

Årsredovisning / Annual Report for

för

Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB

559244-1348

Räkenskapsåret / The Financial year

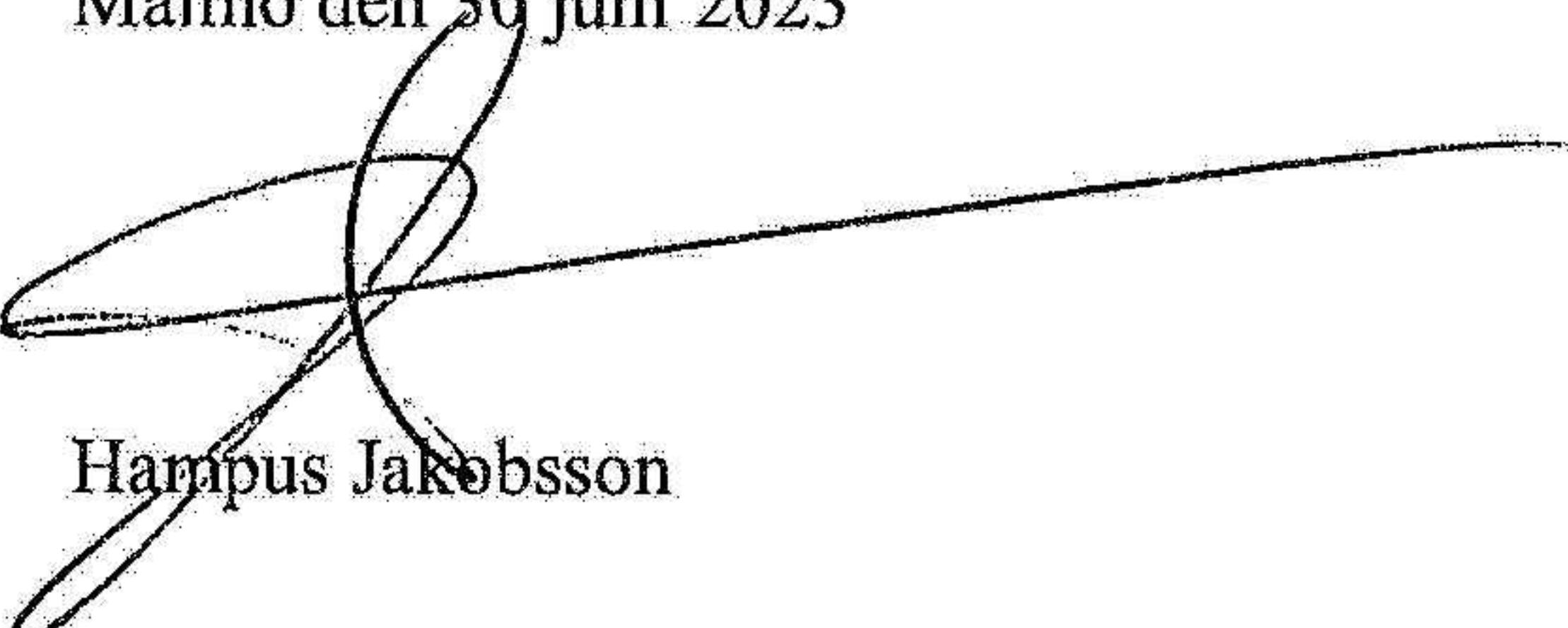
2022

Fastställelseintyg

Undertecknad styrelseledamot i Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB intygar att resultaträkningen och balansräkningen i årsredovisningen har fastställts på årsstämma den 30 juni 2023. Årsstämman beslutade att godkänna styrelsens förslag till resultatdisposition.

Jag intygar också att innehållet i årsredovisningen och revisionsberättelsen stämmer överens med originalen.

Malmö den 30 juni 2023



Hampus Jakobsson

**Årsredovisning för /Annual Report for
Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB**

559244-1348

Räkenskapsåret / The Financial year

2022

Styrelsen för Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB avger följande årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2022.
/ The Board of Directors for Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB hereby submit the annual financial statement for the financial year 2022.

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i euro, EUR. Om inte annat särskilt anges, redovisas alla belopp i hela euro (EUR). Uppgifter inom parentes avser föregående år.
/ All amounts in the annual report are presented in euro, EUR. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are posted in euro (EUR). Data in parentheses refer to the previous year.

Förvaltningsberättelse / Board of Directors' Report

Information om verksamheten

/ General information

Bolaget har till föremål för sin verksamhet att, direkt eller indirekt, äga och förvalta lös egendom samt bedriva investeringsverksamhet och därmed förenlig verksamhet, innefattande tillhandahållande av konsulttjänster inom rådgivning avseende fast och lös egendom.

/ The objective of the company's activities is to conduct investment activities regarding financial investments in non-listed companies as well as engage in other activities compatible therewith.

Företaget har sitt säte i Malmö.
/ The company is headquartered in Malmö.

Väsentliga händelser under räkenskapsåret

/ Significant events during the financial year

Under räkenskapsåret har företaget, via sitt koncernföretag (Pale Blue Dot Investments AB), investerat i 9 nya portföljbolag i Europa och USA och avslutade året med totalt 24 portföljbolag.

/ Throughout the FY 2022 the company, through its holding entity (Pale Blue Dot Investments AB), has invested in 9 new portfolio companies across Europe and the US, and closed the year with the total of 24 companies in its portfolio.

Ägarförhållanden

/ Ownership

Pale Blue Dot Holding AB, org.nr 559244-1439, med säte i Malmö, äger 20,90% aktier och 71,75% av röster i Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB.

/ Pale Blue Dot Holding AB, org.nr 559244-1439, owns 20,90% of shares and 71,75% of votes in Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB.

Hållbarhetsrelaterade upplysningar

/ Sustainability related disclosures

Hållbarhetsrelaterade upplysningar i enlighet med Artikel 9 i EU-direktivet 2019/2088 och EU-taxonomin för upplysningar om miljömässigt hållbara ekonomiska verksamheter i överensstämmelse med EU 2020/852 återfinns i Annex V.

/ Sustainability related disclosures in agreement with Article 9 of EU regulation 2019/2088 and EU taxonomy for sustainable activities disclosure in accordance with EU 2020/852 can be found in Annex V.

**Flerårsöversikt / Key
Performance Indicators**

(kEUR)	2022	2021	2020 (11 mån)
Resultat efter finansiella poster / Profit(loss) after financial assets	-1 046	-1 089	-649
Balansomslutning / Total assets	23 229	15 489	3 116
Soliditet (%) / Equity ratio	99,8	99,7	98,7

Förändring av eget kapital / Statement of changes in equity (EUR)

	Aktiekapital / Share capital	Balanserat res/ retained earn	Årets resultat / Net result	Totalt / Total
Belopp vid årets ingång/Balance at the beginning of the year	3 000	16 535 574	-1 089 199	15 449 375
Disposition enligt beslut av årets årsstämma/Appropriation by the AGM:				
Balanseras i ny räkning		-1 089 199	1 089 199	0
Erhållna aktieägartillskott/Sharehol ders' contributions received		8 781 219		8 781 219
Årets resultat / Profit(loss) for the year			-1 046 444	-1 046 444
Belopp vid årets utgång/Balance at the end of the year	3 000	24 227 594	-1 046 444	23 184 150

Förslag till vinstdisposition / Proposals for profit allocation

Styrelsen föreslår att till förfogande stående vinstmedel (EUR):

/ The Board of Directors recommends that the profit/loss and brought forward profits available for disposition (EUR):

balanserad vinst / profit carried forward	24 227 595
årets förlust / net result	-1 046 444
	23 181 151

disponeras så att / be distributed so that they are:

i ny räkning överföres / carried over	23 181 151
	23 181 151

Företagets resultat och ställning i övrigt framgår av efterföljande resultat- och balansräkning med noter.

/ The company's earnings and financial position in general are indicated in the following income statement and balance sheet with notes.

Resultaträkning

	Not	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31	2021-01-01 -2021-12-31
Rörelsens kostnader / Operating expenses			
Övriga externa kostnader / Other external costs		-1 032 013	-1 082 558
		-1 032 013	-1 082 558
Rörelseresultat / Operating profit/loss		-1 032 013	-1 082 558
Resultat från finansiella poster / Profit/loss from financial items			
Övriga ränteintäkter / Other interest income	2	2 962	3 193
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter / Interest expense and similar profit/loss items		-17 392	-9 834
		-14 430	-6 640
Resultat efter finansiella poster / Profit/loss after financial items		-1 046 444	-1 089 199
Resultat före skatt / Pre-tax profit/loss		-1 046 444	-1 089 199
Årets resultat / Net profit/loss for the year		-1 046 444	-1 089 199

Balansräkning	Not	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
TILLGÅNGAR / ASSETS			
Anläggningstillgångar / Fixed assets			
<i>Finansiella anläggningstillgångar / Financial assets</i>			
Andelar i koncernföretag / Participations in group companies	3	19 627 362	10 717 699
Fordringar hos koncernföretag / Receivables from group companies	4	29 193	35 831
		19 656 555	10 753 530
Summa anläggningstillgångar / Total fixed assets		19 656 555	10 753 530
Omsättningstillgångar / Current assets			
<i>Kortfristiga fordringar / Current receivables</i>			
Kundfordringar / Accounts receivable		1 308	0
Fordringar hos koncernföretag / Receivables from group companies		10 749	6 988
Övriga fordringar / Other receivables		24 138	20 247
Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter / Deferred expenses and accrued income		8 652	38 186
		44 847	65 421
<i>Kassa och bank / Cash and bank balances</i>		3 527 179	4 669 823
Summa omsättningstillgångar / Total current assets		3 572 026	4 735 244
SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR / TOTAL ASSETS		23 228 581	15 488 774

Balansräkning	Not	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER / EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Eget kapital / Equity			
<i>Bundet eget kapital / Restricted equity</i>			
Aktiekapital / Share capital		3 000	3 000
		3 000	3 000
<i>Fritt eget kapital / Non-restricted equity</i>			
Balanserad vinst eller förlust / Retained earnings or losses		24 227 595	16 535 574
Årets resultat / Profit/loss for the year		-1 046 444	-1 089 199
		23 181 151	15 446 375
Summa eget kapital / Total equity		23 184 151	15 449 375
Kortfristiga skulder / Current liabilities			
Leverantörsskulder / Accounts payable		29 021	28 333
Skulder till koncernföretag / Liabilities to group companies		3 486	3 486
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter / Accrued expenses and deferred income		11 922	7 580
Summa kortfristiga skulder / Total current liabilities		44 429	39 399
SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER / TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		23 228 580	15 488 774

Noter / Notes

Not 1 Redovisnings- och värderingsprinciper / Accounting and Valuation principles

Allmänna upplysningar / General Information

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och BFNAR 2012:1 Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning (K3).

/ The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and BFNAR 2012:1 Annual Reporting and consolidated reports (K3).

Fordringar och skulder i utländsk valuta har värderats till balansdagens kurs. Kursvinster och kursförluster på rörelsefordringar och rörelseskulder redovisas i rörelseresultatet medan kursvinster och kursförluster på finansiella fordringar och skulder redovisas som finansiella poster.

/ Receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies have been valued at the closing rate of exchange. Profit on exchange and exchange loss on operating receivables and liabilities are reported in the operating result, while exchange rate gains and losses on financial receivables and liabilities are reported as financial items.

Redovisningsprinciperna är oförändrade jämfört med föregående år.

/ The accounting principles remain unchanged as compared to the previous year.

Finansiella instrument / Financial instruments

Finansiella tillgångar och skulder redovisas i enlighet med kapitel 11 (Finansiella instrument värderade utifrån anskaffningsvärde) i BFNAR 2012:1.

Finansiella instrument värderas utifrån anskaffningsvärdet. Instrumentet redovisas i balansräkningen när bolaget blir part i instrumentets avtalsmässiga villkor. Finansiella tillgångar tas bort från balansräkningen när rätten att erhålla kassaflöden från instrumentet har löpt ut eller överförs och bolaget har överfört i stort sett alla risker och förmåner som är förknippade med äganderätten. Finansiella skulder tas bort från balansräkningen när förpliktelserna har reglerats eller på annat sätt upphört.

/ Financial instruments are valued on the basis of the acquisition value. The instrument is presented in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual conditions. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations have been settled or otherwise terminated.

Andelar i dotterföretag / Shares in subsidiaries

Andelar i dotterföretag redovisas till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för eventuella nedskrivningar. I anskaffningsvärdet ingår köpeskillingen som erlagts för aktierna samt förvärvskostnader. Eventuella kapitaltillskott läggs till anskaffningsvärdet när de uppkommer.

/ Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment losses. The cost includes the purchase price paid for the shares and acquisition costs. Any capital contributions are added to the cost when they arise.

Låneskulder och leverantörsskulder / Loan-liabilities and account payables

Låneskulder och leverantörsskulder redovisas initialt till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för transaktionskostnader. Skiljer sig det redovisade beloppet från det belopp som ska återbetalas vid förfallotidpunkten periodiseras mellanskillnaden som räntekostnad över lånets löptid med hjälp av instrumentets effektivränta. Härigenom överensstämmer vid förfallotidpunkten det redovisade beloppet och det belopp som ska återbetalas.

/ Loan liabilities and accounts payables are recognised initially at cost after deduction of transaction costs. If the carrying amount differs from the amount that will be repaid at maturity date interest expense

is accrued, the difference that over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate of the instrument. This is consistent with the due date the carrying amount and the amount to be reimbursed.

Nedskrivningsprövning av finansiella anläggningstillgångar / Impairment of financial fixed assets

Vid varje balansdag bedöms om det finns indikationer på nedskrivningsbehov av någon av de finansiella anläggningstillgångarna. Nedskrivning sker om värdenedgången bedöms vara bestående och prövas individuellt.

/ At each balance sheet date are considered if there are indications of impairment of financial fixed assets. Impairment loss takes place if the declines in value is considered to be persistent and are examined individually.

Not 2 Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter / Other Interest Income and Similar Profit/Loss Items

	2022	2021
Varav ränteintäkter från koncernföretag / Interest revenues from Group companies	2 962	3 193
	2 962	3 193

Not 3 Andelar i koncernföretag / Participation in Group companies

	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden / Acquisition value, opening b	10 717 699	2 678 938
Inköp / Purchasing	8 909 663	8 038 761
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden/Closing bal	19 627 362	10 717 699
Utgående redovisat värde/Book value, closing balance	19 627 362	10 717 699

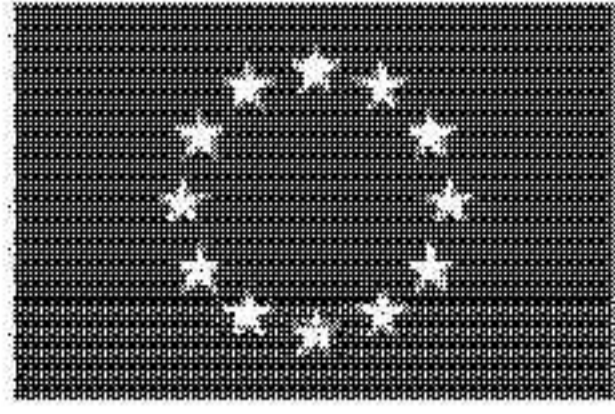
Not 4 Fordringar hos koncernföretag / Receivables from group companies

	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden/Acquisition value,open. bal.	35 831	0
Omklassificering / Reclassification	0	35 831
Avgående fordringar / outgoing receivables	-6 638	0
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden/Closing bal	29 193	35 831
Utgående redovisat värde/Book value, closing balance	29 193	35 831

Not 5 Väsentliga händelser efter räkenskapsårets slut / Significant events after the end of the financial year

Venture capital marknaden tog en skarp sväng nedåt i år, samtidigt som inflation och räntor ökat. Detta påverkar hela portföljen då det är en generell inbromsning i marknaden. Kriget i Ukraina har inte väsentligt påverkat portföljens kommersiella situation. En kombination av ovan kan påverka värderingar och kapitalresandet de kommande kvartalen. Bolagets styrelse övervakar utvecklingen aktivt och tar aktiva beslut för att minimera effekterna av ovan.

/The venture market took a sharp downturn this year, alongside high inflation and interest rates. This affects the whole portfolio as there is a general market slowdown. The conflict in Ukraine is not significantly affecting the portfolio's commercial situation. Together, these might affect valuations and fundraising in the coming quarters. The Board actively monitors the development and takes ongoing actions to limit any effects.



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 6.4.2022
C(2022) 1931 final

ANNEX 5

ANNEX

to the

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) .../....

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of ‘do no significant harm’, specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in relation to sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, and the content and presentation of the information in relation to the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and sustainable investment objectives in pre-contractual documents, on websites and in periodic reports

ANNEX V

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

Product name:

Pale Blue Dot Fund 1 including:

Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB

Pale Blue Dot I AB

Pale Blue Dot Investments AB

Legal entity identifier:

559244-1348

559244-1363

559246-5552

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

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

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments]*

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 100%**

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

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

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective: 0%**

No

It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and**

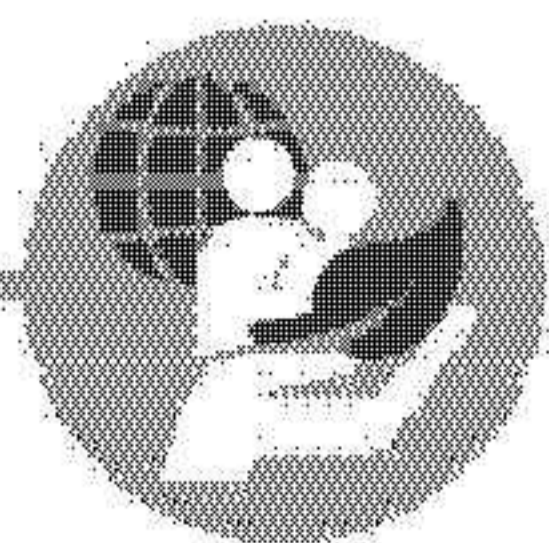
while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

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 **did not make any sustainable investments**



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

Sustainability

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

The sustainable objective of this financial product is to invest in companies that directly or indirectly reduce, reverse, or prepare for the effects of climate change or enable others to do so. As of the end of 2022, the sustainable objective of this financial product was met 100%.

Environmental objectives aligned with the objectives defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 were:

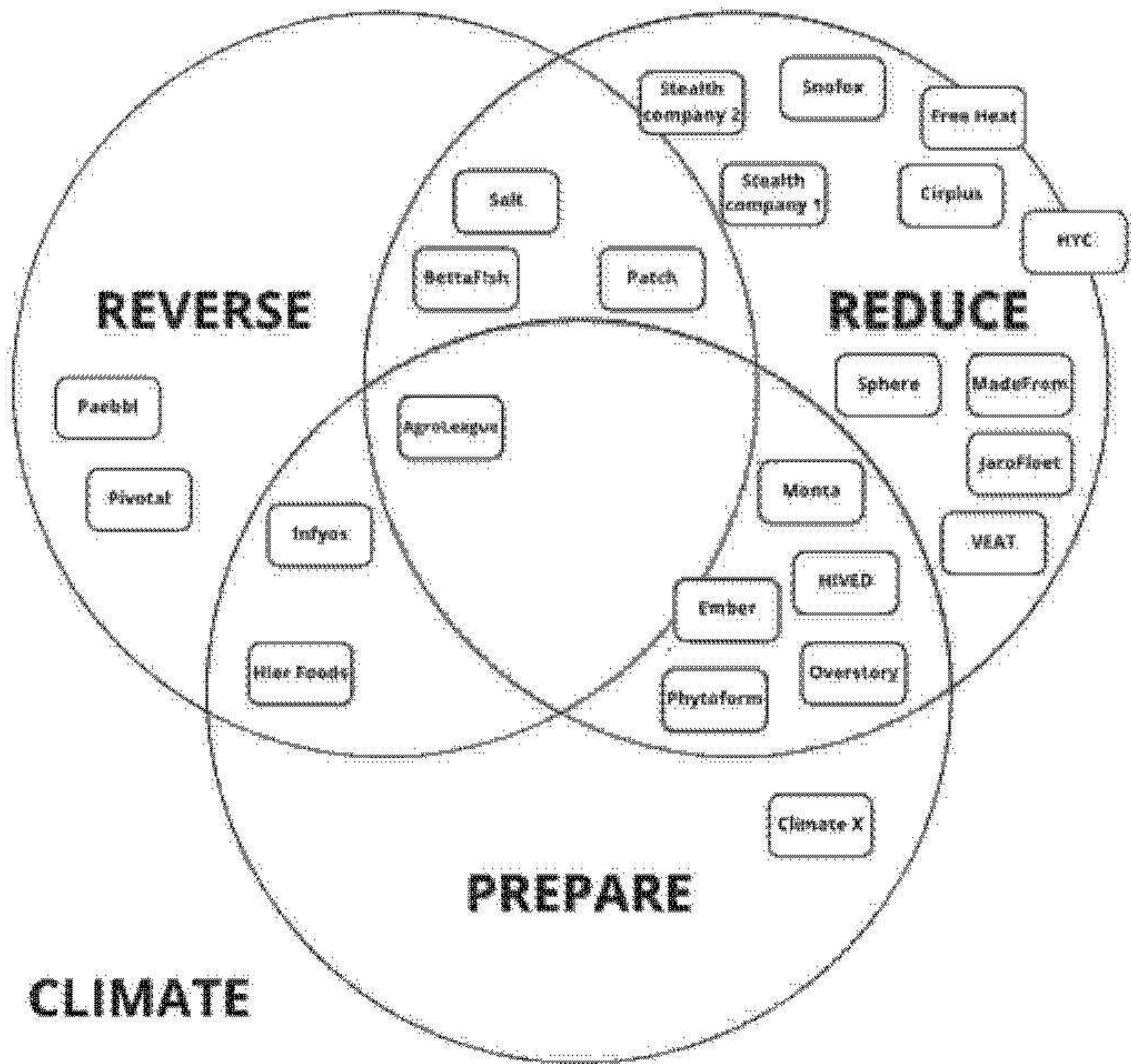
- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- The transition to a circular economy
- The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The sustainability indicators for this financial product are defined below:

- Reduce: These companies are creating new business models that reduce emissions and technologies that do better with fewer materials, waste, animal products, or energy. For example, green transport, energy efficiency software, and transitioning the food system to a more sustainable future.
- Reverse: These are technologies and approaches that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and reverse our warming trajectory. Examples include nature-based solutions like seaweed and reforestation and novel industrial technologies that will transform CO2 into materials we already use.
- Prepare: Because of the damage that has already been done to our planet; the world is set to face enormous challenges. The reality is that we all need to prepare for a new future with technologies that will help us deal with mass climate migration and natural weather disasters, as well as ensure food and water security. Examples include climate risk data and forest fire prevention.

The performance of sustainability indicators as of the end of 2022 is shown in the graph below:



...and compared to previous periods?

N/A, as this is the first reporting period.

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

The primary binding element of the Fund's investment strategy is based on the portfolio's potential to reverse, reduce or prepare for the effects of climate change. During the initial research and due diligence phase, the companies were assessed for their impacts on the environment and society, considering the scale of both positive and adverse impacts. Therefore, that binding element ensured that the scale of the adverse impacts of each investment is insignificant compared to the scale of the positive impacts. As a next step, Principal Adverse Impact indicators (part of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) were considered as described in the following section.

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

As for adverse impacts on sustainability factors, all indicators in Table 1 of the Annex were considered to avoid significant harm. Additionally, the below-listed indicators from Table 2 and Table 3 were also taken into consideration:

- Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives.
- Incidents of discrimination.

Additionally, the Fund conducted thorough due diligence on each investment to identify their potential negative impact on the environment and society and collected additional diversity data.

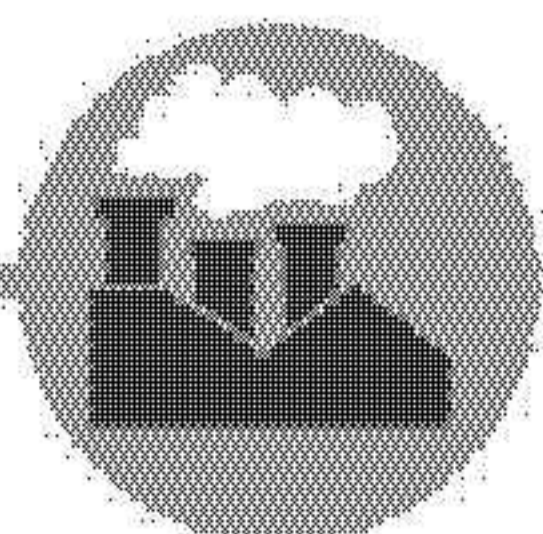
Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Fund employed a thorough due diligence process to identify any breaches of minimum norms detailed in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The due diligence process also included an assessment of whether the target company has established human rights due diligence procedures proportionate to its size and leverage and human rights risks.

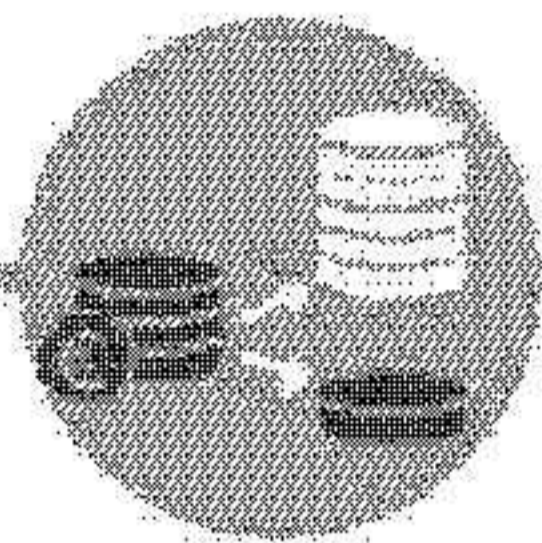
Post-investment, any potential breaches were monitored on an ongoing basis (through quarterly reporting, monthly updates, and board memberships). Still, as the data might not have been available for all companies, all investments cannot be guaranteed to be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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



- It considered the indicators listed in Table 1 (and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3) of Annex I of the Regulatory Technical Standards (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288)] to identify and assess potential adverse impacts (please see attachment A for details);
- By applying certain investment restrictions in sectors with a high occurrence of adverse impacts on sustainability factors like controversial weapons and investment in fossil fuel and gas production;
- By identifying potential and actual principle adverse impacts through sustainability due diligence in the investment process. The initial assessment includes a materiality assessment based on sector-specific and geographical-specific frameworks and sources and the investment's sustainability performance; and
- By identifying principal adverse impacts managed through the active ownership of the Fund.

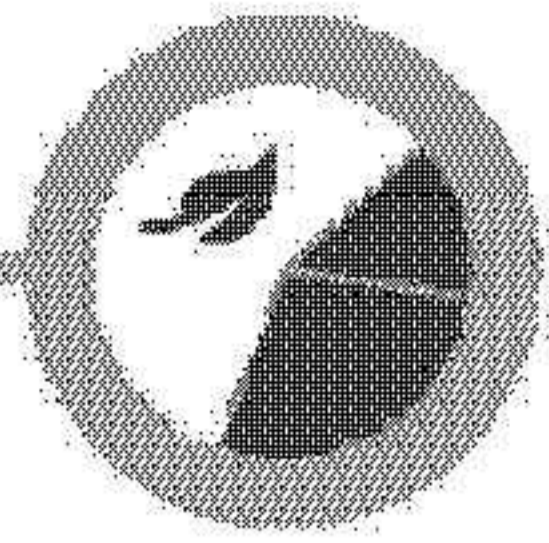


What were the top investments of this financial product?

The overview below is based on the book value of investments held as of 31 December 2022.

Largest investments	Sector	% of Assets	Country
Monta	Computer programming activities	13.77%	Denmark
Overstory	Computer programming activities	7.62%	Netherlands
Paebbl	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	6.70%	Sweden
Patch	Computer programming activities	6.68%	United States
Phytoform	Support activities for crop production	6.36%	United Kingdom
Hier	Computer programming activities	6.12%	Germany
Betterfish	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	5.77%	Germany
Jaro	Manufacture of other electrical equipment	5.36%	United States
Climate X	Computer programming activities	4.70%	United Kingdom
Agro League	Computer programming activities	4.65%	France
Hived	Other postal and courier activities	4.56%	United Kingdom
Cirplus	Computer programming activities	4.15%	Germany
Stealth company 2	Computer programming activities	4.02%	United Kingdom
Ember	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	3.55%	United Kingdom
SALT	Computer programming activities	2.99%	Germany

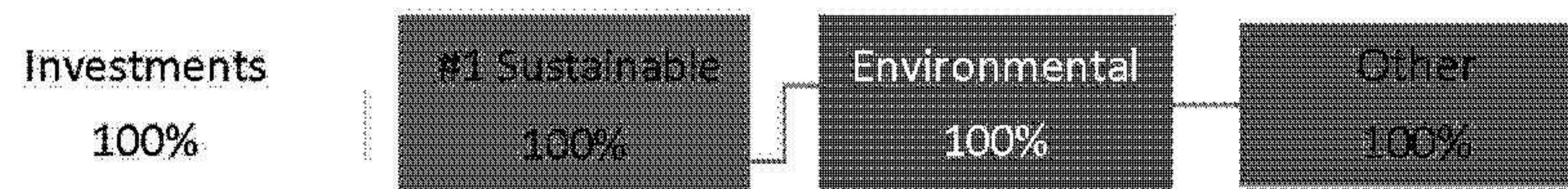
The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: June 1st, 2020 (inception) to December 31st, 2022.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

[Include only relevant boxes, remove irrelevant ones for the financial product]



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

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

a) The proportion of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics during the period covered by this periodic report – 100%.

Climate change mitigation	81.81%
Climate change adaptation	11.06%
The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	0.00%
The transition to a circular economy	4.15%
Pollution prevention and control	0.00%
The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	2.98%
	100.00%

b) Description of investments, including their climate thesis:

1) Patch - API and network of CO2 removal projects.

Climate thesis:

Negative emissions are the only way we currently know and trust that we can reverse climate change, and it is an area where supply will be the biggest bottleneck. Patch can become a global financing solution that funnels money, creates market transparency, and removes price inelasticity in the carbon market. Their metric is how much they have offset through their platform.

2) Phytoform - Re-designing crops.

Climate thesis:

An estimated third of all the world's food goes to waste, and that waste is 11% of all the GHG emissions from the food sector. Most look at waste in households, but the majority is at harvest, transport, and processing. Phytoform designs new crops with less loss in the supply chain. Their first product is potato, and that implementation would reduce waste 5% (one million tonnes) per year in the US market alone.

- 3) Overstory - Vegetation intelligence platform.
Climate thesis:
Wildfires don't only destroy lives and property, but as the fires increase, so do emissions. Trees are made of carbon, and the combustion release CO2 and other potent GHGs into the atmosphere. Emissions from wildfires in 2020 are approximated to be >2% of the global emissions. Overstory helps utilities optimize the vegetation around power lines, reducing both the risk and cost of fire impact.
- 4) Veat - Vending machines for plant-based food prepared in cloud kitchen.
Climate thesis:
Food production accounts for one-quarter of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, and plant-based foods have a 10-50 times smaller climate footprint than animal products. Veat's vending machines will make well-made plant-based meals convenient to increase awareness of plant-based food to reduce the mass of animal products in global food production.
- 5) Hier - Digital infrastructure for local food supply.
Climate thesis:
Food transport was responsible for only 6% of emissions, but local supply chains have more crop rotation, more integrated livestock, a higher share of organic production, and less food waste. Hier is building the software infrastructure to improve local produce, and currently, the first step is to connect them to grocery stores, but the bet is that they can build multiple products for this market on their platform.
- 6) Madefrom - Sustainable material Intelligence platform.
Climate thesis:
Industry is responsible for 22% of GHG emissions, and within that falls the production and manufacturing of materials such as textiles, plastics and more. Getting companies to transition towards more sustainable materials is key towards reducing these emissions. Madefrom is building a data intelligence SaaS platform to help brands transition towards more sustainable materials.
- 7) Cirplus - Marketplace for plastic recycling.
Climate thesis:
Plastics account for 3.8% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and it's estimated it could reach up to 15% in 2050. Today only 9% of produced plastic are recycled, and the rest ends up in landfills, are incinerated, or leaks into nature. Cirplus is a B2B marketplace for plastic recycling, digitalizing a fragmented market of buyers and sellers. A ton of virgin plastic replaced with recycled plastic saves 85% of CO2 emissions.
- 8) Hack Your Closet - Clothing rental subscription.
Climate thesis:
The fashion industry is responsible for up to 10% of annual global carbon emissions which is more than all international flights and maritime shipping combined. The industry is growing rapidly and we have to change our consumption behaviours. Hack Your Closet is a clothing subscription to a monthly box of clothing items curated for them by a stylist. The company works with overstock as well as second hand clothing.
- 9) Jaro Fleet Technologies - Electric semi-truck technology.
Climate thesis:
Transport of goods accounts for 33% of all US emissions, and transport has a 32x impact that passenger car on per vehicle basis. The industry is trying to move from fossil fuel, but a huge channel is the distance limitations and charging speeds of larger

transportation vehicles without changing the cost of transport. Jaro's solution offers seamless top-up charging for large vehicles which puts EVs below cost of diesel and on parity with distance.

10) Monta - EV charging infrastructure.

Climate thesis:

People transport accounts for 9.5% of all emissions globally, and the best solution to decarbonization is switching to EVs. At the same time, 70% of those who switch back from EVs to ICE cars state charging complexity as their main reason for doing so. Monta drastically simplifies charging and will over time also be able to stabilize the grid, which is needed for further decarbonization.

11) Betterfish - Plant-based tuna alternative.

Climate thesis:

Seaweed grows 10-30 times faster than terrestrial plants and has a superior ability to absorb CO2. It is easy to farm, doesn't require land mass, and it naturally helps de-acidify the water helping the whole water ecosystem to thrive. It is rich in protein and natural Omega-3 oils making it a great replacement protein for fish with its natural oceanic taste or a perfect use for other health foods. The company has two seaweed based products: Bettafish, a tuna replacement and Oceanfruit, organic seaweed salads.

12) ClimateX - Climate risk intelligence platform.

Climate thesis:

Climate change is estimated to cost \$17 trillion each year and it is vital that we address the potential damage and work on mitigation. New regulations coming in are forcing financial institutions and corporations to consider climate risk assessment and management. Climate X helps financial institutions and corporates quantify the damage of the impact climate will have on properties, assets or infrastructure based on different scenarios via an easy to use SaaS platform.

13) Sphere - Fossil free index fund.

Climate thesis:

99 percent of people with retirement savings in the US have invested in fossil fuels. Most due to the fact that they have no good fossil free options in their 401(k)s - only 3% of 401(k) plans have an ESG fund and only 1% of plan assets are held in such funds. Sphere is removing money from fossil fuel by offering a competitively priced fossil free index fund, as well as creating a social movement to help the world divest from fossil fuels.

14) Hived - Zero-Emission parcel delivery.

Climate thesis:

In the UK, transport is the single largest contributor to carbon emissions (estimated at 29% of all CO2 emissions) and parcel delivery specifically is one of the single biggest individual causes of carbon emissions. HIVED is building the mass-market parcel delivery network of the future: more efficient and affordable, better for people (no gig-economy) and the environment (100% emission free end-to-end, no offsetting ever) as well as providing the best possible delivery experience.

15) Pivotal - Measuring and increasing biodiversity.

Climate thesis:

Our overall well being is tied to goods and services derived from our natural environment, but biodiversity is also a critical component in reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change. We should not overlook the carbon sequestration

capacity of healthy and diverse ecosystems. Pivotal uses generated at scale technology and AI to enable ML identification of species in a large number of ecosystems (biodiversity assessment). Pivotal's mission is to create revenue from the regeneration and measurement of biodiversity.

16) Ember - Electric coach operator.

Climate thesis:

Transportation is responsible for around one-quarter of global CO2 emissions (over 7 billion tonnes every year) and passenger cars are the worst offenders. Coaches are one of the best and most environmentally-friendly options we have for moving people around, emitting fewer emissions than even high-speed trains in many situations, and especially when electrified.

17) Stealth company 1

Climate thesis:

The aviation industry is a major contributor to climate change, representing about 2.4% of all CO2 emissions, and must reach net-zero as soon as possible. Electrifying air transportation is one of the most promising approaches available, even more so than hydrogen-fueled planes, but it will require us to rethink airplane design and aerodynamics in order to make it viable.

18) SnoFox - Optimizing energy for cooling.

Climate thesis:

The cold storage chain is responsible for an estimated 2.5% of global GHG emissions, with refrigeration accounting for about 35% of electricity consumption in the food industry. Optimizing energy usage in cold storage has the potential to reduce emissions and extend the life of machines while cutting industry costs.

19) Paebbl – Carbon removal technology.

Climate thesis:

In order to slow and reverse climate change, we need ways to sequester CO2 and one of the most scalable options available to us takes advantage of the natural process of rock weathering that removes about 1.1 gigatonnes of CO2 from the atmosphere each year. We can speed this process up by crushing rocks and exposing more of the surface, and then use the material as industrial fillers—locking it away, while providing a viable commercial product.

20) SALT - Unlocking capital for climate projects.

Climate thesis:

Scaling up the carbon offset market is necessary for the world to meet its net-zero targets, but will require the rapid addition of many more climate-action projects and these often lack the financial resources to get off the ground. Pooling finances to de-risk investments in these emissions reduction projects will allow this scalable growth while being able to prioritize co-benefits such as pollution prevention, biodiversity protection, job creation, and more.

21) AgroLeague - Enabling regenerative agriculture.

Climate thesis:

Food production today is responsible for one-quarter of global emissions, 70% of all water use, and millions of tons of chemical pollutants—yet we are still facing food scarcity issues. It simply isn't possible to continue down this path and still meet the world's dietary needs. Regenerative farming practices have the potential to reduce

emissions, sequester carbon, and eliminate the need for fertilizers and pesticides, all while maximizing productivity and providing alternative revenue streams for farmers.

22) Stealth company 2

Climate thesis:

Metal production is a major source of emissions, but it is also one of the most difficult to abate and will increase as the world develops. Steel, in particular, is responsible for about 8% of global emissions, but the industry is old-school, resistant to change and modernizing slowly. By using an easily integrated software-based approach, steel manufacturers can now optimize the performance of inefficient and hard-to-control furnaces. This will allow the industry to massively reduce its energy consumption while improving product quality.

23) Infyos - Sustainable supply chain platform.

Climate thesis:

A global transition to clean technology and renewable energy will only be possible with adequate energy storage. Still, sustainability issues throughout the battery supply chain make it difficult for makers to keep up with exploding demand. The Infyos platform enables this essential industry by allowing battery players to manage, measure, and improve their sustainability.

24) FreeHeat - Energy optimization system.

Climate thesis:

The world is pushing towards electrification, causing unprecedented demand for utility providers and soaring consumer costs. Electricity systems are inefficient and notoriously challenging to forecast, slowing decarbonisation and leading to market instability. Free Heat enables a more efficient electricity market through remote control of decentralised and energy-intensive hardware, starting with heat pumps.

- i. The compliance of those investments with the requirements laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 was not subject to an assurance provided by one or more auditors or a review by one or more third parties.
- ii. A breakdown of the proportions of investments, during the period covered by the periodic report, in the transitional economic activities and in the enabling economic activities, in each case expressed as a percentage of all investments of the financial product;
N/A. During the reference period, the Fund didn't make investments in transitional and enabling economic activities.

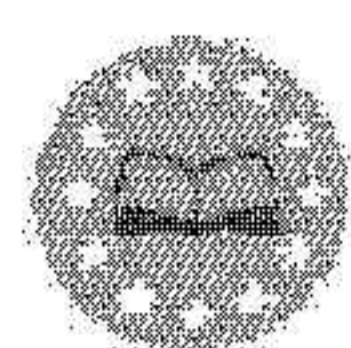
In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Computer programming activities	61.21%
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	6.70%
Support activities for crop production	6.36%
Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	5.77%
Manufacture of other electrical equipment	5.36%
Other postal and courier activities	4.56%
Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods	0.00%

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.

Urban and suburban passenger land transport	3.55%
Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0.87%
Data processing, hosting and related activities	2.98%
Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	2.65%
Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	0.00%
	100.00%



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

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?

Yes:

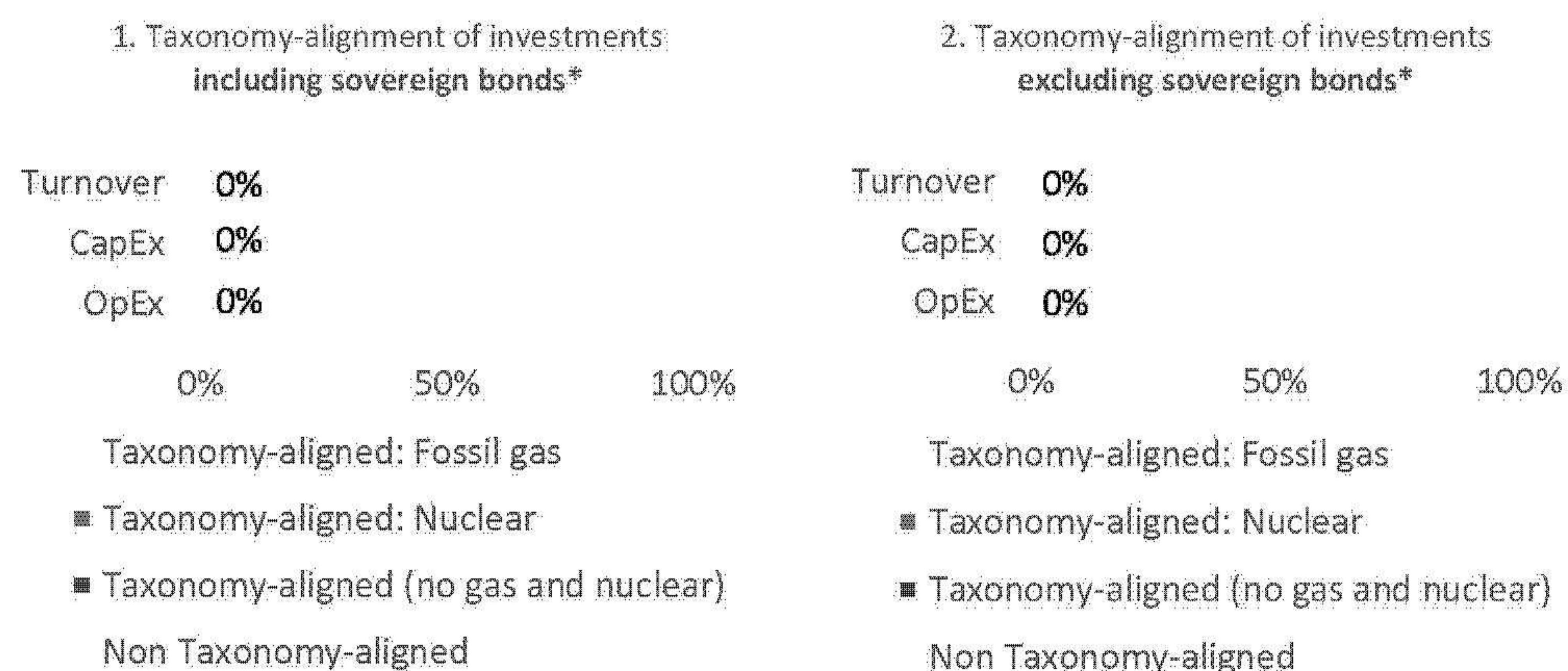
In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

* No

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.

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



*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 economic activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

N/A. During the reference period, the Fund didn't invest in transitional and enabling economic activities.

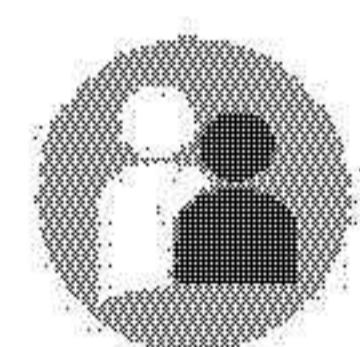
How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods.

N/A.



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

No sustainable investments made were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Since the Fund invested in start-up and pre-seed companies (including companies that are not EU Taxonomy eligible), it was not beforehand possible to assess what share, if any, of the investment that would be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

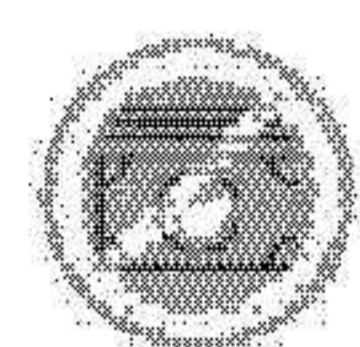


What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

0%.

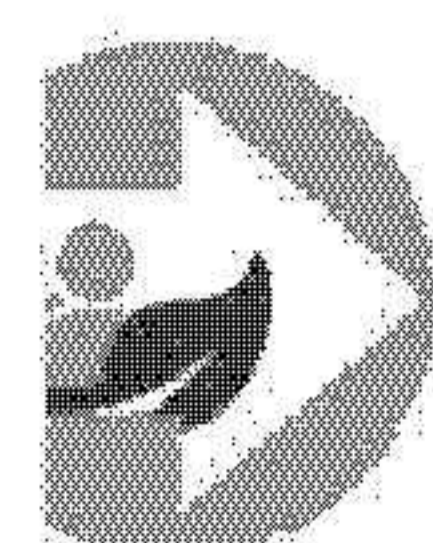


are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

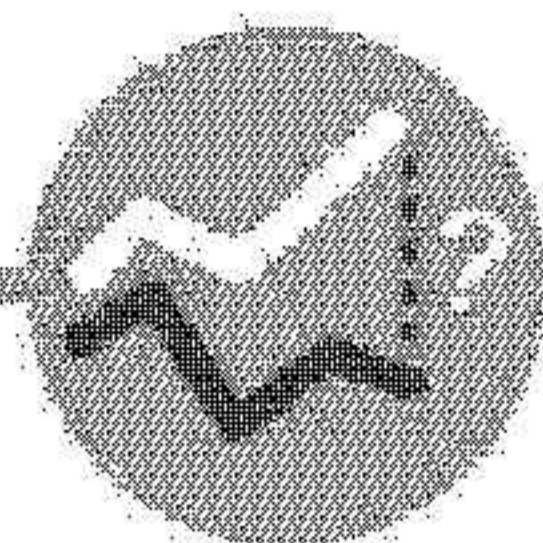
N/A.



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

- Strict adherence to the Fund's investment strategy, incl. the investment restrictions list,
- Individual assessment of each potential portfolio company for their potential climate impact (both negative and positive),
- Development of a climate thesis for each investment and mapping them against the sustainable objective of this Fund: reduce, reverse, or prepare for the effects of climate change.
- Extensive ESG due diligence process before the companies were asked to join the portfolio.

- Use of ESG scorecards to assess investees' value alignment before joining the portfolio.
- Continuous use of the ESG scorecards post-investment to measure the attainment of the portfolio companies' ESG objectives.
- Collection of climate KPIs and common social KPIs. All are collected quarterly.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark

No reference benchmark has been designated.

How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

N/A

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?

N/A

How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

N/A

How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

N/A

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.

Table 1
Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact [2022]	Impact [2021]	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS					
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions: 33.13 Scope 2 GHG emissions: 82.22 Scope 3 GHG emissions: 538.39 Total GHG emissions: 653.74	-		
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	0.00	-	
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	0.00	-	
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0%	-	
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	34%	32%	
Biodiversity	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	N/A	-	The fund was not able to collect the right data
	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0%	-	
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0%	-	
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0%	-	
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS					
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0%	-	
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	100%	-	Due to the early stages that we invest in our companies do not regard and comply with OECD Guidelines which we find reasonable at this stage of the businesses.
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	9%	-	
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	24%	-	
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0	-	

Table 2
Additional climate and other environment-related indicators

Adverse sustainability impact	Adverse impact on sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)	Impact [2022]	Impact [2021]	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies					
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS					
Emissions	Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	33%	-	

Table 3
Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters

Adverse sustainability impact	Adverse impact on sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)	Impact [2022]	Impact [2021]	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies					
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS					
Social and employee matters	Incidents of discrimination	1. Number of incidents of discrimination reported in investee companies expressed as a weighted average 2. Number of incidents of discrimination leading to sanctions in investee companies expressed as a weighted average	0	-	

Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB
Org.nr 559244-1348

Malmö den dag som framgår av vår elektroniska underskrift/Malmö on the day stated in our electronic signature.

Hampus Jakobsson
Ordförande/Director

Heidi Lindvall

Joel Larsson

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats / Our audit report was submitted

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Martin Welén
Auktoriserad revisor/ Authorized Public Accountant

Deltagare

PALE BLUE DOT I EQUITY AB 559244-1348 Sverige

Signerat med Svenskt BankID

Namn returnerat från Svenskt BankID: Karl Hampus Jakobsson

Hampus Jakobsson

Ordförande

2023-03-28 13:14:46 UTC

Datum

Leveranskanal: E-post

Signerat med Svenskt BankID

Namn returnerat från Svenskt BankID: Heiði María Alexandra Lindvall

Heiði Lindvall

2023-03-28 13:41:44 UTC

Datum

Leveranskanal: E-post

Signerat med Svenskt BankID

Namn returnerat från Svenskt BankID: Joel Larsson

Joel Larsson

2023-03-28 14:49:55 UTC

Datum

Leveranskanal: E-post

ÖHRLINGS PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AB 556029-6740 Sverige

Signerat med Svenskt BankID

Namn returnerat från Svenskt BankID: Peter Martin Welén

Martin Welén

Auktoriserad revisor

2023-03-28 15:25:41 UTC

Datum

Leveranskanal: E-post

Revisionsberättelse

Till bolagsstämman i Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB, org.nr 559244-1348

Rapport om årsredovisningen

Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB för år 2022 med undantag för hållbarhetsinformationen på sidorna 10–23.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av Pale Blue Dot I Equity ABs finansiella ställning per den 31 december 2022 och av dess finansiella resultat för året enligt årsredovisningslagen. Förvaltningsberättelsen är förenlig med årsredovisningens övriga delar.

Vi tillstyrker därför att bolagsstämman fastställer resultaträkningen och balansräkningen för Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisions sed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB enligt god revisors sed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Annan information än årsredovisningen

Detta dokument innehåller även annan information än årsredovisningen. Den andra informationen består av hållbarhetsinformationen på sidorna 10 - 23 ("hållbarhetsinformationen"). Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för denna andra information.

Vårt uttalande avseende årsredovisningen omfattar inte denna information och vi gör inget uttalande med bestyrkande avseende denna andra information.

I samband med vår revision av årsredovisningen är det vårt ansvar att läsa den information som identifieras ovan och överväga om informationen i väsentlig utsträckning är oförenlig med årsredovisningen. Vid denna genomgång beaktar vi även den kunskap vi i övrigt inhämtat under revisionen samt bedömer om informationen i övrigt verkar innehålla väsentliga felaktigheter.

Om vi, baserat på det arbete som har utförts avseende denna information, drar slutsatsen att den andra informationen innehåller en väsentlig felaktighet, är vi skyldiga att rapportera detta. Vi har inget att rapportera i det avseendet.

Styrelsens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som de bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsredovisning som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag.

Vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen ansvarar styrelsen för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. De upplyser, när så är tillämpligt, om förhållanden som kan påverka förmågan att fortsätta verksamheten och att använda antagandet om fortsatt drift. Antagandet om fortsatt drift tillämpas dock inte om styrelsen avser att likvidera bolaget, upphöra med verksamheten eller inte har något realistiskt alternativ till att göra något av detta.

Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om huruvida årsredovisningen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller misstag och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsredovisningen.

En ytterligare beskrivning av vårt ansvar för revisionen av årsredovisningen finns på Revisorsinspektionens webbplats: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. Denna beskrivning är en del av revisionsberättelsen.

Rapport om andra krav enligt lagar och andra författningar

Uttalanden

Utöver vår revision av årsredovisningen har vi även utfört en revision av styrelsens förvaltning för Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB för år 2022 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamöter ansvarsfrihet för räkenskapsåret.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt denna beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Pale Blue Dot I Equity AB enligt god revisionssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust. Vid förslag till utdelning innefattar detta bland annat en bedömning av om utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som bolagets verksamhetsart, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av bolagets egna kapital, konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt.

Styrelsen ansvarar för bolagets organisation och förvaltningen av bolagets angelägenheter. Detta innefattar bland annat att fortlöpande bedöma bolagets ekonomiska situation, och att tillse att bolagets organisation är utformad så att bokföringen, medelsförvaltningen och bolagets ekonomiska angelägenheter i övrigt kontrolleras på ett betryggande sätt.

Revisorns ansvar

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förvaltningen, och därmed vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet, är att inhämta revisionsbevis för att med en rimlig grad av säkerhet kunna bedöma om någon styrelseledamot i något väsentligt avseende:

- företagit någon åtgärd eller gjort sig skyldig till någon försummelse som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget på något annat sätt handlat i strid med aktiebolagslagen,
- årsredovisningslagen eller bolagsordningen.

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust, och därmed vårt uttalande om detta, är att med rimlig grad av säkerhet bedöma om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka åtgärder eller försummelser som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller att ett förslag till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust inte är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

En ytterligare beskrivning av vårt ansvar för revisionen av förvaltningen finns på Revisorsinspektionens webbplats: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. Denna beskrivning är en del av revisionsberättelsen.

Revisorns yttrande avseende den lagstadgade hållbarhetsinformationen

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för hållbarhetsinformationen på sidorna 10–23 och för att den är upprättad i enlighet med lagen om alternativa investeringsfonder.

Vår granskning av hållbarhetsinformationen för bolaget har skett enligt FARs uttalande RevR 12 *Revisorns yttrande om den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten*. Detta innebär att vår granskning av hållbarhetsinformationen har en annan inriktning och en väsentligt mindre omfattning jämfört med den inriktning och omfattning som en revision enligt International Standards on Auditing och god revisions sed i Sverige har. Vi anser att denna granskning ger oss tillräcklig grund för vårt uttalande.

Hållbarhetsinformation har lämnats i årsredovisningen

Stockholm den dag som framgår av vår elektroniska signatur

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Martin Welén
Auktoriserad revisor

Deltagare

ÖHRLINGS PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AB 556029-6740 Sverige

Signerat med Svenskt BankID

2023-03-28 15:26:29 UTC

Namn returnerat från Svenskt BankID: Peter Martin Welén

Datum

Martin Welén

Leveranskanal: E-post

2023101600891