assignment of the depository has lost financial instruments that are in safe-keeping with the depository, the institution shall without any undue delay reinstate them with financial instruments of the same kind or pay the Fund Management Company an amount corresponding to this value on behalf of the UCITS fund. The depository is not liable according to the first sentence if the institution can demonstrate that the loss was caused by an external event outside the reasonable control of the institution, and whose consequences were impossible to avoid despite

all reasonable efforts having been made. An outsourcing agreement relating to the safekeeping of assets and verification of ownership rights in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 6 of the Swedish UCITS Act does not relieve the depository of its liability for losses and other damage under this Act. This also applies if the contracting party has sub-delegated the assignment.

If a fund unit-holder has incurred a loss other than as referred to above owing to a depository or a contracting party intentionally or through negligence having contravened the Swedish UCITS Act or other legislation governing their activity, the institution must indemnify such loss.

Without deviating from the provisions laid down in Chapter 2, Section 21 and Chapter 3, Sections 14 to 16 of the Swedish UCITS Act, the following applies:

As regards all of the measures that are the responsibility of the Depository and Fund Management Company, the Fund Management Company and Depository are not liable for losses resulting from Swedish or foreign legislation, action by a Swedish or foreign public authority, act of war, strike, blockade, boycott, lockout or other similar circumstance. The reservation as regards strikes, blockades, boycotts and lock-outs also applies if the Depository and/or the Fund Management Company are themselves subject to or implement such industrial action.

The Fund Management Company and Depository are not liable for losses caused by a Swedish or foreign exchange or other market place, CSD or clearing organisation or some other party that provides corresponding services or by any other contracting party that the Fund Management Company or Depository has engaged with due care. Neither the Fund Management Company nor Depository is liable for losses that may arise as a result of a limitation in their power of control that may be implemented against the Fund Management Company or the Depository in relation to financial instruments or for other loss caused by the said organisations or contracting party having become insolvent.

Any loss incurred in other cases shall not be compensated by the Depository and/or Fund Management Company, provided the Depository or Fund Management Company has acted with due care. The Depository/Fund Management Company is not in any case liable for indirect losses. Nor is the Fund Management Company liable for losses caused by a unit-holder or some other party breaching an act, ordinance, regulation or these Fund Rules. In this connection, unit-holders are made aware that they are liable for documents submitted to the Fund Management Company being correct and signed by an authorised signatory and also for the Fund Management Company being notified of amendments in respect of the information provided.

If there are impediments to the Depository or Fund Management Company making payment or implementing some other measure as a result of a circumstance mentioned above, such measure may be postponed until such time as the impediment has ceased. In the event of a delay in payment, the Depository or Fund Management Company shall pay interest according to the interest rate applicable on the due date for payment, provided interest has been promised. If interest has not been promised, the Depository or Fund Management Company is not liable to pay interest at an interest rate that is higher than the applicable reference interest rate fixed from time to time by Riksbanken [Swedish Central Bank] in accordance with Section 9 of the Interest Act (1975:635), with a supplement of two percentage points.

If the Depository or Fund Management Company is impeded from receiving payment as a consequence of circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, the Depository or Fund Management Company is entitled to interest for the period during which the impediment prevailed, in accordance with the conditions applicable on the due date.

§ 17 **Permitted investors**

The fact that the Fund is intended for the general public does not mean that it is intended for such investors whose subscription of units in the Fund or other participation in the Fund contravenes the provisions of Swedish or foreign legislation or regulations. Nor is the Fund intended for such investors whose subscription or holding of units in the Fund means that the Fund or the Fund Management Company becomes obliged to take registration or other measures that the Fund or Fund Management Company would not otherwise have been obliged to take. The Fund Management Company is entitled to refuse to sell to such investors as mentioned above in this paragraph.

The Fund Management Company may redeem a unit-holders in the Fund contrary to the wishes of the unit-holder or without prior consent if it should transpire that a unit-holder subscribed for units in the Fund in contravention of the provisions of Swedish or foreign legislation or regulations or that the Fund Management Company, owing to the unit-sale or holding in the Fund, becomes obliged to take registration or other measures that the Fund or Fund Management Company would not have been obliged to take if the unit-holder had not held units in the Fund.

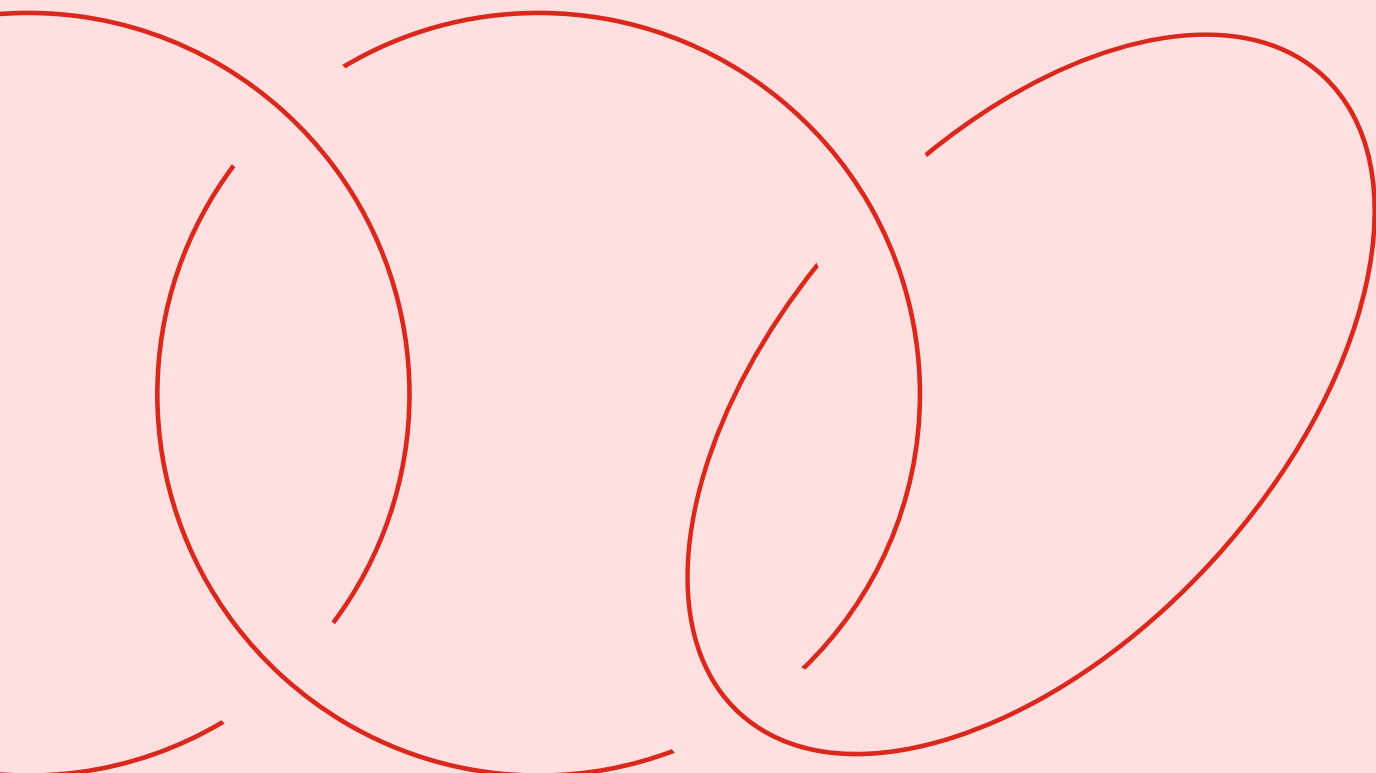
Redemption according to the preceding paragraph shall be executed immediately. The provisions on payment of

redemption proceeds contained in Clause 9 above shall also apply in the event of redemption according to this Clause 17.

The original Fund Rules and Prospectus were prepared in Swedish. This is a translated version, which is published

with reservations regarding possible errors and omissions as well as erroneous translation.

The original Fund Rules and Prospectus are available in Swedish at www.storebrandfonder.se or by contacting Storebrand Fonder AB on +46 8 614 50 00.



For further information go to storebrandfonder.se or call +46 8 614 24 50

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