**Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6,** **first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852**

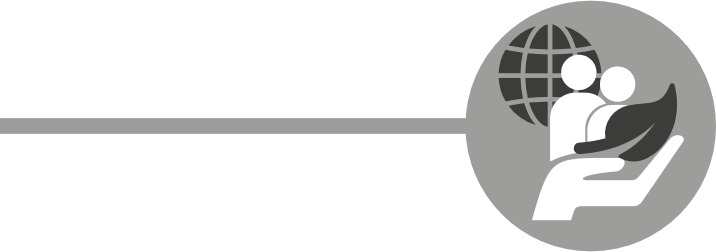
**Product name:** Global Stock Pickingportfolio  **Legal entity identifier:** 529900BR5NZNQZEVQ417

**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.

**Environmental and/or social characteristics**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?** | | |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** \_\_\_%  in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy | It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and  X  while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 52,3 % of sustainable investments    with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  X  with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  X  with a social objective  X |
| It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_% | It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments** |



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

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

The overarching goal for the portfolio is to over time reduce green house gas emissions. At the end of 2024 the green house gas emissions in the portfolio were 49,747.37 tCO2e

including Scope 1, 2 and 3.

The social part of the sustainability focus is secondary to the environmental focus and includes screening for violations against UN Global Compact Principles. The portfolio

promotes social characteristics through investments in the healthcare sector. During the period 2024, 0% of investments had a red flag (violations) and 15.84% of investments had an orange flag (watch list) according to MSCI ESG, our ESG data provider.

The environmental characteristics promoted by this financial product with regards to the EU Taxonomy classification system:

* Climate change mitigation

The negative impact of investments on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impact/PAI) is taken into consideration as an integrated part of the investment process where focus is mostly on the PAI indicators related to greenhouse gas emissions, i.e. PAI number 1-6.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sector indicators | During the period the composition of the portfolio has changed so that a larger part of the portfolio is invested in companies that are directly related to climate change mitigation. Furthermore, the portfolio composition has shifted and now includes more small and medium-sized companies, where a larger part of the business is related to the climate change mitigation. |
| Activity-based exclusion criterias | 0%investments with exposure to Fossil Fuel, Tobacco, Weapons, Gaming, Alcohol, Adult Entertainment.  One transitional investments with fossil fuel  exposure has been made, Energias de Portugal, which is 12,38% of the portfolio value |
| Violations against UN Global Compact principles | 0 investments |
| Sustainable investments according to SFDR definition | 52,27% of portfolio value is invested in sustainable companies |
| Taxonomy alignment (reported and estimated) | 16% of investments total revenue  2,77% of investments using a pass/fail-approach where pass requires a revenue taxonomy alignment of 100% of total revenue. |

***…and compared to previous periods?***

* The exposure to Fossil Fuel, Tobacco, Weapons, Gaming, Alcohol, Adult entertainment was 0% during 2024, same as during 2023.
* Violations against UN Global Compact principles was 0% during 2024, same as during 2023.
* The proportion of investments aligned with article 2 SFDR increased from 47.7% to 52.3%.
* Taxonomy alignment was 17% of investments total revenue during 2024, compared to 19.9% during 20234. The taxonomy alignment using a pass/fail-approach was 2,7% of investments using where pass requires a revenue taxonomy alignment of 100% of total revenue, compared to 5.6% during 2023.

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

The objective is to over long-time maintain or increase the sustainable investments in line with the SFDR aticle 2 (17) definition of sustainable investments and the taxonomy aligned revenue. Another objective is, to over long-time maintain or reduce the sustainability risks mesured as Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators. Over time this is expected to, among, others, lead to lower emissions of greenhouse gases for society through promoting businesses that are active in this field, and support the development of better social standards.

Carnegie and data vendor MSCI ESG has interpreted the SFDR definition of a sustainable investment if it generates 20% or more of its revenues from activities with positive contribution towards environmental or social objectives, meets the “good governance” as well as the “do no significant harm” (DNSH) criteria. It is a pass/fail approach.

The Investment Manager contributed to decreasing the greenhouse gas emissions, and promote the EU Taxonomy Climate change mitigation by investing in three categories of companies, related to climate change mitigation. The first category is enabling technologies, focusing on new products, solutions and services that enable the energy transition and other areas related to climate change mitigation. The second category is companies with existing products, solutions and services that are required to make the energy transition a reality. The third category is companies that are in the forefront of the transition driven by climate change mitigation, e.g. through internally adopting the best technologies and solutions.

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

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti‐corruption and anti‐bribery matters.

The sustainable investments meet the DNSH criteria through passing a screening of:

* + No exposure to controversial weapons
  + Maximum 1% of company’s revenue from Thermal Coal
  + No exposure to Tobacco Producer
  + Maximum 5% of company’s revenue from tobacco
  + Overall company flag (calculated by MSCI ESG) should not be red (indicates that a company is directly involved in one or more very severe controversies that has not yet been remediated) or orange (indicates that a company has either settled most of the stakeholders´ concerns related to its involvement to a very severe controversy or continues to be involved in a very severe controversy related to its business partners or directly involved in one or more severe cases).

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

The indicators for adverse impact on sustainability factors have been taken into account during 2024. The indicators were taken into account through quartely follow-ups on the mandatory PAI indicators not only for the sustainable investments, but for the whole portfolio. The Investment Manager will strive to lower the portfolios sustainability risk. Consideration to mandatory PAI will also be a part of the investment decision.

The sustainable investments meet the following PAI indicators as these are included in the DNSH criteria:

• PAI no 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector

• PAI no 10: Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

• PAI no 14: Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

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

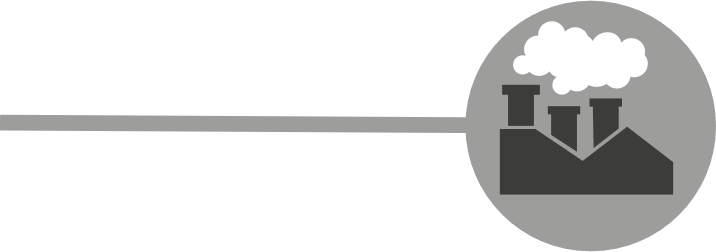
The portfolio screened for violation against UN Global Compact and also started screening for violations against OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in Q4 2024. Alignment with UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was not part of the screening during 2024.

* + 0% of investments violates the UN Global Compact
  + 0% of investments violates the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

*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 Union criteria.*

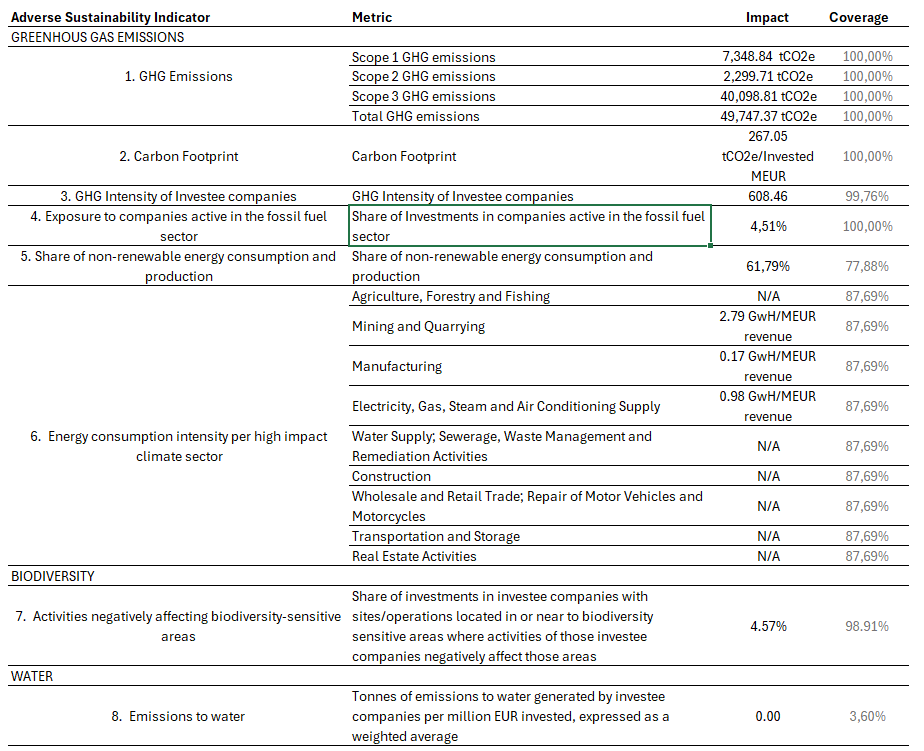
The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the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

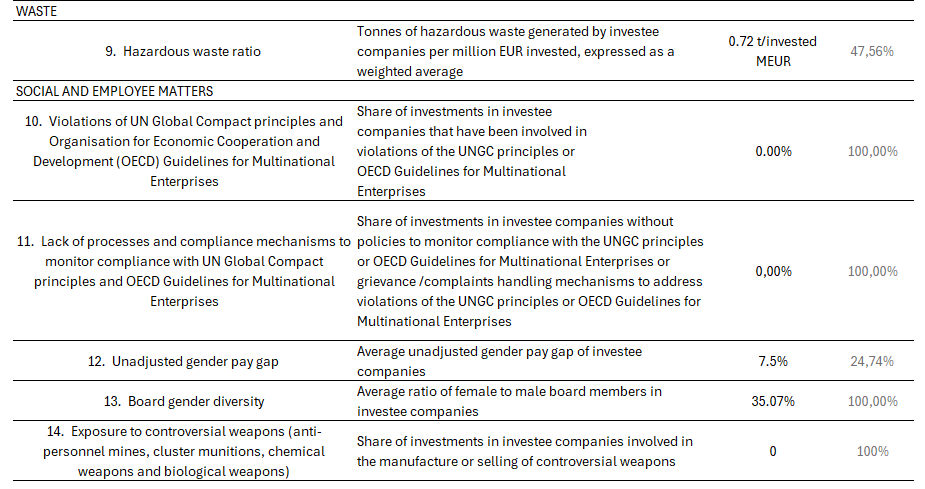
*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*

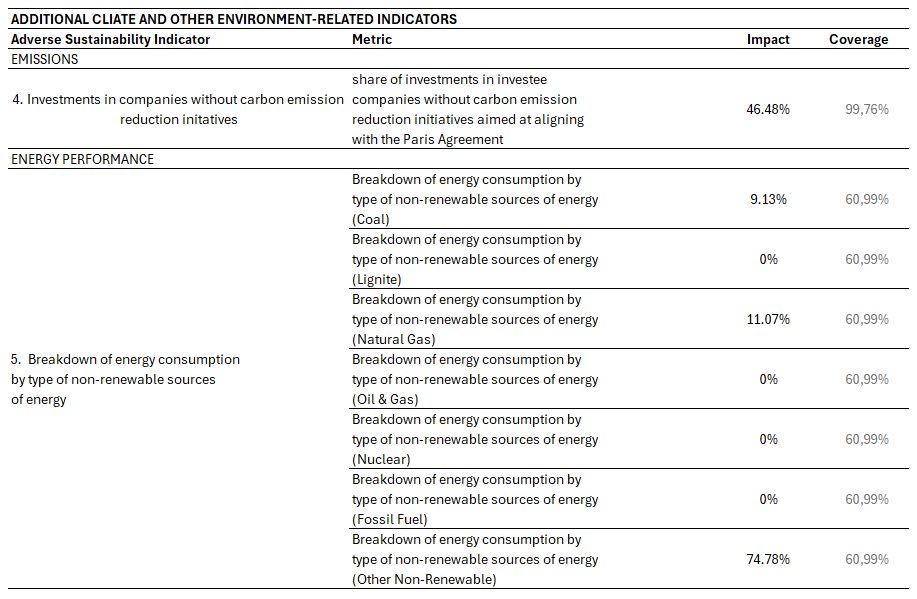


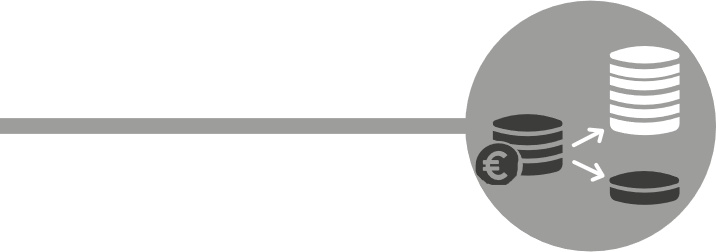
**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The Principle Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators for the total portfolio were during the period 2024:





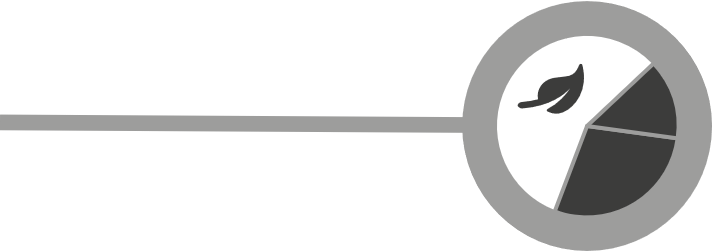




**What were the top investments of this financial product?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Largest investments** | **Sector** | **% Assets** | **Country** |
| MICROSOFT CORPORATION | Information Technology TTechnology | 7.08% | US |
| TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR | Information Technology | 4.51% | US |
| INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG | Information Technology | 4.38% Germany G | Germany |
| ALPHABET INC. | Communication Services Services | 3.78% | US |
| UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INCORPORATED | Healthcare | 3.51% | US |
| ABBVIE INC | Healthcare | 3.21% | US |
| NVIDIA Corp | Information Technology | 3.09% | US |
| NEXANS | Industrials | 3.02% | France |
| ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC. | Information Technology | 2.37% | US |
| CHART INDUSTRIES INC | Industrials | 2.34% | US |
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The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 240101 - 241231



**What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?**

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

***What was the asset allocation?***

**#1 Aligned with E/S** **characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

- The sub-category **#1B** **Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

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

**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.

The investments have been done in the following sectors:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Technology | 36,89% |
| Industrials | 16,84% |
| Healthcare | 11,97% |
| Financial Services | 8,50% |
| Utilities | 6,35% |
| Consumer Cyclical | 5,11% |
| Basic Materials | 4,81% |
| Communication Services | 3,62% |
| Consumer Defensive | 3,18% |
| Real Estate | 1,65% |



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

At present, all listed companies do not report at which extent their businesses are aligned with the EU-taxonomy. Thus, there is both reported and estimated data available. Carnegie has assessed that this estimated data can be considered reliable enough to be used to determine whether companies are contributing to an environmental goal as defined in the regulation and on that basis can be deemed a sustainable investment. However, Carnegie cannot determine with sufficient certainty individual investment’s exact compatibility with the EU-taxonomy. Below information is based on data provided by our data provider.

Reported and estimated taxonomy aligned revenue in % of total investments with E/S characteristics was by end of period 17%.

With a pass/fail approach, the share of taxonomy aligned investments is 2.77%. In this context, it should be stated that there is no clear guidance yet on which criteria a taxonomy aligned investment needs to fulfull. Pending guidance, Carnegie has assessed that 100% of revenue (reported or estimated) shall be taxonomy aligned to be considered a taxonomy aligned investment, i.e. get a “pass”.

Reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and more accurate data is made available by companies.

The companies outside the EU do not have to comply with EU Taxonomy, which affects these holdings and will lower the taxonomy alignment measures.

**Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[[1]](#footnote-2)?**

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

**X**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.* | |
| 91.06%  91.06%  8.94% | 91.06%  91.06% |
| \*  *For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.*  \*\* At present, it is not possible to calculate: Capex or Opex.   * The actual taxonomy-aligned CapEx and taxonomy-aligned OpEx * The actual expose in fossil gas and nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy as data is scares and therefore not reliable.   As data is scares and therefore nor reliable. | |

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.

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

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

* The reported EU Taxonomy aligned transitional turnover was 0.42%, Capex 0% and Opex 0.28%.
* Passing the EU Sustainable Investment – Climate Transition Test (signals if the company has both a commitment to a Science-based Target and at least a 7% reduction in the 3-year average change in reported scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity (tCO2e/ USD millions EVIC) was 22.22%.
* The reported EU Taxonomy aligned enabling Turnover was 0.06%, Capex 3.50% and Opex 2.30%.

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

The percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compared to previous reference periods have decreased to 17% from 18.23%

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

The share of sustainable investments with an evironmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 23.3%



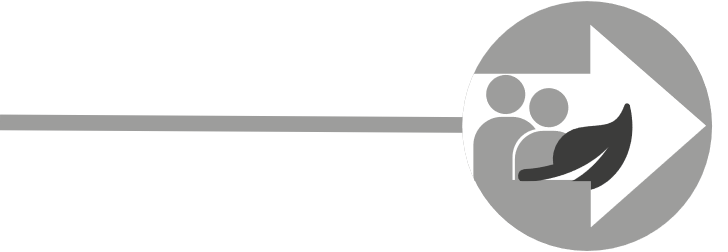
**What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

This share was 11.97% off total investments during the period 2024. The All healthcare related investments are regarded as Social, while the other investments are regarded environmental.

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

This includes cash for managing liquidity, and ETF investments for diversification which lack information regarding their E/S characteristics. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards on these instrument types.



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

The portfolio has been screened when investing and throughout the investment period for the ESG indicators set up for the portfolio, including exclusions and minimum shares of sustainable investments and taxonomy alignment respectively.

The Investment Manager has not been active in impacting the companies invested in as the portfolio’s ownership in these multinational companies has been minimal.

The focus for investment selection is companies with E/S characteristics, rather than to be an active owner impacting companies to be more sustainable.

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)