

Annual Performance Report 2025

Finserve Global Security Fund I

An evaluation on return drivers, contribution, allocation and key metrics.
Commentary from the Investment Team and the Advisory Board.
Evaluation of exposure and diversification benefits.



**GLOBAL SECURITY
FUND**



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Introduction

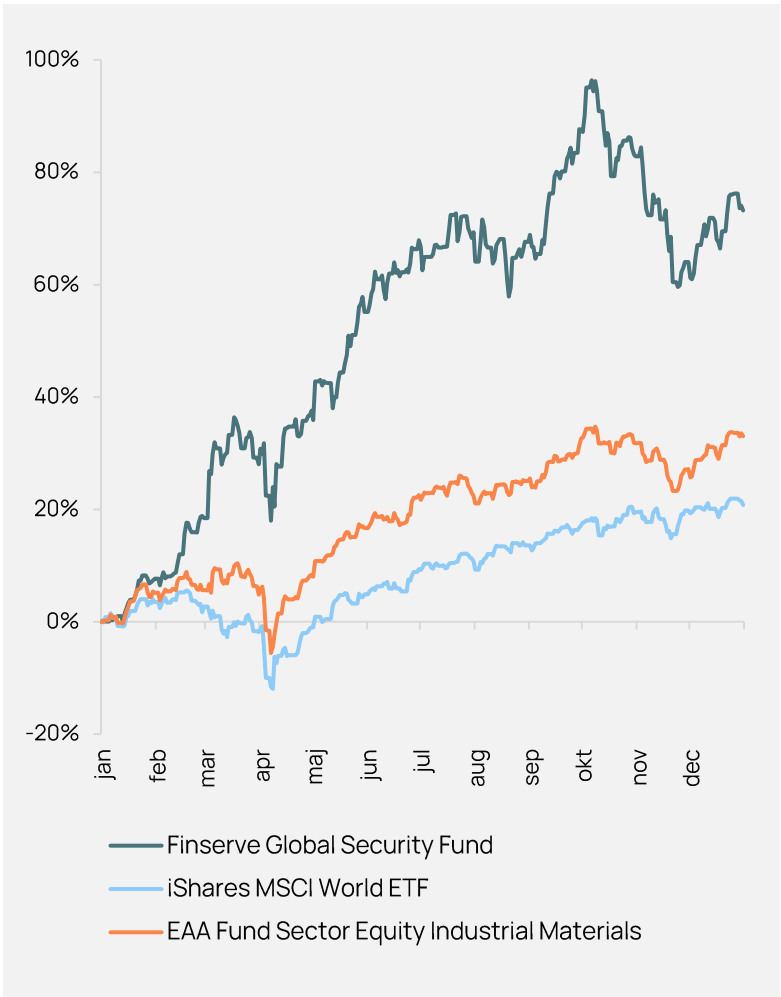
The purpose of this annual performance report is to present return attribution, return drivers and offer insights from the investment team and advisory board.

During 2025, Global Security Fund benefited from record increases in global defence spending. For the first time, all NATO member states met the 2% of GDP target and at the Hague Summit a historic 5% target for 2035 was formally adopted.

With an annual return of 75.3%, Global Security Fund navigated a volatile market environment amid heightened geopolitical tensions. Performance was driven by portfolio companies operating with record revenue levels and order backlogs extending well into the next decade. By combining global exposure with deep company expertise, the fund delivered a risk adjusted return that materially outperformed the broader equity market.

Global Security Fund’s strategy is based on selective investments in companies with strong fundamentals and critical importance to allied security frameworks. The need for large scale inventory replenishment and ongoing technological modernisation cycles has created attractive investment opportunities within the defence sector.

Entering 2026, we remain convinced of strong foundations for long term structural growth globally in our sectors. The great power rivalry, military spending, structural elevated geopolitical risk levels will impact global trade, economy and financial markets. These structural trends create a market environment where the fund has the ability to create value and portfolio benefits for our investors.



Month – USD	2025
January	7.8%
February	10.1%
March	8.2%
April	7.6%
May	12.9%
June	8.3%
July	0.9%
August	-0.9%
September	12.1%
October	-2.4%
November	-10.2%
December	5.7%
Year	75.3%

Metric (2025)	Value
Annual Volatility	24.40
Max Drawdown	-18.06
Sharpe	1.81
Sortino	2.57
Down Dev	17.18
Beta (S&P 500)	0.12
Beta (iShares MSCI World ETF)	0.09

Source: Finserve, Morningstar Data as of 31 December 2025. Finserve Global Security I SEK S shareclass converted to USD . Past performance does not predict future returns.

Portfolio Manager Commentary

Investment philosophy

Our investment philosophy is built on identifying structural shifts in the global order that drive growth above the broader equity market over time. We invest in companies positioned to benefit from structurally rising defence and security expenditure, businesses with visible revenue growth, operating leverage, scalable production capacity and improving returns on invested capital. We favour firms with strong competitive positioning; diversified product offerings aligned with our focus sub-sectors and a critical role within the defence value chain. We aim to provide a differentiated return stream that complements traditional high-beta equity exposure, through structural exposure to rising geopolitical tensions and sustained defence spending growth.

Macro Factors, Foreign Relations & Military Alliances Rebalancing

The 2025 Munich Security Conference marked a clear inflection point for transatlantic security relations. Vice president JD Vance's speech signalled a material shift in U.S. policy rhetoric, openly pressing European allies to increase defence spending toward 5% of GDP and challenging long-standing burden-sharing assumptions within NATO. The message accelerated fiscal commitments across Europe and strengthened multi-year budget visibility. Defence shifted from political debate to a structural priority. While broader markets reacted with volatility around key geopolitical events in April, defence equities demonstrated differentiated performance, reflecting structural demand drivers rather than cyclical macro forces.

NATO remains central but is increasingly complemented by alliances such as AUKUS, Five Eyes and the Quad, particularly in the Indo-Pacific. At the same time, the growing influence of BRICS economies reflects a more multipolar global system. This rebalancing of power reinforces sustained demand for sovereign defence capability and industrial resilience. For the industry, this represents a structural re-rating rather than a cyclical upturn.

Portfolio attribution and allocation across the year

Following the policy shift in February 2025 and Europe's fiscal response, we implemented a deliberate overweight to European prime contractors, reflecting increased earnings visibility and budget expansion. The Hague Summit reinforced these commitments. As valuations expanded, we reduced concentration in large primes and rotated toward small and mid-cap suppliers and technology-oriented companies. We also increased exposure to the Indo-Pacific region, aligned with long-term strategic demand and Advisory Board guidance. The fourth-quarter correction validated our valuation discipline and regional diversification.

Premium valuation, sentiment risk and FX fluctuations

The defence sector attracted significant thematic capital in 2025, contributing to elevated volatility. Mid-year valuation concerns triggered corrections, which we viewed as constructive within a structurally growing industry. While multiples expanded, earnings revisions and procurement visibility supported valuations. We consider current sector pricing reasonable given sustained geopolitical fragmentation and long-term modernisation demand, though dispersion within the sector reinforces the need for active selection. Foreign exchange volatility remains a relevant risk factor in our global allocation framework. In an environment defined by geopolitical reordering, disciplined capital allocation remains central to our strategy.



Joakim Agerback

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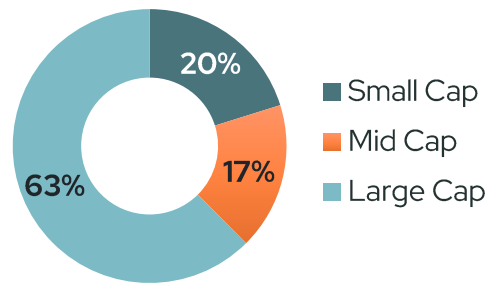
Portfolio Key Figures

As of end of year, 2025, Global Security Fund's largest holdings are characterised by companies with critical positions within important subsectors in the defence and aerospace sector. They are primarily located in allied markets across Europe, the United States and the Asia Pacific region. No single holding dominates portfolio risk, supporting a balanced and resilient exposure profile.

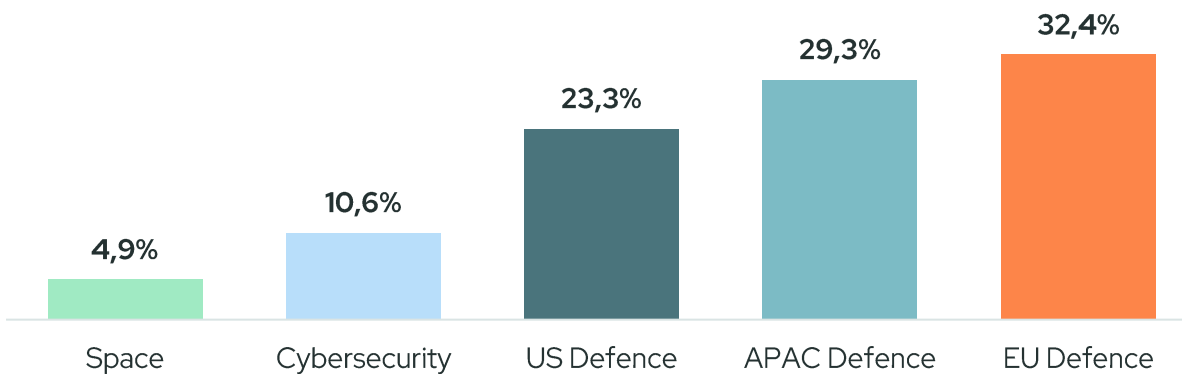
Portfolio construction is characterised by a clear tilt towards large cap defence leaders, complemented by selective allocations to mid and small cap companies offering higher structural growth potential.

Sector exposure is diversified across regional defence markets, cybersecurity and space, aligning the portfolio with long term security priorities.

Size Weightings



Sector Breakdown



Top 10 Holdings

Hanwha Aerospace	4.1%
Singapore Technologies	3.3%
Rolls-Royce	3.2%
Rheinmetall	3.1%
Saab	3.0%
Kratos Defence & Security	2.9%
Leonardo	2.9%
Kongsberg Gruppen	2.8%
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	2.6%
Hyundai Rotem	2.4%

▶ AUM Year End 2025: \$750m

▶ Total holdings: 68

Portfolio Evolution

Quarterly Analysis

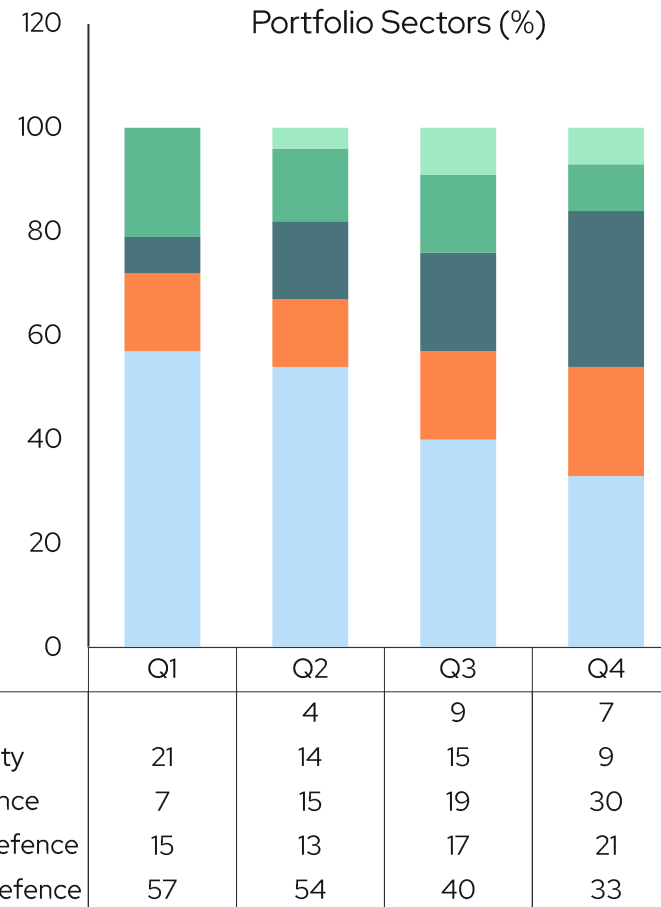
Portfolio allocation evolved materially over the course of 2025, reflecting shifting market dynamics and active risk management decisions.

At the start of the year, exposure was concentrated in European defence companies, supported by a robust defence spending trajectory and increased investor focus on Europe's rearmament agenda. As rearmament plans secured greater fiscal backing and clearer implementation pathways, regional performance was positively driven.

As the year progressed, allocation became more balanced across regions and subsectors. In the fourth quarter, the Fund deliberately reduced exposure to European defence holdings, where valuations had generally expanded and selectively increased allocations to U.S. and APAC defence companies.

This adjustment formed part of a broader risk management approach aimed at moderating valuation risk and overall portfolio risk levels, while maintaining exposure to structurally attractive defence markets.

The portfolio gradually rebalanced to a more even regional exposure, becoming more diversified and robust.





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Market Commentary



Key Trends Across the Defence Sector in 2025

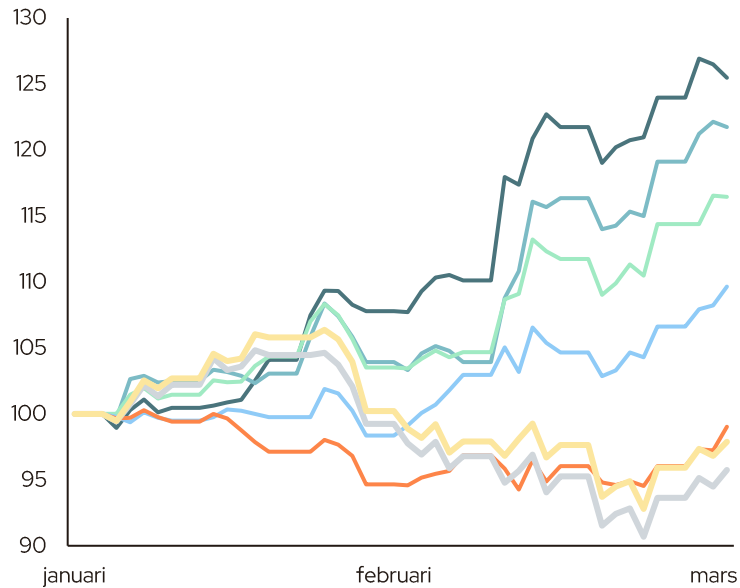
Market leadership within the defence sector evolved during 2025, resulting in distinct phases of regional outperformance. During February and March, European defence equities advanced sharply, driven by accelerated procurement announcements and increasing investor focus on Europe’s rearmament agenda.

As the year progressed into the summer months, heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East shifted market attention towards U.S. defence companies, particularly those with exposure to aerospace and missile defence. This rotation was reflected in stronger relative performance among U.S. defence equities later in the period.

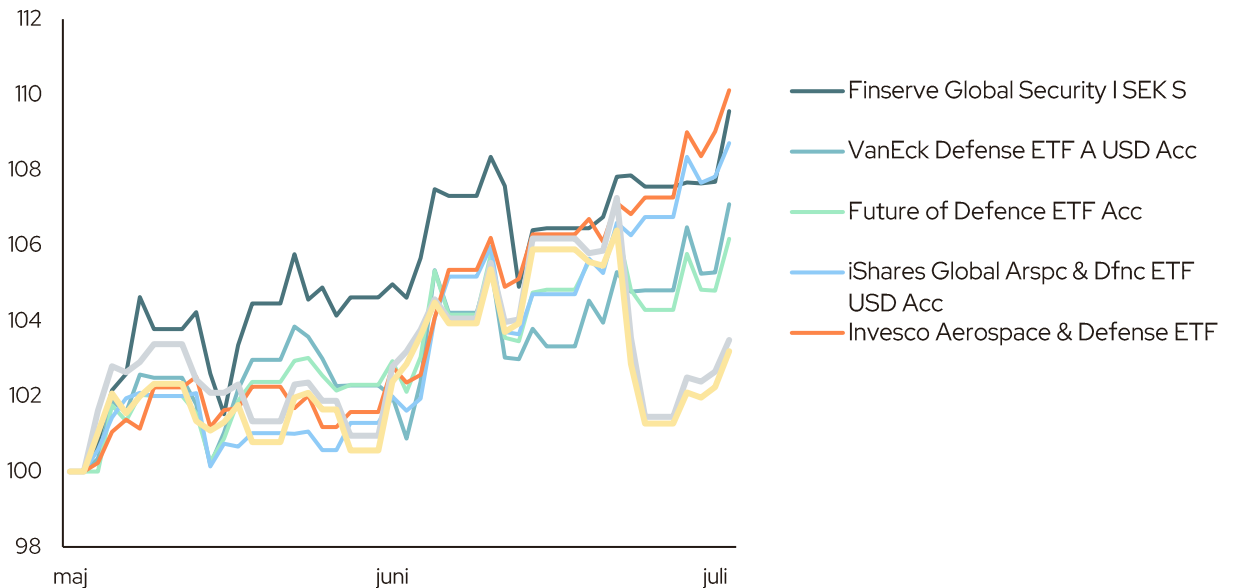
Following the strong rally in European defence stocks during the spring, the Fund actively reduced its exposure to selected European holdings and reallocated capital towards U.S. defence names.

This dynamic rebalancing allowed the Fund to maintain momentum across both phases, capturing regional leadership shifts while preserving a balanced and resilient portfolio profile.

31st January to 19th March 2025



31st May to 17th July 2025



Source: Finserve, Morningstar Data. Finserve Global Security I SEK S shareclass converted to USD . Past performance does not predict future returns.

European Defence

2025: From Rhetoric to Reality

European defence entered a transformative phase in 2025 amid heightened geopolitical pressure and reduced confidence in the durability of U.S. security commitments. The return of the Trump administration triggered an immediate political reaction and subsequent concrete policy action across Europe.

Following high-level transatlantic signaling early in the year and subsequent commitments at NATO's June summit in The Hague, European allies agreed to target defence-related spending of up to 5% of GDP by 2035, comprising 3.5% in core defence expenditure and 1.5% in defence- and security-related investments.¹ Germany exemplified this shift, reforming its constitutional "debt brake" in March to enable defence spending increases from 2.2% GDP in 2025 toward 3.5% by 2029.²

Poland emerged as Europe's defence leader in 2025, sustaining spending above 4.7% of GDP—the highest in NATO. The country's "Eastern Shield" infrastructure program, combined with major procurement contracts awarded to Rheinmetall, Hanwha and other European manufacturers, exemplified a broader shift across the Eastern flank. The Baltic states, Romania and Finland collectively accelerated force buildup in response to intelligence assessments suggesting Russian conventional force reconstitution could pose a credible threat to NATO borders within 2-5 years. This regional dynamic created immediate order flow for European defence manufacturers. Poland's framework agreements alone exceeded €20 billion across land systems, air defence and ammunition production, with significant portions directed to European suppliers rather than U.S. primes—reflecting both urgency and strategic autonomy considerations.

Lessons from Ukraine

Ukraine has upended traditional defence economics. First-Person View (FPV) drones costing \$20,000-50,000 now deliver battlefield effects that previously required Hellfire missiles (\$170,000) or Tomahawk cruise missiles (\$2.4 million).¹ This economic asymmetry enabled Ukraine to conduct operational campaigns against Russian strategic infrastructure: between 10-17% of Russian refining capacity was taken offline within weeks through coordinated drone strikes on oil and logistics nodes, demonstrating how low-cost assets can achieve high-value disruption across vast ranges.²

The strategic implications extend beyond battlefield tactics to doctrine and industrial policy. What military analysts describe as the "Uberization of warfare"; the deployment of low-cost, on-demand, ubiquitous weaponry; signals a fundamental shift from force-on-force engagements to decentralized, digitally-driven campaigns where high-volume platforms deliver outsized strategic effects.³

Traditional procurement cycles spanning years increasingly appear obsolete when innovation, production and adaptation cycles compress to months. Technology advances faster than institutional capacity to absorb lessons, creating decisive advantages for actors who achieve rapid iteration. The May 2025 incident where Ukrainian Magura USV drones shot down two Russian Su-30 fighters, the first recorded instance of uncrewed surface vessels downing manned military aircraft, exemplifies how networked, low-cost systems fundamentally challenge conventional force hierarchies and operational concepts.⁴

As drone and autonomous capabilities evolve rapidly, production systems must become more adaptive and modular, differing structurally from traditional European prime contractor models. For Europe, Ukraine increasingly represents not only a frontline state but also a critical innovation partner in next-generation defence manufacturing and operational capability development.

See page 30 for references.



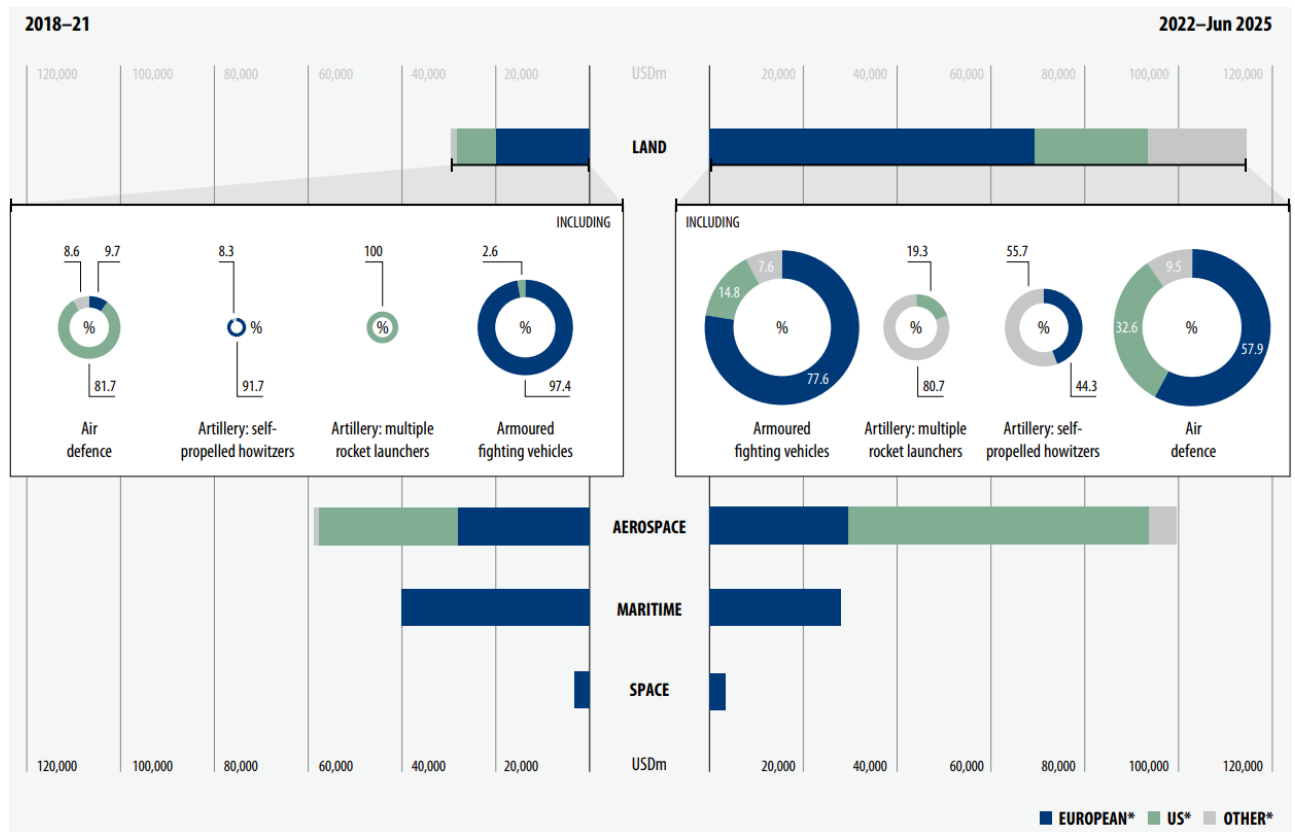
The Rise of Scalable Defence Systems

The Ukraine conflict has accelerated a fundamental shift in defence procurement, moving away from low volume, high-cost platforms toward scalable systems optimised for mass production. Ukrainian forces have demonstrated how small commercial drones and precision strike systems can deliver asymmetric effects through targeting, saturation and rapid deployment. This evolution is reshaping NATO priorities toward loitering munitions, autonomous systems, counter UAV technologies and modular open architecture designs that enable faster iteration cycles.

“The evolving global order, in which military power is becoming an increasingly explicit instrument of political policy, suggests that the current trend is structural and long term in nature. After decades of underinvestment, we are starting from historically low levels and the rebuilding phase ahead is significant. The requirements are both qualitative and quantitative.”

The Arctic is a clear example: operating in such environments demands specially trained personnel and dedicated equipment, ranging from purpose-built vessels to specialized mobility units such as sled formations. We are likely to see an expanded presence across several of these areas. In many respects, parts of the Arctic and the High North reflect a geopolitical ‘Gotland logic,’ where strategic positioning and sovereign presence must be re-established.”

Karl Engelbrektson
Head of Advisory Board



US Defence

Strategic Advantage in Military Capability

The United States defence sector maintains structural advantages that justify sustained investor exposure despite emerging competition. US systems command 43% of global arms exports and have captured 36% of European defence contracts (\$245.66 billion) since February 2022, with 64% dominance in aerospace where technological complexity creates the highest barriers to entry.¹ The new Defence Acquisition Strategy, implemented by an executive order late 2025, is expected to speed up the acquisition process, increase flexibility, strengthen innovation and promote a stronger, more flexible and competitive industrial base. Results can already be seen, by old projects scrapped and new ones started utilizing current technological advancements and operational experiences.

In parallel, the consolidation of export controls and Foreign Military Sales under the Under Secretary of defence for Acquisition and Sustainment aligns arms exports, technology protection and procurement within a single decision chain – accelerating allied access to US systems while embedding partner demand into American industrial planning.

Next-generation investments continue widening the technology gap: \$3.2 billion for hypersonics (Lockheed, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon), \$2.7 billion for Next Generation Air Dominance, \$2.4 billion accelerating Northrop's B-21 Raider production and \$19.8 billion in Space Force R&D for offensive capabilities.³ The \$5.6 billion "Golden Dome" architecture integrates Northrop's space-based sensors with Lockheed's SM-3 interceptors – capabilities only four global entities possess.⁴

Leidos and traditional primes benefit from \$3 billion industrial base resilience funding and \$5.9 billion maximizing munitions production, addressing Ukraine-exposed constraints while expanding margins.⁵ Combined with alliance interoperability embedding US platforms across 32 NATO militaries, these technology moats justify core portfolio exposure to prime contractors and emerging specialists like Kratos defence in autonomous systems.

Technological Dominance Amid Fiscal Uncertainty

The U.S. defence sector maintains a position of global leadership, with operational activity in Iran and Venezuela demonstrating advanced technological capabilities relative to peer competitors. These developments, alongside sustained budgetary support, underpin the strategic rationale for our allocation to U.S. defence equities. The U.S. operation in Venezuela demonstrated integrated multi-domain capabilities, combining real-time intelligence, dedicated joint resources, electronic warfare and precision strike to degrade air defence systems and enable the deployment of special operations forces; this operational complexity underscores the depth of U.S. military capacity and reinforces the strategic rationale for our allocation to U.S. defence equities.

Looking at pure budgetary spend, the US still eclipses other nations in absolute terms. The FY2025 defence budget reached \$851.7 billion (3.3% above FY2024), while the Trump administration's "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" proposed a dramatic 15% increase for FY2026, targeting 3.3% of GDP; the highest defence-to-GDP ratio in decades.

Recent policy directions changes under the current administration have contributed to increased volatility in equity markets. At the same time, shifts in defence policy have coincided with strong performance in defence-related equities, with the S&P 500 Aerospace & Defence index reaching multi-year highs on several occasions. Although the administration has signaled a potential discontinuation of share buybacks and dividends, the corresponding emphasis on reinvestment, capacity expansion and supply chain resilience may support continued development and innovation across the sector.

Another development within the region that the Fund has long foreseen is the heterogenous performance in US Equities, with smaller technology-oriented firms like Kratos substantially outperforming larger peers. This shift towards more nimble and agile producers is in line with the increasing speed in development needed for modern warfare.



APAC Defence

Regional Autonomy and an ascendance of the defence industry

The Asia-Pacific defence landscape in 2025 reflected sustained growth (+5.1% real terms to \$632.2 billion) ¹ but with a fundamental recalibration toward indigenous capabilities. The year's defining narrative isn't the spending growth itself, but the acceleration of decoupling from the US, budgets are shifting from nearshoring US defence production toward investments in sovereign capability.

Japan's trajectory has been the most dramatic, with its \$58 billion 2026 budget², the highest since WWII, representing the fourth year of a five-year doubling program toward 2% of GDP. Against a backdrop of Chinese live-fire exercises in the Yellow Sea and fighter jets around the archipelago, the spending rationale needs no explanation.

The standout story from the region remains South Korea, where defence exports represent nothing short of a success story. Hanwha Aerospace reported record Q3 operating profit of \$600 million (+79% YoY) on \$6.49 trillion won in sales, with 70% of its 31 trillion won backlog derived from overseas contracts. ³

One structural risk demands investor attention: demographics. South Korea's 0.78 birth rate projects military manpower declining to half current levels within two decades, while Japan's Self-defence Force fell 50% short of 2023 recruitment targets — prompting a deliberate pivot toward unmanned systems. Given what Ukraine has demonstrated about the operational effectiveness of autonomous platforms, we will be closely monitoring and positioning toward leaders in this space.



The most compelling APAC investment cases aren't driven by budget headlines; they're driven by companies quietly building the industrial capacity to supply both their own region and Europe. The common thread is a deliberate move away from dependency on a single ally. When you look at APAC, you're not reading a defence story. You're reading a geopolitical realignment playing out in order books."

Fredrik Ljungdahl, Analyst

The Case for Hanwha

Hanwha Aerospace represents our highest-conviction position in the APAC defence build-out, reflecting both current execution excellence and structural positioning for the next decade of regional autonomy. The company delivered 79% YoY operating profit growth in Q3 2025 on 147% revenue growth, achieving 80% of full-year 2024 profits in just the first half. ³

More critically, Hanwha is executing genuine market diversification beyond Korea-centric risk. The Poland framework (17.5 trillion won), Romania production facility, Australian H-ACE base and US market entry signal a company transitioning from Korean champion to global platform.

Hanwha Ocean (40% stake) and Hanwha Systems (60% stake) jointly acquired Philadelphia Shipyard in December 2024. Recent investments position Hanwha for contracts across surface vessels, submarines and autonomous platforms with the US Navy; critical entry into the \$900 billion US defence market.

The path to 20 trillion won revenue by 2030 for Hanwha Aerospace appears credible given current trajectory, backlog density and cross-entity US market synergies through the Philly Shipyard platform.

Hanwha Aerospace

Core Business:
Aircraft engines, defence systems, space launch vehicles

Key Products:
K9 Thunder SPH, K10 ammunition resupply vehicle, Redback IFV, turboprop/turboshaft engines

Hanwha Ocean

Core Business:
Naval shipbuilding, submarines, commercial vessels

Key Products:
KSS-III submarines, Aegis destroyers, frigates, LNG carriers

Hanwha Systems

Core Business:
defence electronics, radar, EO/IR systems

Key Products:
AESA radars, naval combat management systems, electro-optical targeting pods, tactical datalinks

Space

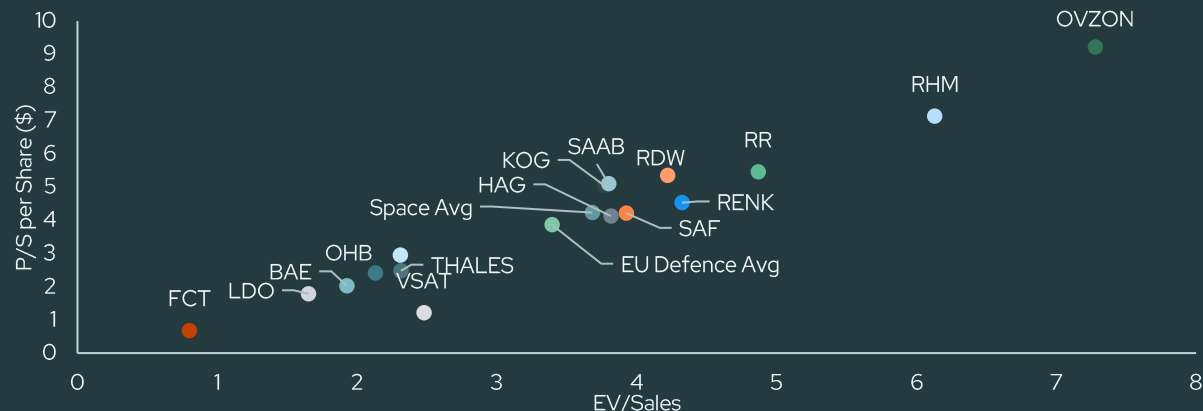
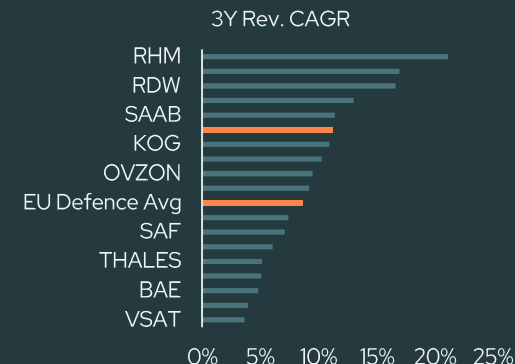
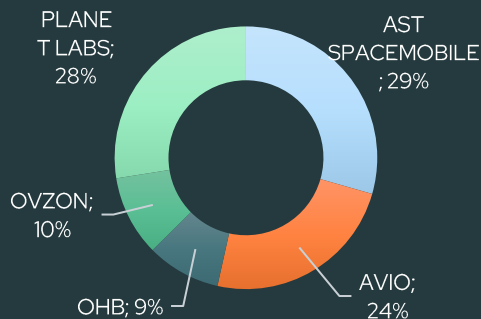
The New Strategic Domain

Ukraine’s reliance on Starlink for battlefield connectivity, providing 20,000+ terminals and enabling real time coordination, has underscored that space-based communications and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities have shifted from optional assets to operational prerequisites in modern warfare. Russian GPS jamming and spoofing have highlighted the vulnerabilities of single constellation dependence, accelerating European investment in multi orbit resilience and sovereign capability development.

Programmes such as the EU’s IRIS² initiative (€6 billion secure SATCOM constellation), alongside national efforts in Germany and France, reflect this strategic priority. At the same time, governments continue to contract commercial providers such as Planet Labs, Maxar and Satellogic for daily revisit imagery supporting targeting and damage assessment. Military and government satellite launches are now growing at an estimated 18% CAGR, reinforcing space as foundational infrastructure rather than discretionary spending.

The portfolio’s space exposure focuses on dual use providers serving both commercial and defence markets, while reducing single customer concentration risk. Holdings such as AST SpaceMobile and Planet Labs offer scalable connectivity and earth observation capabilities, with defence contracts representing a meaningful share of revenues. Allocations remain deliberately selective, prioritising companies demonstrating contract conversion and signed government demand rather than speculative technology development.

Global Security Fund’s Space Exposure



Source: Finserve, Data as of 31 December 2025.
Past performance does not predict future returns.

“Space, if properly leveraged, has a unique capacity to advance peace, freedom and prosperity for all of humanity. As the cost of accessing space continues to decline, it is becoming increasingly accessible to private actors, enabling the build-out of a growing global communications and surveillance infrastructure. Sweden’s space capabilities through advanced high-tech companies such as the Satellite Communication provider Ovzon and the Launching capability at ESRANGE – are both unique and strategically significant for European security and autonomy, while also strengthening national competitiveness. Secure sovereign global communication as well as satellites launched from Spaceport ESRANGE perform critical functions that support deterrence and a resilient, sustainable development of society, ranging from military deterrence and new operational concepts to the creation of new business models and more rapid and competitive acquisition processes.”



Stefan Gustafsson, Advisory Board



Outlook 2026: The Execution Year

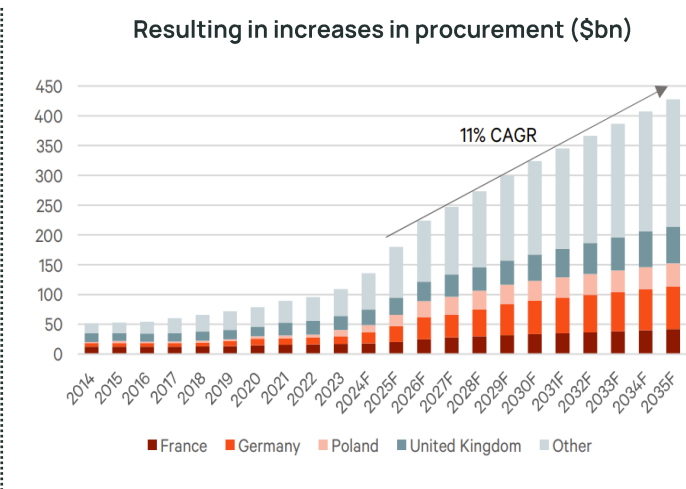
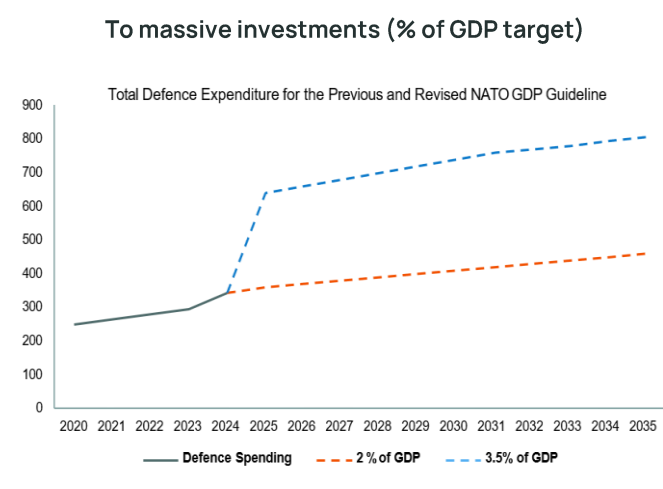
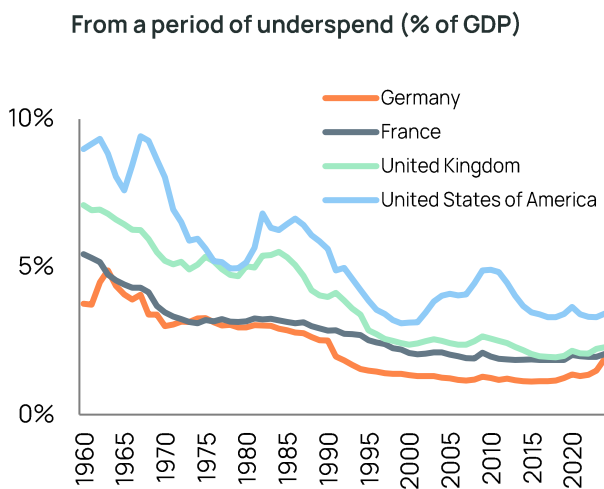
European defence spending has entered a structural inflection point following decades of systematic underinvestment. With NATO's historic 5% GDP target by 2035 now taking shape after the 2025 Hague Summit and EU mechanisms such as SAFE loans and expanded fiscal flexibility being activated, the stage is set for accelerated procurement and production ramp ups across the sector.

The defence sector is now entering an intensive execution phase. Portfolio companies are sitting on record order backlogs that offer strong revenue visibility into the next decade and in 2026 we expect these backlogs to increasingly translate into meaningful cash flows as production capacity expands. The resilience of the sector continues to be supported by long investment cycles, sustained political commitment and elevated threat perceptions.

While valuations remain at a premium compared to historical averages, they are supported by a fundamental step-change in demand. For 2026, our investment strategy prioritizes:

- **Operational Excellence:** Companies with the industrial capacity to rapidly scale production in response to government demand.
- **Technological Primacy:** Leadership in next-generation capabilities such as electronic warfare, autonomous systems and space-based surveillance.
- **Balance Sheet Strength:** Firms with the ability to self-fund expansion while maintaining disciplined capital allocation.

In summary, we continue to see a favourable long-term risk/reward profile for investors, supported by structural undercapacity, improving access to capital and still limited institutional exposure to the sector. Risk management remains key including managing positions based on valuation and volatility.



Source: Finserve, Data as of 31 December 2025. Past performance does not predict future returns. Full report on – European Defence Sector: <https://finserve.se/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/European-Defence-Sector-1.pdf>

On Our Radar: Key Strategic Developments

The global security environment is shifting toward a more fragmented and bloc-driven order. Defence spending is becoming structurally embedded in fiscal policy across major economies. The direction is clear; the distribution of industrial benefits remains the key variable.

Transatlantic Rebalancing

The United States is redefining burden-sharing within NATO, prompting accelerated European defence investment. NATO is likely to be rebalanced rather than replaced, with a stronger European industrial pillar and reduced tolerance for strategic dependency.

U.S. Industrial and Export Integration

Washington's consolidation of acquisition, export policy and technology control signals a more coordinated defence-industrial strategy. This is likely to accelerate procurement access for allies while deepening integration into U.S.-led supply chains. Europe's parallel investment in sovereign capacity will determine the balance between integration and dependency.

Ukraine as Procurement Catalyst

Battlefield innovation in Ukraine is compressing development cycles and favouring scalable, cost-effective and modular systems. We expect European procurement structures to gradually adapt, though institutional speed remains uncertain.

Arctic and Northern Flank

An expanded NATO presence in the High North is structurally increasing demand for ISR, air defence, naval capabilities and resilient logistics infrastructure.

APAC Rearmament

Japan's sustained budget expansion and South Korea's export momentum confirm that APAC rearmament is structural. Domestic champions are strengthening, but value will increasingly accrue to companies embedded in allied supply chains. Together, these dynamics point to sustained capital intensity, industrial scaling and strategic competition across the defence sector.





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Team & Process



The Team Behind the Strategy

The Global Security Fund was founded in response to a shifting geopolitical reality. After decades of declining defence spending, Europe entered the 2010s with historically low defence budgets. Against this backdrop, the Finserve Global Security Fund project was initiated 2017 by founders with background from Armed forces and the Intelligence service. The fund was live and established 2019. The objective was to create a long-term investment strategy focused on structurally important security and defence companies, grounded in the conviction that economic prosperity and sustainability ultimately relies on security and resilience.

The Global Security Fund is managed by an experienced investment team with a proved investment strategy applicable to the defence and security sectors. The team combines fundamental analysis with a systematic quantitative screening for a credible method of evaluating the global universe of companies within the funds sectors.

The Advisory Board offers strategic insights into geostrategic and military spending developments. This combination of financial expertise and strategic insight enables a disciplined, long-term approach to capital allocation and strengthens the Fund's ability to assess geopolitical developments, procurement priorities and investment risk across the global defence and security sector.



**Joakim Agerback,
Portfolio Manager**

20 years in the Finance as PM, CEO, CFO & CRO. Former fund manager at RCM & IPM. Published research on portfolio & risk management.



**Shayan Heidari,
Portfolio Manager**

8 years as an analyst in portfolio management, specialized in quantitative systematic strategies.



**Martin Redgård,
Portfolio Manager**

15 years of experience in portfolio management. Former fund manager at Alfakraft and Taaffeite, focused on quantitative strategies in FX, equities & bonds.



**Fredrik Ljungdahl,
Analyst**

Founded and ran a start-up in Southeast Asian commodity trading. Studied Economics at Lund University and Mathematics in Uppsala.



**Amanda Gustafsson,
Sustainability Analyst**

Corporate analyst with focus on sustainability. Previous example from Strivo, ISEC & Res Capital. M.Sc. in Finance from Stockholm School of Economics.



**-Karl Engelbrektson,
Head of Advisory Board**

42 years in the Armed Forces
Former Chief of Army, Sweden
Former Partner & Chairman – NATO CFI Task Force
Military Representative of Sweden in the EU & NATO

"Our democracy, freedom and security are a shared responsibility. We must therefore create new, well-managed ways to channel capital into the industries that contribute to this."



**Ben Hodges
Principal Strategic Advisor – Geopolitics and Security**

Former Commanding General of U.S. Army Europe. Decades of experience in U.S. and European defence leadership



Glenn Nilsson

30 years in finance and 10 years in the Armed Forces. Former VP at Max Matthiessen & senior roles in finance & insurance.



Andreas Wiman

25 years in the defence industry incl. Armed Forces & Intelligence Service. 10 years in entrepreneurship & M&A within defence.



Inge Heydorn

30 years in the financial industry. Fund Manager & Tech Analyst. Former CEO of Finserve Nordic



Stefan Gustafsson

Strategic advisor & subject-matter expert in space & defence. Former SVP at SSC and officer in the Armed Forces.



Andreas Steiner

25 years in the asset management industry. Independent risk and investment process consultant Former head risk mgm.. Bridges academic frameworks with practical portfolio implementation.

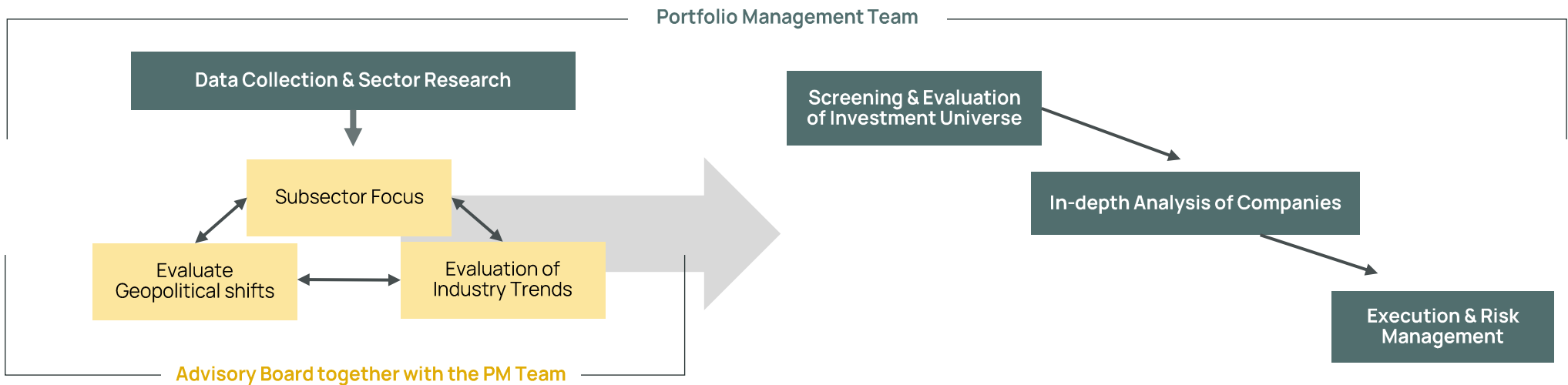
A Differentiated Approach Through Advisory Board Collaboration

The Portfolio Management Team works closely with the Advisory Board as an integrated part of the investment process. While the portfolio managers lead thematic research, company evaluation and portfolio construction, the Advisory Board provides strategic insight into long-term defence trends, procurement priorities and evolving security dynamics.

The Advisory Board brings decades of senior experience from defence leadership, geopolitics, foreign relations, security policy and financial markets. This expertise strengthens our ability to assess subsector developments, validate competitive positioning and identify areas of structural growth.

During the year, we further enhanced the Advisory Board with additional specialist expertise. Ben Hodges, former Commanding General of U.S. Army Europe, contributes deep experience in military strategy and transatlantic security. Stefan Gustafsson adds dedicated space and defence expertise with focus on maritime security. Andreas Steiner brings academic and practical knowledge in portfolio construction and investment analysis and offers insight for the investment team.

This collaboration enhances decision-making by combining disciplined financial analysis with real world strategic perspective, ensuring alignment with both near term opportunities and long-term structural shifts.



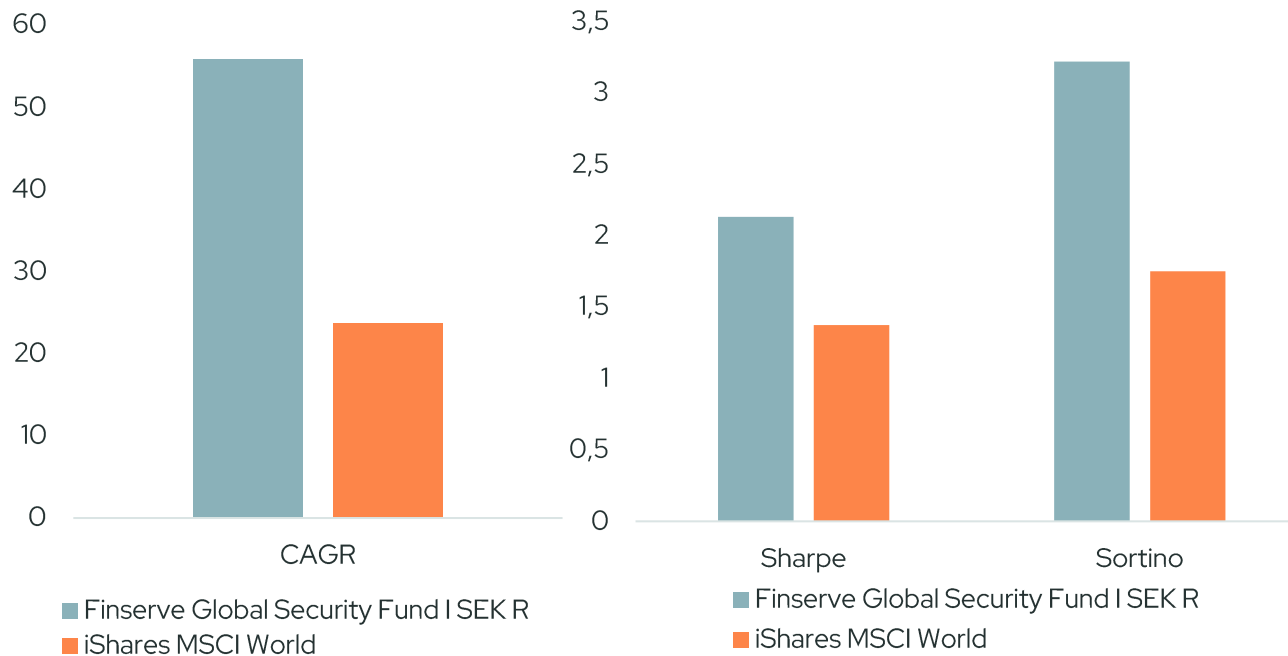
Our long-term objective is to continue strengthening the investment team with relevant and complementary skills. The depth of insight provided by our Advisory Board across these complex sectors is difficult to replicate through investment professionals alone.

-Joakim Agerback, Lead Portfolio Manager

Diversification Benefits - a Complement to Conventional Equity Exposure

The fund serves as an effective complement to a traditional equity portfolio by providing positive exposure to geopolitical risk – an element typically underrepresented in broad market indices but now singled out by 1st Tier institutions as one of the main risk factors for financial markets in the coming years.

Historically, this has translated into robust performance combined with limited correlation to global equity markets, resulting in improved risk-adjusted returns, as reflected in higher Sharpe and Sortino ratios relative to MSCI World.



An Eye-Catching Low Beta

Beta vs SP500	0,32
Beta vs EUROSTOXX 50	0,34
Beta vs MSCI World	0,32

The fund has not only delivered robust risk-adjusted performance but has also maintained a significantly low beta to global equity markets.

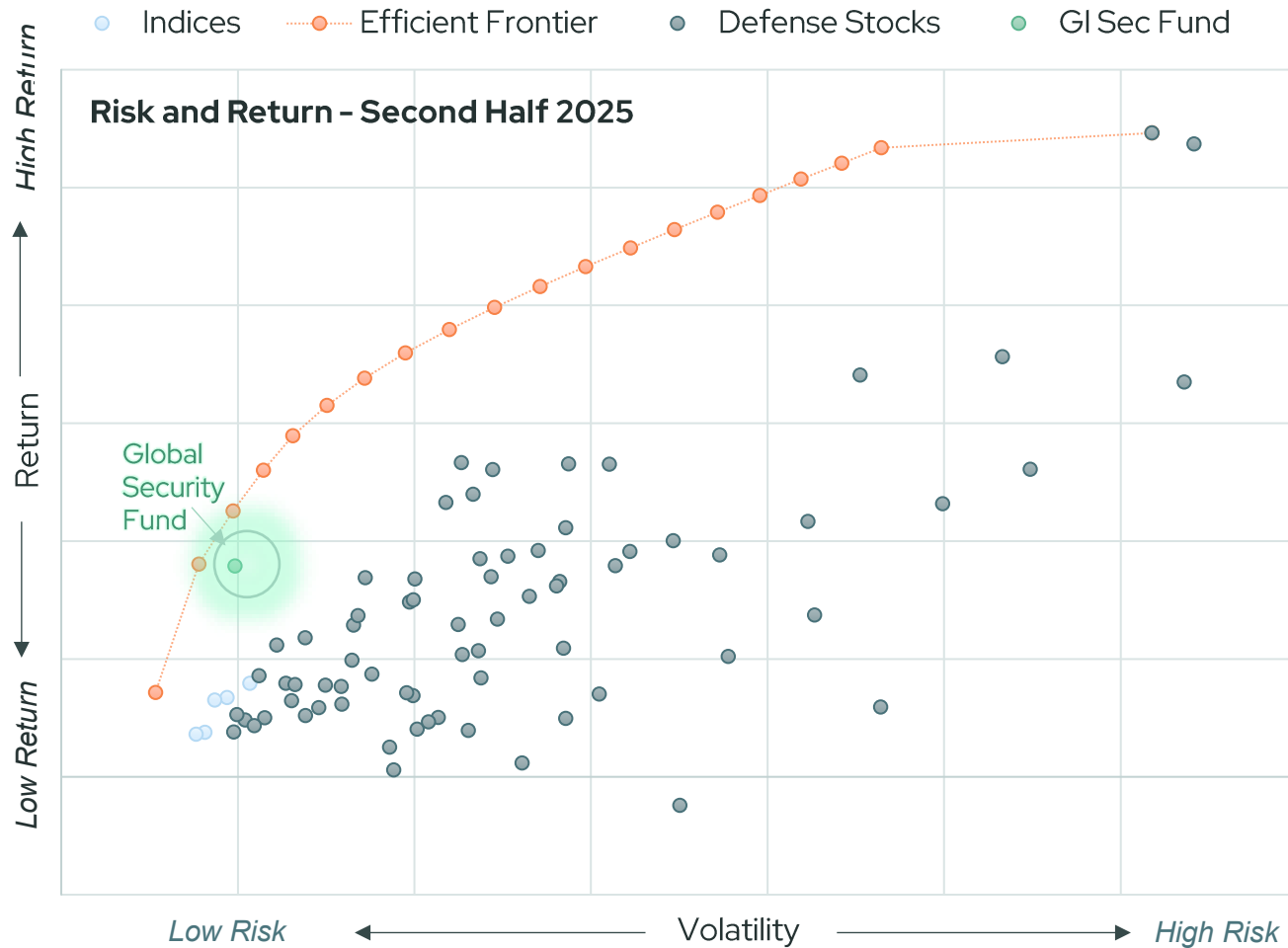
Equity sectors are generally quite homogeneous; however, the defence and security sectors have a clear structural rationale for their lower correlation. Geopolitical risk is typically negative for equity markets and other risk assets.

This suggests an efficient way to enhance diversification within the equity allocation, with a positive impact on the broader portfolio across diversified asset classes.

Given the prevailing trajectory of military spending, the diversification benefits should not imply lower return expectations at the portfolio level.

Diversification Benefits

Risk adjusted returns and portfolio robustness



The Investment team strive for diligent portfolio construction and diversification benefits both for external portfolios but also for a more robust fund portfolio for Global Security Fund. This diversification benefit is strengthened by the fund's position in historical risk-return space.

"In the context of its investment universe, the fund offers lower risk at high return compared to single-stock position in defence and other defence solutions as well as benchmarks.

Its location in the low-risk segment close to the efficient frontier is an indicator for prudent active stock selection decision and disciplined risk practices on behalf of the fund management team."

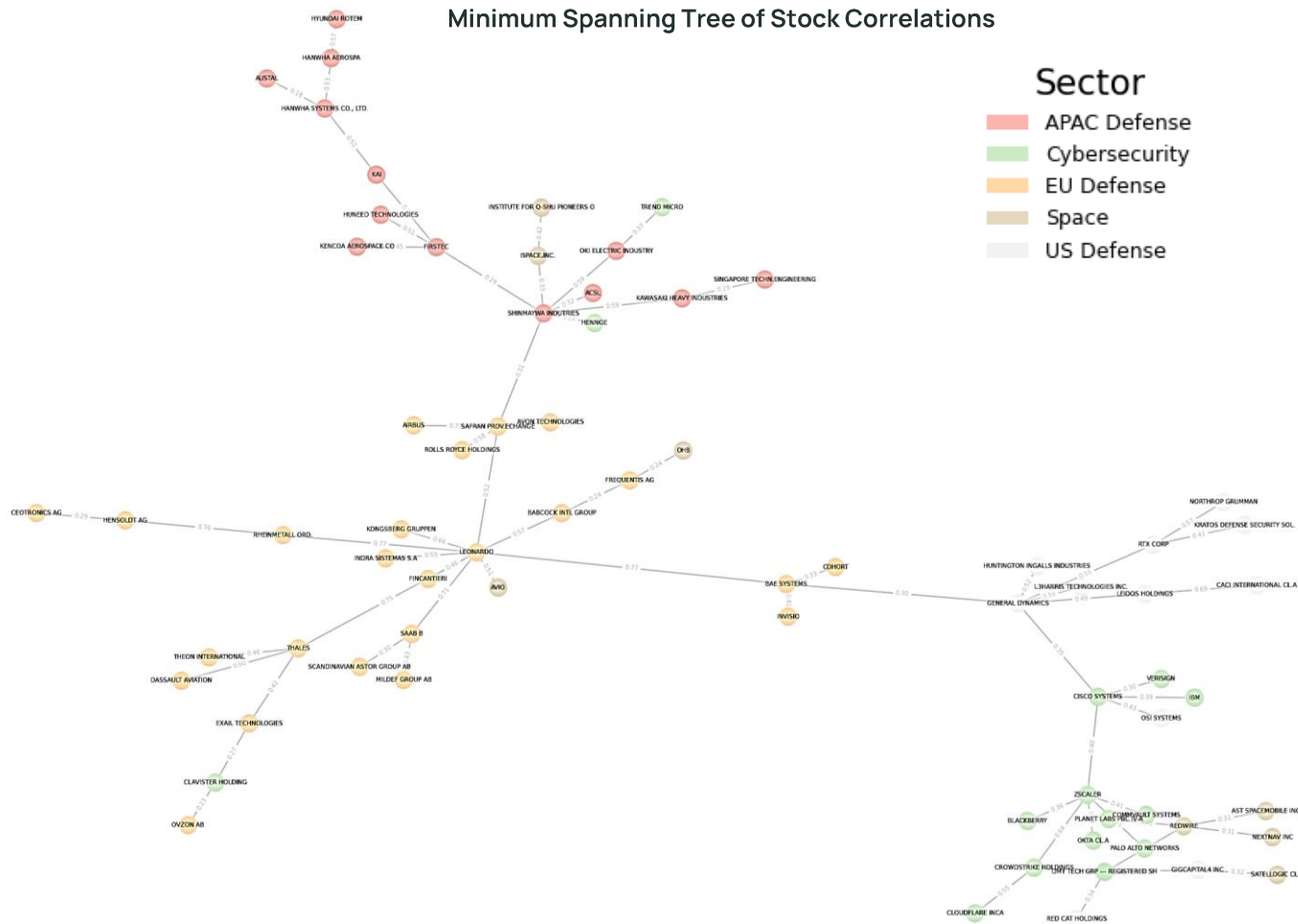


Andreas Steiner,
Advisory Board

Diversification Benefits

The reason for a Global Approach

Minimum Spanning Tree of Stock Correlations



The investment team applies a quantitative dependence framework combining regression-based factor analysis with multivariate clustering techniques.

The analysis consistently shows that regions and sectors exhibit structural dependencies and concentration risks.

A more globally diversified and sector-balanced approach can mitigate these concentration risks, resulting in a more robust portfolio construction.

This framework is designed to manage downside risk arising from negative surprises in regional spending, financing conditions, or other macroeconomic risks shared by correlated companies.

“Defence investments reveal their attractive strategic investment values only when going beyond “noisy” daily headlines.

The fund makes use of advanced quantitative methods to gain deeper insight into the factors driving defence as an asset class and extract dependency patterns between defence stocks.

Research into stock-level and macro factors is an ongoing activity at the fund, incorporating the latest geopolitical events and trends.”

-Andreas Steiner, Advisory Board

The spanning tree aims to show a pattern of defence companies within same region show concentration risks. Hence, a **global exposure is expected to be beneficial.**

➤ Contact us to receive our upcoming report on further analysis on diversification and exposure analysis of the Defence sector.

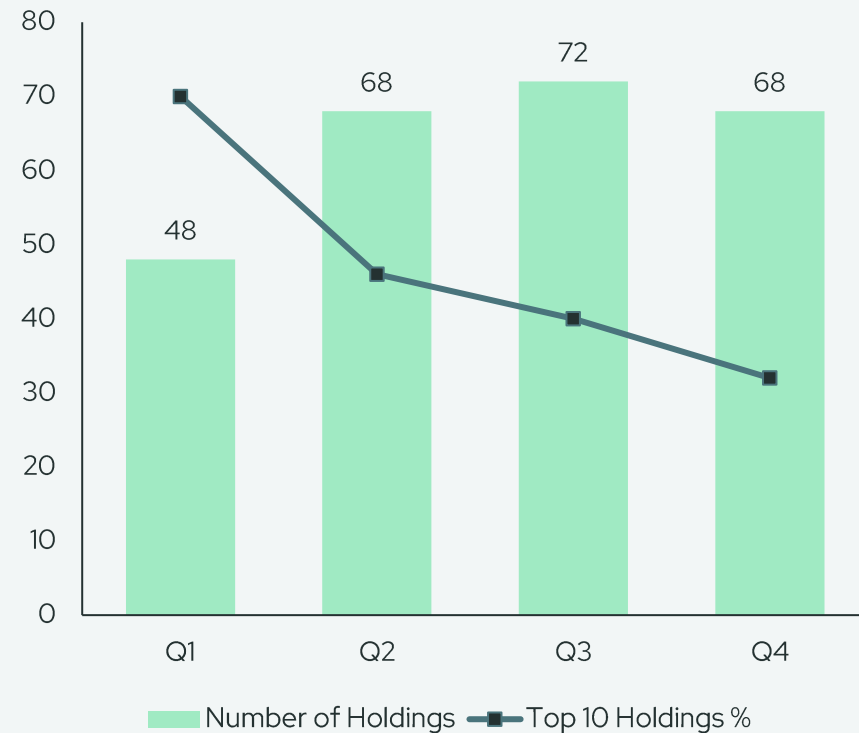
Portfolio Concentration

As the defence sector advanced over the course of 2025, the Fund actively evolved its portfolio construction to reflect a broader and more diversified opportunity set. The number of holdings increased from just under 50 to close to 70 companies, while concentration in the largest positions was gradually reduced.

This expansion enabled the Fund to broaden its exposure beyond prime contractors and increase allocation to structurally important Tier 2 suppliers across the defence value chain. These companies are expected to play a central role in the second phase of rising military expenditure, as procurement cycles shift from contract awards toward production ramp-up, replenishment and systems delivery. The portfolio maintained disciplined position sizing while capturing a wider range of defence and security themes across regions and sub sectors.

By lowering single name concentration and increasing diversification, the portfolio risk was reduced without compromising exposure to the sector's long term structural growth drivers.

The enhanced diversification strengthened the portfolio's resilience to short term volatility, improved risk adjusted return characteristics and provided greater flexibility to adapt to shifting market leadership within the global defence and security landscape.



"Our recent strong performance reflects not only favourable market dynamics, but also the disciplined and systematic screening process that underpins every investment decision we make. By evaluating companies through multiple analytical perspectives, including strategic relevance and long-term structural tailwinds, we aim to consistently identify high quality opportunities within the global security universe."

-Martin Redgård, Portfolio Manager

Valuation Multiples

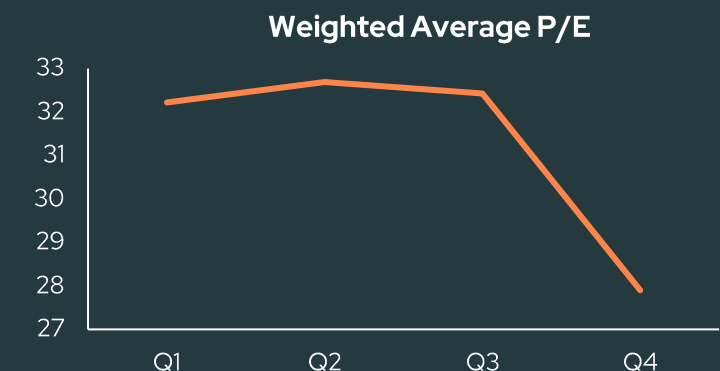
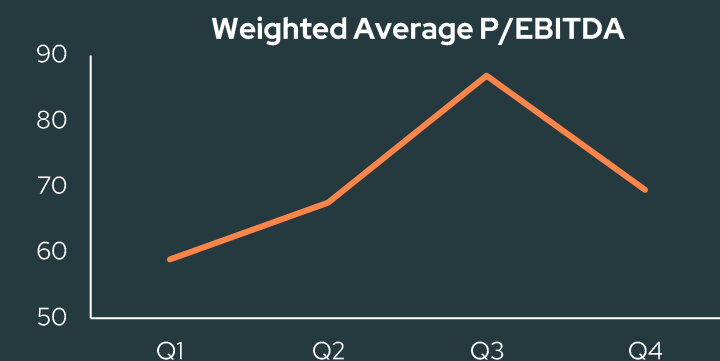
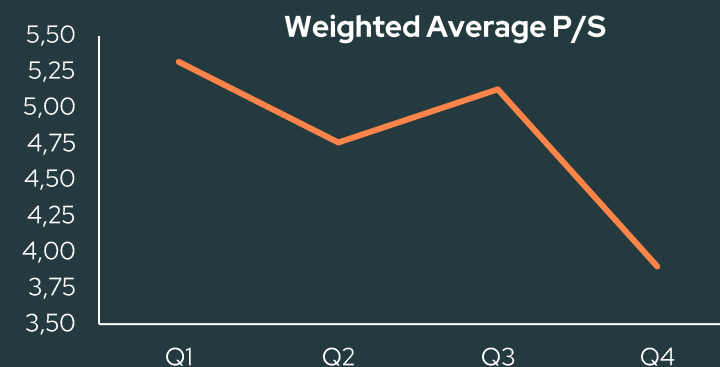
During 2025, weighted average valuation multiples in the portfolio reflected both changes in market sentiment and active portfolio management decisions across quarters. Valuation multiples expanded during the first half of the year, particularly in P/EBITDA and P/E, driven by strong share price performance across the defence sector and rising investor confidence in long term earnings visibility. The increase was most pronounced in the second and third quarters, coinciding with periods of elevated market optimism and strong momentum in select subsectors.

In the fourth quarter, weighted average multiples declined across all metrics. This development was partly driven by a broader market normalisation, but also reflects deliberate portfolio actions, including reduced exposure to higher valued holdings, increased diversification and selective reallocation towards companies with more attractive valuation profiles. As a result, the Fund entered year-end with a more balanced valuation profile while maintaining exposure to the sector's structural growth drivers.

"In periods of heightened market volatility, when valuations are often driven more by short term sentiment and speculation than by fundamentals, maintaining a clear long-term compass becomes essential. At Global Security Fund, our fundamental systematic investment approach allows us to stay disciplined and focused on structural drivers and company quality, ensuring we hold a steady course even when markets become unsettled."



-Shayan Heidari, Portfolio Manager



ESG – a contribution to resilience and security

Article 8

Finserve Global Security Fund is classified as an Article 8 financial product under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, “SFDR”). As an Article 8 product, the fund promotes environmental and social characteristics. This means that sustainability-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the Fund’s investment process and decision-making.

Our ESG framework

Throughout the year, the Fund continued to focus on delivering long-term and risk-adjusted return to unitholders, while also integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into investment practices. The ESG framework is structured around three strategies that are embedded across the investment lifecycle: (I) ESG integration, (II) Exclusion and (III) Active ownership. Together, these elements contribute to well-founded investment decisions and promote long-term sustainability for both the portfolio holdings and the unitholders.

The Fund applies a differentiated approach to defence-related investments, aligned with SFDR definitions and the EU’s application of international treaties, conventions and customary international law. The Fund applies defined exclusion criteria in accordance with its responsible investment framework. Further details are available on the Fund Manager’s website.

Regulation – SFDR 2.0

During 2025, the European Commission presented a proposal to review and simplify the current SFDR framework, also known as SFDR 2.0. The Fund follows the regulatory process closely and views clearer and more robust requirements to be supportive of transparency and comparability.

Investing in the defence industry

Recent geopolitical tensions and the rapidly changing security environment have reinforced the role of defence, cybersecurity and critical infrastructure as pillars of societal stability and long-term sustainability. In an increasingly fragmented global landscape, security aspects are becoming an integral part of sustainability discussions, rather than standing in opposition to them.

On December 2025, the European Commission published a Commission Notice clarifying how the EU sustainable finance framework applies to the defence sector. The Notice confirms that the EU framework is sector-neutral and does not impose restrictions on financing defence activities. It aims to prevent undue discrimination of the defence sector and to improve the understanding of its contribution to social sustainability, security and resilience.

Collaboration initiatives

The Fund Manager, Finserve Nordic, has been a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2021. As a signatory, the Fund Manager has committed to implementing the PRI’s six principles for responsible investment, including the integration ESG factors into the investment process.

The Fund Manager is also a member of Swesif (Sweden’s Sustainable Investment Forum) and participates in relevant industry dialogues and collaborative initiatives aimed at promoting good practice, transparency and continued development of sustainable investments.





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Performance Analysis



Top Contributors and Detractors

Early in the year, returns were primarily supported by large European defence primes benefiting from accelerated procurement and strong order intake.

This was also driven by high conviction in European Primes and larger concentrated positions during Spring 2025. In the final quarter, performance was supported by space and technology-oriented names, alongside a generally more bullish market environment, where improving investor sentiment favoured companies with exposure to long term growth themes and higher operational leverage.

Negative contributions across quarters were generally modest and largely attributable to timing effects, valuation normalisation, or company specific factors rather than changes in long term fundamentals. Overall, the quarterly pattern highlights the benefits of diversification and active portfolio management in capturing opportunities across different phases of the defence investment cycle.

Top 5 Contributors	%	Q1	Top 5 Contributors	%	Q2	Top 5 Contributors	%	Q3	Top 5 Contributors	%	Q4
Rheinmetall		6.3	Rheinmetall		2.7	Kratos Defense & Security		2.0	AST SpaceMobile		1.3
Leonardo SpA		3.8	Hensoldt AG		1.9	Avio SpA		1.7	Electro Optic Systems		0.7
Saab AB		2.5	Babcock International		1.7	Planet Labs PBC		1.0	Planet Labs PBC		0.5
Hensoldt		1.9	Hyundai Rotem Co		1.6	Hanwha Aerospace		0.9	Indra Sistemas		0.4
Thales		1.6	Exail Technologies		1.5	Fincantieri SpA		0.8	RTX Corp		0.2
Top 5 Detractors	%	Q1	Top 5 Detractors	%	Q2	Top 5 Detractors	%	Q3	Top 5 Detractors	%	Q4
Booz Allen Hamilton		-0.5	ispace		-0.2	Fortinet		-0.3	Rheinmetall		-1.0
CACI International		-0.4	Northrop Grumman		-0.1	Kongsberg Gruppen		-0.3	Cohort PLC		-0.8
Lockheed Martin		-0.2	Trend Micro		0.0	Redwire Corp		-0.3	Hensoldt AG		-0.7
Leidos Holdings		-0.2	Dassault Aviation		0.0	Scandinavian Astor		-0.2	Hanwha Aerospace		-0.6
AeroVironment		-0.2	Okta		0.0	Cohort PLC		-0.2	Hyundai Rotem Co		-0.5

Source: Source: Finserv Global Security Fund, S SEK Share Class. All figures are presented in USD. Data as of 31 December 2025. Past performance does not predict future returns.

Top Contributors and Detractors

Full year (2025)

The largest positive contributors during 2025 were primarily European and US defence primes and system integrators, benefiting from expanding order backlogs, contract wins and improved earnings visibility. Companies with exposure to ammunition, air defence, propulsion systems and advanced sensing technologies, delivered particularly strong contributions over the year.

Negative contributors were limited in magnitude and largely related to company specific factors, timing effects, or short-term valuation adjustments rather than any deterioration in long term fundamentals.

The exposure to early-stage space and select technology holdings experienced periods of volatility, while core defence holdings continued to provide stability to overall portfolio performance.

Performance contribution is driven by portfolio positioning and holding duration. APAC exposure had a limited effect, as the allocation to the region was increased primarily during H2.

Top 10 contributors	%
Rheinmetall	8.75
Leonardo	5.01
Saab B	4.27
AST SpaceMobile Inc	3.82
Babcock International	3.65
Rolls-Royce	3.59
Hensoldt AG	3.46
Kratos defence & Security	3.18
Planet Labs PBC	3.12
Hanwha Aerospace	2.60

Top 10 detractors	%
Cohort	-1.37
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	-0.69
CommVault Systems	-0.64
Booz Allen Hamilton	-0.46
Hanwha Ocean	-0.37
VeriSign Inc	-0.36
Satellogic Inc	-0.34
ispace inc	-0.30
Dassault Aviation	-0.26
Trend Micro	-0.24



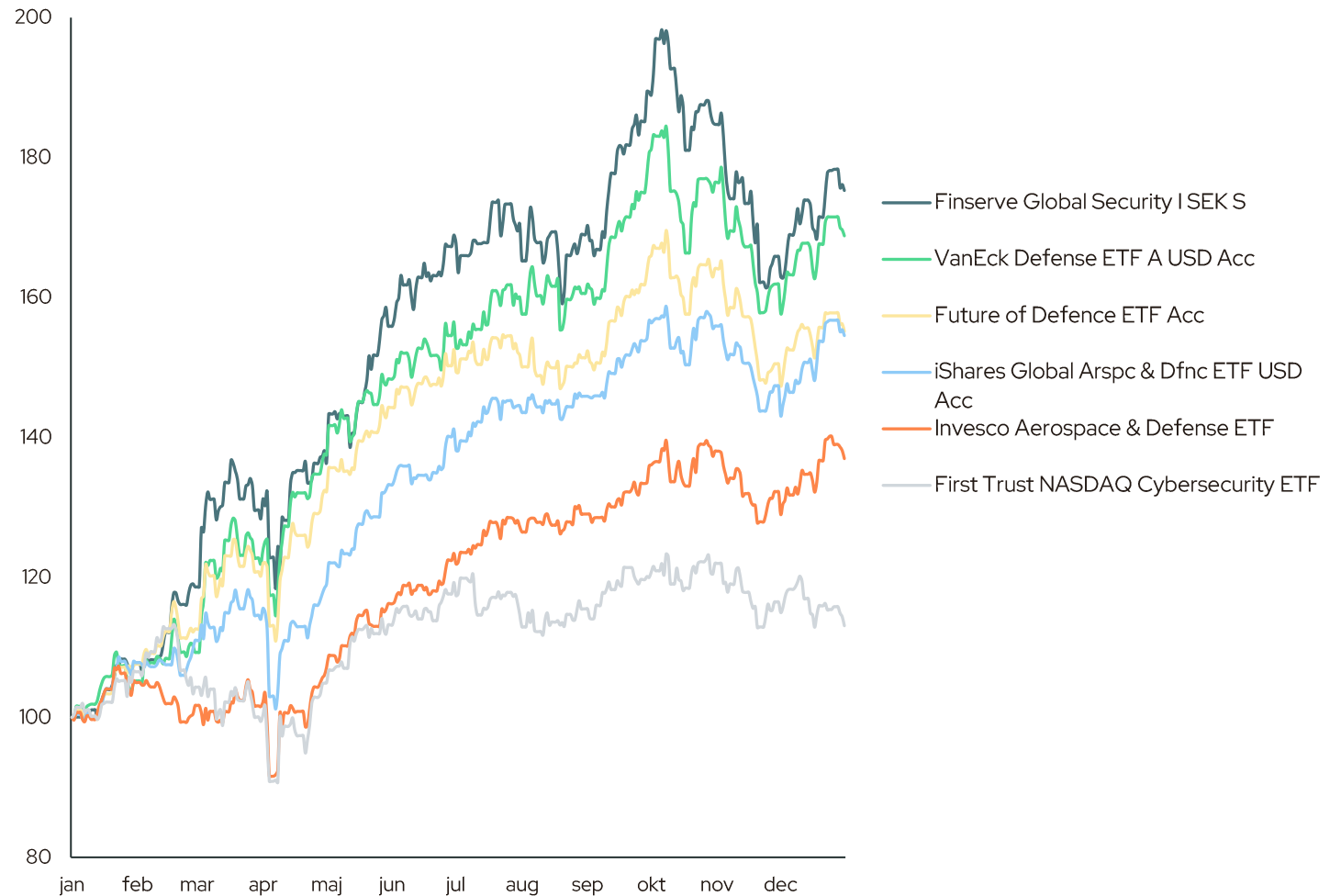
Peers Comparison

For context, Global Security Fund is compared with a selection of ETFs across three categories: cybersecurity, U.S. defence and global defence fund's from HANetf and VanEck, which represent close benchmarks to the Fund's investment universe.

Throughout most of 2025, Global Security Fund demonstrated strong relative performance and was a leading performer within the peer group.

Towards the final quarter of the year, relative performance moderated as European defence equities experienced a period of consolidation following earlier gains, while U.S. defence stocks showed stronger relative performance. This development reduced the fund's relative lead towards year end.

Recent performance of iShares U.S. Aerospace & Defence strengthen the case for allocation across regions based geopolitical developments, capabilities and military spending expectations.



Source: Source: Finserve Global Security Fund, S SEK Share Class. All figures are presented in USD., Data as of 31 December 2025. Past performance does not predict future returns.



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Appendix



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