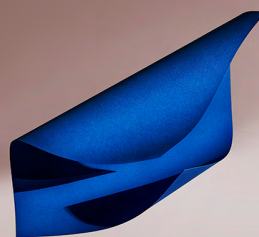


# Lannebo Sverige



The money you invest in a fund can both increase and decrease in value and it is not certain that you will get back the full amount invested.

## Increasing interest rates pressure the stock market

### Bank shares go higher



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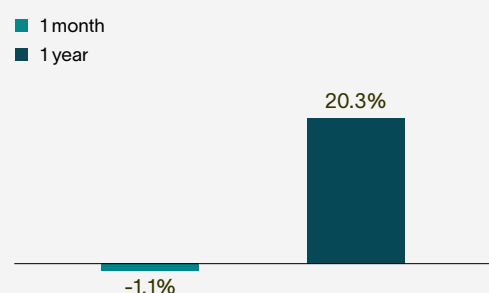
The Stockholm Stock Exchange fell during September pressured by increased yield requirements as long-term interest rates increased. The economic turmoil is blatant as consumers are squeezed by falling real wages. Optimism has clearly waned over central banks' ability to manage inflation without breaking the economy. During the month, the Riksbank raised its key rate by 25 basis points to 4.25 per cent. Continued high inflation and a record weak krona requires tough decisions in a challenging economic environment given indebted households and a pressured real-estate sector. We consider a scenario where the economy pivots to positive, together with sharp interest rate cuts, far-fetched.

As we have previously mentioned, the relationship between interest rates and valuation levels varies between sectors and companies. Despite the fact that economic data at present points largely downward, we believe there are currently many companies with low-valued profits that should be able to provide a good risk-adjusted return for those with a longer-term investment perspective.

During the month, SOBI completed its rights issue and added around SEK 6 billion to finance the acquisition of the American company CTI BioPharma.

The holdings in Tobii Dynavox and Handelsbanken developed better than the market as a whole increasing 8 and 7 per cent, respectively. Tobii Dynavox continued to develop positively after the release of a strong quarterly report during the summer. Handelsbanken's share price continued to increase. The high real estate exposure likely put pressure on the price earlier this year. The bank is overcapitalized following the divestment of the Danish, and parts of the Finnish, business. The significant surplus capital lowers the return on equity, which is at present significantly lower compared to their competitors.

### The fund's performance\*



Performance (%)	Fund	Index <sup>1</sup>
September 2023	-1.1	-2.0
YTD 2023	6.7	4.6
1 year	20.3	16.3
3 years	31.6	19.5
5 years	46.9	49.9
10 years	178.9	172.4
Since launch (08/04/00)	665.1	474.6
Average 24 months	1.3	-4.7
2022 <sup>1</sup>	-12.1	-22.8
2021 <sup>1</sup>	32.3	39.3
2020 <sup>1</sup>	10.4	14.8
2019 <sup>1</sup>	21.9	35.0
2018 <sup>1</sup>	-1.2	-4.4

<sup>1</sup> The performance is based on closing prices.

\* Net of fees

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
9.3	3.4	-1.3	1.3	-4.5	-0.9
Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.0	-0.2	-1.1	-	-	-

We assess the bank needs to return capital to shareholders in order to achieve a competitive return on capital, which we assume will be addressed in the coming years.

Viaplay and Tobii developed weaker than the market as a whole, falling 32 and 18 per cent, respectively. Viaplay continued to develop poorly due to concerns over the company's capital situation. However, it can be noted that the Norwegian media group Schibsted informed the market that it had bought just over 10 per cent of the shares in Viaplay; and during the summer, the French media group Vivendi also flagged for an ownership share of similar size. Tobii developed poorly during the month with seemingly no new information.

## Largest holdings

Holding	Share of the fund (%)
Swedbank A	7.4
Ericsson B	7.2
Handelsbanken A	6.6
SEB A	5.7
Millicom Int. Cellular SDB	5.7
Trelleborg B	4.9
SKF B	4.7
Nokia SEK	4.6
Elektro B	4.6
Essity B	4.5
<b>Total ten largest holdings</b>	<b>55.9</b>
Cash	2.9
Total number of holdings	25

## Main changes

Bought	Sold
Essity	Autoliv
SCA	Nordea
SSAB	Swedbank

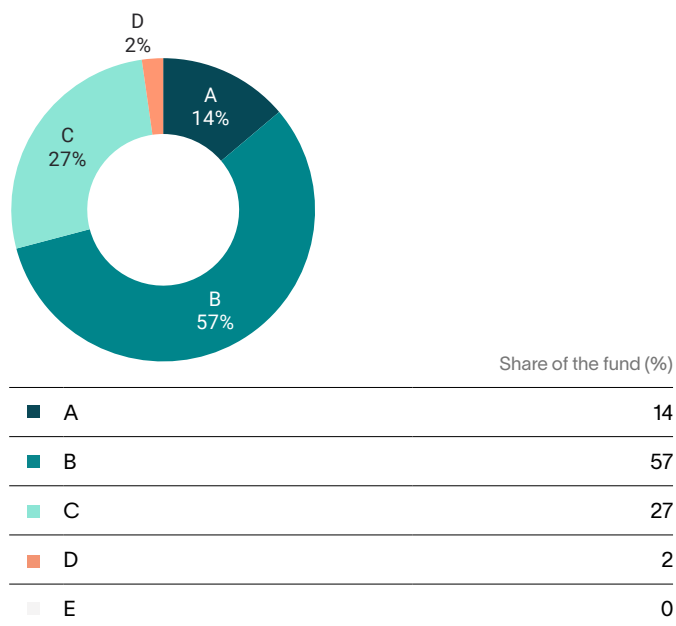
## Sector allocation

Sector	Share of the fund (%)
Financials	26.5
Industrials	18.8
Information technology	15.0
Healthcare	14.9
Communication services	7.0
Material	6.3
Consumer staples	4.5
Consumer discretionary	4.1

We work actively to take advantage of business opportunities and avoid risks related to the environment, social sustainability and corporate governance.

## Sustainability grade

Lannebo's sustainability analysis identifies and grades the portfolio holdings' management of sustainability risks, environmental impact, and sustainability in the business model. A is the highest grade and E the lowest.



## Nomination committees 2023

Lannebo participate in nomination committees to contribute to competent boards with relevant experience for the companies.

### Company

Tobii

Trelleborg

## Voting

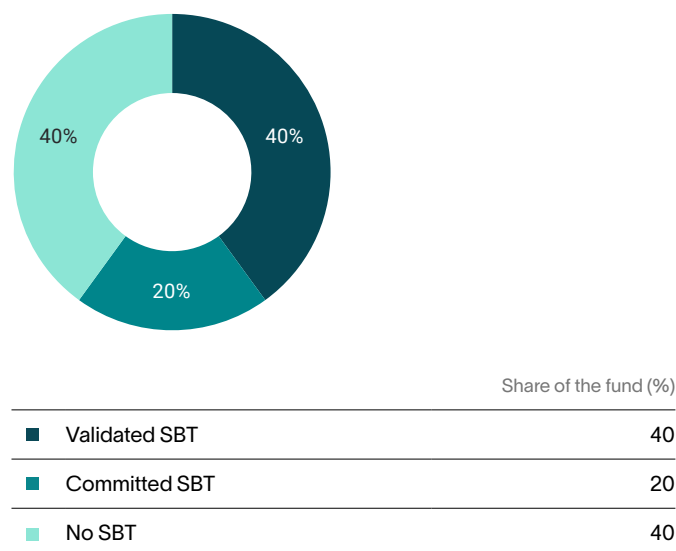
Share of the fund where Lannebo has voted at the general meeting.

	Share of the fund (%)
2023 YTD	84
2022	94
2021	81

## Climate target

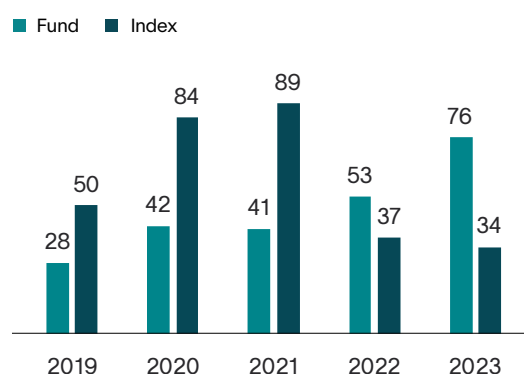
Lannebo has committed to a climate target that requires the companies in material sectors within its portfolios to establish science-based emissions reduction targets, SBT.

Year 2040: 100%    Year 2030: 50%



## Carbon footprint

Carbon footprint, measured as the weighted average carbon intensity, shows the fund's exposure to companies with high carbon intensity. Higher carbon intensity is an indication of higher climate change-related risks.



## Gender equality on boards

The objective is to ensure greater gender representation by aiming for a minimum of 40 percent representation of the under-represented gender among board members on average.

	Share (%)
Women	37
Men	63

## Financial ratios

	Fund	Index
Sharpe ratio	0.1	-0.2
Total risk (%)	18.1	20.7
Tracking error	10.4	
Information ratio	0.6	
Alpha	5.0	
Beta	0.8	
Portfolio turnover ratio	1.6	
Active share (%)	77	

## Fund facts

Fund managers	Martin Wallin & Robin Nestor
Launch date	08/04/00
NAV per unit	SEK 57.59
Fund size	SEKm 3,691
Ongoing costs*	2.0%
ISIN	SE0000740680
Trading frequency	Daily
Minimum investment amount	SEK 100
Supervisory authority	Finansinspektionen
LEI	549300GJSC541W1WX079

\* Ongoing costs consist of management fees and other administrative or operating costs (an estimate based on actual costs over the past year) and transaction costs (an estimate of costs incurred when a fund buys and sells securities).

## Risk indicator

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lower risk						Higher risk

## Explanations\*

### Active share

A measure of the proportion of the portfolio that differ from the benchmark.

### Alpha

Describes the effect of the portfolio manager's decisions on the return of the fund. A positive alpha value is the riskadjusted excess return relative to the return of the benchmark.

### Benchmark

SIX Portfolio Return Index. The unit price of the fund is set before the price of the index is calculated. This can sometimes result in a misleading comparison between the two.

### Beta

A measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. The beta value reports how much the fund's value changes in percentage terms when the market's value changes by one percentage point.

### Carbon footprint

The weighted average carbon intensity is calculated by multiplying the portfolio company's weight in the fund by the portfolio company's emissions (scope 1 and 2) in relation to its revenue in millions of EUR. In 2022, Lannebo changed data provider.

### Information ratio

A measure of riskadjusted return. This is measured as the active return divided by the portfolio's active risk.

### Risk information

Past returns are no guarantee of future returns. The money invested in the fund may increase or decrease in value and it is not certain that you will get back all the capital you have invested. The key investor information document and prospectus can be found at [en.lannebo.se](https://en.lannebo.se).

Please note that Lannebo does not produce investment recommendations or other information recommending or suggesting an investment strategy. Information in this monthly report should not be seen as anything other than a statement of the fund's trading activities and holdings.

### Sharpe ratio

A measure of risk adjusted return. Calculated as the ratio of the fund's excess return above the riskfree rate of return and the fund's total risk

### Total risk

Given as the standard deviation of variations in the total return of the fund or index.

### Tracking error

A measure of active risk in a fund. Calculated as the standard deviation of the difference between the return of the fund and its benchmark.

\* All financial ratios are calculated according to guidelines of the Swedish Investment Fund Association.