

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.

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.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

ANNEX V

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

Product name: Handelsbanken Hälsovård Tema

Legal entity identifier: 549300ZXM8S32U81HS50

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 0.59%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 96.09%</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of% of sustainable investments</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</div>



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

The fund's objective is to invest in companies whose economic activities contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 in general and, in particular, to the attainment of goal 3, Good health and well-being. Goal 3 concerns, for example, companies that produce new medicines for previously incurable diseases, or companies that make basic healthcare available to more people through more cost-effective treatments.

At the end of 2022, the fund had invested 96.69% of its holdings in companies that, according to the assessment method used by Handelsbanken Fonder, are considered to be sustainable investments.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social

Through these sustainable investments, the fund contributed to the following objectives:

Environmental objectives defined in the EU Taxonomy with technical screening criteria;

Other environmental objectives;

Contributing to Sustainable Energy Use (SDG 7), Mitigating Climate Change (SDG 13) & Other Environmental Objectives.

Social objectives;

Alleviating Poverty (SDG 1), Attaining Gender Equality (SDG 5), Ensuring Health (SDG 3), Providing Basic Services (SDG 1, 8, 9, 10 & 11) & Safeguarding Peace (SDG 16).

A company can via its economic activity contribute to both environmental and social objectives. For the disclosure of sustainable investments a company's economic activity can however only be disclosed as contributing to either an environmental or social objective. The contribution to environmental objectives stated above are therefore environmental objectives that the Fund's sustainable investments contribute to but where the sustainable investments in all cases are categorized as contributing to a social objective.

● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

Metric	Value
Share of sustainable investments (%)	96.69%
Carbon footprint (Scope 1,2,3) (tCO2eq/EURm)	67.03
Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1,2,3) (tCO2eq/EURm)	287.07
UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	0.00%
Share of investments in companies that are active within the fossil fuels sector (%)	0.00%

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

During the previous reference period, the fund had no investments that were deemed to have verified violations of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The fund did not either have investments in bonds or other fixed income instruments distributed by issuers that were involved with controversial weapons. Additionally, the fund did not have any investments in bonds or other fixed income instruments distributed by issuers whose revenue to more than 5% derived from activities (production/distribution) linked to military equipment, alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, pornography, commercial gambling and fossil fuels, with the exception of possible investments in approved companies in transition.

For the sustainability indicators for which comparable data from previous reference periods is not available, comparable data will be disclosed in the fund's next annual report.

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

Through the application of the principles stated below during the reference period, the sustainable investments have been ensured to not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

- Criteria for excluding companies with activities linked to controversial sectors as well as specific PAI-indicators, such as fossil fuels and

and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

controversial weapons.

- Criteria for excluding companies with confirmed violations of international norms and conventions.
- Assessment of the investment not causing significant adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI). The assessment is conducted in the fund company's internal PAI tool.
- Assessment of which products and services the company is otherwise involved with, and if these could be deemed to significantly counteract sustainable development.

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

Through the usage of the fund company's internal PAI tool, indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been analysed and evaluated. Investments that are considered to cause significant adverse impacts are, in accordance with the fund company's assessment method, not deemed as meeting the requirements in regard to not causing significant harm within the framework of sustainable investment.

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

During the reference period, the fund's investments have been aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This has been ensured through applying the fund company's exclusion strategy.



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

The portfolio manager considers principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI). This is done through one of the fund company's developed PAI tools where potential adverse impacts are identified and analysed. Companies deemed to have high risks in regard to PAI are managed primarily through exclusion or asset stewardship.

Below, the indicators that have been analysed for the fund are disclosed:

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Value	% coverage	% eligible
1.1 GHG Emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,291.55	96.47%	97.24%
	Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,185.33	96.47%	97.24%
	Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	107,091.05	96.47%	97.24%
	Scope 1+2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	4,476.80		
	Scope 1+2+3 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	111,567.92		
1.2 Carbon Footprint	Carbon Footprint Scope 1+2+3 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	67.03	96.47%	97.24%
	Carbon Footprint Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	2.69	96.47%	
1.3 GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG Intensity Scope 1+2+3 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	287.07	96.06%	97.24%
	GHG Intensity Scope 1+2 (tCO ₂ eq/EURm)	23.98	96.06%	
1.4 Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (%)	0.00%	96.88%	97.24%

1.5 Share of non-renewable energy consumption and Production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage (%)	78.54%	64.93%	97.24%
	Share of non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage (%)	57.37%	27.26%	97.24%
1.6 Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/EURm)			
	A – AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING			
	B – MINING AND QUARRYING			
	C – MANUFACTURING	0.09		
	D – ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY			
	E – WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES			
	F – CONSTRUCTION			
	G – WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	0.00		
	H – TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			
	L – REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES			
1.7 Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (%)	17.23%	96.88%	97.24%
1.8 Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/EURm)	0.06	23.34%	97.24%
1.9 Hazardous waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/EURm)	0.20	61.70%	97.24%
1.10 Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	0.00%	97.24%	97.24%
1.11 Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	74.13%	94.93%	97.24%
1.12 Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies (%)		0.00%	97.24%
1.13 Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies (%)	31.08%	96.88%	97.24%
1.14 Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (%)	0.00%	97.24%	97.24%
2.4 Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement (%)	42.06%	96.72%	97.24%
3.9 Lack of a human rights policy	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy (%)	5.49%	83.11%	97.24%
1.15 GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries (KtonCO ₂ eq/EURm)		0.00%	0.00%
1.16 Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law.		0.00%	0.00%



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the

investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2022-12-31

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
UnitedHealth Group	Health Care Providers & Services	8.58%	US
JNJ US	Pharmaceuticals	7.12%	US
Eli Lilly	Pharmaceuticals	6.68%	US
AstraZeneca PLC	Pharmaceuticals	5.80%	GB
Novo Nordisk B	Pharmaceuticals	5.58%	DK
AbbVie Ord Shs	Biotechnology	5.03%	US
Thermo Fisher Scientific	Life Sciences Tools & Services	4.22%	US
ROCHE HOLDING G PAR	Pharmaceuticals	3.74%	CH
Abbott Laboratories	Health Care Equipment & Supplies	3.69%	US
SANOFI AVENTIS ORD	Pharmaceuticals	2.94%	FR
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc	Biotechnology	2.65%	US
AmerisourceBergen	Health Care Providers & Services	2.63%	US
Daiichi Sankyo	Pharmaceuticals	2.28%	JP
Pfizer	Pharmaceuticals	2.18%	US
Merck & Co	Pharmaceuticals	2.04%	US



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

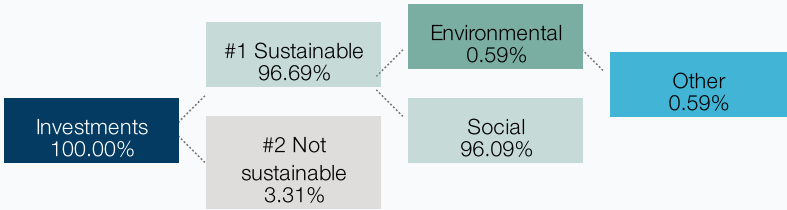
- What was the asset allocation?

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.



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

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

- In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector/Industry code	Sector/Industry name	Sum
35	Health Care	97.23%
351010	Health Care Equipment & Supplies	10.78%
351020	Health Care Providers & Services	13.41%
351030	Health Care Technology	1.11%
352010	Biotechnology	20.65%
352020	Pharmaceuticals	42.29%
352030	Life Sciences Tools & Services	8.99%

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.



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

As of now, the companies have typically not started reporting on the extent that their activity is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This means that only estimated data is available. The fund company has assessed that this estimated data can be considered reliable enough to be used to determine if the company contributes to an environmental objective defined in the EU Taxonomy and on that basis be considered a sustainable investment. However, the fund company cannot with sufficient certainty determine an investment's exact alignment with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, investments aligned with the taxonomy are currently reported at 0% below.

- *Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?¹*

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

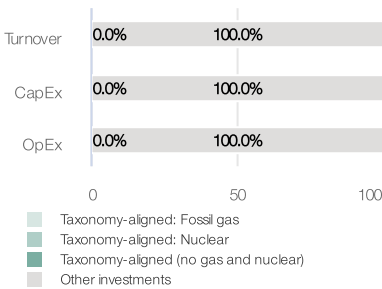
In nuclear energy

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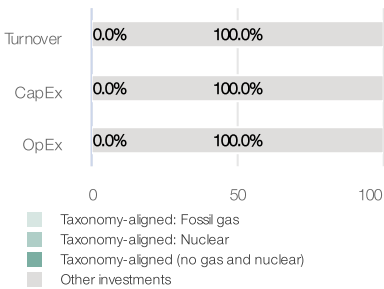
No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



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

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

The fund has not reported any taxonomy aligned investments and therefore neither any investments in transitional or enabling activities.

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

Comparable data is not available from previous reference periods, and therefore this data will not be reported until the fund's next annual report.

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



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

The fund is able to invest in economic activities that currently cannot be classified as aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This occurs, among other reasons, due to the environmental objectives currently not having complete technical screening criteria and due to the access to reported data from companies being insufficient.

At the end of 2022, the fund had 0.59% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

At the end of 2022, the fund had 96.09% of sustainable investments with a social objective.



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

During the reference period, the fund held cash for liquidity and risk management. No environmental or social safeguards have been deemed necessary for this position.



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

The Covid pandemic has spotlighted vulnerabilities in the healthcare sector. Investments in research, greater advance planning and shortening lead times from basic research to final medicine are three areas we view as priorities.

We have expanded our investments in the digitalisation of health care, which is becoming an increasingly important tool in making care and research more efficient. During the year, we also established an Advisory Board (composed of immunology and diabetes researchers) that can provide insights into potential solutions and insights that can support our analysis of early research and assessment of research studies.

During the year we have focused on two areas that will have a significant impact on global health. One is the development of medicines for obesity and overweight, as overweight increases the risk for conditions such as diabetes and heart disease. The fund has invested in the two leading companies within the field, Novo Nordisk and Eli Lilly. The other is Alzheimer's, in which a significant breakthrough for slowing the progression of the disease was made during the year, as the Swedish company BioArctic's medicine Leqembi received accelerated approval in the United States. As a result of this, the fund increased its holdings in BioArctic and other companies within the same field.

Exclusions

During the reference period, the fund has been managed in line with its exclusion strategy, meaning that potential companies that during this period no longer meet the fund's sustainability requirements have been divested.

Asset stewardship

The fund company and portfolio manager have during the reference period conducted active asset stewardship in order to improve upon the portfolio companies' sustainability efforts, reduce sustainability risks and to manage and reduce potential risks regarding adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

Engagement

During the reference period, the fund company carried out 197 direct engagements between the fund company and companies. 2 of these were dialogues with companies held by this fund on balance day. These dialogues aim to support the continuous improvement of the companies' sustainability work and include questions regarding how to handle the company's sustainability risks, the prevention of adverse impacts and contributions to sustainable development. The dialogues can also be reactive/incident based.

Human rights are a focal area in the fund company's engagement, and during the year we have engaged in dialogue with Chinese companies regarding how they manage their risks, particularly related to alleged claims of forced labour. In situations where companies in the renewable energy industry claim large amounts of land, issues related to the movement of populations can become relevant. As a result, we have conducted dialogues with several companies to ensure that they comply with the UN's Human Rights Principles.

In addition to direct dialogues, the fund company has during the reference period taken part in collaborative engagements where 224 companies have been addressed together with other investors. 4 of these were dialogues with companies held by this fund on balance day.

Through participating in initiatives, investor statements and networks, the fund company has carried out engagement efforts during the reference period.

Voting at shareholders' meetings

As a part of the fund company's asset stewardship, the fund company voted on behalf of the fund at 31 shareholders' meetings during the reference period.

Nomination committees

The fund company has through its ownership share taken part in 70 nomination committees and worked to put forward proposals for boards characterised by expertise and diversity. Among these, the fund had holdings in 3 of these companies on balance day.