

ANNEX V

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

Product name: Norselab Meaningful Equity I

Legal entity identifier: 635400CAD1GUYI7TID29

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☒ Yes

☒ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 86.62%***

- ☒ 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: 60.42%***

☐ ☐ ☐ 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**

* These represent respectively 82.80% and 57.76% of total assets. Total assets include physical holdings, cash and cash equivalents. Further details in the section "What was the asset allocation?".

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

Sustainable investment objective of the fund

Norselab Meaningful Equity I ("the fund") aims to invest in companies whose revenue-generating products or services create a net positive impact on people and/or the planet, and align with one or several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (the "UN SDGs").



The UN SDGs are a globally recognized framework for designing a future where economic growth does not compromise the safekeeping of the environment and the well-being of people and societies. In addition, companies must not significantly harm the environmental or social objectives and follow good governance practices.

The fund's investment strategy aligns with Norselab's proprietary impact philosophy, "Meaningfulness". This involves using the UN SDGs as a strategic framework to create a positive impact, adopting long-term investment perspectives, taking active ownership through engagement with companies, and committing Portfolio Companies to comply with all applicable laws and regulations as well as the ethical principles of the UN Global Compact.

How the sustainable investments contributed to the sustainable investment objective

For the reference period January 1st – December 31st 2025, the products and services of all portfolio companies in the fund that were considered as sustainable investments:

- Had a clear Theory of Change.
- Contributed at a substantial and concrete level to at least one SDG at the target level.
- Had a net-positive impact score mapped to SDGs based on data modeled by the Upright Project, an impact data provider (please see "Upright notice" below).

No sustainability risks were identified in the portfolio companies. Please read more about this under "How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?"

Portfolio company in the reference period	Theory of Change	SDG target(s)	SDG-based net impact in 2025 ¹²	Significant sustainability risks
Alotta AS	Yes	7.2, 12.5, 13.2	\$ 281,594	No
Antec Biogas AS	Yes	7.2, 11.6, 12.2, 13.2	\$ 550,287	No
Ava Ocean AS	Yes	2.4, 8.5, 13.2, 14.4	\$ 96,370	No
Beefutures Holding AS	Yes	2.4, 15.8, 15.9	**	No
Carrot AS	Yes	11.6, 12.5, 12.8	\$ 216,600	No
Compensation IQ	No*	N/A	N/A	No
DoMore Diagnostics AS	Yes	3.4	\$ 0 ¹³	No

¹² Using scientific research, Upright is able to estimate the dollar-equivalent value of the positive and negative impacts a company has on society, by subtracting the company's negative societal impact (in dollars) from the company's positive societal impact (in dollars). The impacts that we consider reflect the 17 SDG goals. For the previous reference period, we reported this indicator in an impact ratio format (in %), calculated differently than the absolute sum reported this year, and which did not show the absolute amount of impact created. This change does not affect the net impact scoring of a company: a company with a positive net impact ratio also has a net impact sum, and vice versa.

¹³ DoMore Diagnostics did not derive any revenues in 2025. As such, its impact, defined as driven by the sale of products and services, has not yet materialized.

Farmable AS	Yes	2.4, 8.2, 8.8, 12.4	\$ 10,880	No
Ivaldi Group, Inc.	Yes	9.4, 12.5	\$ 12,368	No
Kelvin Group AS (previously Rift Lab AS)	No*	N/A	N/A	No
Kontur AS	Yes	11.2	\$ 380,995	No
Looping AS	Yes	12.5	\$ 80,161	No
Mama Holding Company AS (Casi)	Yes	12.5	**	No
Photosynthetic AS	Yes	2.4, 15.5	\$ 33,103	No
Plateful AS	Yes	9.4, 12.3, 12.5	**	No
Qlearsite Ltd	Yes	8.5, 10.2	**	No
Squarehead Technology AS	Yes	8.8	\$ 1,045,837	No
Svenn AS	Yes	8.8, 12.2	\$ 457,630	No
Vanora AS	Yes	13.3	**	No
Varig Technologies AS	Yes	9.4, 12.2	\$ 130,630	No

*Two companies in the fund during the reference period are not considered sustainable investments, as they do not contribute to any SDGs at the target level: Compensation IQ, which offers salary benchmarking software, and Kelvin Group AS, which provides cinema lighting solutions. Both entities resulted from separate demergers completed during the reference period. The original entities, Qlearsite Ltd and Rift Labs AS, passed the Investment Manager's due diligence process (described below) at the time of investment. Photosynthetic AS, the other entity resulting from the demerger of Rift Labs AS, offers the products that drove Rift Labs AS's contribution to the SDGs. Together, Compensation IQ and Kelvin Group AS represented less than 3% of investments during the reference period.

** Companies that were exited, filed for bankruptcy or that have been written off during the year are not included in the reporting of this KPI due to lack of obtainable figures.

To understand the impact of each investment before investing, the Investment Manager applies a multi-lens approach throughout the investment due diligence process. This is carried out by a team of sustainability professionals (within the Investment Manager but independent of the portfolio management team) which conducts due diligence on the potential investment. The team spends significant time consulting scientific and industry research to understand whether the company's products and/or services address an important sustainability challenge (or multiple challenges) and how and to which extent these products and services contribute to solving that (those) challenge(s) (Theory of Change). The UN SDGs are the guiding prism through which this review is conducted. The team assesses and documents the following:

- **Impact theory of change:** Companies' products or services have a clear impact theory of change, meaning a company must have a clear and scientifically supported articulation of the sustainability challenge(s) it contributes to solving, and a concrete explanation of how a product or service is expected to produce the desired impact.

- **Contribution to SDGs:** Companies' products or services contribute at a substantial and concrete level to the achievement of at least one SDG, as defined at the target level of the SDGs. Products or services with a significant negative impact on any of the SDGs, or that cause significant harm to any environmental or socially sustainable investment objective, are excluded.
- **SDG-based net-positive impact:** Companies' products or services have a net positive impact based on data modeled by the Upright project, mapped to SDGs. The Upright project quantifies the net impact of products and services, considering their upstream and downstream value chains.
- **Sustainability risks:** Companies do not cause significant sustainability risks and Principal Adverse Impacts benchmarked against industry peers. In any event, if significant harm is uncovered in the assessment of the Principal Adverse Impacts indicators of a company, the company is excluded from investment.

Upright Notice

This report contains impact-related and sustainability-related indicators that are based on data produced by Upright Oy (Upright). Due to the limited availability of underlying information and the nature of the indicators, the produced information intrinsically includes some inaccuracy. Upright continuously seeks to improve the accuracy of its indicators by using the best available information and the best available statistical methods for integrating information from different sources. Upright does not warrant the accuracy of the information, and shall not be liable for any direct or indirect damages related to the information it provides. The information in this report is reproduced by permission from Upright, and may not be redistributed without permission from Upright.

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

The fund reports on the following indicators:

- % of investments contributing to the SDGs
- Aggregated SDG-based net impact score based on data modeled by the Upright project, an impact data provider (please see "Upright notice" above).
- % of investments that are eligible under the EU's Taxonomy Regulation
- % of impact-generating investments (as defined by Norselab's proprietary impact framework)
- % of impact-aligned investments (as defined by Norselab's proprietary impact framework)

Across the reference period, the indicators were:

Contributing to the SDGs	97.48%
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Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

Aggregated SDG-based net impact score ¹⁴	\$ 909,499
% Taxonomy-eligible**	30.90%
% impact-generating	75.73%
% impact-aligned	21.75%

All indicators were weighted based on the fair value of the fund's physical holdings during the period, **excluding** cash.

**Based on the EU Taxonomy's Delegated Acts for economic activities substantially contributing to the objectives of climate change mitigation or climate change adaptations, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention, and control protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

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

Contributing to the SDGs	100% (97.48% in 2025)
Aggregated SDG-based net impact score ¹⁵	\$1,063,271 (\$909,499 in 2025)
% Taxonomy-eligible**	37.91% (30.90% in 2025)
% impact-generating	65.66% (75.73% in 2025)
% impact-aligned	34.34% (21.75% in 2025)

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

Through the investment due diligence process described above, companies were assessed against several factors to ensure that they did not cause significant harm to

¹⁴ Using scientific research, Upright is able to estimate the dollar-equivalent value of the positive and negative impacts a company has on society, by subtracting the company's negative societal impact (in dollars) from the company's positive societal impact (in dollars). The impacts that we consider reflect the 17 SDG goals. For the previous reference period, we reported this indicator in an impact ratio format (in %), calculated differently than the absolute sum reported this year, and which did not show the absolute amount of impact created. This change does not affect the net impact scoring of a company: a company with a positive net impact ratio also has a net impact sum, and vice versa.

¹⁵ Using scientific research, Upright is able to estimate the dollar-equivalent value of the positive and negative impacts a company has on society, by subtracting the company's negative societal impact (in dollars) from the company's positive societal impact (in dollars). The impacts that we consider reflect the 17 SDG goals. For the previous reference period, we reported this indicator in an impact ratio format (in %), calculated differently than the absolute sum reported this year, and which did not show the absolute amount of impact created. This change does not affect the net impact scoring of a company: a company with a positive net impact ratio also has a net impact sum, and vice versa.

the sustainable investment objective. Specifically, the Investment Manager assessed the following factors:

Do no significant harm factor	Performance during the reference period
No significant negative impact on any of the SDGs	The products or services of the portfolio companies invested in did not have a substantial or concrete negative impact on any of the SDGs at a target level.
No significant adverse impacts according to estimated PAI indicators	The estimated PAI indicators of portfolio companies were assessed. Where data is available, the PAI indicators were at par with or better than industry peers.
No issues with good governance practices	Good governance practices (including employee relations, management structure, tax compliance and remuneration) of portfolio companies were assessed. No issues were identified.
No other significant environmental or human rights issues	The Investment Manager did not identify other recent controversies along the company's value chain related to negative environmental or social impacts from the company.

The fund usually invests in the early phases, meaning that most portfolio companies are small with limited risk of significant adverse impact. In the early phases, portfolio companies typically do not have the resources or structure to produce the granular data needed for e.g., Principal Adverse Impact indicators. The Investment Manager, therefore, relies on third-party estimated data to a large extent. As portfolio companies grow, the Investment Manager actively supports the portfolio companies in implementing sustainability strategies, policies, frameworks, documentation, and data reporting. Where relevant, the Investment Manager encourages portfolio companies to hire professionals with sustainability competence in key positions.

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

Through the investment due diligence process described above, the Investment Manager did not find any reason to believe that the products or services of portfolio companies invested in have a substantial or concrete negative impact on any of the SDGs at a target level. The due diligence process contributed to ensuring that the companies invested in do not significantly harm the PAI indicators.

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.

As described above, the PAI indicators of potential investments were evaluated. Where data is available, the PAI indicators were at par with or better than industry peers.

The Investment Manager publishes a PAI statement for the reference period by June 30th. The statement is based on quarterly portfolio weights and company-level PAI indicators. The data is partly modeled by the Upright Project, an impact data provider . (please see “Upright notice” above), and partly directly reported by companies.

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

As part of the impact due diligence, the Investment Manager sought to uncover issues or risks related to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The Investment Manager commits portfolio companies to following the UN Global Compact's ethical principles, including supporting and respecting the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, and ensuring they are not complicit in human rights abuses. This is underpinned by the Investment Manager's “Meaningfulness policy”.

Because the fund invests in the early phases, most portfolio companies have not implemented the required processes to document compliance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights at the time of the investment. The Investment Manager actively guides and supports portfolio companies on these topics. Furthermore, the Investment Manager monitored the portfolio companies in the fund regularly through Board participation and frequent dialogues with the company's management. This gives the Investment Manager a regular overview of business developments that may influence alignment 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?

Through the investment due diligence process described above, the Investment Manager did not find any reason to believe that the products or services of portfolio companies invested in have a substantial or concrete negative impact on any of the SDGs at a target level. The due diligence process contributed to ensuring that the portfolio companies invested in do not significantly harm the PAI indicators.

During the reference period, all the indicators were modeled and provided by the Upright Project, an impact data provider. The Investment Manager bases its reporting on the latest available data for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for each physical holding.

Furthermore, the Investment Manager monitored the portfolio companies in the fund regularly through Board participation and dialogues with the company's management. This gives the Investment Manager a regular overview of business developments that may influence the PAI indicators.

No significant adverse impacts were identified during the reference year.

The Investment Manager publishes a PAI statement for the reference period by June 30th. The statement is based on quarterly portfolio weights and company-level PAI indicators. The data is partly modeled by the Upright Project, an impact data provider, and partly directly reported by companies.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list of largest investments has been calculated based on the average fair value holdings at the end of each quarter through the reference period. The list is based on the total assets in the fund, including physical holdings and cash.

The sector categories are based on the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) defined in EC Regulation 1893/2006. NACE is the European statistical classification of economic activities used by the EU.

Largest investments	Sector	% Total Assets	Country
Ava Ocean AS	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.43%	Norway
Farmable AS	J – Information & Communication	10.89%	Norway
Antec Biogas AS	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.30%	Norway
Svenn AS	J – Information & Communication	7.65%	Norway

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: January 1st – December 31st, 2025

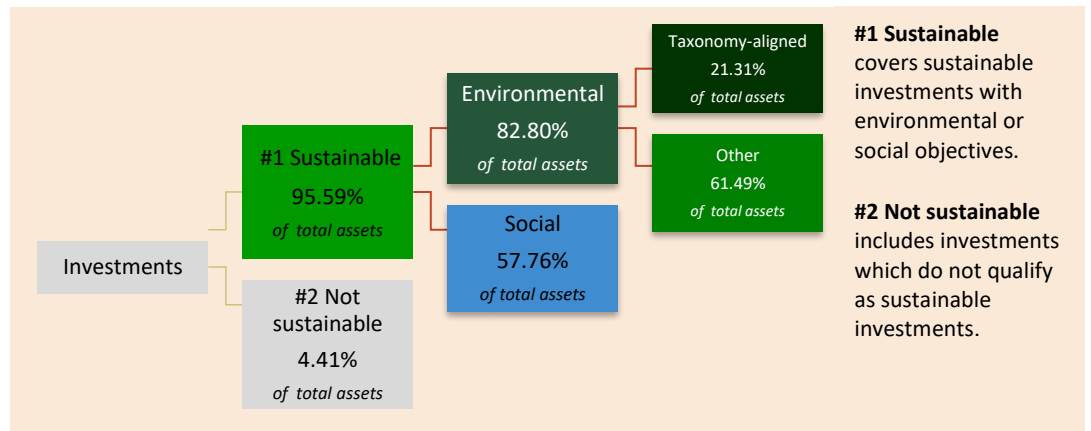
Carrot AS	J – Information & Communication	7.06%	Norway
Varig Technologies AS	J – Information & Communication	6.20%	Norway
Alotta AS	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.11%	Norway
Squarehead Technology AS	C - Manufacturing	4.72%	Norway
DoMore Diagnostics AS	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.20%	Norway
Looping AS	C - Manufacturing	3.67%	Norway
Kelvin Group AS	C - Manufacturing	2.17%	Norway
Kontur AS	M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.14%	Norway
Beefutures Holding AS	J – Information & Communication	1.85%	Norway
Qlearsite Ltd	J – Information & Communication	1.73%	UK
Mama Holding Company AS (Casi)	J – Information & Communication	1.25%	Norway
Cash		1.94%	



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



Out of all sustainable investments, 86.62% had an environmental objective (representing 82.80% of all assets), and 60.42% had a social objective (representing 57.76% of all assets).

An investment can contribute both positively to a social SDG and an environmental SDG. As such, its full weight is counted in both categories, in line with the legal guidance.

Out of all investments, 26.99% was estimated to be Taxonomy-aligned (representing 26.50% of all assets).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are identified by turnover. They are shown in the figure above as a share of the market value of total assets across the reference period. Total assets include physical holdings, cash and cash equivalents.

● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

During the reference period, the fund invested in the following sectors and subsectors. The sector and subsector categories are based on the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) defined in EC Regulation 1893/2006. NACE is the European statistical classification of economic activities used by the EU.

Sector and subsectors	Proportion of investments*
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.95%
A3.1 - Fishing	26.95%
C - Manufacturing	11.75%
C22.2 - Manufacture of plastics products	3.74%
C26.3 - Manufacture of communication equipment	4.82%
C27.4 - Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	3.19%
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14.69%
D35.1 Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	14.69%

G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.08%
G46.3 - Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	1.08%
J – Information and communication	39.07%
J58.2 - Software publishing	37.83%
J62.0 - Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	1.24%
M – Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.46%
M72.1 - Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	4.28%
M74.9 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	2.18%

*Based on the weighted market value of holdings across the reference period. Excluding cash and cash equivalents.



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

The share of sustainable investments based on market value with an **environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy (by turnover)** that generates a net positive contribution, through their core products and services, to one or more of the SDGs associated with environmental goals was **25.74%*** across the reference period.

Companies' Taxonomy-related data is modeled by a third-party data provider when company-reported data is not available. (Please see "Upright notice" above).

* This represents 21.31% of total assets. Total assets include physical holdings, cash and cash equivalents.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹⁶?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

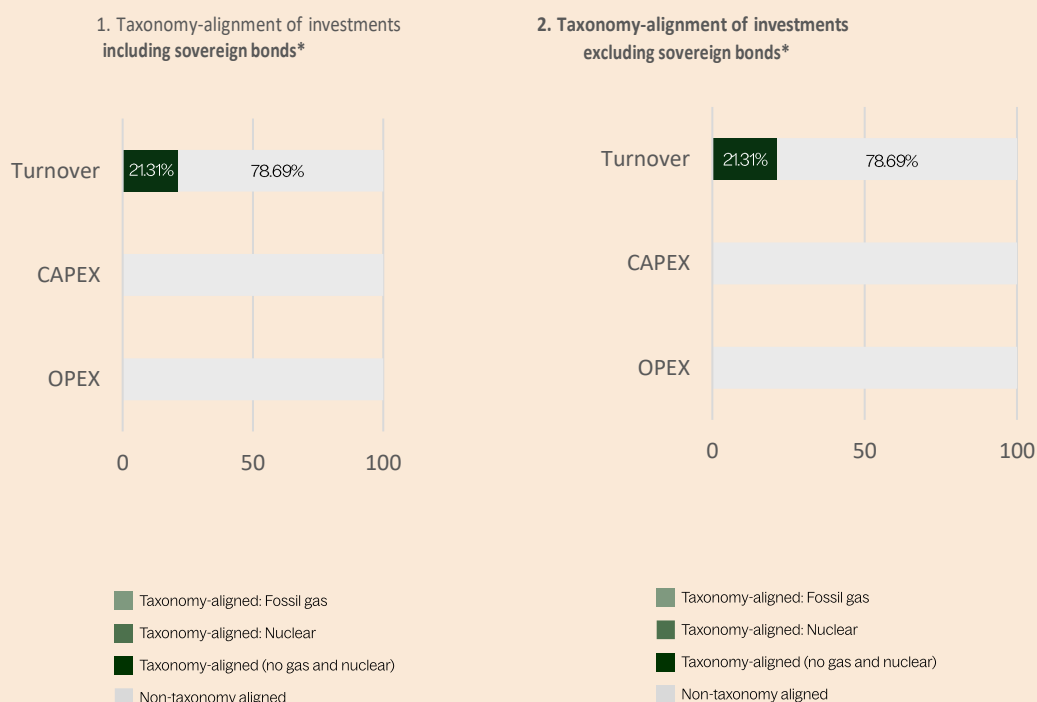
¹⁶ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The 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.

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

Based on the weighted market value of holdings across the reference period, the share of investments made in **transitional** activities (by turnover) under the EU Taxonomy was 0.46%*.

Based on the weighted market value of holdings across the reference period, the share of investments made in **enabling** activities (by turnover) under the EU Taxonomy was 14.38%*.

Issuers' Taxonomy-related data is modeled by a third-party data provider when company-reported data cannot be sourced from available company reports. (Please see "Upright notice" above).

* Representing respectively 0.45% and 14.13% of total assets. Total assets include physical holdings, cash and cash equivalents.

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

During the previous reference period, the share of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy was **32.55%** (representing 30.98% of total assets, including physical holdings, cash and cash equivalents).

Taxonomy-related data is modeled by a third-party data provider when company-reported data cannot be sourced from available company reports. (Please see “Upright notice” above).

	Previous reference period	Current reference period
Share of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy	32.55%	26.99%

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



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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that generates a net positive contribution, through their core products and services, to one or more of the SDGs associated with environmental goals but were **not** aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 74.26%*, based on the fund's fair value holdings at the end of each quarter through the reference period.

* This represents 61.49% of total investments. Total investments include physical holdings and cash.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Based on the weighted market value of holdings across the reference period, the share of sustainable investments with a social objective that generates a net positive contribution, through their core products and services, to one or more of the SDGs associated with social goals was 60.42%* across reference period.

In the pre-contractual disclosure of this fund, the Investment Manager estimated that ca. 25% could be included under “Sustainable investment with a social objective”.

While environmentally sustainable investments primarily target environmental objectives, they may also at the same time target social objectives. The reported figure could therefore underrepresent the fund's social impact.

* This represents 57.76% of total assets. Total assets include physical holdings, cash and cash equivalents.



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

In the pre-contractual disclosure of this fund, the Investment Manager estimated that up to 15% of the fund is not intended for sustainable investments and could be included under “Not sustainable”.

On average, based on the fund's holdings at the end of each quarter through the reference period, **1.94% of the fund (including physical holdings and cash) was cash balances.**

As aforementioned in the section “To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?”, two investments, together making up **2.47% of the fund during the reference period (including physical holdings and cash)**, were not sustainable investments. These entities were the result of two separate demergers that occurred during the reference period. The original entities passed the Investment Manager's due diligence at the time of investment.



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

There were no new investment during the reference period.

To ensure that the existing portfolio companies in the fund continued to align with the sustainable objective of the fund, the Investment Manager monitored the company's products and services' substantial and concrete contribution to the SDGs through board participation and frequent dialogues with the company's management.

Apart from the entities concerned by the aforementioned demergers, there were no significant changes to the portfolio companies' products or services through the reference period that changed any company's ability to substantially and concretely contribute to the SDGs via their products and services.

To support portfolio companies' positive impact and improve their sustainability governance, we engaged with and supported companies on:

- Managing impact performance through annual impact reporting of company-specific impact KPIs aligned with the SDG targets.
- Fundraising.



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

The fund did not use a designated index to reference benchmark its investments.

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

The fund did not use a designated index to reference benchmark its investments.

● ***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?***

The fund did not use a designated index to reference benchmark its investments.

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

The fund did not use a designated index to reference benchmark its investments.

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

The fund did not use a designated index to reference benchmark its investments.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://norselab.com/sfdr-mei-i>