PROSPECTUS

Öhman Företagsobligationsfond 23 February 2024

UCITS funds managed by Öhman Fonder

Öhman Emerging Markets

Öhman FRN

Öhman Företagsobligationsfond

Öhman Global

Öhman Global Growth

Öhman Global Investment Grade

Öhman Global Småbolag

Öhman Grön Obligationsfond

Öhman Hälsa och Ny Teknik

Öhman Investment Grade

Öhman Kort Ränta

Öhman Marknad Europa

Öhman Marknad Global

Öhman Marknad Japan

Öhman Marknad Pacific

Öhman Marknad Sverige

Öhman Marknad Sverige Bred

Öhman Marknad USA

Öhman Navigator

Öhman Obligationsfond

Öhman Realräntefond

Öhman Räntefond Kompass

Öhman Småbolagsfond

Öhman Sverige

Öhman Sweden Micro Cap

Lärarfond Offensiv

Lärarfond Balanserad

Lärarfond Försiktig

Nordnet Pensionsfond

Special funds:

Öhman Sverige Fokus

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Sustainability-related disclosures

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General information

The prospectus for the funds specified above was prepared in compliance with the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46), Finansinspektionen's Regulations regarding Swedish UCITS funds (FFFS 2013:9), The Swedish Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561) and Finansinspektionen's Regulations on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (FFFS 2013:10). This publication and the fund rules for each fund together constitute the prospectus. Fund rules are available online at www.ohman.se/fonder

The fund management company

E. Öhman J:or Fonder AB

Address: Box 7837, 103 98 Stockholm

Street address: Mäster Samuelsgatan 6, Stockholm

Email: fonder@ohman.se Phone: +46 20 52 53 00

Website: www.ohman.se/fonder Corporate Reg. No. 556050-3020 Founded: 27 January 1994 Share capital SEK 4,200,000

Authorisation to conduct fund business in accordance with the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46) was granted 28 March 1994 and reauthorisation was granted 4 May 2005. As of 8 January 2016, the company is also authorised to manage alternative investment funds in accordance with the Swedish Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561).

Board of Directors

Chairman:

Björn Fröling, director E. Öhman J:or AB

Directors:

Ann Öberg, director Catharina Versteegh, director E. Öhman J:or AB Johan Lannebo, director Mats Andersson, director

Executive management

Jamal Abida Norling, CEO Anders Johansson, Deputy CEO Lena Öberg, Chief Investment Officer Erik Durhan, Chief Corporate Governance and Sustainability Veronica Selander Rosengren, Chief Compliance Officer & Complaints Officer Fredrik Lindell, Chief Risk Officer

Auditors

The fund's audit firm is Ernst & Young AB and Mona Alfredsson is the auditor-in-charge.

Delegation agreements

The fund management company has made an agreement with Deloitte AB on performance of the internal audit function. Michael Bernhardtz (Partner, Enterprise Risk Services, Deloitte AB), is in charge of internal audit.

The fund management company has entered into an agreement under which the accounting department and the IT department have been outsourced to E. Öhman J:or AB. Anna Henebratt (Head of Accounting, E. Öhman J:or AB) is head of the accounting department. Anders Åkesson (Head of IT, E. Öhman J:or AB), is head of the IT department).

Depositary

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), 106 40 Stockholm, Sweden. The company's registered office is in Stockholm and its principal business is banking.

The depositary has a system for managing conflicts of interest in connection with performance of its custody mandate. The depositary must act exclusively in the interests of unitholders and independently of the funds and the fund management company. The depositary has established procedures for identifying, managing and monitoring any conflicts of interest. The depositary is engaged in a wide range of activities and conflicts of interest may consequently arise from time to time. In order to prevent conflicts of interest, different areas of operation are segregated and, if conflicts of interest cannot be avoided, internal rules have been established to ensure due and proper treatment of customers. Conflicts of interest may arise in areas such as between the depositary's duties as the depositary and its obligations when the depositary is the counterparty to the fund management company with regard to other services, such as trading in financial instruments. Current information about the depositary, its business and the conflicts of interest that may arise is available from the fund management company on request.

Target group

The fund management company is oriented primarily towards companies and institutions.

Unitholder register

The fund management company maintains a register of all unitholders and their holdings. Units must be registered to qualify for the right to shares in the fund and associated rights. Unitholders receive reports in the form of annual statements.

Cessation of the fund or transfer of fund operations

If the fund management company decides that a fund should cease or that the management of a fund, upon approval by Finansinspektionen, shall be transferred to another fund company, all unitholders will be informed. The information will be published in Post- och Inrikes Tidningar and be available for inspection at the fund management company and the depositary. Finansinspektionen may decide on an exemption from publication if special reason exists. If Finansinspektionen withdraws the fund management company's authorisation or if the fund management company enters into liquidation or is declared bankrupt, the depositary must immediately take over management of the funds.

Marketing in other countries

Marketing of funds managed by the fund management company is permitted in other countries as follows:

Norway:

Öhman Emerging Markets, Öhman Företagsobligationsfond, Öhman Global Growth, Öhman Global, Öhman Global Småbolag, Öhman Marknad Europa, Öhman Marknad Global, Öhman Marknad Japan, Öhman Marknad Pacific, Öhman Marknad Sverige Bred, Öhman Marknad USA.

Luxembourg:

Öhman Företagsobligationsfond, Öhman Småbolagsfond, Öhman Sweden Micro Cap.

The fund management company has contracted with distributors in the countries where some of the funds are marketed. Under these agreements, the distributor agrees to ensure the subscription/redemption of units and the provision of information related to the funds.

Tax rules

<u>Tax liability of the fund:</u> As of 2012, fund income is not taxable. Funds do, however, pay withholding tax on dividends received on their foreign equity holdings. The withholding tax varies from country to country. For reasons including legal uncertainty about the application of double taxation treaties and developments within the EU in the tax area, the withholding tax may be either higher or lower than the preliminary withholding tax deducted when the dividend is received.

Tax liability of investors: Swedish unitholders pay income tax on an annual standardised income calculated on the value of fund units at the beginning of each year, as well as tax on profits and any dividends received on fund units. The annual standardised income corresponds to 0.4 percent of the value of the units at 1 January each year. The standardised income is reported as capital income and taxed at 30 percent. Income statements for tax purposes are issued for natural persons and estates taxable in Sweden, while legal persons must independently calculate the standardised income and pay the tax. The tax may be affected by individual circumstances and investors who have questions about possible tax consequences should seek expert advice.

Statements for tax purposes

Income statements for tax purposes are submitted to the Swedish Tax Agency for natural persons and estates taxable in Sweden. Statements are issued for dividends, capital gains and capital losses. Statements for tax returns are issued to unitholders with the annual statement.

Liability to pay damages

The fund management company and the depositary shall not be held liable for loss arising from Swedish or foreign legal enactment, measures taken by the Swedish government or a foreign government, act of war, strike, lockout, boycott, blockade or comparable circumstance. The proviso in respect of strike, blockade, boycott and lockout will apply whether the fund management company or the depositary initiates or is the object of such labour action. Loss that has arisen in cases other than those referred to in the first paragraph above shall not be compensated by the company or the depositary if they have exercised due care. The company and the depositary shall not under any circumstances be held liable for indirect loss or for loss caused by a custodian bank or other delegate that the company or the depositary has engaged with due care or for loss arising by reason of restrictions upon disposition that may be imposed on the company or the depositary.

If the fund management company or the depositary is prevented from taking measures as a consequence of a circumstance set forth in the first paragraph above, these measures may be delayed until the impediment has ceased to exist.

The foregoing limitations of liability do not limit the unitholder's right to damages in accordance with chapter 2, section 21 and chapter 3, sections 14-16 of the Swedish Investment Funds Act (2004:46).

Amendments to fund rules

The company is permitted to amend fund rules. Such amendments are subject to approval by Finansinspektionen. Amendments may affect the characteristics of the fund, such as the fund's investment strategy, risk profile, fees and charges. After the amendment has been approved, the decision must be made available for inspection at the company and the depositary and be published in the manner instructed by Finansinspektionen.

Remuneration policy

The board of directors of the fund management company has adopted a remuneration policy that is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management. The remuneration policy is designed to discourage risk-taking that is incompatible with the risk profiles of the funds managed by the fund management company. Moreover, the remuneration policy should discourage excessive risk-taking and encourage employees to deliver sustainable performance at all times, as well as sound and effective risk management for unitholders, the fund management company and the funds managed by the fund management company. Information about the fund management company's current remuneration policy is available online at www.ohman.se. A printed copy of the information will be provided free of charge upon request. Please contact the fund management company.

Cut-off times for sale and redemption of fund units

Fund	Cut-off (CET)
Öhman FRN	15:00 same banking day
Öhman Företagsobligationsfond	
Öhman Global	
Öhman Global Growth	
Öhman Global Investment Grade	
Öhman Global Småbolag	
Öhman Grön Obligationsfond	
Öhman Hälsa och Ny Teknik	
Öhman Investment Grade	
Öhman Kort Ränta	
Öhman Marknad Europa	
Öhman Marknad Global	
Öhman Marknad Sverige	
Öhman Marknad Sverige Bred	
Öhman Marknad USA	
Öhman Obligationsfond	
Öhman Realräntefond	
Öhman Räntefond Kompass	
Öhman Småbolagsfond	
Öhman Sverige	
Öhman Sverige Fokus	
Öhman Sweden Micro Cap	
Lärarfond Balanserad	
Lärarfond Försiktig	
Lärarfond Offensiv	
Öhman Emerging Markets	15:00 preceding banking day
Öhman Marknad Japan	
Öhman Marknad Pacific	
Öhman Navigator	
Nordnet Pensionsfond	

Further information about subscription and redemption of fund units and the necessary forms are available on the fund management company's website. Purchases of fund shares are made by submitting a written request for purchase as well as deposit of liquid into the fund's account before cut-off time. Redemption of fund units takes place by making an income written request for redemption before the fund's cut-off time. Öhman Fonder has made agreements with distributors to sell the fund management company's funds. The current list is available online at https://www.ohman.se/fonder/distributorer/

Limiting orders

Subscription and redemption orders for fund units cannot be limited.

Investment in own funds

The fund management company may from time to time invest on funds' behalf in other funds managed by the fund management company (own funds). The selection among own funds is evaluated in the same way and on the same terms as for external funds.

Current and maximum charges

	Management fee Management fee le supervision and a			Subscription charge		Redemption charge	
	Current	Current	Max	Current	Max	Current	Max
Öhman Emerging Markets	0,90%	0,95%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman FRN A och B	0,60%	0,61%	0,75%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman FRN C	0,30%	0,31%	0,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Företagsobligationsfond A och B	1,00%	1,01%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Företagsobligationsfond C	0,50%	0,51%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global A och B	1,25%	1,26%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global C	0,75%	0,76%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global Growth A och B	1,80%	1,81%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global Growth C	1,00%	1,01%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global Investment Grade A och B	0,85%	0,86%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global Investment Grade C	0,55%	0,61%	1,20%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global Investment Grade D ¹	0,60%	0,61%	1,25%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Global Småbolag	1,50%	1,53%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Grön Obligationsfond	0,60%	0,61%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Hälsa och Ny Teknik A och B	1,50%	1,55%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Hälsa och Ny Teknik C	1,00%	1,05%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Hälsa och Ny Teknik D ¹	1,00%	1,05%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Investment Grade A och B	0,60%	0,61%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Investment Grade C	0,30%	0,31%	0,75%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Kort Ränta	0,10%	0,11%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad Europa	0,65%	0,68%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad Global	0,40%	0,42%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad Japan	0,65%	0,68%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad Pacific	0,65%	0,67%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad Sverige	0,30%	0,31%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad Sverige Bred	0,48%	0,49%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Marknad USA	0,65%	0,66%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Navigator ²	1,50%	1,56%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Obligationsfond	0,30%	0,31%	0,80%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Realräntefond	0,50%	0,51%	0,85%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Räntefond Kompass A och B	0,60%	0,61%	0,70%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Räntefond Kompass C	0,30%	0,31%	0,40%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Småbolagsfond A och B	1,50%	1,50%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Småbolagsfond C	0,75%	0,75%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Sverige	1,25%	1,26%	1,75%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Sverige Fokus A och B	1,50%	1,51%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Sverige Fokus C	0,75%	0,76%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Sverige Fokus D	1,00%	1,01%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Öhman Sweden Micro Cap	1,50%	1,50%	1,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lärarfond Offensiv	0,55%	0,56%	0,60%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lärarfond Balanserad	0,55%	0,56%	0,60%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Lärarfond Försiktig	0,55%	0,57%	0,60%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Nordnet Pensionsfond ²	0,72%	0,75%	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

¹ In addition to the fixed management fee, there is a performance-based fee of 20% of the return that exceeds the return threshold for share class D of these funds.

The current management fee covers the fund management company's costs for management, administration, marketing and distribution. The charge also covers the costs of custody of securities, supervision and auditing, as shown in the table above. The term "Total costs" is used in the Key Information Document (KID) for each fund. In addition to the aforementioned costs, the total costs include transactions costs and the costs of purchases of external research.

² The fund invests a significant portion of fund assets in funds managed by Öhman. When the fund invests in other funds managed by Öhman, the fund is compensated for the fixed management fee in the underlying fund.

Research costs

The fund management company obtains external investment research in the course managing some of the fund management company's funds. Based on a budget prepared by the fund management company, investment research costs are taken out of the funds daily and are reported separately. As of February 2015, external investment research costs are separated from transaction costs, which makes it clearer to unitholders what costs are charged to the funds and what they are for. External investment research is obtained for the following funds: Öhman Emerging Markets, Öhman FRN, Öhman Företagsobligationsfond, Öhman Global Growth, Öhman Global Investment Grade, Öhman Global Småbolag, Öhman Grön Obligationsfond, Öhman Hälsa och Ny Teknik, Öhman Investment Grade, Öhman Kort Ränta, Öhman Marknad Europa, Öhman Marknad Global, Öhman Marknad Japan, Öhman Marknad Pacific, Öhman Marknad Sverige, , Öhman Marknad Sverige Bred, Öhman Marknad USA, Öhman Navigator, Öhman Obligationsfond, Öhman Realräntefond, Öhman Räntefond Kompass, Öhman Småbolagsfond, Öhman Sverige, Öhman Sverige Fokus, Öhman Sweden Micro Cap, Lärarfond Offensiv, Lärarfond Balanserad, Lärarfond Försiktig och Nordnet Pensionsfond.

Historical returns

Returns for the past 10 years are available at https://www.ohman.se/fonder/fondlista

Risk information

Risk profiles of the funds

Each fund's risk rating category is based on a synthetic risk and reward indicator, which shows the connection between the risk and potential return of an investment in the fund. The indicator is an EU standard and is based on how the value of the fund has changed over the past five years. Category 1 does not mean the fund is risk free. The fund's risk rating category may change over time. This is because the indicator is based on historical data, which is not a guarantee of future risk and reward. Information about each fund's risk rating is provided in the KID.

Risk-taking in the funds is monitored and checked regularly and carefully in order to ensure compliance with laws and investment limits.

Historical returns are not a guarantee of future return. The money invested in funds may increase or decrease in value and there is no guarantee that you will recoup your entire investment.

Risk assessment method

Certain funds invest in derivative instruments. The "commitment method" is used to calculate the global exposure of the funds. According to the commitment method, derivative positions are converted to an equivalent position in the underlying assets.

The fund's integration of ESG risks and impacts on return:

An ESG risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance-related event or circumstance that could have adverse short-term and/or long-term impact on a company's return, i.e., return on an investment in the fund. By taking ESG risks into account in its investments, the fund company can mitigate the potential adverse impact on return that ESG-related events/incidents can cause.

ESG risks are identified and analysed within the framework of the fund's ESG analysis. This entails an assessment by the fund company (on behalf of the fund) of the ESG factors significant to the investee company. The investee company's policies, governance and other relevant public information, such as annual reports and sustainability reports, are evaluated in the ESG analysis. Additional information is obtained in connection with company presentations, dialogues with investee companies or on-site visits. Data from external providers of ESG data is combined with internal ESG research in the fund's ESG analysis. The fund tries to use as many independent sources as possible. The ESG analysis considers particular ESG factors that the fund manager believes could affect the individual investee company's financial performance/return over the short, medium or long term.

The E in ESG stands for Environment and the environmental criteria include factors such as resource consumption, carbon emissions and waste management, as well as their impact on the environment, climate and biodiversity. All companies are affected by and have impact on the environment, but to varying extents based on the individual company and its sector.

The S in ESG stands for Social, and the social criteria address the relationships and interactions between a company and the people in the communities where they operate their business. Social criteria also include relationships with employees, diversity and fundamental human rights. Every company operates in and is dependent on a fair and functional society.

The G in ESG stands for Governance, and encompasses the internal governance systems, procedures and controls that a company implements to make effective decisions, comply with the law and meet the expectations of external stakeholders. All companies need efficient and effective governance systems for sustainable and profitable development.

In the effort to integrate ESG risks in investment decisions, the fund company also practices active ownership (on behalf of the funds) and screens out companies that the fund manager has assessed as being exposed to higher ESG risk. Such companies include, for example, those that extract fossil fuels, produce tobacco and alcohol or violate international conventions. Through its active ownership, the fund company can also influence investee companies to work proactively with ESG risks to avoid events and incidents that could have adverse impact on the company's value. The implications of active ownership are that the fund company reduces ESG risks in its funds while making a positive contribution to the transition to a more sustainable world. This means that the fund company mitigates the risk of potential adverse impacts on fund return by means including applying far-reaching exclusion criteria and pursuing effective shareholder engagement in the form of advocacy dialogues. In this way, the fund company strives to identify potential ESG risks, for example by encouraging investee companies to manage risks before an incident occurs or a controversy arises. The fund company's active ownership is aimed at achieving good and sustainable returns to unitholders.

Öhman Företagsobligationsfond

Objective and investment strategy

Öhman Företagsobligationsfond is a fixed income fund whose objective is to give investors attractive riskadjusted returns from the investment grade corporate bonds market.

The fund is managed actively and sustainably. The fund invests mainly in investment grade bonds issued by Nordic companies. Sustainability aspects are considered in the context of corporate economic analyses and investment decisions, and play a part, but not necessarily a crucial one, in determining which corporate bonds are selected for inclusion in the fund. Sustainability aspects are an explicit component of the investment process, are continuously analysed and affect fund investments. More detailed information about the fund's sustainability programme is provided in the appendix Sustainability-related disclosures in this document.

The fund's strategy is to invest in attractively valued bonds with high credit quality issued by companies with strong balance sheets. The fund manager begins with a general macroeconomic analysis and then seeks investment themes that are benefiting from prevailing trends. A credit analysis follows in the next step, which results in a list of qualified sectors and companies from which the manager makes the final selection of individual corporate bonds. The fund normally has a remaining fixed interest duration of 2-4 years. All currency risk is hedged back to SEK, which is the fund's base currency.

The fund is permitted to invest its assets in transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative instruments, fund units and accounts with credit institutions. The fund is permitted to use derivatives as part of its investment strategy. The fund is permitted to use such derivative instruments referred to in chapter 5, section 12, subsection 2, IFA (OTC derivatives). The fund is permitted to invest a maximum of 10 percent of its net asset value in fund units. The fund is permitted to invest its assets in transferable securities and money market instruments as referred to in chapter 5, section 5 IFA (OTC securities), up to a maximum of 10 percent of the net asset value of the fund. The fund is permitted to invest more than 35 percent of fund assets in bonds and other debt instruments issued or guaranteed by a central government within the European Economic Area (EEA).

Risk profile

The fund is an actively managed fixed income fund and is consequently exposed to price variations in the form of interest risk and credit risk. Investments in fixed income securities often involve lower risk than savings in equities.

The fund invests mainly in bonds issued by Nordic companies. Due to an interest rate duration of 2-4 years, the fund is exposed to a certain level of interest rate risk. Credit risk is mitigated by the fact that the manager seeks exposure to companies with higher credit ratings. The fund invests in securities that may have higher liquidity risk on occasion, such as when the market is unsettled. Currency risk is hedged back to SEK, which is the fund's base currency.

The fund is permitted to keep a certain portion of fund assets in cash and cash equivalents, for example in order to manage unitholders' demands to redeem fund units without delay. The fund is permitted to invest in derivative instruments as part of its investment strategy, which means that the fund can create leverage. Management aims to be exposed to the markets corresponding to 100 percent of the net asset value of the fund, but with consideration given to the strategies laid out above, the fund's exposure may both exceed and fall short of this level, where increased exposure involves higher market risk.

The risk is mitigated as Öhman Fonder takes ESG risk - the risk that an environmental, social or governance-related event or circumstance could have impact on the value of the investment - into account in relation to investment and fund management decisions. For more information, please refer to the "Risk information" section earlier in this document.

A number of risks that are particularly relevant to the fund are described below:

- Market risk The risk that the value of securities holdings may fall, which will affect the net asset value of the fund. Market risks may include the following:
 - o Interest rate risk The risk that the value of interest-bearing securities holdings will fall due to changes in the general interest rate situation. When interest rates go down, the value of a fund's holdings of interest-bearing instruments rises. Conversely, when interest rates go up, the value of holdings falls. Fixed income funds that invest in interest-bearing instruments with long maturities are exposed to higher risk.
 - Credit risk The risk that the actual or perceived credit rating of issuers of fixed income securities, including those of investment grade, will deteriorate, which may cause the value of holdings in fixed income securities to fall.
- Liquidity risk Entails a risk that it will be difficult or impossible to sell fund assets at a particular point in time because the price of the assets is not considered favourable or cannot readily be valued. Transparency is lower in the corporate bond market and pricing is based to a great extent on supply and demand and in rare cases supply can be considerably greater than demand. Consequently, it can be difficult or impossible to sell corporate bonds in the market, which may make it difficult to value the fund's assets. The fund therefore has a higher liquidity risk, which can in extreme cases mean that requests to redeem (i.e., withdraw) fund units cannot be immediately executed.
- Concentration risk The risk that the investment strategy of the fund will entail concentrated exposure to a particular type of investment strategy.
- Operational risk The risk of loss due to inadequate or failed procedures, human error, systems failure, or external events.
- Counterparty risk The risk associated with a counterparty that suspends payments or otherwise
 fails to perform its obligations, for example when the fund has accepted collateral for derivatives
 holdings or securities lending.

The fund's level of active management

The fund's benchmark index is Solactive SEK NCR Fix Short IG Corporate Index. There is a clear Nordic orientation to the fund's investments, where the bonds are not required to have a credit rating from a rating institution. This is clearly reflected in the index.

The fund's objective is to outperform its benchmark index, before the management fee. The fund management company strives to meet this objective through investment processes based on active decisions in relation to interest duration and interest curve exposure, allocation among credit risks, industry sectors, corporate bonds and geographical regions, as well as the application of sustainability criteria.

Active risk (tracking error) for the past 10 years

2014	N/A
2015	N/A
2016	N/A
2017	N/A
2018	N/A
2019	0.55
2020	2.15
2021	2.25
2022	2.38
2023	2,59

The fund started to issue units in 2003 and did not have a benchmark index until January 2018 and will thus not have sufficient history to calculate 24 months of active risk until 2019. The fund is an actively managed fixed income fund, which leads to deviations from the index. The active management score depends on how the fund co-varies with the market and the characteristics of the fund's exposure. When the active

management score rises, this may be due to overweight or underweight compared to the benchmark index related to interest duration and/or individual securities; it may also be due to changes in the market. The fund does not have a ten-year history of active management scores but is within the range of the level of active management that can be expected in a comparison of similar actively managed fixed income funds.

Unit classes

Dividend policies differ among the unit classes of the fund. Unit Class A and Unit Class C do not distribute dividends. Unit Class B does distribute dividends. Further information about dividend distribution is provided in the fund rules. Distributors, which represent an underlying investor collective, are permitted to acquire units in Unit Class C against a lower fee in lieu of remuneration for distribution. The management fee varies among the unit classes. See "Current and maximum charges" in this prospectus.

Solactive AG Index

The financial instrument is not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Solactive AG nor does Solactive AG offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the Index and/or Index trademark or the Index Price at any time or in any other respect. The Index is calculated and published by Solactive AG. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards the Issuer, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Index to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of the financial instrument. Neither publication of the Index by Solactive AG nor the licensing of the Index or Index trademark for the purpose of use in connection with the financial instrument constitutes a recommendation by Solactive AG to invest capital in said financial instrument nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of Solactive AG with regard to any investment in this financial instrument.

Appendix sustainability-related disclosures

In the below appendix information about the management of each fund with regard to sustainability, including in matters pertaining to the environment, social conditions, labour, respect for human rights and anti-corruption, is provided. The review describes the sustainability factors taken into account in fund management and the methods used in sustainability work. The report has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2099 on Sustainability-related Disclosures in the Financial Services sector (the Disclosure Regulation). A report on follow-up of sustainability work by the fund management company is provided in the annual report for each fund.

Valid from: 2024-01-01

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Öhman Företagsobligationsfond

social objective:

Legal entity identifier: 549300JO3ORIOZB1P870

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? X Yes No It will make a minimum of X It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) sustainable investments with characteristics and while it does not have as its an environmental objective: objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments. with an environmental objective in economic in economic activities that qualify as environmentally activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy in economic activities that do with an environmental objective in economic X not qualify as activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable environmentally sustainable under the EU under the EU Taxonomy Taxonomy with a social objective X It will make a minimum of It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not sustainable investments with a make any sustainable investments

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.

Sustainable

investment:

means an investment in an economic activity

that contributes to an

social objective and that the investee

The EU Taxonomy is

a classification system

2020/852, establishing

laid down in

Regulation (EU)

companies follow good governance practices.

environmental or

social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or



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

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

The fund's promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics includes:

Sustainable investment: The fund intends to make sustainable investments whereby the investment contributes to promoting environmental, climate and/or social factors..

Exclusion criteria: The fund promotes environmental characteristics by excluding or severely restricting its investments in economic activities that we assess as harmful to the environment and biodiversity by imposing strict limits on investments in extraction of fossil fuels, coal-based energy production, oil- and gas-related products and services, transport or distribution and oil and gas storage.

Environmental characteristics are promoted by investing in government bonds issued by states that have an ambitious climate agenda. An ambitious climate agenda is reflected, for example, in the Swedish climate agenda where the target is to achieve net zero emissions before 2045, five years before the target date specified in the Paris Agreement.

To further promote social characteristics, the fund excludes or severely restricts investments in the production and distribution of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis for recreational purposes, weapons production and controversial weapons, production and distribution of gambling products and services and of pornographic materials in accordance with the E. Öhman J:or Fonder AB:s (Öhman Fonder or the Fund company) Responsible Investment Policy.

The fund promotes social characteristics by not investing in government bonds issued by

countries covered by sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council, in accordance with the Öhman Fonder Responsible Investment Policy. Moreover, the fund does not invest in government bonds issued by belligerent countries, countries that do not promote democracy and countries that do not support the Paris Agreement.

SBT: The fund also invests in companies that have set Science Based Targets (SBT). The SBT initiative (SBTi) is an initiative that supports companies in their efforts to set climate targets in alignment with scientific models in order to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement is a global climate agreement aimed at limiting global heating by reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Good governance practices: All of the fund's investments follow good governance practices in that all fund assets comply with internationally accepted conventions and guidelines.

Engagements: Öhman Fonder promotes both environmental and social characteristics through active ownership. The fund company's shareholder engagement is aimed at promoting corporate capacity to achieve positive impact on the environment, climate and social characteristics. Öhman Fonder also encourages companies to integrate both risks and opportunities in their operations and decision-making. The engagement also improve Öhman Fonder's management of sustainability risks (environmental, social and governance risks).

Principal Adverse Impacts: Öhman Fonder also ensures that the promotion of environmental or social characteristics does not have adverse impacts on other sustainability factors by working with Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI), which address how operations in a company have adverse impact on external conditions including the environment, working conditions and social conditions. The fund considers relevant PAI indicators in connection with every investment decision, as described in greater detail below.

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

SBT: The fund measures the share of companies that have set Science Based Targets (SBT).

Implied Temperature Rise: The fund also measures the Implied Temperature Rise (ITR). ITR is measured in degrees Celsius and refers to that required to limit global heating to a maximum of 1.5 C by 2100. For all underlying companies, the method considers current emissions and emissions targets in relation to the emission reduction required according to the science in order to project the temperature rise. The calculation method expresses an "undershoot" or "overshoot" of each investee company's carbon emissions budget. The cumulative carbon emissions of all holdings comprise the fund's total carbon emissions, which is restated as a degree of temperature (ITR) using a science-based ratio method (the Transient Climate Response to Cumulative Carbon Emissions, TCRE).

Exclusion criteria: To ensure that the fund limits or excludes investments in businesses assessed as having adverse impact on the environment and/or society, the fund applies the following minimum levels. The levels are measured daily and relate to the share of company turnover.

- 1. Investments in coal, oil and gas extraction (0%)
- 2. Coal-based energy production (5%)
- 3. Oil- and gas-related products and services, transport, distribution and storage of oil and gas (10 %)
- 4. Investments in production and distribution of alcohol (5%)
- 5. Investments in production and distribution of tobacco (0% production, 5% distribution)

- 6. Weapons production (0%)
- 7. Weapons-related products and services (5%)
- 8. Controversial weapons (0%)
- 9. Production and distribution of gambling products and services (5%)
- 10. Investments in production and distribution of pornographic materials (0% production, 5% distribution)
- 11. Investments in companies involved in the production and distribution of cannabis for recreational purposes (5%)
- 12. Companies verified as having violated international conventions (0%)
- 13. As regards government bonds, the fund verifies daily that there are no investments made in sanctioned, non-democratic countries, belligerent countries and countries that do not support the Paris Agreement.

Exceptions from point 2 above: Öhman Fonder has determined that many of the companies with exposure to fossil fuels have the potential to play a key role in the transition from a fossil-based economy to a renewable energy-based economy. We believe these companies are on the brink of a significant, positive journey in which Öhman Fonder wants to participate. We therefore have the option to invest in companies whose share of turnover exceeds five per cent from coal-based energy production when the following three criteria are met:

- The company has set science-based climate targets in accordance with the Paris Agreement, through SBTi for example, or has committed to reducing climate emissions in line with that required under the Paris Agreement.
- The company's investments support a transition to a fossil-free economy.
- The company's operations are not primarily related to fossil fuels and a maximum of 50% of turnover from fossil-related business is permitted.

Good governance practices: Öhman Fonder identifies companies whose activities can be deemed in violation of international conventions and guidelines or which do not fulfil good governance practices. These companies are excluded from Öhman Fonder's investment universe.

Minimum share of sustainable investments: The fund's share of sustainable investments is monitored daily.

Engagements: On behalf of the funds, the fund company measures the number of engagements and monitors outcomes and progress in these dialogues, distributed among environmental, social and/or governance factors and in relation to the 17 UN SDGs.

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI): PAI are considered and documented in connection with all investment decisions. This is discussed in greater detail below in the section on PAI in relation to investment decisions.

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? For an investment to be considered a sustainable investment, at least 20% of the company's revenue must contribute to one of the UN's 17 global goals, in English: Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and/or the EU Taxonomy.

To identify the fund's positive contribution, each underlying asset is assessed based on 1) the revenue from the operational activities' products or services and 2) contribution to the UN's 17 global goals and compatibility with the Taxonomy. The EU Taxonomy, also called the EU Green Taxonomy, is a framework for sustainable finance that is intended to serve as a common language and yardstick for classifying which economic activities are environmentally sustainable. In short, the taxonomy should promote comparability between investments when it comes to sustainability and discourage green painting through increased transparency. As of 2023, the companies covered by the EU Taxonomy report the proportion of their operations that met the EU Taxonomy in relation to the share of revenue, capital expenditure and operating expenses, respectively.

For a bond to be considered a sustainable investment, either in the same way as above, at least 20% of the issuer's (company's) revenue can contribute to one of the UN's 17 global goals or to the EU Taxonomy or if the bond is a so-called sustainability label bond. Examples of sustainability-labeled bonds are green bonds, social bonds, sustainable bonds, and sustainability-linked bonds. All sustainability-marked bonds follow specially set guidelines by ICMA and are reviewed by a third party.

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.

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?

While the sustainable investment must contribute to one global SDG

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

The following indicators are used to assess whether an economic activity

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

The fund does not invest in companies that

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

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



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

X

The Fund takes into account the following PAI indicators (principal negative impacts) at every investment decision. The fund considers the following PAI indicators in connection:

Climate- and environment-related indicators:

- · Greenhousegases emissions/carbon footprint
- Exposure to companies doing business in fossil fuels
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- Energy consumption intensity for sectors with a high climate impact
- · Activities adversely affecting areas of sensitive biological diversity
- · Hazardous waste and radioactive waste
- · Companies that do not have carbon emissions targets
- Companies without policies to address deforestation

Social indicators:

- Violation of any of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Processes for monitoring compliance with the OECD Guidelines, such as complaint management
- · Board gender diversity
- Controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster ammunition, chemical and biological weapons)
- · Companies that do not have human rights policies
- Companies without human resources complaint mechanisms

For investments in government bonds, the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) are considered:

- Environment: utsläpp av växthusgaser /koldioxidavtryck
- Social aspects: bristande samhällsansvar med avseende på FN:s tio grundläggande principer eller OECD:s riktlinjer för multinationella företag

No



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

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund's investment process begins with the gathering of information, where fund managers access their information channels, such as company-specific analysis and information databases, augmented with information from conferences, analyst meetings and corporate meetings. This information is used to analyse a company based on the positive and negative criteria that are significant to the company and its sector and which may have impact on the individual company's long-term financial performance. This involves factors including the company's valuation, cash flow, balance sheet, sales and sustainability programme. In the investment process, the fund managers maintain high awareness of the risks they are taking, the risks they are willing to accept and the risks they do not want to bear.

When fund managers assess risk, it is imperative that they also look at how a company affects people and the external environment and to give special consideration to any adverse impacts to which the company's activities may give rise. Hereby, the managers make better and more well-founded investment decisions that can improve returns and mitigate risk over time.

Sustainability risks may encompass numerous factors and the portfolio manager will, in its sustainability analysis, identify and focus on material sustainability risks such as environmental, social or governance events or condition that, if it occurs, could actually have impact on the individual company's financial performance (i.e. could have a potential material negative impact of the value of the investment).

As expressed previously in the document, Öhman Fonder refrains from investments in companies according to the exclusion criteria specified above.

Investment opportunities where the company's products and services contribute in one way or another to overcoming current sustainability challenges while contributing to the company's long-term and short-term financial progress are particularly attractive. This may, for example, involve companies that contribute through their products and services to renewable energy, cleaner water, health technology, or access to medicine, or which contribute through their operating activities to less harmful emissions or greater equality.

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 binding elements of the fund's investment strategy are the fund's exclusion criteria, by which the fund limits or refrains from investments in economic activities that Öhman Fonder has assessed as harmful to the environment and society in general. The fund is also committed to the specified share of investments adapted to environmental or social characteristics and to investing the specified minimum share in sustainable investments. The binding elements are monitored daily.

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

The fund had no minimum rate before the investment strategy was applied.

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

The fund's investments policy as regards good governance practices i

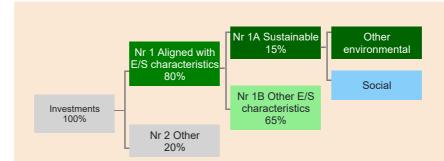


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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.



Nr 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.

Nr 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 Nr 1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category Nr 1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category Nr 1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.
- How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The use of derivatives is unrelated to promoting the funds' environmental or social characteristics.

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

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

management rules.

and waste

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

Development of the EU Taxonomy remains in progress. As companies begin to report data, the fund will increasingly report the level of environmentally sustainable investments according to the EU Taxonomy. Initially, the lowest level according to the EU Taxonomy is therefore 0% because the EU Taxonomy covers only certain companies within the EU, and they started to report data first in 2023, but also due to the fact that data is only available for two of the the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy. The remaining four environmental objectives have not yet entered into force. The fund also invests in companies outside the EU as well as in government bonds where the EU Taxonomy is not applied.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy1?Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?¹

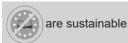


¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds* sovereign bonds Taxonomy-aligned: Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil das Fossil das Taxonomy-aligned: ■ Taxonomy-aligned: 100% 100% Nuclear Nuclear ■ Taxonomy-aligned: (no ■ Taxonomy-aligned: (no fossil gas & nuclear) fossil gas & nuclear) Non Taxonomy-aligned Non Taxonomy-aligned * For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

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

The fund does not have minimum commitments related to transitional and enabling activities, even though the fund is able to invests in companies that are in transition.



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 does not have minimum commitments related to environmental objectives, but will make sustainable investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The fund does not have minimum commitments related to socially sustainable investments. The fund may nevertheless select investee companies based on their assessment as socially sustainable investments.



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

The fund's liquid assets are used as a complement and/or to balance risk and may vary over time. A certain share of liquid assets is required to manage unitholders' daily purchases and sales of fund units. The share that refers to liquid assets held by institutions complies with Öhman Fonder's standards of good governance practices. Derivatives may be used as an aspect of the investment strategy and to improve management efficiency.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.ohman.se/fonder/fond/ohman-foretagsobligationsfond