

Information Brochure

2024-04-05

Swedbank Robur Fastighet

Fund type: Equity funds

Share classes open for trading: A, C

Dividends

The share classes are accumulating.

Risk indicator



The fund's risk class is based on share class A. Other open share classes may have a different risk class. Each risk class is reported in the KID.

The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets. We have classified the product as 4 out of 7, i.e. a medium risk class. This means that the fund has a medium risk of increases and decreases in the unit value. The indicator primarily reflects the increases and decreases of the securities in which the fund has invested. This product does not include any protection from future market performance so you could lose some or all of your investment.

Management Company

The fund is managed by Swedbank Robur Fonder AB, hereinafter referred to as the Management Company.

Share classes

The fund currently has classes A and C open for trading. Share class A is a non-dividend share class traded in SEK and class C is a non-dividend share class traded in EUR. Other share classes are not currently open for trade. The various share classes differ with regards to charges, dividend, threshold for subscription charges, currency for subscription and redemption plus specific terms and conditions for distribution. Shares in a share class have equal rights to the assets in the fund. Additional information regarding the fund's share classes can be found further down in the information brochure.

Investment Policy

The goal is that the fund will exceed its benchmark in the long term, over a five-year period, consisting of 75% of a global index, MSCI World Real Estate Net, and 25% of a Swedish index, SIX Fastigheter Return.

The fund's assets are invested in Sweden and globally mainly in companies focused on the real estate industry such as real estate companies, brokers or construction companies. The fund also has the opportunity to invest in other companies that have predominantly real assets, such as forest and power companies. Fund investment policy also permits fund assets to be invested in equities related transferable securities, money market instruments shares in mutual funds, as well as in derivative instruments as part of the fund's investment policy.

The fund has an active investment strategy that concentrates on selecting companies, where regional and theme analysis are also important parts of the strategy. We have a long-term investment horizon and select those companies we find have an attractive valuation in relation to our view of the company's future earnings potential.

Policy for responsible investments

The fund complies with Swedbank Robur's Policy for Responsible Investments. Swedbank Robur's vision is to be a world leader in sustainable value creation. By sustainable value creation, we mean that we want to create long-term returns for our customers and at the same time contribute to a positive development for society and the environment. Read more about the Management Company's Policy for Responsible Investments, strategies and methods for integrating sustainability under the heading Sustainability at swedbankrobur.se.

The fund's sustainability work

Information about the fund's environmental and/or social characteristics can be found in the appendix to this document.

How are sustainability risks integrated into the investment-decision process?

The fund's sustainability process is a central and fully integrated part of the investment process, as part of a qualitative and active investment philosophy to achieve Swedbank Robur's vision of long-term sustainable value creation. The fund applies three overall approaches to sustainability risk management and to integrating these risks into investment-decision processes - inclusion, exclusion and engagement.

A structured process is carried out to identify the fund's material sustainability risks. The fund factors the risks into every investment decision and continuously throughout the portfolio companies' holding period. In addition to Swedbank Robur's fundamental process of identifying the companies with high sustainability risks, which are excluded from the investment universe of all funds, the fund uses internal and external analysis and data to identify and continuously control sustainability risks in the fund's holdings. Engaging in dialogue with relevant companies, is a key component of the sustainability and climate-related risk assessment.

The risk assessment for specific companies includes, for example, climate-specific risks, how the companies' business models are adapted to a sustainable transition, as well as social and governance-related risks. Should specific problems or uncertainties of a more serious nature be identified, a deeper analysis is carried out together with internal environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) specialists.

How could sustainability risks affect the financial return of the fund should they materialise?

Sustainability risks could affect the financial return of the fund if they materialise at several different levels. Weak governance and control structures may, for example, lead to irregularities that could have an adverse impact on the company's share price. Material exposures to both transition and physical risks of climate change may pose a vulnerability should the risks materialise and lower the value of the fund's underlying assets. The integration of sustainability risks into investment-decision processes is critical to achieving high and sustainable long-term returns.

Fund risk profile

The risk involved in an interest fund chiefly depends on the maturity of the fund's investments and also the general market interest rate level. If the general interest rate level goes up, the value of the fund's interest-bearing instruments decreases, which has a negative effect on the value of the fund, whereas if the general interest rate level goes down, the value increases. Investments in interest-bearing instruments with a long maturity increase the interest risk in the fund due to greater sensitivity to exchange rate fluctuations.

To a certain extent, the fund's investments in assets are geographically concentrated in one country (Sweden), which increases the risk relating to the fund.

As the fund invests in interest-bearing instruments issued by companies and governments, the fund is exposed to credit risk. Credit risk increases potential for return, but the value of the fund's investments may reduce if the market perception is that of deterioration in the issuer's credit worthiness. Interest-bearing instruments from issuers with a lower credit rating generate a higher interest rate and expected return but also a higher risk that the issuer may not be able to meet its payment obligations and some or all of the value of the instrument will be lost. The credit risk in the fund is limited by investing in interest-bearing instruments with a high credit rating.

The fund is permitted to use derivatives, which can both increase or decrease the risk in the fund. Normally, the extent of derivative instruments in the fund is significant and is expected to have a major impact on the fund's risk profile. The use of derivatives can vary from time to time.

Target market

This fund may be suitable for savers who are planning on retaining their investment for at least 5 years and who understand that the money invested in the fund can both increase and decrease in value.

Level of activity

The activity in the fund can be measured in various ways. A common measure is active risk, or tracking error, showing how much the fund's historical returns have varied in value in relation to its benchmark. The level of tracking error differs between different fund categories (equities, interest rates) as the volatility of the underlying markets differs. Tracking error is calculated according to industry standards and is based on monthly data and covers the last 24-month period.

Description of activity rate

The fund is actively managed. The fund administrator conducts continuous analysis and makes active decisions regarding the fund's composition and holdings. The fund administrator monitors and modifies the fund in order to meet the fund's objectives.

Description of Benchmark Index

The fund has a composite index. To 75% the composition consists of MSCI World Real Estate Net, which follows the development of large and medium-sized real estate companies in the stock markets of countries worldwide. The index does not include emerging market countries. To 25% the composition consists of SIX Fastigheter Return, which follows the development of real estate companies listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. The Management Company considers that the index is consistent with the fund's investment policy.

Active risk

Year	Active risk (Tracking Error), %
2023	2.56
2022	2.80
2021	3.40
2020	3.11
2019	2.22
2018	2.25

Year	Active risk (Tracking Error), %
2017	2.39
2016	2.21
2015	2.00
2014	2.21

Comment on achieved active risk

Since the fund is actively managed, the fund's investments differ from those of the benchmark index and result in an Active risk higher than zero. The level of active risk is a consequence of the fund's management, which is based on a limited number of investments, as well as the market's price fluctuations (volatility). The term volatility describes how much the price of a financial asset varies. The more the value of the asset varies, the higher the volatility of the asset gets and, as a result, the volatility of the market and the level of the fund's Active risk becomes higher. The fund is a sector fund whose holding value generally moves in line with other shares in the same sector, which means that the active risk for the fund is generally lower than for an actively managed broader equity fund that invests in more than one sector. Under normal market conditions, active risk is estimated to vary between 3 and 5 percent, which means that the fund may show both positive and negative deviation from the development of the benchmark index. The fund's "Active Share", i.e., how much the fund's holdings deviate from the companies included in the fund's benchmark index, is normally estimated to vary between 50 and 60 percent.

Over the past 10 years, the fund's activity level has varied depending on the responsible manager's market view and investment strategy, as well as general changes in the market. Looking at the last 24-month period, which is reported under the last year in the table, the activity rate was in line with the average of previous years. This was due to an unchanged investment process and similar market movements as in the previous measurement period. The fund's positioning, which is reviewed and adjusted when necessary, has generated a total risk exposure in line with previous years. The Active Share of the fund was approximately 59%. Despite a relatively high share of holdings that deviate from the benchmark, the fund has lower active risk than in 2022 as the holdings in the benchmark moved similarly during the period. The fund's active risk, which is reported in 2023, is slightly lower than the range that the active risk is expected to be over time.

Fees

Total fee:

Consists of the costs that are charged on an ongoing basis for holdings in the fund. Ongoing costs include Management fees and other administrative or operating costs as well as transaction costs. Any one-off costs, such as entry fee, are not included in the Total fee.

	%
Share class A	1.29
Share class C	1.29

Management fees and other administrative or operating costs:

The fee, expressed as % of Asset under Management, is an estimate of future costs in the fund. The estimate is based on actual costs during the previous 12 months. The most important cost in the measure is the Management Fee, but also other costs as interest fees are included. However commissions/transaction fees are not included.

	%
Share class A	1.25
Share class C	1.25

Current management fee:

The current management fee is the annual management fee the Management Company takes from the fund. The management fee includes compensation for the expenses related to custody of the fund's assets plus the costs of financial supervision and fees from auditors.

	%
Share class A	1.25
Share class C	1.25

Maximum management fee:

The maximum management fee is the annual management fee that the Management Company is permitted to charge the fund in accordance with the fund rules. The management fee includes compensation for the expenses related to custody of the fund's assets plus the costs of financial supervision and fees from auditors.

	%
Share class A	1.35
Share class C	1.35

Risk measurement

Each day, the Management Company measures the total exposure of the fund using the commitment method.

The commitment method measures fund exposure arising from the use of derivatives. This calculation involves converting derivative positions into a comparable position in the derivative's underlying assets. Delta is also calculated for options, which is included in the total exposure when using the commitment approach. When calculating total exposure, the Management Company considers netting and hedging. Using this calculation, total exposure may not exceed 100 per cent of the fund's value.

Valuation

The value of the fund is calculated by deducting the debts related to the fund from the assets. The principles and assessment of the assets in the fund are described in the fund rules.

Derivative instruments

When the fund does use derivatives in its management strategy, both the total and the active risk levels can fluctuate significantly.

The purpose of the use of derivatives may be to protect the fund against certain risks, e.g. currency risks. It may also be to create leverage in the fund's market exposure in order to benefit from the fund management's prevailing market expectations. Derivatives are also used to increase efficiency in the fund exposure to direct market risk as may be desirable for the fund from time to time.

Collateral management

Entering OTC financial derivative transactions exposes the fund to counterparty risk. In order to regulate counterparty risk, the Management Company has a policy of entering into collateral agreements with the counterparties. The type of collateral accepted is defined in the Management Company's collateral instruction established in accordance with applicable regulations and ESMA's guidelines on exchange-traded funds and other matters relating to fund companies (ESMA 2014/937).

As collateral, cash and cash equivalents are primarily accepted. Collaterals by other means than cash and cash equivalents may, however, arise. Collateral received which does not consist of cash and cash equivalents shall have a low market, credit and liquidity risk. Collateral obtained for OTC derivatives which are not cash and cash equivalents may not be reinvested, sold or pledged.

Limitation of sale and redemption orders

Sales or redemption orders for fund units cannot be limited. There is no maximum or minimum limit for purchases.

Customer's purchase and redemption of fund units

Customer's purchase and redemption of fund units are made through Swedbank AB (publ) and cooperating savings banks etc. The requests for customer's purchases and redemptions may only be withdrawn if the Management Company permits it.

In the event of customer's purchase and redemption, made before 4:00 pm (cut-off point) on a certain banking day, the trading price is normally set on the same banking day. The cut-off time may vary with our distributors. For customer's purchase and redemption made after the cut-off time, the trading price is normally set on the next banking day.

On certain banking days, the cut-off point can occur earlier than as stated above.

The trading price is normally available at the Management Company no later than the banking day following the banking day on which the trading price is set as described above.

The Management Company acknowledges that fund shares are issued before payment is made only in connection with a swap between two Management Company funds.

Visit swedbankrobur.com for additional information on fund distributors and current fund rates.

Share classes - dividends, conditions, etc.

The fund consists of the following share classes:

A. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in SEK.

B. Dividend distributing share class traded in SEK.

C. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in EUR.

D. Dividend distributing share class traded in EUR.

E. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in NOK.

F. Dividend share class traded in NOK.

G. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in USD.

H. Dividend distributing share class traded in USD.

I. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in SEK with a subscription fee threshold of SEK 10,000,000.

J. Dividend distributing share class traded in SEK with a subscription fee threshold of SEK 10,000,000.

K. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in EUR with a subscription fee threshold of EUR 1,000,000.

L. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in SEK with distribution conditions.

M. Dividend distributing share class traded in SEK with distribution conditions.

N. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in EUR with distribution conditions.

O. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in NOK with distribution conditions.

P. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in USD with distribution conditions.

Q. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in SEK with distribution conditions.

R. Dividend distributing share class traded in SEK with distribution conditions.

S. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in EUR with distribution conditions.

T. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in NOK with distribution conditions.

U. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in USD with distribution conditions.

V. Accumulating (non-distributing) share class traded in SEK. Open only to funds managed by Swedbank Robur Fonder AB.

A share class with a subscription fee threshold is associated with a sales fee.

A share class with distribution conditions (share class L-U) is open only for:

- unit holders who, within the framework of the investment service agreement as per Chapter 2, section 1 of the Securities Market Act (2007:528) or equivalent Swedish or foreign regulation, invest in the fund, provided that, and only as long as, there is a written agreement between the Management Company and the provider of the investment service, or an intermediate party within the distribution chain, which expressly allows the distribution of the share class without entitling the distributor to compensation from the Management Company, and for

- insurance undertakings that within the framework of the agreement invest in the fund, provided that, and only as long as, there is a written agreement between the Management Company and the insurance undertaking or an insurance distributor which expressly allows investment in the share class without entrusting the insurance undertaking or insurance distributor to compensation from the Management Company.

If a unit holder with the same funds simultaneously fulfils the conditions for more than one share class, the funds shall be transferred to the share class with the lowest management fee as per section 11 of the fund regulations. If a unit holder's funds no longer meet the conditions of a share class, the funds shall be transferred to the share class with the lowest management fee as per section 11 whose conditions the unitholder's funds meet.

The transfer shall take place without changing the conditions for dividend payments and currency.

The person who has distributed fund units to a unit holder is responsible for ensuring that the unit holder receives the share class to which he/she is entitled.

If there is no receiving share class to subscribe to with the same dividend and currency conditions when the transfer is to be carried out due to the fact that the unit holder's funds no longer meet the conditions for a share class, the transfer shall take place to the share class that most closely corresponds to the share class whose conditions the unit holder's funds no longer meet.

A transfer shall not take place to or from share class I-K.

Currency hedging will not take place on the basis of which currency the shares are subscribed for and redeemed in.

Damages

Chapter 2, § 21 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46) states that if the Management Company violates the Swedish Investment Funds Act or the fund rules resulting in the unit holder being harmed, the Management Company must compensate for the damage. Without limiting the unit holder's right to damages according to the above-mentioned rule, the following applies.

The Management Company and the custodial bank are not liable for damages resulting from Swedish or foreign legislation, measures taken by Swedish or foreign authorities, acts of war, strikes, blockades, boycotts, lockouts, or other similar circumstances. The provision regarding strikes, blockades, boycotts and lockouts shall also apply should the Management Company or the custodial bank be the subject of or take such action.

The Management Company and custodial bank shall not be liable for losses arising from circumstances not described above if they have acted with reasonable diligence. The Management Company and the custodial bank are not responsible in any case for indirect damage, nor for damage caused by the custodial bank or other contractor that has been engaged using the required diligence by the Management Company or custodial bank. The Management Company and the custodial bank are not responsible for damage that may arise in relation to disposal restrictions which may be applied to the Management Company or custodial bank.

Should the Management Company or the custodial bank be prevented from taking action due to circumstances mentioned in the second paragraph above, such action must be postponed until the obstacle has been removed.

Permitted investors

Neither the fund nor the Management Company are or intend to be registered under the applicable version of the United States Securities Act 1933, United States Investment Advisers Act 1940 or other similar legislation in the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, or other country. The fund rules therefore contain certain restrictions as to the natural persons or legal entities that may be unit holders in the fund.

To enable the Management Company's compliance with these restrictions, all those who want to subscribe to fund units must provide, from time to time, information regarding national residence and other circumstances the Management Company considers relevant. Unit holders shall provide notification of changes to these circumstances when necessary. The fund units and their rights may only be re-transferred to a non-U.S. citizen (as defined in Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933) and must be executed in a transaction outside the USA that complies with Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933.

If the Management Company finds that an investor is not entitled to subscribe to or own units in the fund as specified in these restrictions, then the Management Company is entitled to refuse subscription of the units, and without prior consent redeem units on their account.

Discontinuation of the fund or transfer of fund business

When the Management Company determines to discontinue the fund or to transfer management of the fund to another Management Company, subject to the consent of Finansinspektionen (the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority), all unit holders will be informed. Management of the fund shall immediately be assumed by the custodial bank if the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority revokes authorisation for the Management Company, or the Management Company enters liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings.

Tax rules

Swedish fund unitholders taxation (natural persons and estates of decedents).

Swedish shareholders are taxed at a flat rate annually for their fund holdings. The basis for the standard tax consists of the value of the shareholder's fund holdings at the beginning of the tax year (the capital base). An imputed income of 0.4% is calculated on the capital base. The imputed income is then included in totals for income of capital which is then taxed at 30% for private individuals. This gives an actual tax of 0.12 percent of the fund value.

Example: A unitholder owns fund units valued at SEK 100,000 at the start of the tax year. The capital base is SEK 100,000 and the imputed income then SEK 400 ($100,000 \times 0.004$). The imputed income is then included in income of capital which is then taxed at 30%. The tax is then SEK 120 (400×0.3).

When the units are sold or redeemed, the capital gain is taxed at 30%, while capital loss is deducted as follows. Capital losses on listed units in Swedish fixed income funds (funds that only invest in Swedish debt instruments) may be offset 100 percent against other capital income. For listed units in other funds, a capital loss may be offset 100% against capital gains in listed equities and other fund units. Otherwise, 70% of capital losses may be offset against capital gains.

The annual imputed income is reported to the Tax Agency (Skatteverket), but no preliminary tax is withheld. Preliminary tax at 30 percent will be deducted from dividends. The total dividend will be reported to the Swedish Tax Agency. Capital gains and losses arising from sale or redemption of fund units are reported to the Swedish Tax Agency, but no tax deduction is made.

Special taxation rules apply to funds linked to investment savings accounts, unit-linked policies, IPS, or premium pension system. For natural persons, the imputed tax rate for income from business operations is currently taxed at 22%. For foreign fund unit holders, other rules apply.

Taxation may be affected by individual circumstances. If you are unsure about tax implications, you should seek expert advice.

Marketing fund units in other EEA countries

The fund is marketed in:

Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Finland
Norway

The Management Company has employed third-party distributors of the funds to make payments to fund unit holders, redeem units, and provide information. More information about our foreign distributors is available at www.swedbankrobur.se.

Unitholder register

The Management Company maintains a register of all unit holders and their holdings. To maintain this register the Management Company has commissioned Swedbank AB (publ) for share classes in SEK and European Fund Administration S.A. for share classes in EUR.

Unitholders' holdings are reported in interim and annual statements, which also contain information necessary for tax reporting purposes.

The right to a share of the fund and the rights deriving therefrom are contingent on registration of units.

Third Party contract

The Management Company has mandated third parties to carry out certain parts of the business:

Internal audits, registrations in fund unitholder registers and management of measures against money laundering and terrorist financing are carried out by Swedbank AB (publ).

The Management Company has commissioned European Fund Administration S.A. to handle registrations in the fund unitholder register for funds with share classes issued in EUR.

For certain OTC derivatives parts of the administration have been entrusted to SS&C Financial Services Ltd.

The Management Company has procedures that enable identifying, processing, monitoring, and reporting any conflicts of interest.

The Custodian Bank

Swedbank AB (publ)
Domicile: Stockholm
Corporate identity number: 502017-7753
Legal form of the custodial bank: Limited company
The principal operations of the custodial bank: Banking

The Custodian Bank shall monitor money flows in the fund, maintain custody of the fund assets, and execute decisions of the Management Company. The Custodian Bank shall also ensure that the sale and redemption of fund units, valuation of fund units, and the use of fund assets comply with legal requirements and the fund rules.

Swedbank AB (publ) has contracted with State Street Bank International GmbH to act as securities depository for securities held outside Sweden. Swedbank AB (publ) has procedures that enable identifying, managing, monitoring, and reporting any conflicts of interest.

Since the Custodian Bank is part of Swedbank AB, conflicts of interest may arise between the operations of the Custodian Bank and other operations with Swedbank AB, and its subsidiaries.

The Depositary Institution has a legal obligation to identify and deal with such conflicts of interest and also report the conflicts of interest to the fund's investors. Examples of activities that can involve conflicts of interest are: (i) The provision of nominee registration, fund administration performance, the establishment of a unit holders' register, analyses, management of securities loans, asset management, investment advice and/or other fund advisory services; (ii) Participation in banking, securities trading including currency trading, derivatives trading, lending, brokerage, market making or other financial transactions with the fund., either on one's own account or on behalf of other customers.

The Management Company and the Custodian Bank are part of the same group, which also may cause conflicts of interest involving control and priorities within the group. To ensure potential conflicts of interest have no negative impact on the fund and its investors, the Custodian Bank is functionally and organisationally separate from the other operations within Swedbank AB and the Management Company. The custodial bank's business is always managed for the purpose of preserving the interests of the fund unit holders, and it complies with applicable market terms and conditions. Current information regarding the Depositary Institution and its contractors is provided free of charge upon request.

Remuneration policy

The Management Company's board of directors have adopted a remuneration policy that is consistent with and promotes sound and efficient risk management. The Management Company's remuneration policy is designed to counter risk taking that is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the Management Company's managed funds. The remuneration policy shall counteract an excessive risk taking, and stimulate employees to provide sustainable performance, and a sound and efficient risk management for unit holders, the Management Company and the funds managed by the Management Company.

The remuneration policy consists of two variable remuneration programs, and a fixed remuneration (in the form of monthly salary). The fixed portion of remuneration represents a sufficiently large portion of total remuneration to enable setting all variable remuneration to nil. The variable remuneration is limited to a maximum of 12 times the fixed monthly salary.

The remuneration programme is designed to ensure, to the greatest possible extent, avoiding conflicts of interest. Each portfolio manager is monitored and assessed based on all their management assignments. The variable remuneration programme is continually followed and monitored. The variable remuneration is designed to stimulate sound behaviour and desired results, and to create a sound balance between reward and risk exposure in the fund.

The variable remuneration is based on the employee's performance, which is assessed according to the performance criteria set at the beginning of every calendar year, including in the risk mandate for each fund. The assessment is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative results.

Information on the current remuneration policy can be found at www.swedbankrobur.se/legal-documents. We can provide a paper copy on request, please contact the Management Company.

Information about the Management Company and managed funds

The Management Company
Swedbank Robur Fonder AB
Malmskillnadsgatan 23
111 57 Stockholm

Corp. ID no.: 556198-0128. The Management Company's legal form: Limited company with share capital of SEK 1,250,000. The Management Company was formed in 1967 with its domicile in Stockholm.

Board members

Joachim Spetz, Chairman of the Board,
Gunilla Nyström
Lars Afrell
Lennart Jacobsen
Monica Åsmyr

CEO

Liza Jonson

Deputy CEO

Fredrik Ulfhielm

Senior executives

Morgan Andersson, Product Development
Olof Neiglick, Business Support and Strategy
Hanna Nyqvist, Compliance
Michaela Ugglä, Development Operations
Fredrik Ulfhielm, Finance & Controlling
Helena von Koch, HR
Pia Haak, Investment Management
Ida Gustavsson, Risk
Pia Sodemann, Legal
Jens Grebäck, Sales and Client Solutions
Pia Gisgård, Sustainability and Corporate Governance

Auditors

The fund's auditing company is PwC Sverige AB and the designated auditor is Martin Welén.

Funds managed by Swedbank Robur Fonder AB

Folksam LO Obligation
Folksam LO Sverige
Folksam LO Världen
Folksam LO Västfonden
KPA Aktiefond

KPA Blandfond
Mix Balanserad
Swedbank Humanfond
Swedbank Robur Access Asien
Swedbank Robur Access Edge Emerging Markets
Swedbank Robur Access Edge Europe
Swedbank Robur Access Edge Global
Swedbank Robur Access Edge Japan
Swedbank Robur Access Edge Sweden
Swedbank Robur Access Edge USA
Swedbank Robur Access Europa
Swedbank Robur Access Global
Swedbank Robur Access Mix
Swedbank Robur Access Sverige
Swedbank Robur Access USA
Swedbank Robur Aktiefond Pension
Swedbank Robur Allemansfond Komplet
Swedbank Robur Alternative Equity I
Swedbank Robur Asienfond
Swedbank Robur Bas 100
Swedbank Robur Bas 25
Swedbank Robur Bas 50
Swedbank Robur Bas 75
Swedbank Robur Bas Ränta
Swedbank Robur Climate Bond
Swedbank Robur Climate Bond High Yield
Swedbank Robur Climate Impact
Swedbank Robur Corporate Bond Europe
Swedbank Robur Corporate Bond Europe High Yield
Swedbank Robur Corporate Bond Europe IG
Swedbank Robur Corporate Bond Nordic
Swedbank Robur Dynamic
Swedbank Robur Emerging Europe
Swedbank Robur Europafond
Swedbank Robur Exportfond
Swedbank Robur Fastighet
Swedbank Robur Fokus
Swedbank Robur Förbundsfond Global
Swedbank Robur Förbundsfond Sverige Plus
Swedbank Robur Förbundsranterfond
Swedbank Robur Förbundsranterfond Kort
Swedbank Robur Global Emerging Markets
Swedbank Robur Global High Dividend
Swedbank Robur Global Impact
Swedbank Robur Globalfond
Swedbank Robur Healthcare
Swedbank Robur Japanfond
Swedbank Robur Kapitalinvest
Swedbank Robur Microcap
Swedbank Robur Mixfond Pension
Swedbank Robur Nordenfond
Swedbank Robur Ny Teknik
Swedbank Robur Obligation
Swedbank Robur Obligation Lång Inst
Swedbank Robur Obligation Plus
Swedbank Robur Östeuropafond
Swedbank Robur Rantefond Kort
Swedbank Robur Rantefond Kort Plus
Swedbank Robur Realränta
Swedbank Robur Rysslandsfond
Swedbank Robur Selection 25
Swedbank Robur Selection 50
Swedbank Robur Selection 75
Swedbank Robur Småbolagsfond Norden
Swedbank Robur Småbolagsfond Sverige
Swedbank Robur Small Cap Emerging Markets
Swedbank Robur Small Cap Europe
Swedbank Robur Small Cap Global
Swedbank Robur Small Cap USA
Swedbank Robur Stiftelsefond
Swedbank Robur Sverige
Swedbank Robur Talenten Aktiefond MEGA
Swedbank Robur Talenten Rantefond MEGA
Swedbank Robur Technology
Swedbank Robur Transfer 50

Swedbank Robur Transfer 60
Swedbank Robur Transfer 70
Swedbank Robur Transfer 80
Swedbank Robur Transfer 90
Swedbank Robur Transition Energy
Swedbank Robur Transition Global
Swedbank Robur USA
Swedbank Savings Fund 10
Swedbank Savings Fund 100
Swedbank Savings Fund 30
Swedbank Savings Fund 60

About the Information Brochure

This information brochure was produced in accordance with the Investment Funds Act (LVF; 2004:46) and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority Directives (2013:9) on securities funds.

This brochure and the fund rules together form the so-called information brochure. See more information at www.swedbankrobur.se/legal-documents.

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Product name:
Swedbank Robur Fastighet

Legal entity identifier:
5493001VDHYD0QX0I74

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, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. For the time being, it does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%



in economic activities that do qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU



in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%



It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 22% of sustainable investments



with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with a social objective



It promoted E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

the organisation promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- Low emissions of carbon dioxide and consequently a reduction of the company's carbon dioxide intensity over time (**Carbon emission indicator**).
- A Net Zero Goal for the company's efforts to reduce its impact on the climate. Swedbank Robur's ambition in the long term is that our combined fund capital will go further than what is required in order to be in line with the Paris Agreement. We want to be climate neutral with net zero emissions from companies and issuers by 2040, i.e., ten years before the Paris Agreement 2050 (**Net-zero target indicator**).
- Business strategies that include global UN goals (SDG, Sustainable Development Goals) for sustainable development (**SDG aligned revenue indicator**).
- Environmentally, a more sustainable approach by the activities of the companies. Swedbank Robur strives to influence companies and emitters through dialogues (**Environmental Engagement indicator (E)**).
- An increased social responsibility on the part of companies. Swedbank Robur strives to influence companies and emitters through dialogues (**Social Engagement indicator (S)**).

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

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

- **Carbon emission indicator:** Weighted average carbon dioxide intensity [tCO₂e/USD sales].
- **Net zero target indicator:** The proportion of assets under management (AUM) invested in companies that have set a Net Zero goal [%], which means that the company's absolute emissions minus negative emissions (carbon sequestration through land use, carbon capture and storage, for example) must be zero or negative. The definition of Net zero goals is based on verified Science Based Targets (SBT).
- **SDG aligned revenue indicator:** Percentage of assets under management (AUM) linked to the company's revenue streams that are in line with global UN goals for sustainable development (SDG).
- **Environmental Engagement indicator (E):** Number of impact dialogues focusing on environmental properties (E).
- **Social Engagement indicator (S):** Number of engagement dialogues with a focus on social factors (S).

- **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 purpose of the sustainable investments in the fund is to contribute to the fulfilment of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), also known as the Global Goals, where social and environmental needs are taken into consideration. The sustainable investments consist of companies whose products and services contribute to the Global Goals. What the distribution between investments that contribute to either the social or environmental goals will look like can vary depending on the composition of the fund over time.

The Management Company uses criteria and limit values to assess whether a company constitutes a sustainable investment according to the EU SFDR framework (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation). To constitute a sustainable investment, the company should have a turnover in line with one or more SDGs of at least 20%. Exceptions can be made for companies with an SDG-alignment of at least 15%, if the company's activities are deemed important for achieving the UN's Global Goals. Investments are also evaluated in order to make sure that they do not strongly counteract any of the UN's Global Goals. A sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective and must adhere to good praxis for good governance.

According to SFDR, the proportion of an investment that is aligned with EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities is deemed to constitute a sustainable investment. The fund's investments may target one or more of the environmental goals in the EU taxonomy. Read more about Swedbank Robur's definition of sustainable investments according to SFDR on our webpage.

- **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?**

The Fund analyses how the sustainable investments affect such things as emissions, water and biodiversity on an ongoing basis. The fund also ensures that the holdings do not seriously and systematically infringe on accepted international standards and conventions relating to sustainability as adopted by the UN, ILO and OECD or are otherwise involved in unacceptable operations relating to sustainability or corporate governance. The purpose for this is to guarantee that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to environmental or social goals.

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

When individual securities are assessed to see whether they cause substantial harm to any environmental or social goals, the indicators are studied with regard to negative consequences for sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impacts, PAI). The Management Company analyzes PAI indicators that are considered to be able to measure significant harm and has set threshold values for when the PAI indicators should be considered to demonstrate such harm. In those cases where limit values are surpassed, the security will not constitute a sustainable investment.

In special cases where Swedbank Robur determines that, despite exceeded value, the investment does not constitute significant harm, e.g. due to corporate or sector-specific factors, it can be regarded as a sustainable investment if other criteria are met.

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

External suppliers will provide Swedbank Robur with an analysis of which companies can be associated with violations of international norms. The analysis providers will investigate whether there is systematic in how corporations are associated with such violations, determine whether the corporations are acting responsibly in the situation that has arisen and provide a signal on how serious this incident is.

When Swedbank Robur receives information about a corporation being associated with a violation of international norms or conventions, we will check the assessment of the norm analysis providers. Based on information from our suppliers and other available information, Swedbank Robur will make at its own assessment on whether it is a question of a serious and systematic violation. If it is determined that there is a violation, the company's securities will not constitute a sustainable investment.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no 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?



Yes

The fund follows Swedbank Robur's "Policy to identify and prioritise principal adverse sustainability impacts" (available only in Swedish). In its management, the fund considers the principle adverse impacts by selecting investments, excluding investments linked to products and services with high sustainability-related damage risks, and through advocacy. The approach varies between the principle adverse impacts.

The fund's management takes into account the principle adverse impacts linked to the climate or environmental aspects (greenhouse gas emissions, biological diversity, water and waste), social conditions, staffing issues, respect for human rights as well as issues relating to the fight against corruption and bribes.

This process includes following up a number of indications for PAI (Principal Adverse Impacts) relevant for the fund.

The fund's Annual Report also includes information on how the fund has taken principle adverse impacts for sustainability factors into consideration.



No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

A description of the fund's investment strategy can be found on page 1 in the Information Brochure. As far as sustainability work is concerned, this is an integrated part in the investment strategy. The purpose of the work is to manage sustainability risks and to promote environmental and social characteristics. The purpose of this to ensure that potential investments fulfil Swedbank Robur's policy for responsible investments and to influence portfolio companies to change their business models to be more sustainable and to increase transparency in the companies' sustainability reporting.

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

- **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?**

The fund is obligated to follow the Management Company's "Policy for Responsible Investments" (adopted by the Board) and use the three main methods ("include", "exclude" and "engage") in order to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund.

When the fund includes investments, sustainability considerations constitute a natural part of our investment process. We do not only believe that sustainability is crucial for future economic returns, but we also want to ensure that our investment process promotes global development towards a more sustainable society.

The fund excludes products and services that we feel are harmful to society or the environment: Controversial weapons (cluster bombs, anti-personnel land mines, chemical or biological weapons), nuclear weapons, tobacco, cannabis, pornographic materials, commercial gaming activities and fossil fuels (as long as there are no clear conversion goals and they are included in Swedbank Robur's Green List). The fund also excludes companies that generally have high sustainability risks or are deficient when it comes to corporate governance.

The fund strives to actively engage companies to promote the environment, social responsibility and corporate governance (ESG). Our methods for engaging are adapted to the current situation with regard to such things as asset classes, size of holding, and the reason for the engagement.

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

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

The Management Company has a monitoring process the aim of which, among other things, is to evaluate governance in companies in which the fund invests, both before and during the holding period. The scope of the monitoring includes, among other things, a review of the companies on the basis of international conventions, sustainability rating, personnel turnover and reputational and sustainability risks. Among other things, this process takes into account sound management structures, relationships between employees, personnel turnover and observance of tax regulations.

The Management Company also has "Principles for shareholder engagement" (adopted by the Board). As active owners, Swedbank Robur strives to ensure that the companies in which we invest are managed in an efficient and long-term sustainable way. Important ownership questions include safeguarding the interest of minority owners, the composition of the Board, auditing and internal control functions, reasonable compensation, an efficient capital structure, sustainability and transparency.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

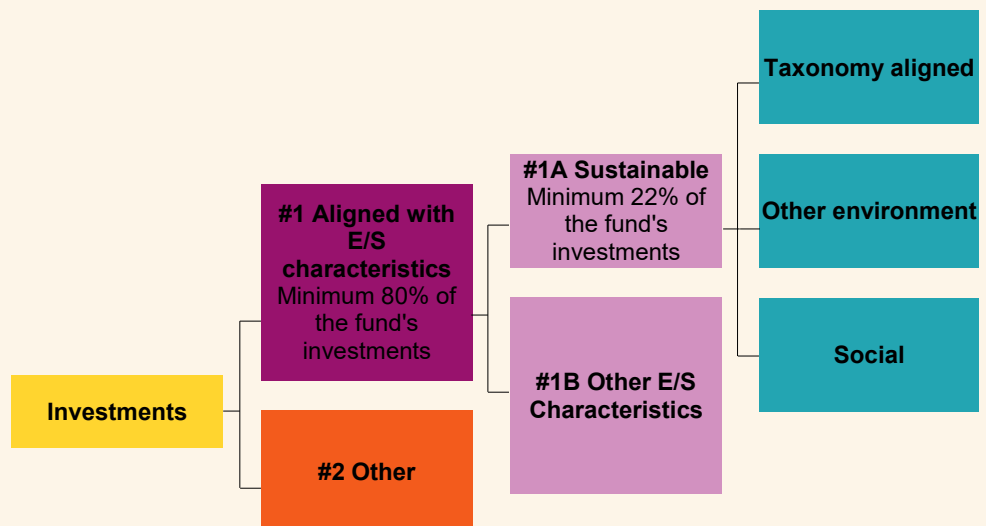
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

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

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund is following Swedbank Robur's Policy for responsible investments, which must be used for all investments. Exceptions from the policy are permitted for such things as cash, derivatives and when sustainability-screened alternatives are not available on the market, if required liquidity is lacking or where there is a lack of product transparency. There are plans for at least 80% of the fund's assets to consist of investments suitable to favour environmental or social characteristics as per the Management Company's policy. It is also planned that at least 22% of the fund's assets will consist of sustainable investments.



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

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

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

- The Subcategory **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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



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

In accordance with EU taxonomy, the Fund has no commitment to invest a given proportion. EU regulations for sustainability reporting are under development and there is limited access to reported data about the alignment of companies, emitters, and emissions with the taxonomy. However, it cannot be ruled out that individual holdings in the Fund are fully or partially classified as compliant with the taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes

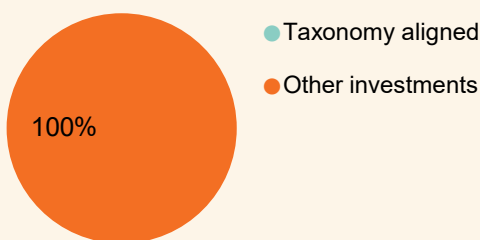
☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

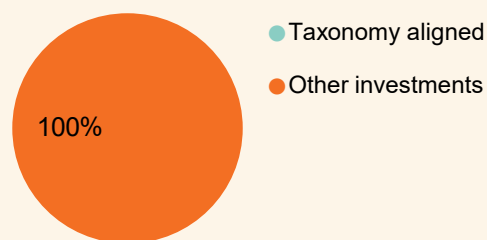
☒ No

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*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding** sovereign bonds*



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

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 green-house gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

• What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund has no obligation to make a certain number of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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 has no minimum proportion for sustainable investments with an environmental goal that is not consistent with the requirements in EU taxonomy. However, the Fund does have overriding goals for sustainable investments in which such investments are included. EU regulations for sustainability reporting are under development and there is limited access to reported data about the alignment of companies, emitters, and emissions with the taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The fund has no minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. However, the fund does have an overriding promise of sustainable investments, where investments with social goals are included.

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.



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

A part of the Fund's are placed in accounts or in assets that do not promote environmental or social characteristics. The "No 2 Other" category also includes securities for which relevant sustainability data are not available. Instruments not covered by Swedbank Rebur's Policy for Responsible Investments also belong here.

The category also includes such things as the Fund's cash, which, among other things, is used to manage the outflow of capital. The category also includes derivatives that can be used to protect and/or expose the portfolio against/to market risk.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://swedbankrobur.fundlist.com/>