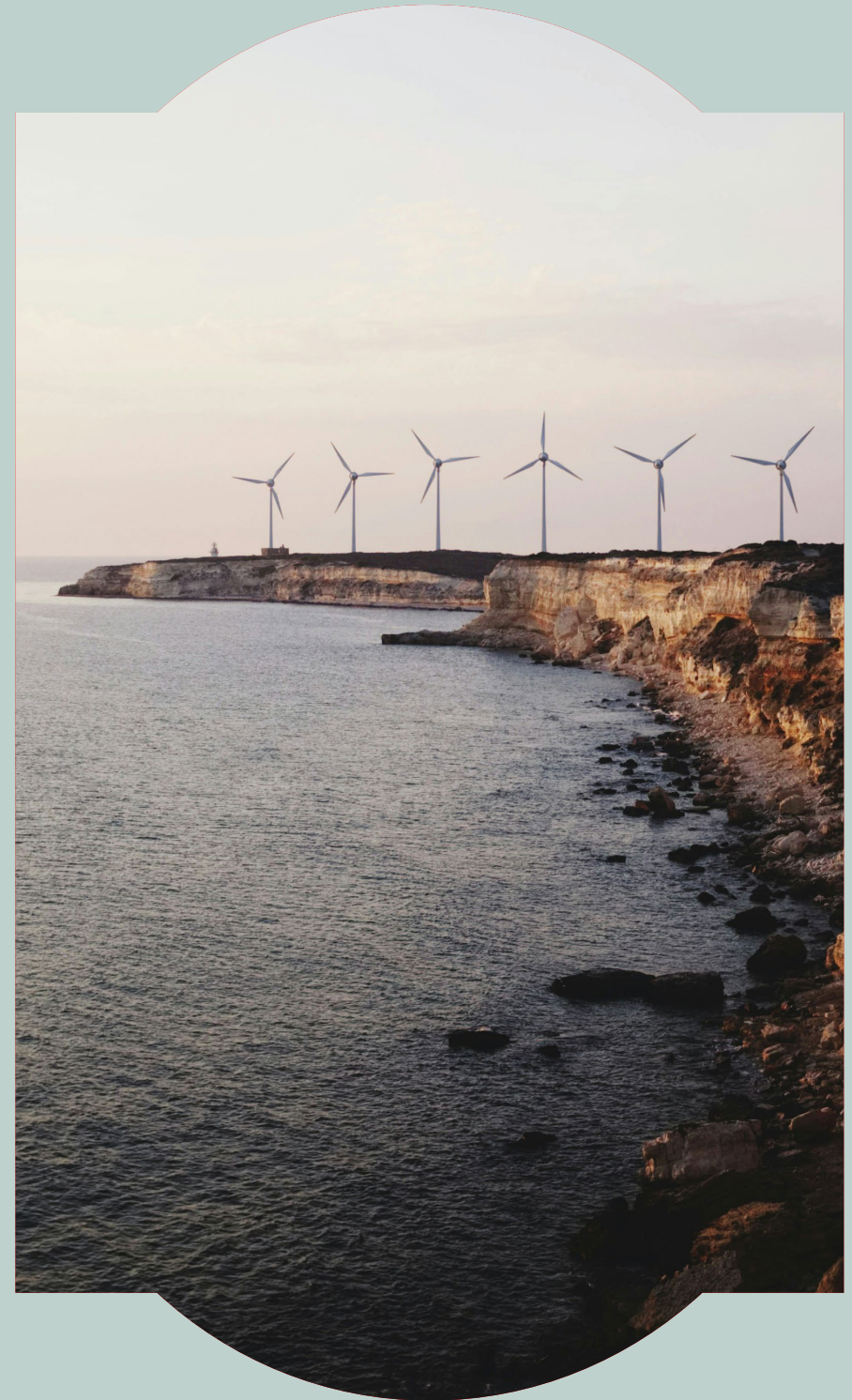




UNDERSTANDING OUR CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TCFD) REPORT

2025



INTRODUCTION

The effects of climate change are clearly visible and will have an increasingly tangible impact on Kinnevik and our portfolio. Implementing the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) enables us to identify, assess and manage our most material climate-related risks and opportunities.

We believe that to be a long-term successful company, you need to be perceived as fair, sustainable, and worthy of trust. Companies that integrate sustainability into their core operating models, and make it into a competitive advantage, will be better placed to meet the demands from more conscious customers, get better access to financing and attract the most talented employees. Sustainability is an integral part of Kinnevik’s investment and value-creation process. It’s part of our sourcing and assessment of new investment opportunities, and we have a structured and bespoke engagement model with companies post investment.

Kinnevik are official supporters of the TCFD and have implemented its recommendations. By identifying and assessing the most material of these risks and opportunities for Kinnevik and our portfolio, we can manage and mitigate the risks while seizing the opportunities. It allows us to test the robustness and resilience of our strategy, and it provides guidance for capital allocation decisions.

Our first TCFD Report was published in June 2020, and we have subsequently published updated versions yearly.

Our sustainability strategy

Kinnevik’s bespoke approach, focused on creating real business value, sets us apart from other investors and is a deciding factor for founders to partner with us. We create significant positive impact by being active owners and allocating capital towards solving the most pressing challenges globally.

[Read more](#)



CONTENT INDEX

Governance	Strategy	Risk management	Metrics and targets
Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.
Recommended disclosures			
a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.
Page 4	Pages 5–6, 14–21	Page 9	Pages 10–12
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2, and, if appropriate, scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.
Page 4	Pages 5–6	Pages 9 and 13	Pages 10–12
	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.
	Pages 15–21	Page 9	Page 10

GOVERNANCE

Sound corporate governance structures form the basis of Kinnevik’s sustainability efforts. We work actively to uphold the highest ethical standards, compliance and business conduct, both on a Kinnevik level and in relation to our portfolio. In this section, in accordance with the TCFD recommendations, we aim to describe Kinnevik’s governance structure in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Corporate governance at Kinnevik

The basis for corporate governance in Kinnevik is Swedish legislation, Nasdaq Stockholm’s Rule Book for Issuers, and regulations and recommendations issued by relevant self-regulatory bodies. Kinnevik also follows the Swedish Corporate Governance Code.

Kinnevik’s Board is responsible for our overall strategy, including how sustainability is an integrated part of our value creation, and is well informed about Kinnevik’s policies and procedures. Further, the Board is specifically responsible for identifying risks and opportunities related to sustainability, including climate change, that may impact Kinnevik, our portfolio and strategy, and for defining appropriate guidelines to govern Kinnevik’s conduct in society. This is embedded in the work and delegation procedures of the Board.

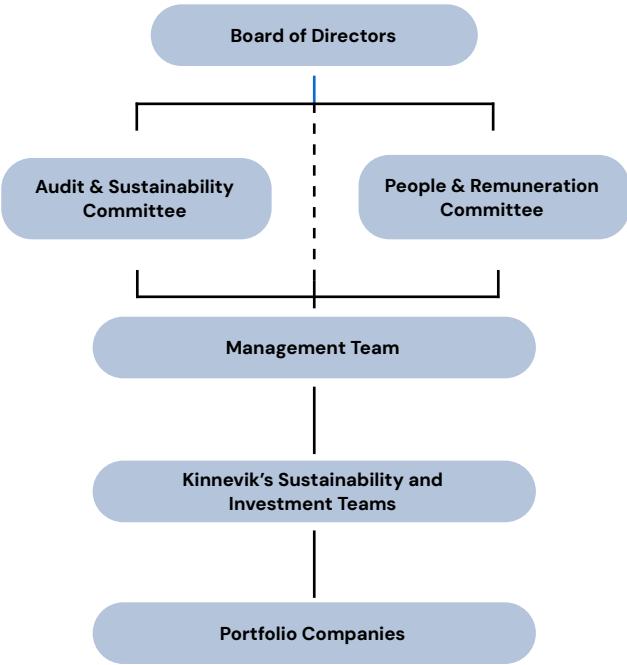
To assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities, it has appointed an Audit & Sustainability (“A&S”) Committee and a People & Remuneration (“P&R”) Committee, both of which constitute a subset of the Board. The A&S Committee assists the Board in monitoring the governance structures of Kinnevik’s investee companies, Kinnevik’s risk management process and compliance with laws, regulations and codes of conduct. It also specifically monitors the annual assessment and scoring of our portfolio companies in accordance with the Kinnevik Standards. The P&R Committee’s assignments include salaries, pension terms and conditions, incentive programs and other conditions of employment for the management of Kinnevik as well as diversity, equity & inclusion.

Kinnevik has a dedicated sustainability team to drive the implementation of our sustainability strategy. Together with the investment team, they are responsible for driving sustainability initiatives across our portfolio companies. The sustainability team regularly reports to the Kinnevik management team, the A&S Committee and the Board on progress made and target fulfilment. An overview of Kinnevik’s risk management process is available on page 8. More information about Kinnevik’s governance bodies and their work is available in our Corporate Governance Report which is part of the Annual & Sustainability Report 2024.

The basis for corporate governance within Kinnevik is Swedish legislation, the Nasdaq Nordic Main Market Rulebook for Issuers of Shares, and the regulations and recommendations issued by relevant self-regulatory bodies. [Click here to read more about corporate governance at Kinnevik.](#)

Read more

Overview of Kinnevik’s sustainability & governance organisation



STRATEGY

This section aims to describe the actual and potential material impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on Kinnevik's business, strategy and financial planning.

About Kinnevik

Kinnevik is a leading growth investor on a mission to redefine industries and create new exceptional companies. We are an entrepreneurial investor, active owner, and operational partner to challenger companies in Europe and the US. We back the ideas, founders and companies that make everyday life easier for people across the world. We invest in products and services providing all of us with more and better choices. We do this at all stages of a company's growth journey, always determined to create long-term value.

Climate-related risks and opportunities

Methodology and process

Our first assessment of Kinnevik's climate-related risks and opportunities was conducted in 2020. Kinnevik's CEO convened a workshop for Kinnevik's management team and sustainability team. The potential implications of climate change on Kinnevik's business, strategy and financial planning were discussed. Each of Kinnevik's sectors were analysed individually, with particular emphasis on the companies with the highest climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as those that are most material in terms of share of our portfolio value.

In 2021, we assessed key risks and opportunities under two different climate scenarios for each portfolio company, together with the investment team. In 2022, we updated our analysis to reflect changes in our portfolio, mainly the distribution of our Zalando holding and increased exposure to the healthcare sector, as well as the most recent science and research on the expected effects of climate change, including the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. In 2023, we used the S&P Global Climonomics Platform to model our portfolio's exposure to physical climate risks (such as flooding, wildfires and extreme temperatures), and the financial risk resulting from, for example, potential damage to assets and disruption to supply chains.

In 2024, we updated the assessment to reflect a new more growth-focused Kinnevik post the divestment of Tele2. We also updated the scenario analysis to include a third scenario reflecting a global mean temperature rise of no more than 1.5 degrees in line with the Paris Agreement.

The assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities has been done from Kinnevik's perspective as an owner and focuses on the implications for Kinnevik's business, strategy and financial planning, as opposed to assessing the risks and opportunities of each portfolio company individually.

The results of the updated climate risk and opportunity assessment and scenario analysis updates are shared with Kinnevik's Audit & Sustainability Committee on a yearly basis. A summary of the analysis is provided below, and a detailed description is available on page 13 onwards.

Summary implications for Kinnevik

The severity of transition risks is higher compared to physical risks, as only a few of Kinnevik's companies directly own physical assets and/or have significant dependency on complex supply chains. The exception being our climate tech and biotech companies.

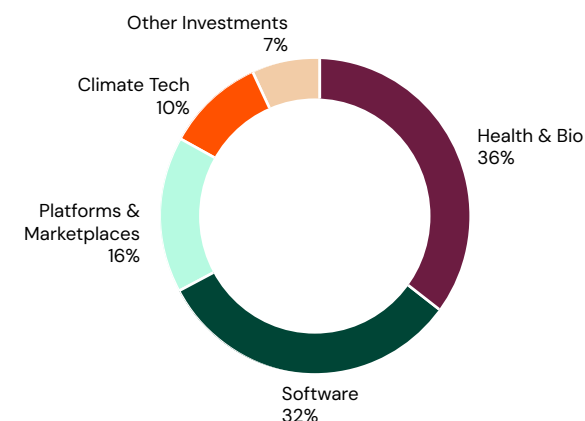
Transition risks related to market, reputation and policy & legal are the most material climate-related risks for Kinnevik. Increasing awareness about climate change will continue to impact customer preferences, leading to increased demand for products and services with a lower climate impact. The risk of not being able to meet these demands may have a significant impact on our companies' competitiveness. There is also a risk of reputational damage and greenwashing allegations if the envisioned climate benefits of certain products do not materialise as expected. Market and reputation risk is mostly relevant for our businesses operating in last mile transports, travel and climate tech.

All our companies are to some degree exposed to transition risks stemming from increased pricing of greenhouse gas emissions and increased emissions reporting obligations. These risks are more relevant and topical today compared to when we did our initial analysis in 2020.

Chronic physical risks have become more prominent in recent years. The most relevant chronic risk is related to extreme variability in weather patterns and rising temperatures. Kinnevik's most material exposure to temperature extremes sits in the US, followed by Sweden.

Kinnevik's Portfolio Composition by Sector

Growth Portfolio, Share of Value



Meanwhile, we see several opportunities related to climate change, as our strategy is to invest in technology-enabled and disruptive businesses. The main opportunity is to be customers' preferred choice by taking the lead in developing products and services with a low or positive climate impact. Compared to more analogue business models, our companies are in a good position to accelerate the pace of transformation to meet growing customer demands. In the last few years, Kinnevik has also started to invest into climate tech businesses, leading the global decarbonisation effort.

Summary of scenario analysis

Kinnevik's scenario analysis was conducted using three Representative Concentration Pathways, reflecting three different climate outcomes: the Most Optimistic Scenario (RCP1.9) where emissions peak by 2020 and reach net zero by 2050 limiting global mean temperature rise to 1.5 degrees by 2100, the Very Stringent Mitigation Scenario (RCP2.6) where emissions become negative by end of the century resulting in a global mean temperature rise of 2 degrees by 2100, and the Worst Case Scenario (RCP8.5) where emissions continue to rise resulting in a global mean temperature rise of 4.3 degrees by end of the century. These were considered in combination with three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways.

Based on our analysis, the scenario with the largest potential negative impact on Kinnevik's business, strategy and financial planning is RCP8.5. The most favourable scenario is conversely RCP2.6, as the climate-related opportunities in our portfolio in this potential future would likely outweigh the transition risks. That said, Kinnevik and its portfolio would also thrive in a RCP1.9 scenario, as this scenario is most likely the most favorable scenario for our Climate tech businesses. More details on the conclusions of our scenario analysis is available on page 14 onwards.

Influencing the Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy

Kinnevik is actively working with its portfolio companies to support them in measuring emissions, setting climate targets, reducing their environmental impact and improving climate related disclosures. We view climate change action as a business opportunity and support our companies on their journeys towards making sustainability part of their core offering and business strategy. Read more about our engagement model on the next page, and about the pathway to reach our climate targets on page 12.

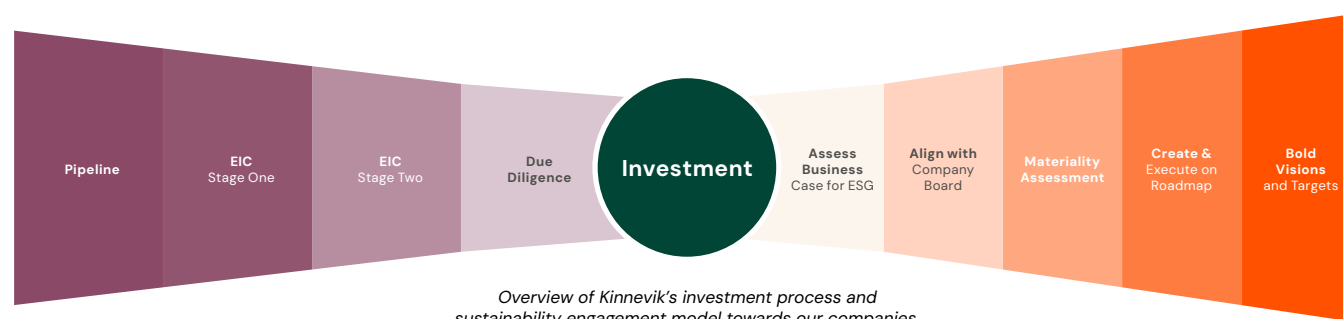
Overview of key risks and opportunities per Kinnevik sector

		RISKS						OPPORTUNITIES				
		TRANSITION				PHYSICAL						
		Policy & Legal	Technology	Market	Reputation	Acute	Chronic	Resource Efficiency	Energy Source	Products & Services	Markets	Resilience
Timeline (time until realisation)		SHORT	MID	SHORT	SHORT	SHORT	LONG	SHORT	SHORT	SHORT	SHORT	N/A
Classification		LOW	MID	MID	HIGH	LOW	LOW					
Healthcare		•					•					
Biotech		•					•			•		
Platforms & marketplaces		•	•	•	•					•		
Software	SaaS	•		•						•		
	Travel	•		•	•		•			•		
Climate tech			•	•	•		•		•	•	•	

Timeline:	SHORT TERM	<3 years	Classifications:	LOW	Monitor development to ensure risk exposure remains low
	MID-TERM	3–5 years		MID	Mitigate and monitor risks to maintain current level of risk exposure
	LONG TERM	5–30 years			HIGH
Note: Timeline and classification refer to overall portfolio level and are not sector-specific. More information about the risk classifications is available on page xx.					

WE HELP OUR PORTFOLIO COMPANIES TO BUILD STRONG ESG STRUCTURES AND MAXIMISE THEIR POSITIVE IMPACT

We have a structured engagement model and a bespoke approach for implementing sustainability strategies in each portfolio company with the aim of creating business value and supporting the company's overall strategy.



An integral part of our value creation

We believe that to be a long-term successful company, you need to be perceived as fair, sustainable, and worthy of trust. Companies that integrate sustainability into their core operating models, and make it into a competitive advantage, will be better placed to meet the demands from more conscious customers, get better access to financing and attract the most talented employees. Sustainability is an integral part of Kinnevik's investment and value-creation process. It's part of our sourcing and assessment of new investment opportunities, and we have a structured and bespoke engagement model with companies post investment.

Represented at each stage of the investment process

The Board of Directors is responsible for Kinnevik's overall strategy, including our investment activities and how sustainability is integrated into value creation. Kinnevik's sustainability team is represented at each stage of the investment process, and only companies that fit our investment ethos and share our values are brought to the Executive Investment Committee ("EIC"). In connection with the EIC, we assess a company's sustainability structures and progress across environmental, social and governance aspects, its positive and negative impacts in accordance with the Impact Management Norms, its sustainability risks and opportunities, and its alignment with a low-carbon future.

Companies that move on from stage two of the EIC are subject to a thorough sustainability due diligence process, alongside other due diligence workstreams.

In the sustainability due diligence, companies are evaluated on their approach and structures in relation to ESG, and a more thorough analysis of the key sustainability risks and opportunities is made. The main objectives are to understand the tone at the top, to assess the company's culture and values, and to identify a base from which we can build. This is further supplemented by the people and culture due diligence where we evaluate leadership and values including ability to build inclusive cultures and organisations. The basis for the sustainability due diligence is the Kinnevik Standards, tailored to the specific sector and development stage of each company.

After investment, we have a structured and bespoke approach to sustainability. We support the companies with a double materiality analysis to identify their key sustainability topics, to align priorities internally and to determine how sustainability can add business value. As appropriate, we also help articulate and measure their positive impact on the world. This lays the foundation for a holistic sustainability strategy including visions, targets and a concrete

roadmap. We base our efforts on each company's unique business case, maturity and resources available.

A successful sustainability strategy is dependent on buy-in throughout the organisation and Kinnevik's sustainability team works in close cooperation with companies Board of Directors and management teams. As the companies grow and mature, we continuously follow up and evaluate their ability to maximise positive impact, manage externalities and execute in line with their sustainability strategy. Progress is re-evaluated if they seek additional funding.

Risk related to our ownership model

Our strategy involves being a leading shareholder in our companies with a sizeable minority shareholding. While this allows us to exercise influence over our companies, mainly through Board representation, we do not have direct control over them nor complete insight into their governance structures. This means there is a risk that portfolio companies develop in a direction not aligned with Kinnevik's preferred view.

THE PORTFOLIO'S NATURE-RELATED IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES

Some of Kinnevik's portfolio companies are dependent on nature and the services it provides. Our businesses can also directly or inadvertently drive the loss of nature through their operations and supply chains. Kinnevik has conducted a high-level assessment of our portfolio's nature-related impacts and dependencies to identify risks that may have a financial impact on Kinnevik.

Background and methodology

In 2023, Kinnevik made a high-level assessment of our portfolio's exposure to nature-related risks based on the companies' impacts and dependencies on nature. Following an initial screening of the portfolio, a set of companies with exposure to high-risk activities were identified. An assessment was then made of these businesses' nature-related impacts and dependencies across their direct operations and upstream supply chain. Potential risks were identified and the financial materiality of these risks for Kinnevik was evaluated.

The assessment relied on the following key resources and databases: TNFD, ENCORE, WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, WRI Water Risk Atlas and Science-based Targets for Nature Materiality Tool and High Impact Commodity List.

Understanding our exposure to nature-related risks enables us to increase transparency towards Kinnevik's shareholders and to better support our companies in their reporting and transparency efforts.

Nature-related risks

Companies representing around one third of Kinnevik's portfolio value operate in sectors with high exposure to nature-related risk. These include metals and mining, food and beverage retail, chemicals, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, agriculture, textiles and apparel. However, the exposure for individual companies is mostly indirect in the upstream value chain or only related to a small share of their operations. The largest nature-related impacts from the portfolio are associated with pollution and water consumption, followed by climate change.

While our portfolio has many impacts and dependencies on nature, only a very small subset carries a financial risk for Kinnevik. The most material nature-related financial risk is associated with some companies' dependencies on natural inputs and commodities, primarily minerals, agricultural commodities and water. Changes to the supply of these inputs due to cost volatility, supply chain disruptions or operational disruptions constitute a risk for these companies. However, for agricultural commodities and water, the exposure is indirect in the value chain and the potential financial impact can be mitigated by diversification of suppliers and inputs used. In summary, the analysis suggests that nature-related risks do not constitute a significant financial risk for Kinnevik.

Nature-related opportunities

Kinnevik has investments in companies which can be considered to have a positive impact on biodiversity by mitigating or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change mitigation is crucial for biodiversity as it prevents habitat destruction and disruption, lowers the risk of species extinction and maintains balanced ecosystems. Four examples in our portfolio are Agreena, Aira, Stegra and Solugen, read more on our website www.kinnevik.com.



RISK MANAGEMENT

In this section we describe how Kinnevik identifies, assesses, and manages risks, including climate-related risks.

Risk management at Kinnevik

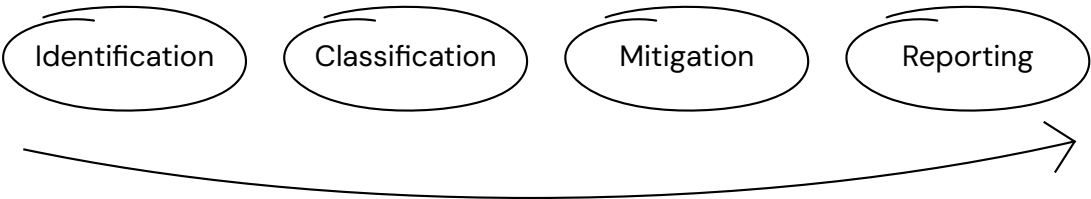
Kinnevik’s Board is responsible for internal control in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act and the Swedish Corporate Governance Code. To identify, assess and manage risks for Kinnevik on an ongoing basis, the Board has adopted a Risk Management Policy.

The overall responsibility for Kinnevik’s risk management process lies with Kinnevik’s CEO, who has delegated the responsibility to the CFO. The Board approves a risk appetite statement for Kinnevik on an annual basis. The management team, led by the CFO, identifies, assesses and mitigates or intentionally tolerates risks that could have a material impact on Kinnevik and its portfolio companies. Kinnevik’s risk exposure is not static and consequently the risk assessment process is performed and updated at least twice a year. The management team rank material risks identified through interactions with members of the Kinnevik team and portfolio company representatives, as well as through portfolio company performance assessments, to ensure all dimensions of risk are appropriately covered. The most material risks will be recorded in the Kinnevik Risk Register and either specify why a risk shall be tolerated, or identify and assign responsibility for concrete mitigating actions.

As a diversified investment company, a material level of Kinnevik’s risk exposure sits within our portfolio, and therefore the risk assessment covers both the Kinnevik and the portfolio level. The material risks are rated based on (i) impact/scope in terms of fair value, (ii) potential financial effect, (iii) reputational risks and (iv) relevance. If possible, the risks will be quantified but for more complex risks, a more qualitative assessment is performed based on the magnitude of the potential negative impact on Kinnevik and if such effect is irremediable or not. Following each risk cycle, the updated Kinnevik Risk Register is presented to the A&S Committee.

On a Kinnevik level, climate-related risks are assessed in relation to our existing portfolio, new investments, strategy and reputation as our companies are increasingly scrutinised from a climate change perspective. In 2023, we modeled the portfolio’s exposure to physical climate risks (such as flooding, wildfires, drought etc.), and the financial risk resulting from, for example, potential damage to assets and disruption to supply chains.

Kinnevik’s risk assessment process



The Classification of Risks

Likelihood is calculated as:

Score	Likelihood	Description
1	< 5%	Very Unlikely
2	5% – 10%	Unlikely
3	10% – 20%	Maybe
4	20% – 25%	Possible
5	> 25%	Likely

Impact is calculated as:

Score	Impact (EURm)	Description
1	< 25	Immaterial
2	25 – 50	Low
3	50 – 100	Medium
4	100 – 250	High
5	> 250	Critical

Based on the combined risk score (likelihood x impact), risks are classified as:

Classification	Risk Score	Suggested Actions
Low	< 7	Monitor development to ensure exposure remains low
Medium	≥ 7 and ≤ 15	Mitigate and monitor risks to maintain current level of risk exposure
High	> 15	Implement mitigating actions to reduce exposure

METRICS & TARGETS

We have ambitious targets to reduce emissions in line with the 1.5°C trajectory. This section aims to disclose the metrics and targets Kinnevik use to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

Our climate targets

Kinnevik has two climate targets to reduce greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions and to align our portfolio and organisation for a low-carbon economy:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity in Kinnevik’s portfolio by 50 percent by 2030, with 2020 as base year (scope 3 category 15 Investments)
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Kinnevik’s operations by 50 percent by 2030 and by 90 percent in 2050, with 2019 as base year (scope 1-3 excluding category 15 Investments)

The fulfilment of the portfolio target for 2024 will be published in our Climate Progress Report in June 2025. In 2023, the seven companies included in Kinnevik’s portfolio target calculation (39 percent of portfolio value by 31 December 2023) increased their emissions intensity by 8 percent year-over-year. More information about methodology and included companies is available in our Climate Progress Report 2023.

Emissions from Kinnevik’s operations were 533 tonnes CO₂e in 2019 and 418 in 2024, a decrease of 22 percent. 67 percent of Kinnevik’s 2024 emissions excluding the portfolio were related to business travel. We believe being physically present is important in active ownership and that the benefits of driving our sustainability agenda on site need to be balanced against the negative impact of business travel on the environment. Our ambition is therefore not to stop travelling, but to significantly increase travel efficiency. Read more about the pathway to reach our climate targets on page 12.

Greenhouse gas emissions disclosure

Kinnevik conducts a yearly GHG emissions disclosure quantifying our total CO₂e emissions. The GHG disclosure is carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. We have not included any carbon credits in our GHG calculations throughout our value chain, and Kinnevik does not use any internal carbon pricing schemes. Kinnevik’s GHG reporting in scope 1, 2 and 3 is subject to a limited assurance review. An overview of emissions from Kinnevik’s operations and portfolio companies is available on the next pages. Kinnevik’s total energy consumption in 2024, excluding the portfolio, was ca 205,000 kWh.

Climate contribution strategy

Kinnevik has committed to allocate SEK 3 million per year to contribute towards global net zero emissions. This contribution should reflect the negative impact of Kinnevik’s portfolio, including both carbon emissions and biodiversity loss.

As a venture investor, Kinnevik wants to support carbon removal technologies in the early stages of commercial development with the aim of furthering the industry for high-integrity carbon removals. We do not intend to offset a specific amount of CO₂ emitted but rather to support new technologies come to market and can therefore purchase credits ex-ante, i.e. intended future emission removals. It’s crucial for Kinnevik to invest in credits with the highest level of integrity.

For 2024, we have purchased carbon removal credits from our portfolio companies Agreeena and Charm Industrial.

Kinnevik’s 2024 emissions in scope 1-3
(excluding category 15 Investments)

By Scope



Scope	Tonnes CO ₂ e	
■ 1. Direct emissions	7	2%
■ 2. Indirect emissions - Energy	0	0%
■ 3. Indirect emissions - Other	411	98%
Total	418	100%

By Activity



Activity	Tonnes CO ₂ e	
■ Business travel	280	67%
■ Purchased goods and services	120	29%
■ Company-operated vehicles	9	2%
■ Other	9	2%
Total	418	100%

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN OUR OWN OPERATIONS

Overview of Kinnevik's own emissions 2020–2024 (scope 1–3 excluding category 15 Investments)

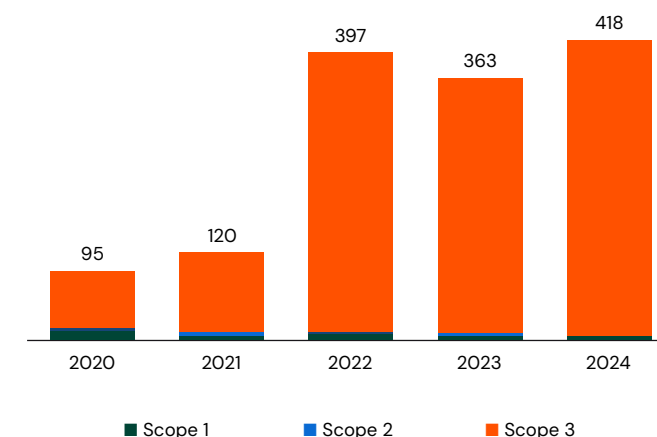
Kinnevik's emissions during 2020 and 2021 were materially lower than other years due to a sharp decrease in business travel as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2023, we increased the scope of reporting for the category Purchased goods and services and Business travel to include, for example, IT equipment and more types of food and travel. In 2024, we increased the scope further and restated the data for said categories also for 2020–2023 to provide complete reporting across all categories included in 2024. We aim to continue developing our reporting going forward.

Kinnevik's GHG emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1 – Total	11.7	5.3	7.7	4.4	7.1
<i>Company-operated vehicles</i>	11.7	5.3	7.7	4.4	7.1
Scope 2 – Total	4.8	5.5	3.2	4.8	0.1
<i>Energy</i>	4.8	5.5	3.2	4.8	0.1
Scope 3 – Total	78.2	109.4	386.1	353.5	410.7
<i>Company-operated vehicles</i>	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.7
<i>Energy</i>	1.4	1.3	0.8	4.2	6.7
<i>Purchased goods and services</i>	4.4	23.2	53.7	71.9	119.9
<i>Business travel</i>	69.7	82.9	318.6	270.7	280.0
<i>Employee commuting</i>	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.6	2.4
<i>Upstream leased assets</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
<i>Downstream leased assets</i>	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.7	0.0
Total	94.7	120.2	397.0	362.7	417.9
Per FTE	2.4	3.0	8.8	7.9	8.9
Per square metre office space	0.12	0.16	0.33	0.30	0.34

The overview of Kinnevik's GHG emissions 2020–2024 does not include our portfolio companies' emissions, and therefore scope 3 emissions consist mainly of business travel. The climate calculations are made using the operational approach, and scope 2 calculations are made using the market-based method. Using the location-based method, Kinnevik's own emissions for 2024 were 432 (370) tCO₂e. In 2024, we decided to remove historic emissions from waste as it does not represent a meaningful share of our total emissions.

Note: Energy data in scope 3 for 2020–2021 has been restated to align with new calculation methods. Data for Purchased goods and services and Business travel in scope 3 for 2020–2023 has been restated to align with updated calculation methods including added categories of data.

Kinnevik's GHG emissions
tonnes CO₂e



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN THE PORTFOLIO

Overview of Kinnevik's portfolio emissions (scope 3 category 15 Investments)

Kinnevik's largest climate impact relates to our portfolio. The emissions from our portfolio for 2024 will be published in June 2025. For 2023, portfolio emissions amounted to 228,775 tCO₂e, of which 99.7 percent are actual emissions in scope 1, 2 and 3 reported by our companies and the residual is an estimate of the scope 1 and 2 emissions of our non-reporting companies.

For 2023, 11 portfolio companies, representing 46 percent of Kinnevik's portfolio value as of 31 December 2023, measured their scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

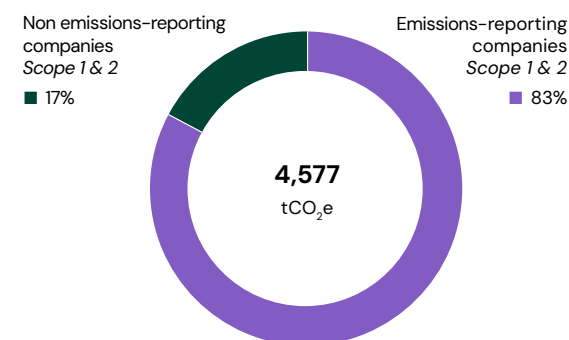
In addition to the actual emissions of our reporting companies, the calculated total portfolio emissions include estimates of the scope 1 and 2 emissions from our largest non-reporting companies. The estimate includes 11 com-

panies, representing 45 percent of portfolio value as of 31 December 2023. For the remaining 9 percent of the portfolio, an assumption was made of their scope 1 and 2 emissions based on the average emissions in Kinnevik's portfolio scaled to the remaining companies' weight by fair value. Details of the portfolio emissions calculation methodology are available in our [Climate Progress Report 2023](#).

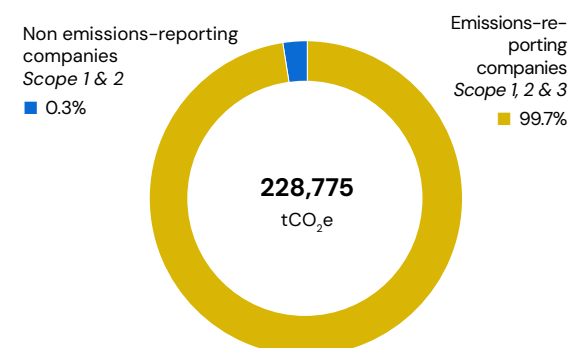
Categories of portfolio companies	Included scopes	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Share of portfolio emissions	Share of portfolio value (31 Dec 2023)	Number of companies
Emissions-Reporting Companies	1, 2 & 3	228,017	99.7%	46%	11
Companies Included in Estimate	1 & 2	526	0.2%	45%	11
Remaining Portfolio	1 & 2	232	0.1%	9%	15
Total		228,775	100%	100%	37

Note: The emissions in the table represent Kinnevik's attributable share based on our ownership stake in each company.

Breakdown of portfolio emissions in scope 1 & 2



Breakdown of portfolio emissions by company categories



PATHWAY TO FULFILMENT OF KINNEVIK'S CLIMATE TARGETS

By setting ambitious targets and working actively with our companies, we aim to futureproof them for a new, low-carbon economy and maximise their positive impact.

	2020–2023	2024	2025–2029	2030
Targets and transparency	- Set climate targets for Kinnevik's own operations and portfolio companies in 2020 - Published first TCFD report, initiated CDP disclosure and issued inaugural Climate Progress Report - Issued a sustainability-linked bond in 2021 - Quantification of climate-related risks in 2023 - Assessment of biodiversity impacts and dependencies, and portfolio net impact	- Added a third RCP scenario to our scenario analysis in line with the TCFD recommendations - Performed a double materiality assessment aligned with the ESRS and the CSRD as implemented into Swedish law	Evaluate alignment with CSRD reporting requirements	- Review outcome and fulfilment of climate targets - Set out new targets and pathway to 2040
Portfolio	- Initiated roll-out of climate strategy in 2020, including support to measure GHG emissions and set targets - Introduced ESG dashboards for all companies	Supported relevant portfolio companies in CSRD compliance by i.a. participating in validation discussions on materiality assessments	- Supporting our companies in maximising their positive impact - Increasing the number of companies measuring emissions and setting and achieving climate targets	
Own operations	- Internal review of emissions in own operations and updated the GHG reporting scope - Annual review of air travel emissions to facilitate more informed travel choices - More climate-conscious policies for company cars and travel	Restating internal GHG emissions to align with updated scope of reporting	Continued follow-up of internal air travel emissions	
Climate contribution	During 2020–2023 we purchased ca 5,000 tCO₂e in carbon removals from a combination of Climeworks, The Carbon Lockdown Project, Frontier's offtake portfolio from our portfolio companies Agreea and Charm Industrial	Purchased over 2,800 tCO₂e carbon removals from our portfolio companies Agreea and Charm Industrial	Continue to develop our climate contributions to contribute to global net zero	
Share of # companies measuring GHG emissions ¹	19% / 23% / 24% / 29%	35%		
Share of # of companies that have set GHG targets ¹	12% / 14% / 16% / 18%	12%		
Change in portfolio emissions intensity (full year)	n.a. / (11)% / (14)% / +8%	To be published in June 2025		
Kinnevik's own GHG emissions per FTE (full year)	2.4 / 3.0 / 8.8 / 7.9	8.9		

¹⁾ As of 31 December of each year. Since 2020, more companies have started measuring GHG and set reduction targets, but Kinnevik has also added several new companies to the portfolio (particularly in 2021 and 2022), and as a result the KPIs have remained fairly stable.

CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

This section contains detailed information on climate risks and opportunities for each of Kinnevik's sectors. This is a continuation of the strategy section starting on page 4.

Health & bio

The healthcare and biotech sector is among the most carbon-intensive service sectors in the industrialized world and account for around 7 percent of global net emissions combined. At the same time, the effects of climate change represent the greatest health threat of our time. The healthcare and biotech sector therefore has a role to play in addressing the climate crisis, as well as in adapting to be able to treat new illnesses caused by climate change.

Consumers and regulators alike will have higher expectations around the reduction of emissions both in companies' own facilities and in their supply chains. However, we see this as more of a mid- to long-term risk for the sector as the choice of healthcare services and biotechnology products is primarily prioritized based on other aspects than environmental.

Our healthcare companies are exposed to both acute and chronic physical risks. Increased severity of extreme weather events including temperature extremes may lead to reduced revenue and higher costs as it may lead to supply shortages due to transport difficulties and supply chain interruptions. Over the longer term, extreme variability in weather patterns and rising temperatures may lead to reduced ability to collect payments due to inability of insurance companies and/or governments to adapt to new circumstances and the introduction of new illnesses and health issues. The main climate-related opportunity for our healthcare companies is to meet demand for lower-emissions preventative care, as opposed to acute care which is both more expensive and higher-emitting. By leveraging technology, we believe they are in a good position, compared to incumbents, to quickly adapt to shifting patient and government preferences.

Our biotech companies are also exposed to acute and chronic physical risks as they are to a varying degree dependent on access to and availability of natural sources and biodiversity for their discovery process and product development. Assuming a continued mass extinction of species and plants globally, business models like this may be directly impacted, leading to reduced revenue and higher costs. The main climate-related opportunity for our biotech companies operating in drug discovery is to address new climate-triggered diseases and conditions with limited treatment options available. These businesses can also add value to the global fight against climate change and biodiversity loss by enabling digital conservation of our ecosystems.

Software

For our software companies, the main climate-related risk is an inability to provide accurate climate data embedded in the company's core products to meet increasing demand from customers of understanding their full carbon footprint. This also mirrors the greatest opportunity, which is to broaden the revenue stream by introducing new products providing for example carbon accounting and climate-related data.

For some of our software companies in the travel industry, the main climate risk relates to the stigmatisation of air travel in favour of lower-emission travel options. An inability to offer lower-emission travel alternatives, at competitive prices and with acceptable trade-offs related to comfort and speed, may negatively affect revenues. In addition, a key risk is increased pricing of GHG emissions, increased transparency requirements and enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, so-called policy & legal risk. Given the high carbon footprint of air travel, changes to climate-related regulations could have a material negative financial impact. International operations have increased exposure to and added complexity from monitoring local charges and emissions trading schemes such as carbon emissions-based passenger taxes, which may decrease demand.

In addition, increased reporting obligations may incur increased overhead costs. Chronic changes to the environment will also affect travel patterns and limit the areas and periods to which travel is appropriate which may result in shorter and less frequent trips and in turn reduced travel spend. Providing detailed information on carbon footprint for various flight options is a key opportunity, as well as offering flights with sustainable aviation fuel. Another opportunity is offering easily accessible and transparent information on carbon footprint for other modes of lower emissions transports such as buses, trains and ferries.

Climate tech

For our climate tech companies, climate change mainly represents an opportunity as it is expected to create significant demand for their lower- and/or zero emission technologies and products. However, there are also risks related to these opportunities. Many of our climate tech companies are investing heavily in a set of lower-emissions technologies that may not be superior to competitors' or able to deliver on the positive impact claimed. There is also a short- to mid-term risk that these industries will face increased stakeholder scrutiny and criticism due to the extreme global pressure associated with industrial climate

mitigation. If the planned benefits do not materialize as expected, they will be exposed to reputational damage. These companies are also dependent on the availability of certain raw materials and energy sources, which may face major disruptions and scarcity in the future due to several climate change related developments and physical risks.

Platforms & marketplaces

For our platform & marketplaces companies, the main climate-related risk is the transition risk related to climate change affecting customer behavior and overall societal trends, so-called market risks. Climate change will most likely cause customers to shift further towards more low-emission services/products and decrease their consumption and spending overall. Not only to limit their personal climate impact but also due to e.g. regulatory initiatives such as carbon pricing schemes that will drive up prices. Certain industries may also face stigmatization which could trigger further market risks.

There are policy & legal risks tied to increased transparency requirements which may be difficult to comply with and which may trigger green washing allegations as the true climate impact of products and services is further scrutinized. All of these risks may lead to increased competition and costs and potentially reduced revenue. On the other hand, there is an opportunity for our platform & marketplaces companies to adapt to these shifts in expectations and use sustainability as a competitive advantage to gain more market share and increase revenue.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

This section contains detailed information on Kinnevik’s scenario analysis.
This is a continuation of the strategy section starting on page 4.

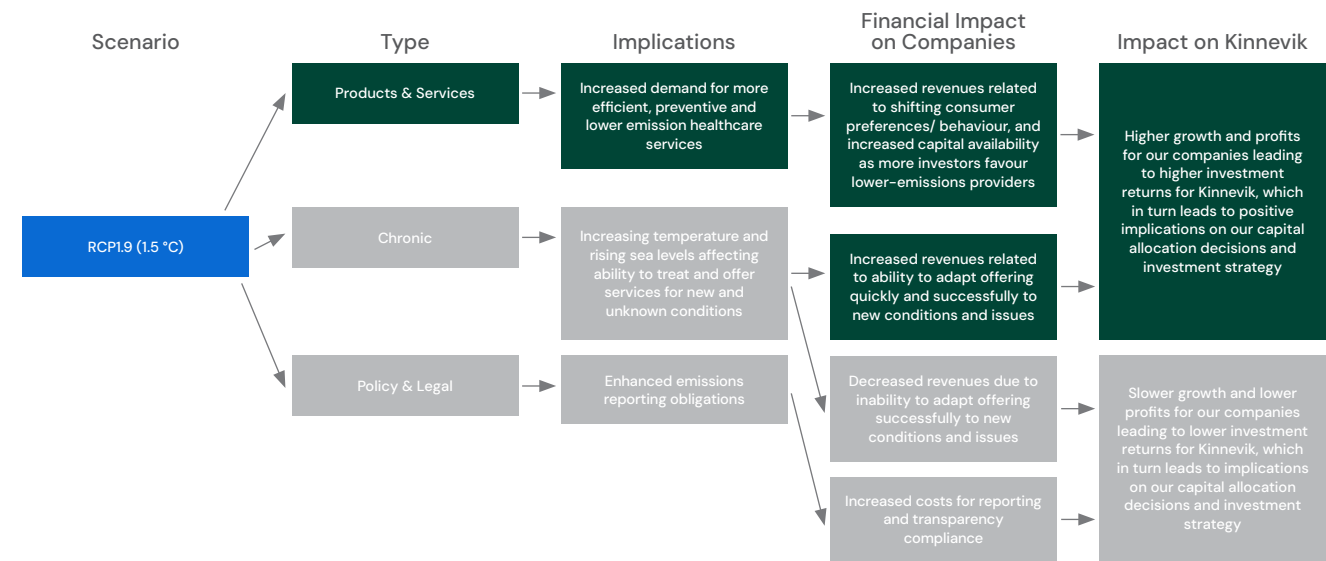
In accordance with the TCFD recommendations, we have used scenario analysis as a method to better understand the potential effects of climate change on our business, strategy and financial planning under three different potential future climate scenarios. It allows us to test the robustness and resilience of our strategy, to properly identify climate-related risks and opportunities and provides guidance for capital allocation decisions. In addition, scenario analysis improves our external reporting and transparency and enables investors to make more informed decisions.

Climate scenarios

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (“IPCC”) explores different pathways of GHG concentration and, effectively, the amount of warming that could occur by the end of the century. These Representative Concentration Pathways (“RCPs”) are used for climate modelling and describes different climate futures depending on the volume of GHG emitted in the years to come. The RCPs should be considered in combination with the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (“SSPs”), modelling how socioeconomic factors may change over the next century. These include for example population, economic growth, education, urbanisation and the rate of technological development. The SSPs look at five different ways in which the world might evolve in the absence of climate policy and how different levels of climate change mitigation could be achieved when the mitigation targets of the RCPs are combined with the SSPs.

The three RCPs selected for our scenario analysis reflect three very different climate outcomes; the Most Optimistic Scenario (RCP1.9) where emissions peak by 2020 and reach net zero by 2050 limiting global mean temperature rise to 1.5 degrees by 2100, the Very Stringent Mitigation Scenario (RCP2.6) where emissions become negative by end of the century resulting in a global mean temperature rise of 2 degrees by 2100, and the Worst Case Scenario (RCP8.5) where emissions continue to rise resulting in a global mean temperature rise of 4.3 degrees by end of the century. Climate researchers have found that RCP1.9 can only be achieved with a SSP specifically designed to meet the stringent 1.5°C global warming limit (SSP1 Sustainability), and that RCP 2.6 is possible to achieve under three of the SSPs (SSP1 Sustainability, SSP2 Middle of the Road and SSP4 Inequality), while the very high level of emissions associated with RCP8.5 can only be achieved under one SSP (SSP5 Fossil-fuelled Development). Consequently, in our description of RCP1.9 and RCP2.6 we have considered the

Health & Bio: The Most Optimistic Scenario (RCP 1.9)
Overview of key risks and opportunities



Note: Grey boxes represent climate-related risks and green boxes represent climate-related opportunities.

SSP1 narrative, and for RCP8.5 we refer to the SSP5 narrative. All three climate scenarios and our scenario analysis stretch to the end of the century, 2100. While this is beyond our strategic planning timeframe, it provides insights into broader trends that could have implications for our near- and mid-term decision making. Each of these plausible pathways are designed to stretch our strategic thinking about potential rates of adoption of new technology, policy development and consumer behavior.

RCP1.9 – The Most Optimistic Scenario

This scenario implies a global temperature rise of 1.0-1.5°C relative to pre-industrial levels and is the most closely aligned with the Paris Agreement’s goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C. In this scenario, businesses would be more impacted by transition risks than by physical risks, as aggressive measures are taken to mitigate climate change.

RCP 1.9 is characterized by:

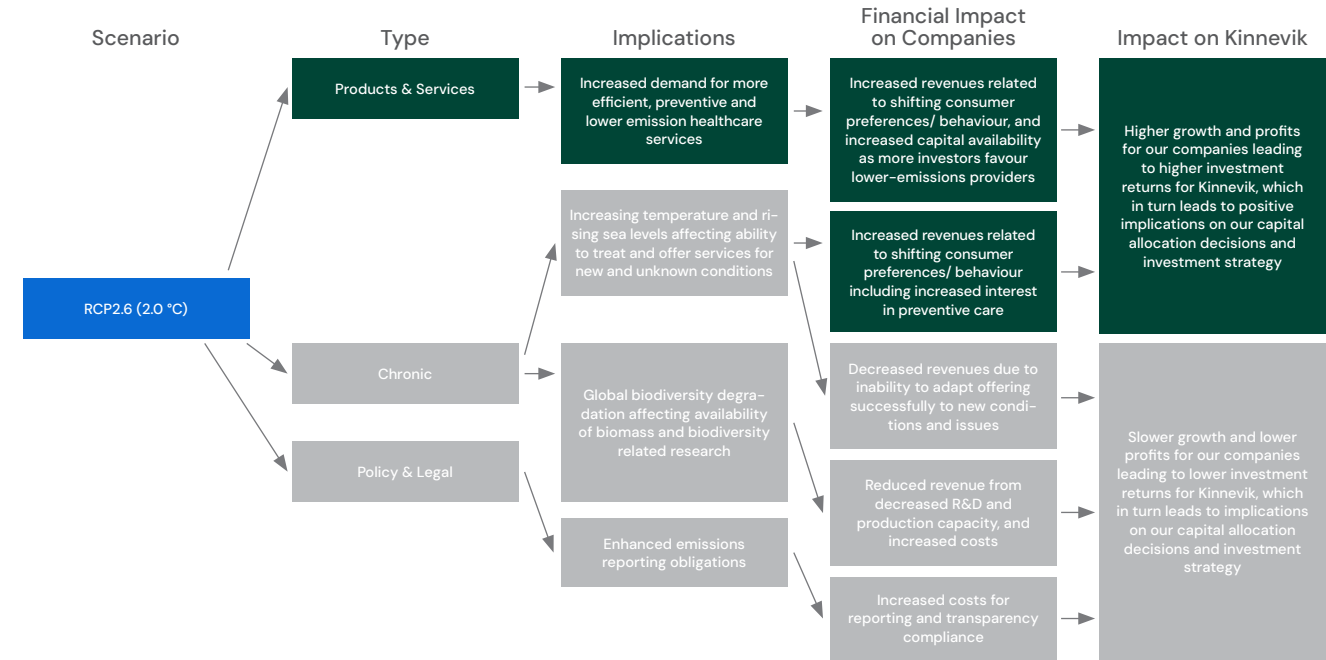
- Higher use of renewable energy sources and significantly lower energy consumption overall
- Rapid reduction of fossil fuel use, with substantial investments in bioenergy and Carbon Capture and Storage
- More sustainable land use practices with a focus on using croplands for bioenergy production rather than expanding into natural ecosystems
- Greenhouse gas emissions peak around 2020, achieving net-zero by 2050 and becoming negative later in the century
- Significantly increased investments in green technologies to combat climate change
- Highly stringent climate policies, requiring strong international collaboration and coordination

The implications of this scenario include a dramatically increased demand for energy-efficient and low-carbon products and services, alongside an ever-evolving patchwork of policy and legal requirements at international and national levels. Businesses will also face growing expectations for responsible conduct from stakeholders, including investors, lenders, and consumers, as the transition to a low-carbon economy accelerates.

SSP1 – Sustainability: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a

Health & Bio: The Very Stringent Mitigation Scenario (RCP 2.6)

Overview of key risks and opportunities



Note: Grey boxes represent climate-related risks and green boxes represent climate-related opportunities.

broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity.

RCP2.6 – The Very Stringent Mitigation Scenario

This scenario implies a global temperature rise of 1.5–2.0°C relative to pre-industrial levels. In this scenario, businesses would be more impacted by transition risks, rather than physical risks.

RCP2.6 is characterised by:

- Higher use of renewable energy sources and lower energy consumption overall
- Higher use of bioenergy and Carbon Capture and Storage, resulting in negative emissions
- Constant use of grasslands and increased use of croplands, but largely as a result of bioenergy production
- Greenhouse gas emissions culminate in year 2020, reach net zero by 2050 and are negative by 2100
- Significantly increased investments and fast-paced adoption of technologies to combat climate change
- Highly stringent climate policies

Implications from this scenario includes increased demand for energy-efficient and lower-carbon products and services, evolving policy and legal requirements on international and national level, and growing expectations for responsible conduct from stakeholders including investors, lenders and consumers.

RCP8.5 – The Worst Case Scenario

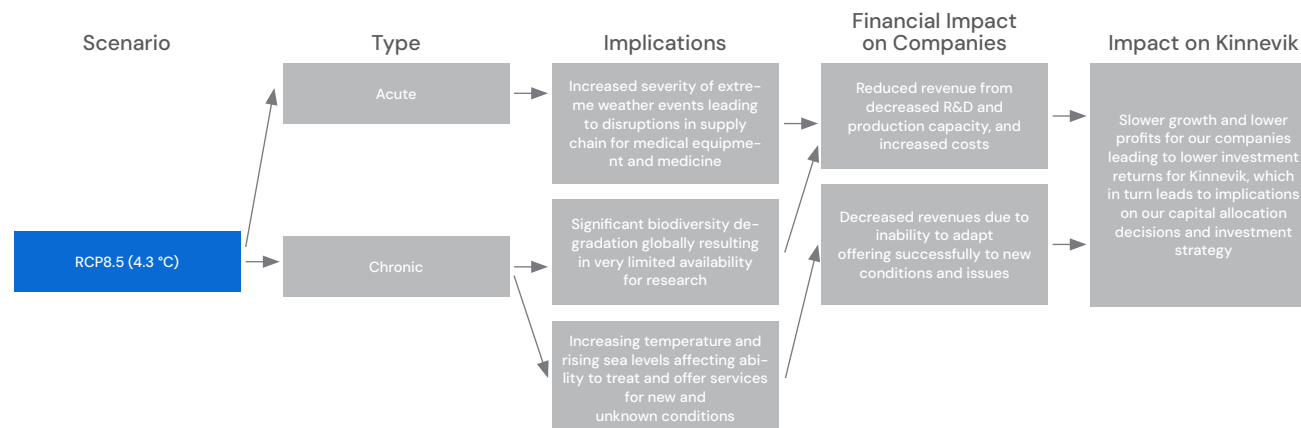
This scenario implies a global temperature rise of 3.4–4.3°C relative to pre-industrial levels. In this scenario, human-driven climate change will be more evident, and businesses will be more impacted by physical climate risks.

RCP8.5 is characterised by:

- Global population peaks and declines in the century
- High dependency on fossil fuels and overall high energy consumption as a result of high population growth and lower rate of technology development
- Increased use of cropland and grasslands
- Greenhouse gas emissions are three times today's levels
- Development of new technology will have progressed but at a slower rate
- All today's announced policy changes are realised, but with no additional

Health & Bio: The Worst Case Scenario (RCP 8.5)

Overview of key risks and opportunities



Note: Grey boxes represent climate-related risks and green boxes represent climate-related opportunities.

Implications from this scenario include more extreme weather events such as heatwaves, flooding and wildfires, changes in rainfall patterns and monsoon systems, more acid oceans, melting of arctic sea ice and sea level rises by 0.5–1.0 meter. Demand for lower-carbon products and services, as well as expectations from stakeholders, are likely to increase from today’s levels, but not to the same extent.

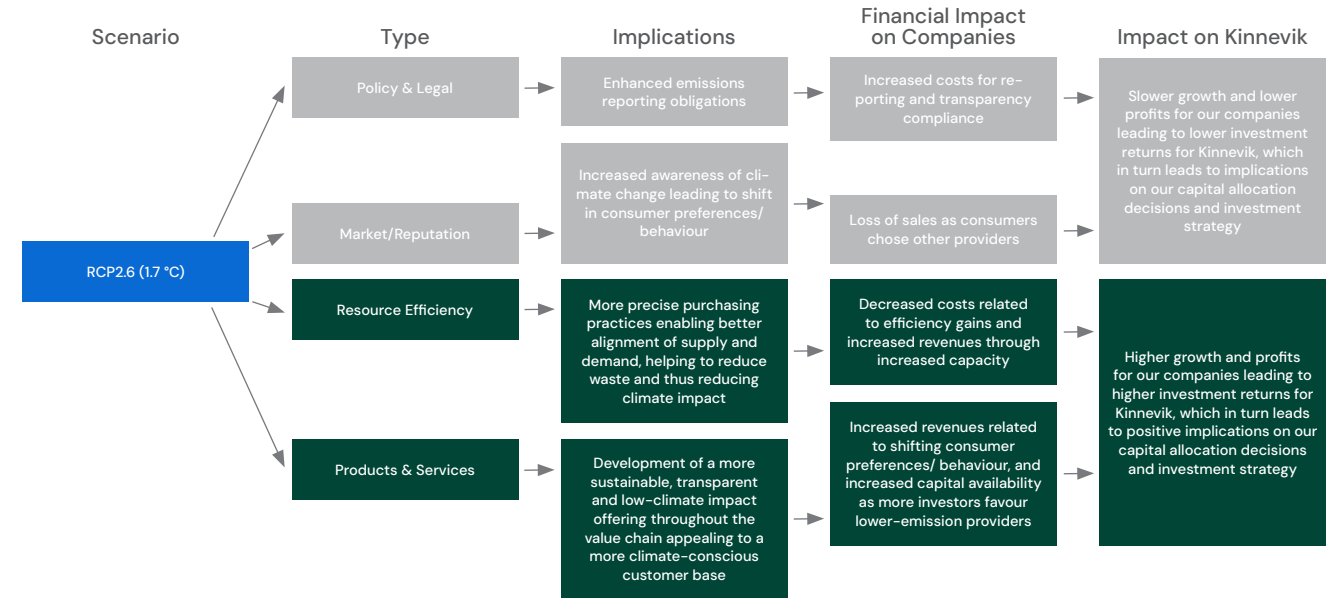
SSP5 Fossil-fuelled Development: This world places increasing faith in competitive markets, innovation and participatory societies to produce rapid technological progress and development of human capital as the path to sustainable development. Global markets are increasingly integrated. There are also strong investments in health, education, and institutions to enhance human and social capital. At the same time, the push for economic and social development is coupled with the exploitation of abundant fossil fuel resources and the adoption of resource and energy intensive lifestyles around the world. All these factors lead to rapid growth of the global economy, while global population peaks and declines in the century. Local environmental problems like air pollution are successfully managed. There is faith in the ability to effectively manage social and ecological systems, including by geo-engineering if necessary.

Methodology, materiality and process
Our scenario analysis was conducted with the aim of testing our strategy and how it would likely perform under three different climate scenarios. We started with a top-down analysis of our four sectors Health & Bio, Platforms & marketplaces, Software and Climate tech. Within each sector we have focused the analysis on our two largest companies in terms of portfolio value. We modelled and analysed potential implications for the sectors under each of the three climate scenarios. Based on a materiality analysis, we have put particular emphasis on those sectors and companies with the highest impact from climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as those that are most material to Kinnevik in terms of share of our portfolio value.

The analysis is predominantly qualitative or “directional” in nature, and is done from Kinnevik’s perspective as an owner, as opposed to the portfolio companies’, and focuses on the implications on our business, strategy and financial planning. As an investment company, we do not have the level of insight into all our portfolio companies that an operating company would likely have into its own operations, which creates an uncertainty factor.

Climate tech: The Most Optimistic Scenario (RCP 1.9)

Overview of key risks and opportunities



Note: Grey boxes represent climate-related risks and green boxes represent climate-related opportunities.

We have also modelled the exposure of Kinnevik’s portfolio to physical climate risks using S&P’s tool Climonomics which incorporates the latest climate science to model how physical assets are likely to be impacted by various climate hazards, depending on the type and location of the asset, in relation to future climate scenarios.

Following the top-down analysis, we conducted a more in- depth analysis of each sector together with the responsible Investment Manager for each sector. For this report, we have focused on the findings in two specific sectors, Health & Bio and Climate tech. These face some of the most evident impacts in each of the climate scenarios – Health & Bio face both climate-related risks and opportunities in all scenarios while Climate tech mostly see significant climate-related opportunities in the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Scenarios and risks in the Worst Case Scenario. These sectors also form a core part of our strategy and capital allocation plan.

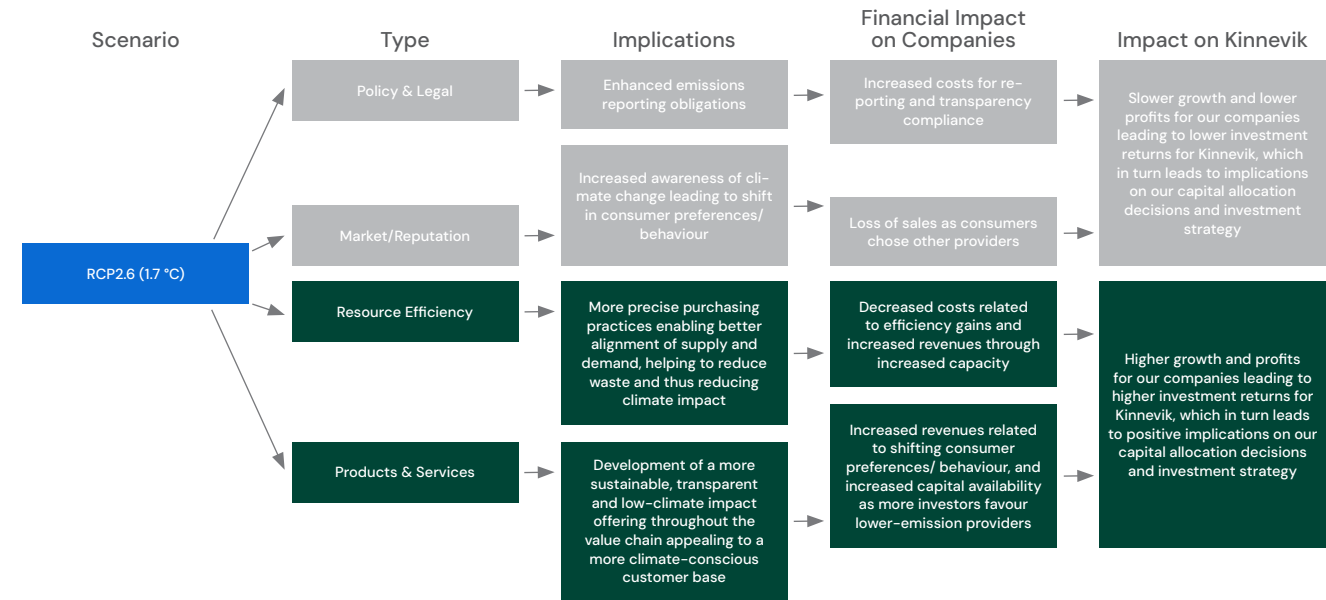
The results of the updated scenario analysis were presented to the A&S Committee and to Kinnevik’s management team in March 2025. The analysis of chronic physical risks was presented to the A&S Committee in March 2024.

Robustness and resilience of our strategy under each scenario
The scenario analysis provides us with important input on our business, strategy and financial planning. With the exception of some companies in Climate tech, our portfolio generally has relatively low dependency on complex supply chains, physical assets and fossil fuels. As such, our strategy shows relative resilience in the face of a Worst Case Scenario. However, the overall benefits of sustainability and low-emissions services in this scenario will not be fully recognized by society which means that sustainability will not be considered a strong competitive advantage.

That said, Kinnevik is exposed to a broad set of transition risks associated with the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Mitigation scenarios, particularly related to market and reputation, i.e. shifting consumer and societal behaviour. Our portfolio overall is also exposed to transition risks related to policy & legal, i.e. increasing climate-related disclosure requirements and stakeholder demands. Our Climate tech portfolio is also significantly exposed to transition risks related to technology as they are betting their success on significant

Climate tech: The Very Stringent Mitigation Scenario (RCP 2.6)

Overview of key risks and opportunities



Note: Grey boxes represent climate-related risks and green boxes represent climate-related opportunities.

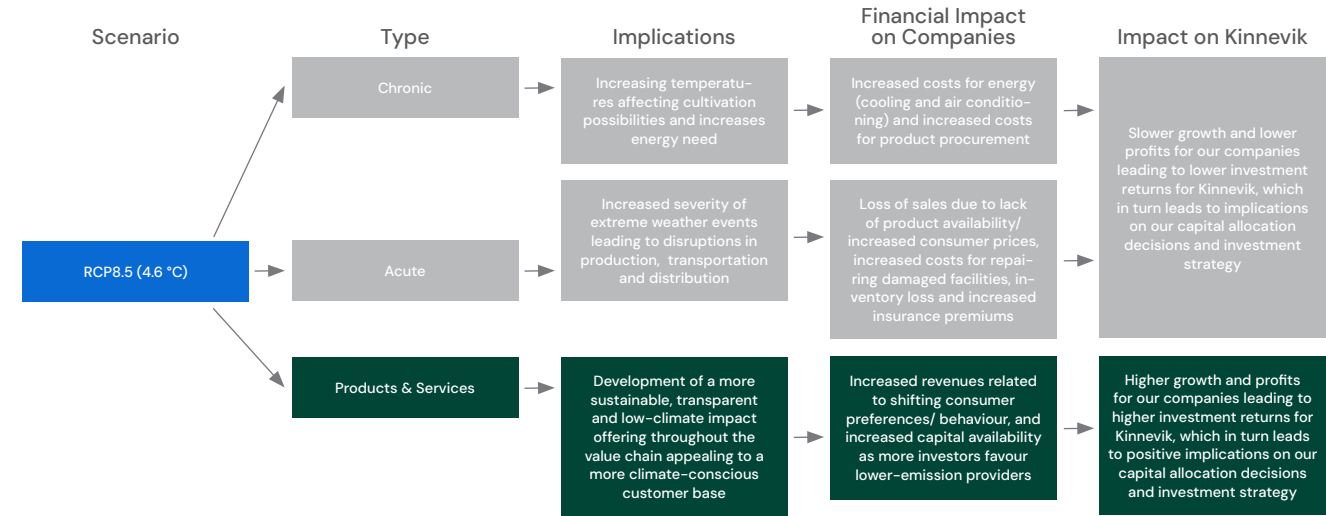
investments in new lower/zero emissions technologies that may or may not deliver results superior to competitors'. Meanwhile, these scenarios also offer the largest climate-related opportunities for our companies who have the ability to adapt to the changing demands and societal trends driven by a lower carbon reality. In both the Very Stringent and Worst Case scenarios, the most prominent physical climate risk is temperature extremes. However, this does not constitute a significant financial risk for Kinnevik.

Health & Bio
The combined global healthcare and biotech sector in general accounts for about 7 percent of world-wide emissions. Climate change has a direct impact on healthcare as it increases the risk of new diseases and conditions arising, also indirectly affecting the drug discovery sector. In both the Very Stringent and Worst Case Scenarios we will see a surge in new climate-related conditions and diseases. This could lead to increased revenue growth for those providers who are able to adapt their offerings quickly and successfully.

In the Worst Case Scenario, increased severity of extreme weather events may lead to disruptions in supply chain for medical equipment and medicine, which could result in loss of sales from decreased capacity. Increasing temperature and rising sea levels may affect the ability to treat and offer services for new and unknown conditions. This may particularly impact our value-based care providers as they enter into risk-sharing contracts with providers, meaning they take full risk on a patient's health. This may cause increased operating costs and have a negative effect on profits. This risk will to a large extent depend on how quickly governments and insurance providers are able adapt to new and unknown climate-related conditions and a potential shift in the overall health spend. Our biotech companies active in drug discovery may also indirectly be affected by the physical risks and evolution of new and unknown conditions. Further, some of these companies to some extent depend on the availability and access to biodiversity, which in the Worst Case Scenario will suffer significantly. This may cause increased costs and reduced revenue as their business model comes at risk.

Climate tech: The Worst Case Scenario (RCP 8.5)

Overview of key risks and opportunities



Note: Grey boxes represent climate-related risks and green boxes represent climate-related opportunities.

However, in the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Scenario, there are some clear climate-related opportunities. Our Healthcare companies aim to make healthcare more efficient and preventative, as opposed to relying too heavily on acute care which is more costly and has a higher climate impact. Further, our virtual care providers are not dependent on physical clinics and will in most cases have an inherently lower dependency on fossil fuels compared to traditional players. Further, our biotech companies will benefit from a reality where biodiversity loss is limited and where the awareness of the same is higher. One of our core companies offering mental health services will in these scenarios see ongoing demand driven by climate-anxiety, economic transitions, and localized climate adaptation needs. Further, being a digital mental health platform we also expect that it would experience strong growth compared to more traditional therapy providers by being able to adapt to the challenges of the low-carbon transition.

Climate tech

In the Worst Case Scenario with weak climate policies, climate tech companies focused on mitigation technologies may face slower growth compared to the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Scenarios. However, the increasing frequency of extreme weather events in the Worst Case Scenario will continue to drive demand for technologies aimed at climate adaptation and resilience. In this scenario, our climate tech companies will face increased supply chain disruptions and costs due to extreme weather events. Contrasted by the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Scenarios where aggressive climate policies will accelerate the demand for decarbonization technologies and create substantial growth opportunities. Companies involved in renewable energy, energy storage, carbon capture, and energy efficiency will likely experience strong revenue growth, improved margins, and favorable valuation metrics due to high demand and supportive policy environments.

Our Carbon Capture and Storage (“CCS”) companies will most likely do well in all three scenarios. Even with aggressive emission reductions, hard-to-abate sectors will require CCS technology to capture residual emissions in both the Optimistic and the Very Stringent Scenarios. And in the Worst Case Scenario, a world relying heavily on fossil fuels, CCS technologies may see higher revenues as industries look to offset emissions, instead of actual reduction.

Conclusion

Based on our scenario analysis, the scenario with the largest potential negative impact on Kinnevik’s business, strategy and financial planning is the Worst Case Scenario. The most favorable scenarios are conversely the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Scenarios, as the climate-related opportunities facing our portfolio in this potential future would likely outweigh the climate-related risks.

Potential impact and effects on our strategy

The climate-related risks identified in all scenarios, may lead to slower growth and lower profits for our companies leading to lower investment returns for Kinnevik, which in turn may lead to implications on our investment strategy and capital allocation decisions.

The key climate-related risks in the Worst Case Scenario relate to the lack of climate policies and increasing physical risks leading to significant biodiversity losses, impact on global health and disruptions to supply chains. In this scenario, our strategy may be affected as we may decrease our exposure to assets exposed to these.

The key climate-related risks and opportunities for Kinnevik under the Most Optimistic and Very Stringent Scenarios are related to more stringent climate policies. In this scenario, our strategy may be affected as we may put increasing emphasis on climate aspects in capital allocation decisions, and increasingly look to invest in companies that will thrive in a low carbon economy.



For an in-depth description of Kinnevik including our
strategy, team and investee companies, please refer to
www.kinnevik.com