

Danske Invest 2

A Luxembourg UCITS

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danskeinvest.com

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A Word to Potential Investors

All investments involve risk

With these funds, as with most investments, future performance may differ from past performance. There is no guarantee that any fund will meet its objectives or achieve any particular level of performance.

Fund investments are not bank deposits. The value of your investment can go up and down, and you could lose some or all of your invested money. Levels of income could also go up or down (as a rate or in absolute terms). No fund in this prospectus is intended as a complete investment plan, nor are all funds appropriate for all investors.

Before investing in any fund, you should understand its risks, costs and terms of investment, and how well these characteristics align with your own financial circumstances and risk tolerance.

As a potential investor, it is your responsibility to know and follow all applicable laws and regulations, including any foreign exchange restrictions, and to be aware of potential tax consequences. We recommend that you consult an investment adviser, legal adviser and tax adviser before investing.

Any difference among portfolio security currencies, share class currencies, and your home currency may expose you to currency risk. If your home currency is different from your share class currency, the performance you experience as an investor could be very different from that of the share class.

Who can invest in these funds

Distributing this prospectus, offering these shares for sale, or investing in these shares is legal only where the shares are registered for public sale or where sale is not prohibited by local law or regulation. This prospectus is not an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction, or to any investor, where not legally permitted or where the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so.

Neither these shares nor the SICAV are registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission or any other US entity, federal or otherwise. Therefore, unless the management company is satisfied that it would not constitute a violation of US securities laws, these shares are not sold in the USA and are not available to, or for the benefit of, US persons.

For more information on restrictions on share ownership, contact us (see below).

Which information to rely on

In deciding whether or not to invest in a fund, you should look at (and read completely) the most recent prospectus, and the relevant Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products Key Information Documents (PRIIPs KIDs), along with the most recent financial reports, which are considered part of the prospectus. All of these documents are available online at [danskeinvest.com](https://www.danskeinvest.com). By subscribing for shares in any of these funds, you are considered to accept the terms described in these documents.

Together, all these documents contain the only approved information about the funds and the SICAV and no person is authorised to give any other information or make any other representations. The board is not liable for any statements or information about the funds or the SICAV that is not contained in these documents, and investors rely on such statements and information at their own risk. Information in this prospectus, or any document about the SICAV or funds, may have changed since the publication date. In case of any inconsistency in translations of this prospectus, or of the financial reports, the English version will prevail.

TO CONTACT US

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Fund Descriptions

All of the funds described in this prospectus are part of Danske Invest 2, which functions as an umbrella structure for them. The SICAV exists to offer investors access to professional investment management through a range of funds, each aiming to achieve as high a degree of total return as is compatible with sound risk diversification and the principles of sustainable investing. All funds employ active portfolio management.

By law, each fund is permitted to invest as described in “General Investment Powers and Restrictions” on page 15 and equally is required to comply with the restrictions stated in that same section. However, each fund also has its own investment policy, which is generally narrower than what is permitted by law. Descriptions of the specific investment objectives, main investments, and other key characteristics of each fund begin on the next page.

The board of the SICAV has overall responsibility for the SICAV’s business operations and its investment activities, including the investment activities of all of the funds. The board has delegated the day-to-day management of the funds to the management company, which in turn has delegated some of its responsibilities to investment managers and service providers. The board retains supervision over the management company.

More information about the SICAV, the board, the management company and the service providers appears in the final sections of this prospectus, “The SICAV” on page 29 and “The Management Company” on page 32.

Terms with specific meanings

The terms below have the following meanings in this prospectus.

2010 Law The Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investment, as amended.

the articles The Articles of Incorporation of the SICAV, as amended.

base currency The currency in which a fund does the accounting for its portfolio and maintains its primary NAV.

the board The Board of Directors of the SICAV.

business day Any day that is a full business day for banks in Luxembourg, except 31 December. In “Fund Descriptions”, any day that is a full business day for banks in the indicated country or countries.

CSSF The Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the Luxembourg financial regulator.

Danske Bank Asset Management Danske Bank Asset Management divisions of Danske Bank A/S, including its branches and subsidiaries.

eligible state Any state that the board considers to be consistent with a given fund’s investment portfolio.

ESG Environmental, Social and Governance.

ESMA European Securities and Markets Authority.

Finanstilsynet The Danish financial regulator.

financial reports The annual report of the SICAV, along with any semi-annual report that has been issued since the most recent annual report.

fund Except where indicated otherwise, any fund for which the SICAV serves as an umbrella UCITS.

institutional investors Investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law, such as credit institutions and other financial professionals investing on the behalf of themselves or other investors (whether retail on the basis of a discretionary management agreement or institutional), as well as insurance companies, pension funds, or other UCIs.

member state A member state of the European Union (EU) or of the European Economic Area (EEA).

NAV Net asset value per share; the value of one share of a fund.

PRIIPs KID Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products Key Information Document.

the prospectus This document, as amended from time to time.

regulated market A regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament, or any other market in an eligible state that the directors of the management company consider to be regulated, regularly operating, recognised, and open to the public. Recently issued securities whose terms of issue include a commitment to apply for official listing on a regulated market within 12 months of issue are considered to be traded on a regulated market.

SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on the sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

SICAV Danske Invest 2.

UN SDGs The sustainable development goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

US person Any of the following:

- an individual who is a US citizen or resident
- a partnership, company or other entity that is organised or incorporated under the laws of the USA or any of its states, territories or possessions
- an estate or trust whose gross income is subject to US income tax

VFF (Verdipapirfondenes Forening) The Norwegian Fund and Asset Management Association promoting a healthy development of the Norwegian Fund and Asset Management industry. VFF has developed industry wide standards for market practice, monitors the adherence to such standards and administers sanctions on actions not compliant with these standards and/or the best interest of the industry. The SICAV’s funds have decided to adhere to the VFF standards which are available for shareholders’ consultation under the link: vff.no.

we, us The SICAV, acting through the board or through any service providers described in this prospectus except for the auditor and any distributors.

you Any past, current or prospective shareholder, or an agent for the same.

Currency abbreviations

DKK Danish krone

NOK Norwegian krone

EUR Euro

Norske Aksjer

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To achieve above-market performance.

Benchmark OSE Mutual Fund Index (OSEFX). For performance comparison.

SFDR classification The fund is categorised as article 8 under SFDR and promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as good governance practices, through screening, exclusions, investment analysis and decision-making as well as active ownership.

The fund follows Danske Invest's responsible investment policy.

For more information related to:

- Danske Invest's responsible investment policy, including the sustainability risk integration, see page 10.
- the fund's environmental and/or social characteristics, see "SFDR annexes" on page 36.

Investment policy The fund is an actively managed equity fund investing in Norwegian equities (Norske Aksjer).

Specifically, the fund invests at least 80% of net assets in equities and equity-related securities that are traded on a regulated market in Norway or, if traded on a regulated market elsewhere, are issued by companies that are domiciled, or do most of their business, in Norway.

The fund complies with the VFF industry standards for Norwegian equity funds.

Derivatives The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment characteristics.

The fund generally expects that its holdings, and therefore its performance, may differ significantly from those of the benchmark.

Investment manager Danske Bank A/S.

Base currency NOK.

Main Risks

See "Risk Descriptions" on page 12 for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Active management
- Concentration
- Currency
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Market
- Sustainability

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions

- Counterparty and custody
- Liquidity
- Operational

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Investor profile The fund may appeal to investors with basic investment knowledge who:

- plan to invest for at least 5 years
- seek capital growth
- are interested in diversifying a core portfolio
- seek investment that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and good governance practices
- understand what the "Main Risks" section entails, including a potential capital loss

Subscriptions, switches and redemptions Orders are ordinarily processed the same day if received and accepted by the registrar agent by:

- 2:00 PM Luxembourg time any full trading day in Norway
- 10:00 AM Luxembourg time any half trading day in Norway

Settlement of subscriptions and redemptions occurs no later than 2 business days after the orders have been processed.

Costs for base share classes

	A	I	NA	NI	NI 3	NI 4	NI 5	NI 6	NI 7	NI 8	NI 9	P1	P2	P3	WA	WI
One-off charges taken before or after you invest (maximum %)																
Subscription	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	–	–
Switch	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	–	–
Redemption	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	–	–
Charges taken from the fund over a year (maximum %)																
Management	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Operational/Administration	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40

Actual fees and expenses may be lower, and prior to any increase in them, shareholders will receive notice and the opportunity to redeem shares free of charge during a one-month period before the increase. For more information, see "Fund Fees and Costs" on page 10. For a current, complete listing of available share classes, including fees, go to danskeinvest.com.

Norge Vekst

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To achieve above-market performance.

Benchmark Oslo Stock Exchange's Small Cap Index (OSEX).
For performance comparison.

SFDR classification The fund is categorised as article 8 under SFDR and promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as good governance practices, through screening, exclusions, investment analysis and decision-making as well as active ownership.

The fund follows Danske Invest's responsible investment policy.

For more information related to:

- Danske Invest's responsible investment policy, including the sustainability risk integration, see page 10.
- the fund's environmental and/or social characteristics, see "SFDR annexes" on page 36.

Investment policy The fund is an actively managed equity fund investing in Norwegian equities, including securities listed on Euronext Growth Market (Norge Vekst).

Specifically, the fund invests at least 80% of net assets in equities and equity-related securities that are traded on a regulated market in Norway or, if traded on a regulated market elsewhere, are issued by companies that are domiciled, or do most of their business, in Norway.

The management company defines regulated markets as including the Euronext Growth. The fund may invest in securities traded on the Euronext Growth.

The fund complies with the VFF industry standards for Norwegian equity funds.

Derivatives The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment characteristics.

The fund generally expects that its holdings, and therefore its performance, may differ significantly from those of the benchmark.

Investment manager Danske Bank A/S.

Base currency NOK.

Main Risks

See "Risk Descriptions" on page 12 for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Active management
- Concentration
- Currency
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Market
- Small and mid-cap stock
- Sustainability

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions

- Counterparty and custody
- Liquidity
- Operational

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Investor profile The fund may appeal to investors with basic investment knowledge who:

- plan to invest for at least 5 years
- seek capital growth
- are interested in diversifying a core portfolio
- seek investment that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and good governance practices
- understand what the "Main Risks" section entails, including a potential capital loss

Subscriptions, switches and redemptions Orders are ordinarily processed the same day if received and accepted by the registrar agent by:

- 2:00 PM Luxembourg time any full trading day in Norway
- 10:00 AM Luxembourg time any half trading day in Norway

Settlement of subscriptions and redemptions occurs no later than 2 business days after the orders have been processed.

Costs for base share classes

	A	I	P1	P2	P3	WA	WI
One-off charges taken before or after you invest (maximum %)							
Subscription	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-
Switch	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-
Redemption	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-
Charges taken from the fund over a year (maximum %)							
Management	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50
Oper./Admin.	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40

Actual fees and expenses may be lower, and prior to any increase in them, shareholders will receive notice and the opportunity to redeem shares free of charge during a one-month period before the increase. For more information, see "Fund Fees and Costs" on page 10. For a current, complete listing of available share classes, including fees, go to danskeinvest.com.

Norsk Likviditet

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To achieve the highest possible relative return in relation to the benchmark.

Benchmark Nordic Bond Pricing Liquidity Low Risk Index NOK (NOLIQLWRISK). *For performance comparison.*

SFDR classification The fund is categorised as article 8 under SFDR and promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as good governance practices, through screening, exclusions, investment analysis and decision-making as well as active ownership.

The fund follows Danske Invest's responsible investment policy.

For more information related to:

- Danske Invest's responsible investment policy, including the sustainability risk integration, see page 10.
- the fund's environmental and/or social characteristics, see "SFDR annexes" on page 36.

Investment policy The fund is an actively managed fixed income fund investing mainly in Norwegian short-duration bonds and money market instruments, and bank deposits (Norsk Likviditet).

Specifically, the fund invests at least two-thirds of net assets in bonds and other debt instruments issued by governments, municipalities and other public organisations, companies or credit institutions. These securities are denominated in NOK and comply with VFF industry standards for liquidity funds with low risk.

The management company defines regulated markets as including the Nordic Alternative Bond Market. The fund may invest in securities traded on the Nordic Alternative Bond Market.

The fund does not invest in bonds with a rating lower than Baa3/BBB- (or similar).

The fund's average weighted term to maturity is maximum one year.

The fund does not qualify as a money market fund under the EU Regulation.

Derivatives The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management, as well as for investment purposes.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment characteristics across market segments, alongside decisions on portfolio diversification and yield curve positioning.

The fund generally expects that its holdings, and therefore its performance, may differ significantly from those of the benchmark.

Duration The fund has a duration range from 0 to 0.33 of a year.

Investment manager Danske Bank A/S.

Base currency NOK.

Main Risks

See "Risk Descriptions" on page 12 for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Active management
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Market
- Sustainability

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions

- Counterparty and custody
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Investor profile The fund may appeal to investors with basic investment knowledge who:

- plan to invest for at least 1 year
- seek an income oriented investment
- are interested in diversifying a core portfolio
- seek investment that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and good governance practices
- understand what the "Main Risks" section entails, including a potential capital loss

Subscriptions, switches and redemptions Orders are ordinarily processed the same day if received and accepted by the registrar agent by:

- 2:00 PM Luxembourg time any full trading day in Norway
- 10:00 AM Luxembourg time any half trading day in Norway

Settlement of subscriptions and redemptions occurs no later than 2 business days after the orders have been processed.

Costs for base share classes

	A	I	NI	NI 3	NI 4	NI 5	NI 6	NI 7	NI 10	P1	P2	P3	WA	WI
One-off charges taken before or after you invest (maximum %)														
Subscription	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
Switch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges taken from the fund over a year (maximum %)														
Management	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35
Operational/Administration	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40

Actual fees and expenses may be lower, and prior to any increase in them, shareholders will receive notice and the opportunity to redeem shares free of charge during a one-month period before the increase. For more information, see "Fund Fees and Costs" on page 10. For a current, complete listing of available share classes, including fees, go to danskeinvest.com.

Norsk Likviditet Pluss

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To achieve the highest possible relative return in relation to the benchmark.

Benchmark Nordic Bond Pricing Liquidity Standard Index NOK (NOLIQSTD). *For performance comparison.*

SFDR classification The fund is categorised as article 8 under SFDR and promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as good governance practices, through screening, exclusions, investment analysis and decision-making as well as active ownership.

The fund follows Danske Invest's responsible investment policy.

For more information related to:

- Danske Invest's responsible investment policy, including the sustainability risk integration, see page 10.
- the fund's environmental and/or social characteristics, see "SFDR annexes" on page 36.

Investment policy The fund is an actively managed fixed income fund investing mainly in Norwegian short-duration bonds and money market instruments, and bank deposits (Norsk Likviditet).

Specifically, the fund invests at least two-thirds of net assets in bonds and other debt instruments issued by governments, municipalities and other public organisations, companies or credit institutions. These securities are denominated in NOK and comply with VFF industry standards for liquidity funds.

The management company defines regulated markets as including the Nordic Alternative Bond Market. The fund may invest in securities traded on the Nordic Alternative Bond Market.

The fund does not invest in bonds with a rating lower than Baa3/BBB- (or similar).

The fund's average weighted term to maturity is maximum 1.5 years.

The fund does not qualify as a money market fund under the EU Regulation.

Derivatives The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management, as well as for investment purposes.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment characteristics across market segments, alongside decisions on portfolio diversification and yield curve positioning.

The fund generally expects that its holdings, and therefore its performance, may differ significantly from those of the benchmark.

Duration The fund has a duration range from 0 to 0.33 of a year.

Investment manager Danske Bank A/S.

Base currency NOK.

Main Risks

See "Risk Descriptions" on page 12 for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Active management
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Market
- Sustainability

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions

- Counterparty and custody
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Investor profile The fund may appeal to investors with basic investment knowledge who:

- plan to invest for at least 1 year
- seek an income oriented investment
- are interested in diversifying a core portfolio
- seek investment that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and good governance practices
- understand what the "Main Risks" section entails, including a potential capital loss

Subscriptions, switches and redemptions Orders are ordinarily processed the same day if received and accepted by the registrar agent by:

- 2:00 PM Luxembourg time any full trading day in Norway
- 10:00 AM Luxembourg time any half trading day in Norway

Settlement of subscriptions and redemptions occurs no later than 2 business days after the orders have been processed.

Costs for base share classes

	A	I	P1	P2	P3	WA	WI
One-off charges taken before or after you invest (maximum %)							
Subscription	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
Switch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges taken from the fund over a year (maximum %)							
Management	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35
Oper./Admin.	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40

Actual fees and expenses may be lower, and prior to any increase in them, shareholders will receive notice and the opportunity to redeem shares free of charge during a one-month period before the increase. For more information, see "Fund Fees and Costs" on page 10. For a current, complete listing of available share classes, including fees, go to danskeinvest.com.

Norsk Obligasjon

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To achieve above-market performance.

Benchmark Nordic Bond Pricing Index (RM123D3). For performance comparison.

SFDR classification The fund is categorised as article 8 under SFDR and promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as good governance practices, through screening, exclusions, investment analysis and decision-making as well as active ownership.

The fund follows Danske Invest's responsible investment policy.

For more information related to:

- Danske Invest's responsible investment policy, including the sustainability risk integration, see page 10.
- the fund's environmental and/or social characteristics, see "SFDR annexes" on page 36.

Investment policy The fund is an actively managed fixed income fund investing mainly in Norwegian bonds, money market instruments and bank deposits (Norsk Obligasjon).

Specifically, the fund invests at least two-thirds of net assets in bonds and other debt instruments issued by governments, municipalities and other public organisations, companies or credit institutions. These securities are denominated in NOK and comply with VFF industry standards for bond funds category 3. Some of these securities may be traded on the Nordic Alternative Bond Market.

The management company defines regulated markets as including the Nordic Alternative Bond Market. The fund may invest in securities traded on the Nordic Alternative Bond Market.

The fund does not invest in bonds with a rating lower than Baa3/BBB- (or similar).

Derivatives The fund may use derivatives for hedging and efficient portfolio management, as well as for investment purposes.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment characteristics across market segments, alongside decisions on portfolio diversification and yield curve positioning.

The fund generally expects that its holdings, and therefore its performance, may differ significantly from those of the benchmark.

Duration The fund has a duration range from 1 to 5 years.

Investment manager Danske Bank A/S.

Base currency NOK.

Main Risks

See "Risk Descriptions" on page 12 for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Active management
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Market
- Sustainability

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions

- Counterparty and custody
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Investor profile The fund may appeal to investors with basic investment knowledge who:

- plan to invest for at least 3 years
- seek an income oriented investment
- are interested in diversifying a core portfolio
- seek investment that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and good governance practices
- understand what the "Main Risks" section entails, including a potential capital loss

Subscriptions, switches and redemptions Orders are ordinarily processed the same day if received and accepted by the registrar agent by:

- 2:00 PM Luxembourg time any full trading day in Norway
- 10:00 AM Luxembourg time any half trading day in Norway

Settlement of subscriptions and redemptions occurs no later than 2 business days after the orders have been processed.

Costs for base share classes

	A	I	NI	NI 4	NI 5	NI 6	NI 7	NI 8	NI 9	P1	P2	P3	WA	WI
One-off charges taken before or after you invest (maximum %)														
Subscription	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
Switch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges taken from the fund over a year (maximum %)														
Management	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.40
Operational/Administration	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40

Actual fees and expenses may be lower, and prior to any increase in them, shareholders will receive notice and the opportunity to redeem shares free of charge during a one-month period before the increase. For more information, see "Fund Fees and Costs" on page 10. For a current, complete listing of available share classes, including fees, go to danskeinvest.com.

Fund Fees and Costs

See “Fund Descriptions” for fund-specific cost information about the fees associated with investing in a fund.

General

The charges you pay as an investor in the fund go to cover fund operating costs, including management and distribution costs. These ongoing charges reduce the performance of your investment.

One-off charges taken before or after you invest

These charges are paid to the management company or a distributor. For more information on these fees, see “Subscribing, Switching, Redeeming and Transferring Shares” on page 23.

Charges taken from the fund over a year

These charges are expressed as a percentage of the share class net assets and are the same for all shareholders of a given share class.

The maximum management fee is 3.50% per year and the maximum operating and administrative fee is 0.60% per year.

All fees paid by the SICAV are subject to VAT where applicable. Recurring expenses will be charged first against current income, then against realised capital gains, and lastly against capital. Each fund and share class pays all costs it incurs directly and also pays its pro rata share (based on net asset value) of costs not attributable to a specific fund or share class.

All expenses that are paid from fund assets are reflected in NAV calculations, and the actual amounts paid are documented in the SICAV’s annual reports. Expenses are calculated each business day for each fund and share class and paid quarterly in arrears.

Expenses included in the fees disclosed in “Fund Descriptions”

In the management fee

- fees of the management company, which in turn pays the investment manager and the distributors

In the operating and administrative expenses

- fees of the management company, which in turn pays fees and expenses for operating the funds, such as:
 - the Luxembourg *taxe d’abonnement*
 - fees and expenses of the depositary, including charges for local correspondents that exceed the depositary’s responsibility
 - fees related to of the UCI administrator activity, such as registrar agent, NAV calculation and accounting, and client communication functions
 - risk and compliance monitoring
 - fees and expenses of professional firms, such as the auditors and legal advisers
 - government, regulatory and registration expenses
 - costs of providing information to shareholders, such as publishing NAVs and notices as well as creating, translating and distributing financial reports, prospectuses and PRIIPs KIDs
 - fund formation expenses
 - all other costs associated with operation and distribution, including expenses incurred by the management company and all service providers

Any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of board members and fees that the board agrees the SICAV should pay to independent board members for their service on the board are included in the operating and administrative expenses displayed in “Fund Descriptions”.

The fact that the operating and administrative expenses are a fixed percentage means that the management company is entitled to keep any portion of the fee that remains unused at the end of the financial year and is obligated to cover any overages that exceed the fee amount.

Expenses not included in the fees disclosed in “Fund Descriptions”

- brokerage and bank charges incurred on business transactions and securities trades and other transaction-related expenses
- extraordinary expenses, such as any legal or other expertise needed to defend the interests of shareholders

Responsible Investment Policy

When investors entrust us with their assets and savings, it is our duty to serve their interests by providing investment solutions that deliver competitive and long-term performance. Our commitment to responsible investment is an integral part of this duty. Responsible investing entails making better-informed investment decisions, addressing sustainability issues, dilemmas, and risks, and influencing investee companies through active dialogue to contribute to a positive outcome.

All funds follow Danske Invest Management A/S’ responsible investment policy.

Sustainability risk integration

In accordance with the responsible investment policy, the funds incorporate sustainability risks alongside other risks when making investment decisions.

Incorporating sustainability risk into the investment process is part of our fiduciary duty to investors to identify the sustainability criteria, which may pose a risk and thereby affect financial performance of an investment. Based on ESG research and ESG data, sustainability risk factors are systematically identified and assessed alongside other risks through responsible investment processes relating to

exclusions, inclusions and active ownership in accordance with the Danske Invest Sustainability Risk Integration Instruction.

For each fund, the investment universe is screened to identify sustainability risks associated with potential portfolio investments with reference to current regulations, industry’s best practices, international norms and voluntary frameworks for corporate responsibility. Based on our assessment and company dialogue, we may from time to time decide to divest or restrict investments in a company, in a specific investment strategy or across multiple strategies.

The funds apply sustainability risk exclusions that exclude companies deemed to be the worst performers based on predefined risk scores.

Funds promoting environmental and/or social characteristics or meeting sustainable investment objectives

In addition to the integration of sustainability risks, some funds may promote environmental and/or social characteristics (article 8 funds under SFDR), and/or may have a sustainable investment objective (article 9 funds under SFDR).

Sustainability-related aspects may then influence a decision to either buy or increase weighting, hold or maintain weighting, sell or decrease weighting, in order to promote the characteristics or attain the sustainable investment objective of the funds.

Environmental, social and sustainability performance of companies or issuers can be promoted through responsible investment processes relating to exclusions, inclusions and/or active ownership, which may also enable funds to address principal adverse impacts indicators, within areas such as

emissions, energy, biodiversity, water, waste, social and employee matters, human rights as well as anti-corruption.

Screening is used as a tool to identify companies that exhibit harmful environmental practices, by contributing, for example, to climate change, biodiversity loss or pollution, or companies that display inadequate social practices on human rights issues or labour standards.

The extent to which the environmental and social characteristics of the funds are promoted and/or the sustainable investment objective is attained is monitored on a regular basis and is reported in the fund periodic reports. Furthermore, active ownership activities are disclosed on the website, and the same applies to investments that are excluded under each exclusion category which are published through an Exclusion List.

See the below tables outlining how the responsible investment processes are applied to each fund.

For further information about the data sources and methodologies used, go to [danskeinvest.com](https://www.danskeinvest.com).

Article 8 funds

Fund	Sound sustainability practices	Sound environmental stewardship	Exclusions	Engagement	Voting
Equity Funds					
Norske Aksjer			•	•	•
Norge Vekst			•	•	•
Fixed Income Funds					
Norsk Likviditet			•	•	
Norsk Likviditet Pluss			•	•	
Norsk Obligasjon			•	•	

Investment exclusions

The table below outlines the investment exclusions in place for the funds as part of the binding commitments of their investment strategy.

If an exclusion is mentioned for a fund, companies and/or issuers involved in the exclusion category are excluded from the investment universe of the fund. If a box is not ticked, companies and/or issuers in scope of this exclusion category may be included depending on the defined investment universe and the portfolio manager's discretion. Unless stated in the SFDR Annexes, our exclusion criteria do not apply to investments in structured products, derivatives and external funds.

The integration of sustainability-related commitments, such as exclusions, in the investment strategy of a fund, may imply a reduction of the investable universe for the fund compared to the benchmark as demonstrated in the column "Expected reduction of investable universe as a result of the applicable exclusions". The ranges are based on approximations on a specific date and could fluctuate throughout the year. For passive funds, supplementing information on "Expected tracking error interval" can be found in the table. The tracking error for the passive funds is expected to be dynamic and estimated to fall into the interval outlined. In general, passive funds have an expected maximum tracking error prescribed in the funds' investment policy, which means that the index tracking funds normally would not deviate from the index beyond the prospectus tracking error limit. The estimations on reduction of the investment universe and tracking error interval may evolve over time as a result of for instance market fluctuations and involvement of the investable universe. Furthermore, aspects such as outcome of exclusion screenings, alterations to criteria and thresholds for an exclusion category will influence the reduction of the investment universe.

For further information on the investment exclusion definitions, activities, criteria and threshold employed for the exclusions, refer to the Danske Invest Exclusion Instruction available at [danskeinvest.com](https://www.danskeinvest.com).

Fund	Sustainability risk	Controversial weapons	Enhanced sustainability standards	Fossil fuel transition laggards	Peat-fired power generation	Pornography	Tar sands	Thermal coal	Tobacco	SPU ¹	Alcohol	CTB ²	Extended enhanced sustainability standards	Fossil fuels	Gambling	Military equipment	PAP ³	PA ⁴	Expected reduction of investable universe as a result of the applicable exclusions ⁵	Expected tracking error interval ⁶
Equity Funds																				
Norske Aksjer	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•									0-5	
Norge Vekst	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•									0-5	
Fixed Income Funds																				
Norsk Likviditet	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•									0-5	

Fund	Sustainability risk	Controversial weapons	Enhanced sustainability standards	Fossil fuel transition laggards	Peat-fired power generation	Pornography	Tar sands	Thermal coal	Tobacco	SPU ¹	Alcohol	CTB ²	Extended enhanced sustainability standards	Fossil fuels	Gambling	Military equipment	PAB ³	PAI ⁴	Expected reduction of investable universe as a result of the applicable exclusions ⁵	Expected tracking error interval ⁵
Norsk Likviditet Pluss	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•									0-5	
Norsk Obligasjon	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•									0-5	

¹“Statens Pensjons Utland”/“SPU” exclusion, a list of exclusions defined by Norges Bank.

²CTB: Activity based exclusions referred to in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12(1)(a)-(c) for Climate Transition Benchmarks.

³PAB: Activity based exclusions referred to in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Article 12(1)(a)-(g) for Paris Aligned Benchmarks.

⁴PAI: Exclusions based on selected indicators for Principal Adverse Impacts on sustainability factors.

⁵Measured in percentage point.

Exclusions for the individual categories are maintained through central screening processes and approval processes as described in the Exclusion Instruction for Danske Invest Management A/S. If an issuer is added to the exclusion list of a current exclusion, the investment must be divested in accordance with the principles set out in the instruction. However, the instruction allows the funds to maintain direct and indirect investments in certain cases based on the criteria described.

Risk Descriptions

All investments involve risk. The risks of some funds may be comparatively high.

The risk descriptions below correspond to the main risk factors listed for each fund. A fund could potentially be affected by risks beyond those listed for it or described here, nor are these risk descriptions themselves intended as exhaustive. Each risk is described as if for an individual fund.

Any of these risks could cause a fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments or a benchmark, to experience high volatility (ups and downs in NAV), or to fail to meet its objective over any period of time.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

Risks included in this section are generally present to a material degree in ordinary market conditions, but also tend to be present – and more potent – in unusual market conditions.

Active management risk The fund’s management team could be wrong in its analysis, assumptions or projections, and any software it uses to support decision-making could prove to be flawed in its design or operation.

This includes projections concerning industry, market, economic, demographic, or other trends. It also includes the analysis the management team uses to determine arbitrage positions (positions that seek to exploit price differences for the same or similar investment exposures in different markets).

Concentration risk To the extent that the fund invests a large portion of its assets in a limited number of industries, sectors, or issuers, or within a limited geographical area, it can be more risky than a fund that invests more broadly.

Focusing on any company, industry, sector, country, region, type of stock, type of economy, etc. makes the fund more sensitive to the factors that determine market value for the area of focus. These factors may include economic, financial or market conditions as well as social, political, economic, environmental or other conditions. The result can be both higher volatility and a greater risk of loss.

Credit risk A bond or money market instrument from any type of issuer could fall in price, and become more volatile and less liquid, if the security’s credit rating or the issuer’s financial health deteriorates, or the market believes it might.

Below investment grade bonds. These bonds are considered speculative. Compared to investment grade bonds, prices and yields of below investment grade bonds are more volatile and sensitive to economic events, and the bonds are less liquid and carry greater default risk.

Sovereign bonds. Bonds issued by governments and government-owned or -controlled entities can be subject to many risks, especially in cases where the government is reliant on payments or extensions of credit from external sources, is unable to institute the necessary systemic reforms or control domestic sentiment, or is unusually vulnerable to changes in geopolitical or economic sentiment.

Even if a government issuer is financially able to pay off its bonds, investors may have little recourse should it decide to delay, discount, or cancel its obligations, as the main avenue to pursue payment is typically the sovereign issuer’s own courts.

Currency risk To the extent that the fund holds assets that are denominated in currencies other than the base currency, any changes in currency exchange rates could reduce investment gains or income, or increase investment losses, in some cases significantly.

Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably, and it may be difficult for the fund to unwind its exposure to a given currency in time to avoid losses. Changes in exchange rates can be influenced by such factors as export-import balances, economic and political trends, governmental intervention and investor speculation.

Intervention by a central bank, such as aggressive buying or selling of currencies, changes in interest rates, restrictions on capital movements or a “de-pegging” of one currency to another, could cause abrupt or long-term changes in relative currency values.

Derivatives risk Certain derivatives could behave unexpectedly or could expose the fund to losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative.

Derivatives in general are highly volatile and do not carry any voting rights. The pricing and volatility of many derivatives (for example, credit default swaps) may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s). In difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by certain derivatives.

Using derivatives also involves costs that the fund would not otherwise incur.

Changes in tax, accounting, or securities laws could cause the value of a derivative to fall or could force the fund to terminate a derivative position under disadvantageous circumstances.

Certain derivatives, in particular futures, options, total return swaps, contracts for difference and some contingent liability contracts, could involve margin borrowing, meaning that the fund could be forced to choose between liquidating securities to meet a margin call or taking a loss on a position that might, if held longer, have yielded a smaller loss or a gain.

OTC derivatives Because OTC derivatives are in essence private agreements between a fund and one or more counterparties, they are less highly regulated than exchange-traded securities. They also carry greater liquidity and counterparty risks; in particular, it may be more difficult to force a counterparty to honor its obligations to a fund. A downgrade in the creditworthiness of a counterparty can lead to a decline in the value of OTC contracts with that counterparty. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that a fund had been planning on using, the fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative.

Because it is generally impractical for the SICAV to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties, a decline in the financial health of any one counterparty could cause significant losses. Conversely, if any fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties could become unwilling to do business with the SICAV, which could leave the SICAV unable to operate efficiently and competitively.

Exchange-traded derivatives While exchange-traded derivatives are generally considered lower-risk than OTC derivatives, there is still the risk that a suspension of trading in derivatives or in their underlying assets could make it impossible for a fund to realise gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of shares. There is also a risk that settlement of exchange-traded derivatives through a transfer system may not happen when or as expected.

Equity risk Equities can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher (often significantly higher) market risks than bonds or money market instruments.

If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

Hedging risk Any attempts to reduce or eliminate certain risks may not work as intended, and to the extent that they do work, they will generally eliminate potentials for gain along with risks of loss.

Any measures that the fund takes that are designed to offset specific risks may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely. The fund may use hedging within its portfolio, and, in respect to any designated share classes, to hedge the currency exposure of the share class. Hedging involves costs, which reduce investment performance. Risks related to share class currency hedging (such as counterparty risk) could affect investors of other share classes.

Interest rate risk When interest rates rise, bond values generally fall. This risk is generally greater the longer the duration of a bond investment is.

Investment fund risk As with any investment fund, investing in the fund involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly:

- the actions of other investors, in particular sudden large outflows of cash, could interfere with orderly management of the fund and cause its NAV to fall
- the investor cannot direct or influence how money is invested while it is in the fund

- the fund is subject to various investment laws and regulations that limit the use of certain securities and investment techniques that might improve performance; to the extent that the fund decides to register in jurisdictions that impose narrower limits, this decision could further limit its investment activities
- because the fund is based in Luxembourg, any protections that would have been provided by other regulators (including, for investors outside Luxembourg, those of their home regulator) may not apply
- because fund shares are not publicly traded, the only option for liquidation of shares is generally redemption, which could be subject to any redemption policies set by the fund
- the fund could suspend redemptions of its shares, for any of the reasons described in “Rights We Reserve” under “Investing in the Funds” on page 27
- the fund’s buying and selling of investments may not be optimal for the tax efficiency of any given investor to the extent that the fund invests in other UCITS or UCIs, it will have less direct knowledge of, and no control over, the decisions of the UCITS or UCI’s investment managers, it could incur a second layer of investment fees (which will further erode any investment gains), and it could face liquidity risk in trying to unwind its investment in a UCITS or UCI
- the SICAV may not be able to hold a service provider fully responsible for any losses or lost opportunities arising from the service provider’s misconduct
- it may be impractical or impossible for different share classes to completely isolate their costs and risks from other share classes
- to the extent that the SICAV conducts business with affiliates of Danske Invest Management A/S, and these affiliates (and affiliates of other service providers) do business with each other on behalf of the SICAV, conflicts of interest may be created (although to mitigate these, all such business dealings must be conducted on an “arm’s length” basis, and all entities, and the individuals associated with them, are subject to strict “fair dealing” policies that prohibit profiting from inside information and showing favouritism)

Where a fund invests in another UCITS/other UCI, these risks apply to the fund, and in turn indirectly to shareholders.

Market risk Prices and yields of many securities can change frequently – sometimes with significant volatility – and can fall, based on a wide variety of factors.

Examples of these factors include:

- political and economic news
- government policy
- changes in technology and business practices
- changes in demographics, cultures and populations
- natural or human-caused disasters
- weather and climate patterns
- scientific or investigative discoveries
- costs and availability of energy, commodities and natural resources

The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, short-term or long-term, narrow or broad.

Small and mid-cap stock risk Stocks of small and mid-size companies can be more volatile and less liquid than stocks of larger companies.

Small and mid-size companies often have fewer financial resources, shorter operating histories, and less diverse business lines, and as a result can be at greater risk of long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

Sustainability risk Sustainability risk refers to an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

Sustainability risk relates to the following factors:

- Environmental factors such as climate change, including both physical risk (e.g. extreme weather events) and transition risk (e.g. regulatory changes), resource scarcity, energy consumption, carbon emissions, biodiversity loss, and pollution.
- Social factors such as human rights, labour rights, working conditions, product liability, supply chain responsibility and community relations.
- Governance factors such as corporate governance, regulatory compliance, business ethics, transparency for shareholders, board composition, shareholder rights, and remuneration.

Sustainability risks are influenced by global megatrends such as technological advancements, shifts in political focus or changes in societal expectations, which can evolve gradually over decades or emerge abruptly.

Sustainability risk is inherent in all investments but varies in degree depending on the nature of the investment, geographic location, sector, business model, and, importantly, on each company's or sovereign's ability to manage the sustainability risks to which they are exposed. Sustainability risk is interlinked with traditional risk types such as market risk or credit risk.

Although duly mapped, identified and managed in the investment processes, assessing sustainability risks and its likely impact on the returns of a sub-fund is challenging due to its complexity, interlinked nature, and long-term implications. Furthermore, sustainability information from companies, sovereigns, or third parties may be unavailable, incomplete, inaccurate or provided in a non-standardized way, which further complicates the evaluation and management of sustainability risk. As a result, the impact of sustainability risks on returns may either be larger or smaller than expected based on the exact nature of the situation and context.

The sustainability risk exposure is monitored on a continuous basis, using data from providers that specialise in sustainability risks. The table below shows the expected impact that sustainability risks can have on a fund's return, stated as "Low", "Medium" or "High".

Fund	Sustainability risks impact on return
Norske Aksjer	Low
Norge Vekst	Medium
Norsk Likviditet	Low
Norsk Likviditet Pluss	Low
Norsk Obligasjon	Low

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions

Risks included in this section are generally not present to a material degree in normal market conditions (although they may be present to a limited degree). During unusual market conditions, however, these risks can be among the most serious.

Counterparty and custody risk An entity with which the fund does business, including any entity with temporary or long-term custody of fund assets, could become unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the fund.

Credit Rating Policy

Rated securities Ratings of securities are based on at least one ESMA approved rating agency. If there are multiple ratings from different ESMA approved rating agencies, the highest rating applies.

If a security is not rated by an ESMA approved rating agency, the issuer's long-term credit rating is used.

If a counterparty, including a depositary, becomes bankrupt, the fund could lose some or all of its money and could experience delays in getting back securities or cash that were in the possession of the counterparty. This could mean the fund is unable to sell the securities or receive the income from them during the period in which it seeks to enforce its rights, which process itself is likely to create additional costs. In addition, the value of the securities could fall during the period of delay.

Because cash deposits are not subject to asset segregation by the depositary, or by any sub-custodian appointed by the depositary, they would be exposed to increased risk in the event of bankruptcy of the depositary or sub-custodian compared to other assets.

Agreements with counterparties can be affected by liquidity risk and operational risk, either of which could cause losses or limit the fund's ability to meet redemption requests.

Because counterparties are not liable for losses caused by a "force majeure" event (such as a serious natural or human-caused disaster, riot, terrorist act or war), such an event could cause significant losses in respect to any contractual arrangement involving the fund.

The value of collateral might not cover the full value of a transaction, and might not cover any fees or returns due to the fund. If any collateral the fund holds as protection against counterparty risk (including assets in which cash collateral has been invested) declines in value, it may not fully protect the fund against losses. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the fund to meet redemption requests. In the case of securities lending or repurchase transactions, the collateral held could yield less income than the assets transferred to the counterparty. While the fund uses industry standard agreements in respect to all collateral, in some jurisdictions even these agreements might prove to be difficult or impossible to enforce under local law.

Default risk The issuers of certain bonds could become unable to make payments on their bonds.

Bonds that are in default may become illiquid or worthless. In general, lower quality bonds are more likely to default on obligations, and to be unable to repay principal if they do, particularly if they are unsecured or subordinate to other obligations. Trying to recover principal or interest payments from a defaulted issuer can involve additional costs.

Liquidity risk Any security could become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price.

Liquidity risk could affect the fund's value and its ability to pay redemption proceeds or to repay, for example, repurchase agreement proceeds by the agreed deadline.

Operational risk The operations of the fund could be subject to human error, faulty processes or governance, or technological failures.

Operational risks may subject the fund to errors affecting valuation, pricing, accounting, tax reporting, financial reporting, custody and trading among other things. Operational risks may also affect settlements such as creating delays or failure of payment or security delivery. Operational risks may go undetected for long periods of time, and even if they are detected it may prove impractical to recover prompt or adequate compensation from those responsible.

Securities which are downgraded to a rating lower than the level specified in the fund's investment policy after the date of purchase, should be limited to:

- a maximum of 10% of the fund's total assets for bond funds
- a maximum of 5% of the fund's total assets for liquidity funds

Such securities will normally be sold within one month after the downgrade, unless acting in the best interests of the unit holders would warrant a further postponement.

Unrated securities If neither the issuer, nor the security has a rating from an ESMA approved rating agency, the security should, as a minimum, be part of the Nordic Bond Pricing (NBP) Regular Market (RM) Universe (RM1 – RM4) and information from Nordic Bond Pricing (NBP) may be used. For newly issued

securities, it will suffice that the security qualifies for being part of the NBP RM-Universe.

The requirement for a rating or inclusion in the NBP RM universe does not apply to securities issued by Norwegian counties and municipalities, as well as securities issued by publicly owned companies guaranteed by the Norwegian state, Norwegian counties, or Norwegian municipalities (self-guarantee).

The downgrade procedure described above follows the VFF standards.

General Investment Powers and Restrictions

Each fund, and the SICAV itself, must comply with all applicable EU and Luxembourg laws and regulations, as well as certain circulars, technical standards and other requirements. This section presents, in tabular form, the portfolio management requirements of the 2010 law (the main law governing the operation of a UCITS) as well as the requirements set by ESMA for risk monitoring and management. In case of any discrepancy, the law itself, in the original French, would prevail over either the articles or the prospectus (with the articles taking precedence over the prospectus).

If any violation of the 2010 law by a fund is detected, the investment manager must make compliance with the relevant policies a priority in its securities trades and management decisions for the fund, taking due account of the interests of shareholders.

Except where noted, all percentages and restrictions apply to each fund individually, and all asset percentages are measured as a percentage of total net assets (including cash).

Permitted assets, techniques and transactions

The table below describes what is allowable to any UCITS. The funds may set limits that are more restrictive in one way or another, based on their investment objectives and policies. A fund's usage of any asset, technique or transaction must be consistent with its investment policies and restrictions.

No fund can acquire assets that come with unlimited liability attached, underwrite securities of other issuers, or issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for their shares.

Security / Transaction	Requirements	Usage by funds	
1. Transferable securities and money market instruments	Must be listed or traded on an official stock exchange in an eligible state, or on a regulated market in an eligible state (a market that operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public).	Recently issued securities must include in their terms of issue a commitment to apply for official listing on a regulated market and such admission must be received within 12 months of issue.	Widely used. Specific usage is described in "Fund Descriptions".
2. Money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in row 1	Must be subject (at the securities or issuer level) to regulation aimed at protecting investors and savings and must meet one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, or a central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the EU, a public international body to which at least one EU member state belongs, a sovereign nation or a member state of a federation be issued by an undertaking whose securities qualify under row 1 (with exception of recently issued securities) be issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to, and complies with, EU prudential supervision rules or other rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent 	Can also qualify if the issuer belongs to a category approved by the CSSF, is subject to investor protections that are equivalent to those described directly at left, and meets one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is issued by a company with at least EUR 10 million in capital and reserves that publishes annual accounts consistent with Directive 78/660/EEC is issued by an entity dedicated to financing a group of companies at least one of which is publicly listed is issued by an entity dedicated to financing securitisation vehicles that benefit from a banking liquidity line 	Widely used. Specific usage is described in "Fund Descriptions".
3. Transferable securities and money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in rows 1 and 2	Limited to 10% of fund assets.		Any usage likely to create material risk is described in "Fund Descriptions".
4. Units of UCITS or other UCIs that are not linked to the SICAV¹	Must be limited by constitutional documents to investing no more than 10% of assets in other UCITS or other UCIs. If the target investment is an "other UCI", it must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> invest in UCITS-allowable investments be authorised by an EU member state or by a state the CSSF considers to have equivalent laws on supervision, with sufficient cooperation between authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> issue annual and semi-annual reports to enable an assessment of assets, liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period offer investor protections that are equivalent to those of a UCITS, in particular as to the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales 	Commonly used. Any usage that is over 10% of fund assets, or likely to create material risk, is disclosed in "Fund Descriptions".
5. Units of UCITS or other UCIs that are linked to the SICAV¹	Must meet all requirements in row 4. The SICAV's annual report must state the total annual management and advisory fees charged both to the fund and to the UCITS/other UCIs in which the fund has invested during the relevant period.	The UCITS/other UCI cannot charge a fund any fees for subscribing for or redeeming shares.	Same as in row 4.
6. Shares of other funds of the SICAV	Must meet all requirements in rows 4 and 5. The target fund cannot invest, in turn, in the acquiring fund (reciprocal ownership).	The acquiring fund surrenders all voting rights in shares it acquires. The shares do not count as assets of the acquiring fund for purposes of minimum asset thresholds imposed by Luxembourg law.	Same as in row 4. Note that no management fee will be duplicated.

¹ A UCITS or other UCI is considered to be linked to the SICAV if both are managed or controlled by the same Management Company or another affiliated entity.

Security / Transaction	Requirements		Usage by funds
7. Real estate and commodities, including precious metals	Direct ownership of precious metals or commodities, or certificates representing them, is prohibited. Investment exposure is allowed only indirectly, through assets, techniques and transactions allowed under the 2010 law.	Direct ownership of real estate or other tangible property is prohibited except for what is directly necessary to conducting the SICAV's business.	Any usage likely to create material risk is disclosed in "Fund Descriptions". Direct purchases of real estate or tangible property are unlikely.
8. Deposits with credit institutions	Must be repayable or withdrawable on demand, and any maturity date must be no more than 12 months in the future.	The credit institutions either must have a registered office in an EU member state or, if not, be subject to prudential supervision rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent as EU rules.	Commonly used.
9. Ancillary liquid assets	Deposits at sights that are accessible at any time. Limited to 20% of a fund's net assets.	In exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, this limit can temporarily be raised to 100% if strictly necessary and if consistent with the interests of investors.	Commonly used.
10. Cash equivalents	The SICAV may invest in bank deposits, money market instruments, money market funds or government bonds issued or guaranteed by OECD member states, local authorities of the same, or supranational institutions and organizations to which these member states belong.	The government bond issuers must be rated at least AAA- and each bond must have a remaining maturity of no more than 6 months.	Commonly used.
11. Derivatives and equivalent cash-settled instruments	Underlying assets must be those described in rows 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 or must be financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies consistent with fund investment objectives and policies. All usage must be adequately captured by the risk management process described in "Management and monitoring of global risk" below.	OTC derivatives must meet all of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be subject to reliable and verifiable independent daily valuations • be able to be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at their fair value at any time at the SICAV's initiative • be with counterparties that are institutions subject to prudential supervision and that belong to categories approved by the CSSF 	Commonly used. Specific usage is described in "Fund Descriptions". See also "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques" on page 18.
12. Securities lending, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions	Must be used for efficient portfolio only. The volume of transactions must not interfere with a fund's pursuit of its investment policy or its ability to meet redemptions. With loans of securities and with repurchase transactions, the fund must ensure that it has sufficient assets to settle the transaction. All counterparties must be subject to EU prudential supervision rules or to rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent. A fund may lend securities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly to a counterparty • through a lending system organised by a financial institution that specialises in this type of transaction • through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution 	For each transaction, the fund must receive and hold collateral that is at least equivalent, at all times during the lifetime of the transactions, to the full current value of the securities lent. During the life of a repurchase contract, the fund cannot sell the securities which are the object of the contract, either before the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or the repurchase term has expired. The fund must have the right to terminate any of these transactions at any time and to recall the securities that have been lent or are subject to the repurchase agreement. The SICAV cannot grant or guarantee any other type of loan to a third party.	Any usage is described in "Fund Descriptions". See also "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques" on page 18.
13. Borrowing	The SICAV is not allowed to borrow in principle except if it is on a temporary basis and represents no more of 10% of a fund's assets.	The SICAV may however acquire foreign currency by means of back-to-back loans.	Any usage likely to create material risk is described in "Fund Descriptions".
14. Short sales	Direct short sales are prohibited.	Short positions may be acquired only through derivatives.	Any usage likely to create material risk is described in "Fund Descriptions".

Limits on concentration of ownership

These limits are intended to prevent the SICAV or a fund from the risks that could arise [for itself or an issuer] if it were to own a significant percentage of a given security or issuer. A fund does not need to comply with the investment limits described below when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets, so long as any resulting violations of the investment restrictions are corrected as described in the introduction to "General Investment Powers and Restrictions".

Category of securities	Maximum ownership, as a % of the total value of the securities issued	
Securities carrying voting rights	Less than would enable the SICAV to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer	These rules do not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • securities described in row A of the table below • shares of a non-EU company that invests mainly in its home country and represents the only way to invest in that country in accordance with the 2010 Law • purchases or repurchases of shares of subsidiaries that provide management, advice or marketing in their country, when done as a way of effecting transactions for SICAV shareholders in accordance with the 2010 Law
Non-voting securities of any one issuer	10%	
Debt securities of any one issuer	10%	
Money market securities of any one issuer	10%	
Shares of any fund of an umbrella UCITS or UCI	25%	
		These limits can be disregarded at purchase if at that time the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the instruments in issue, cannot be calculated.

Diversification requirements

To ensure diversification, a fund cannot invest more than a certain amount of its assets in one issuer, as defined below. These diversification rules do not apply during the first 6 months of a fund's operation, but the fund must observe the principle of risk spreading. For purposes of this table, companies that share consolidated accounts (whether in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or with recognised international rules) are considered to be a single issuer. The percentage limits indicated by the vertical brackets in the center of the table indicate the maximum aggregate investment in any single issuer for all bracketed rows.

Category of securities	Maximum investment/exposure, as a % of fund assets			Exceptions
	In any one issuer	In aggregate	Other	
A. Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a sovereign nation, any EU public local authority, or any public international body to which one or more EU member states belongs.	35%	35%		<p>A fund may invest all its assets in as few as six issues from one issuer if it is investing in accordance with the principle of risk spreading and meets both of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it invests no more than 30% in any one issue the securities are issued or guaranteed by an EU member state, its local authorities or agencies, a member state of the OECD or of the G20, Singapore or by a public international bodies of which one or more EU member state belongs <p>The exception described for Row C applies to this row as well.</p>
B. Bonds as defined by EU Directive 2019/2162 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and bonds issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution whose registered office is in an EU member state and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders¹.	25%		80% in any issuer in whose bonds a fund has invested more than 5% of assets.	
C. Any transferable securities and money market instruments other than those described in rows A and B above.	10%	20%	<p>20% in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.</p> <p>40% in aggregate in all issuers in which a fund has invested more than 5% of its assets (does not include deposits and OTC derivative contracts with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision and securities indicated in rows A and B).</p>	<p>For index-tracking funds, the 10% increases to 20% in the case of a published, sufficiently diversified index that is adequate as a benchmark for its market and is recognised by the CSSF. This 20% increases to 35% (but for one issuer only) in exceptional market conditions, such as when the security is highly dominant in the regulated market in which it trades.</p>
D. Deposits with credit institutions.	20%			
E. OTC derivatives with a counterparty that is a credit institution as defined in row 8 above (first table in section).	10% max risk exposure (OTC derivatives and EPM techniques combined)			
F. OTC derivatives with any other counterparty.	5% max risk exposure			
G. Units of UCITS or UCIs as defined in rows 4 and 5 above (first table in section).	<p>With no specific statement in the fund's objective and policies, 10% in one or more UCITS or other UCIs.</p> <p>With a specific statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% in anyone UCITS or UCI 30% in aggregate in all UCIs other than UCITS 100% in aggregate in all UCITS 		<p>Target funds of an umbrella structure whose assets and liabilities are segregated are considered as a separate UCITS or other UCI.</p> <p>Assets held by the UCITS or other UCIs do not count for purposes of complying with rows A - F of this table.</p>	

¹ These bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must invest all sums deriving from their issuance in assets that, for the life of the bonds, are capable of covering all claims attaching to the bonds and in case of issuer bankruptcy would be used, on a priority basis, to reimburse principal and accrued interest.

Master and feeder funds

The SICAV can create one or more funds that qualify as a master fund or a feeder fund, or can designate any existing fund a master fund or a feeder fund.

Management and monitoring of global risk

The management company continuously monitors and measures the overall risk profile of each fund, including risks from direct investment, derivatives, techniques, collateral and all other sources, consistent with a policy approved by its board. Global exposure assessments are calculated every trading day (whether or not the fund calculates a NAV for that day), and encompass numerous factors, including coverage for contingent liabilities created by derivative positions, counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate positions.

Any derivatives embedded in transferable securities or money market instrument count as derivatives held by the fund, and any exposure to transferable securities or money market instruments gained through derivatives (except certain index-based derivatives) counts as investment in those securities or instruments.

Risk monitoring approaches There are 3 main risk measurement approaches: the commitment approach and the two forms of value at risk (VaR), absolute and relative. These approaches are described below, and the approach each fund uses is described in “Fund Descriptions”. The board and the management company choose which approach each fund will use based on the fund’s investment policy and strategy.

Approach	Description
Absolute Value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR)	The fund seeks to estimate the maximum potential loss due to market risk it could experience in a month (20 trading days) under normal market conditions. The estimate is based on at least one year (250 business days) of the fund’s performance, and requires that 99% of the time, the fund’s worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline in net asset value.
Relative Value-at-Risk (Relative VaR)	The same as Absolute VaR, except that the worst-outcome estimate is an estimate of how much the fund could underperform a stated benchmark. The VaR of the fund cannot exceed twice the VaR of the benchmark.
Commitment	The fund calculates its global exposure by taking into account either the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset or the derivative’s notional value, as appropriate. This allows the fund to reduce its global exposure by taking into account the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions. Certain types of risk-free transactions, leverage-free transactions and non-leveraged swaps are therefore not included in the calculation. A fund using this approach must ensure that its overall market exposure does not exceed 200% of total assets (100% from direct investment and 100% from derivatives).

Gross leverage Any fund that uses the Absolute or Relative VaR approach must also calculate its expected level of gross leverage, which is stated in “Fund Descriptions”. A fund’s expected level of leverage is an indicative level, not a regulatory limit, and the actual level of leverage may exceed the expected level from time to time. However, a fund’s use of derivatives will remain consistent with its investment objective, investment policies and risk profile, and will comply with its VaR limit.

Gross leverage is a measure of total derivative usage and is calculated as the “sum of the notionals” (the exposure of all derivatives, without treating opposing positions as cancelling each other out). As the leverage calculation considers neither sensitivity to market movements nor whether it increases or decreases a fund’s overall risk, it may not be representative of the actual investment risk level within a fund.

How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques

Legal and regulatory framework

A fund may use the following instruments and techniques for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (as described below) consistent with the 2010 Law, the UCITS Directive, Grand Ducal regulation of 8 February 2008, CSSF Circulars 08/356 and 14/592, ESMA guidelines 14/937, the Securities Financing Transactions (SFT) regulation (EU) 2015/2365 and any other applicable law and regulation. Each fund’s usage must also be consistent with its investment objective and policies and will not increase its risk profile beyond what it otherwise would have been.

The risks associated with instruments and techniques are described in “Risk Descriptions” beginning on page 12. The main risks are:

- **Derivatives:** derivatives risk, counterparty and custody risk (incorporating collateral and legal risks), liquidity risk, and operational risk
- **Securities lending, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements:** counterparty and custody risk (incorporating collateral and legal risks), liquidity risk, and operational risk

What the funds can use derivatives for

A fund may use derivatives for any of the following purposes, consistent with what is described in “Fund Descriptions”.

Hedging Hedging is taking a market position that is in the opposite direction from the position created by other portfolio investments, for the purpose of reducing or canceling out exposure to price fluctuations or certain factors that contribute to them.

- **Credit hedging** Typically done using credit default swaps. The goal is to hedge against credit risk. This includes purchasing or selling protection against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as proxy hedging (taking an opposite position in a different investment that is likely to behave similarly to the position being hedged).
- **Currency hedging** Typically done using currency forwards. The goal is to hedge against currency risk. This can be done at the fund level and at the share class level (for share classes that are hedged into a different currency than the

fund’s base currency). All currency hedging must involve currencies that are within the applicable fund’s benchmark or are consistent with its objectives and policies. When a fund holds assets denominated in multiple currencies, it may not hedge against currencies that represent small portions of assets or for which a hedge is uneconomical or unavailable. A fund may engage in:

- direct hedging (same currency, opposite position)
- cross-hedging (reducing exposure to one currency while increasing exposure to another, the net exposure to the base currency being left unchanged), when it provides an efficient way of gaining the desired exposures
- proxy hedging (taking an opposite position in a different currency that is considered likely to behave similarly to the base currency)
- anticipatory hedging (taking a hedge position in anticipation of an exposure that is anticipated to arise as the result of a planned investment or other event)
- **Duration hedging** Typically done using interest rate swaps, swaptions and futures. The goal is to seek to reduce the exposure to rate shifts for longer-maturity bonds. Duration hedging can be done only at the fund level.
- **Price hedging** Typically done using options on indices (specifically, by selling a call or buying a put). Usage is generally limited to situations where there is sufficient correlation between the composition or performance of the index and that of the fund. The goal is to hedge against fluctuations in the market value of a position.
- **Interest rate hedging** Typically done using interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, writing call options on interest rates or buying put options on interest rates. The goal is to manage interest rate risk.

Investment exposure A fund can use any allowable derivative to gain exposure to permissible assets, in particular when direct investment is economically inefficient or impracticable.

Leverage A fund can use any allowable derivative to increase its total investment exposure beyond what would be possible through direct investment. Leverage typically increases portfolio volatility.

Efficient portfolio management Reducing risks or costs or generating additional capital or income.

Derivatives the funds can use

A derivative is a financial contract whose value depends on the performance of one or more reference assets. Examples of reference assets include securities (individually or as a basket), funds, currencies, rates (interest, inflation, exchange), indices (equity, debt, commodity, volatility) and other derivatives. The derivatives most commonly used by the funds are:

Core Derivatives – may be used by any fund without being individually named in “Fund Descriptions”

- financial futures
- “plain vanilla” options, such as exchange-traded options, FX options and non-complex swaptions (for example, standard interest rate swaptions, which confer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a standard interest rate swap)
- warrants
- forwards, such as foreign exchange contracts
- swaps (contracts where two parties exchange the returns from two different reference assets), such as foreign exchange or interest rate swaps, but NOT including total return, credit default or commodity index swaps

Additional Derivatives – derivatives that have a payoff structure or underlying asset(s) that are more complex – any intent to use will be disclosed in “Fund Descriptions”

- credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps (contracts where, for a fee, one party agrees to reimburse the other party for certain losses resulting from a bankruptcy, default or other “credit event”)
- structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities
- total return swaps (transactions in which a counterparty transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation, including income, price gains or losses, and credit losses, in exchange for a fixed or variable fee); this category includes contracts for difference
- volatility and variance swaps

Futures are generally exchange-traded. All other types of derivatives are generally OTC (over the counter), meaning they are in effect private contracts between a fund and a counterparty.

For any index-linked derivatives, the index provider determines the rebalancing frequency and there is no cost to a fund when an index rebalances.

Instruments and techniques the funds can use

A fund can use the following instruments and techniques in respect to any and all securities it holds, but only for efficient portfolio management (as described above).

Securities lending Under these transactions, the fund lends assets to qualified borrowers, for a determined duration or returnable on demand, in exchange for cash or other compensation. The borrower shall put in collateral compliant with the provisions of this prospectus. A fund may lend any securities that it holds, although US and European equities are expected to account for most lending. The fund may only lend through an eligible standardised system.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreement transactions Under these transactions, the fund respectively buys or sells securities to a counterparty, against payment, and has either the right or the obligation to sell back or buy back (respectively) the securities at a later date and a specific (and typically higher) price.

Only the following assets may be used for repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements:

- short-term bank certificates or money market instruments
- shares or units of investment-grade money market UCIs
- adequately liquid bonds of non-governmental issuers
- bonds issued or guaranteed by an OECD country (including the country’s local public authorities) or by a supranational institution or undertaking with regional (including EU) or world-wide scope

- shares included in a main index and traded on an EU regulated market or a stock exchange of an OECD country

Disclosures of usage and fees

Current use Currently, no funds use securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions.

For total return swaps, contracts for difference and similar derivatives, the maximum and expected exposure and the underlying assets and investment strategies to which exposure will be gained are disclosed in “Fund Descriptions” for any fund that currently uses them.

Currently, no funds use securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions.

Future use If no provision for use currently appears in “Fund Descriptions”:

- for total return swaps, contracts for difference and similar derivatives: the information in “Fund Descriptions” must be updated to comply with “Current use” above before the fund can start using these derivatives
- for repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions: the information in “Fund Descriptions” must be updated to comply with “Current use” above before the fund can start using these transactions

Counterparties to derivatives and techniques

The management company must approve counterparties before they can serve as such for the SICAV. In addition to the requirements stated in rows 10 and 11 on pages 16 and 16, a counterparty must meet the following criteria:

- be an EU financial institution or another financial institution or entity subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law
- undergo analysis applicable to the counterparty’s intended activity taking into account the full range and quality of their services, which can include a review of such aspects as specialty within the intended transactions, corporate structure, financial adequacy, as well as legal status and the regulatory framework
- have a credit rating of baa3/BBB- or higher; the rating should be from a recognised rating agency, such as Moody’s, Fitch, or S&P Global Ratings, and, when the counterparty is rated by more than one agency, the second highest rating is used

Unless otherwise stated in this prospectus, no counterparty to a fund derivative can serve as an investment manager of a fund or otherwise have any control or approval over the fund’s investments and transactions, including underlying assets of derivatives.

Relevant agreements, such as an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement, including a Credit Support Annex (CSA), and a clearing agreement, must be in place between the fund and the counterparty prior to entering a transaction.

Counterparties that do not fulfil all the above criteria can serve as counterparties based on a risk assessment and an approval by the management company.

Collateral policies

These policies apply to assets received from counterparties in connection with transactions in securities lending, reverse repurchase transactions and OTC derivatives.

Acceptable collateral The main assets that may be accepted as collateral are:

- cash
- bonds issued or guaranteed by an EU or OECD member state or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions or undertakings with a rating of Baa3/BBB- or higher
- bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity with a rating of Baa3/BBB- or higher

- equities included in a main index
- shares or units issued by a UCITS investing mainly in bonds or equities qualifying under the two bullets immediately above

Non-cash collateral must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market with transparent pricing and must be able to be sold quickly for close to its pre-sale valuation.

Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the fund at any time without reference to, or approval from, the counterparty.

To ensure that collateral is suitably independent from the counterparty as far as both credit risk and investment correlation risk, collateral issued by the counterparty or its group is not accepted.

Diversification All collateral held by the SICAV must be diversified by country, market and issuer, with exposure to any issuer no greater than 20% of a fund's net assets. If stated in the fund description, a fund could be fully collateralised by different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more member states belong. In this case, the fund should receive collateral from at least 6 different issues, with no issue exceeding 30% of the fund's net assets.

Reuse and reinvestment of collateral Cash collateral will either be placed on deposit or invested in high-quality government bonds, reverse repurchase transactions. All investments must meet diversification requirements disclosed above.

If a fund invests collateral from securities lending in reverse repurchase transactions, the limits that apply to securities lending will extend to reverse repurchase transactions.

Non-cash collateral will not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Custody of collateral Collateral (as well as other securities that can be held in custody) transferred by title to a fund will be held by the depositary or a sub-custodian. With other types of collateral arrangements, such as a pledge agreement, collateral can be held by a third-party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and is unrelated to the collateral provider.

Valuation and haircuts All collateral is marked to market (valued daily using available market prices), taking into account applicable haircuts (discounts to the value of collateral intended to protect against any decline in collateral value or liquidity). The value of the collateral received is expected to be at least 90% of the net exposure towards a counterparty, taking into consideration the collateralisation terms in the applicable agreements and settlement time of collateral transfer. In accordance with the EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2016/2251 supplementing EU Regulation 648/2012, physically settled FX contracts can be exempt from collateralisation requirements.

No collateral is required for securities lending through Clearstream, Euroclear or any other entity offering adequate reimbursement guarantees.

The funds apply haircut rates as shown below:

Collateral type (including allowable maturities)	Haircut
Cash	0%
Government bonds, remaining maturity less than 1 year (bonds issued or guaranteed by an EU or OECD member state or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions or undertakings)	At least 0.5%
Government bonds, as above but remaining maturity 1 year or longer	At least 2%
Non-government bonds, remaining maturity less than 1 year	At least 1%
Non-government bonds, remaining maturity 1 - 10 years	At least 4%
Non-government bonds, remaining maturity 10 years or longer	At least 8%
Equities included in a main index	At least 15%
Shares or units issued by a UCITS	At least 5%

Revenues paid to the funds

In general, any gross revenues from the use of derivatives and techniques will be paid to the applicable fund, in particular, all revenues of reverse repurchase transactions and total return swaps (the costs of collateral management are included in the annual operating and administration fee).

Investing in the Funds

Share Classes

Within each fund, the SICAV can create and issue share classes. All share classes within a fund invest commonly in the same portfolio of securities but may have different characteristics and investor eligibility requirements.

Each share class is identified first by one of the base share class labels (described in the table below) and then by any applicable supplemental labels (described following the table). For example, "A-nok d" would indicate Class A shares denominated in (but not hedged into) NOK and intending to pay distributions. Within any given share class of any fund, all shares have equal rights of ownership. Any fund can issue any base share class with the features described below.

Base share class characteristics (valid until 16 March 2026) See explanatory notes at end of table.

Base share class	Available to	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Potential distribution fee
A	• Any investors	Any	None	Yes
I	• Institutional investors	Any	EUR 125,000 or equivalent	No
NA	• Any investors investing through a distributor or an intermediary in Norway	NOK	50,000	Yes
NI 1			3,000,000	Yes
NI 2			5,000,000	
NI 3			10,000,000	
NI 4			50,000,000	
NI 5	• Any investors investing through a distributor or an intermediary in Norway ¹	NOK	100,000,000	
NI 6			250,000,000	No
NI 7			500,000,000	
NI 8			1,000,000,000	
NI 9			1,500,000,000	
NI 10			3,000,000,000	
P1 ²	• Any investors investing, directly or through an intermediary, under a "P1" investment advisory agreement with Danske Bank A/S or its affiliates.	Any	None	No
P2 ²	• Any investors investing, directly or through an intermediary, under a "P2" investment agreement with Danske Bank A/S or its affiliates	Any	None	No
P3 ²	• Any investors investing, directly or through an intermediary, under a "P3" investment agreement with Danske Bank A/S or its affiliates	Any	None	No
WA	• Any investors investing under a discretionary investment management agreement, advisory agreement, or execution-only agreement with a Danske Bank group entity that carries an advisory or similar fee • Investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	Any	None	No
WI	• Institutional investors investing on behalf of clients under a discretionary management agreement	Any	None	No

KEY

Available to The eligibility conditions in each row are limited to assets being invested under the conditions described. For example, an investor eligible to invest in a given share class under a specific agreement can only invest assets that are part of that agreement.

Institutional investors Investors who meet the requirements for being institutional investors, as defined on page 4.

Minimum initial investment These amounts apply to all investors, whether investing directly or via an intermediary, and apply per account, except that for institutional investors investing for clients under a discretionary management agreement with those clients, the minimum applies to the institutional investor's aggregate holdings.

Potential distribution fee "Yes" means that the fund or the management company pays fees to any distributor as compensation or incentive for investments in the fund's shares. "No" means that no such fee is paid.

¹ Retail Investors needs to confirm that they give up the MiFID protection and be seen as institutional investor.

² For third party distribution in Norway. Clean share class (no distribution fee).

Base share class	Available to	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Potential distribution fee
A	• Any investors	Any	None	Yes
I	• Institutional investors investing under a discretionary investment management agreement • Institutional investors investing through either a distributor or an intermediary • Institutional investors who are customers of Danske Bank A/S • Institutional investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	Any	NOK 1,000,000 or equivalent	No
NA	• Any Investors	NOK	50,000	Yes
NI	• Institutional Investors	NOK	1,000,000 or equivalent	Yes
NI 3		NOK	10,000,000	No
NI 4		NOK	50,000,000	No
NI 5		NOK	100,000,000	No
NI 6	• Institutional investors investing under a discretionary investment management agreement • Institutional investors investing through either a distributor or an intermediary	NOK	250,000,000	No
NI 7	• Institutional investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	NOK	500,000,000	No
NI 8		NOK	1,000,000,000	No
NI 9		NOK	1,500,000,000	No
NI 10		NOK	3,000,000,000	No
P1	• Investors investing under a discretionary investment management agreement • Investors investing through either a distributor or an intermediary • Investors who are customers of Danske Bank A/S • Investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	Any	None	No
P2	• Investors investing through either a distributor or an intermediary • Investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	Any	None	Yes
P3	• Investors investing under a discretionary investment management agreement • Investors investing through either a distributor or an intermediary • Investors who are customers of Danske Bank A/S • Investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	Any	None	No
WA	• Any investors investing under a discretionary investment management agreement, advisory agreement, or execution-only agreement with a Danske Bank group entity that carries an advisory or similar fee • Investors permitted by Danske Bank A/S	Any	None	No
WI	• Institutional investors investing on behalf of clients under a discretionary management agreement	Any	None	No

KEY

Available to The eligibility conditions in each row are limited to assets being invested under the conditions described. For example, an investor eligible to invest in a given share class under a specific agreement can only invest assets that are part of that agreement.

Institutional investors Investors who meet the requirements for being institutional investors, as defined on page 4.

Minimum initial investment These amounts apply to all investors, whether investing directly or via an intermediary, and apply per account, except that for institutional investors investing for clients under a discretionary management agreement with those clients, the minimum applies to the institutional investor's aggregate holdings.

Potential distribution fee "Yes" means that the fund or the management company pays fees to any distributor as compensation or incentive for investments in the fund's shares. "No" means that no such fee is paid.

Share class supplemental labels

Suffixes are added to the base share class designation to indicate certain characteristics. When reading the suffixes in a share class designation, be careful to distinguish between the letters in currency codes and single-letter suffixes.

Currency codes Each share class that is not denominated in the fund's base currency carries the standard international three-letter code, in lower-case letters, for the currency in which it is denominated.

If no currency is indicated, the share class currency is the same as the base currency.

d Indicates that the shares are distribution shares (see "Dividend Policy" below). If the letter "d" does not appear, the shares are accumulation shares.

h Indicates that the shares are currency hedged shares, and are denominated in a different currency than the base currency. If the letter "h" does not appear, the shares are not hedged and the investor is exposed to any fluctuations in exchange rates between the share class currency and base currency if those are different.

Hedged shares seek to cancel out at least 95% the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations between the share class currency and the base currency. However, in practice it is unlikely that the hedging will eliminate 100% of the difference. For more on currency hedging, see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques" on page 18.

Available share classes

The information above describes all currently existing base share classes and suffixes. In practice, not all base share classes and share class configurations are available in all funds. Some share classes (and funds) that are available in certain jurisdictions may not be available in others. For the most current information on available share classes, go to danskeinvest.com or request a list free of charge from the management company.

Share Class Policies

Issuance and ownership

Forms in which shares are issued We issue shares in registered form only. With these shares, the owner's name is recorded in the SICAV's register of shareholders and the owner receives a confirmation of subscription. Ownership can only be transferred by notifying the registrar agent of a change of ownership. Forms for this purpose are available from the SICAV and the registrar agent.

Investing through a nominee vs. directly with the SICAV If you invest through an intermediary that holds your shares under its own name (a nominee account), that intermediary is recorded as the owner in the SICAV's register of shareholders and may be legally entitled to exercise certain rights associated with your shares, such as voting rights. Unless otherwise provided

by local law, any investor holding shares in a nominee account with a distribution agent has the right to claim, at any time, direct title to shares subscribed through the nominee. The nominee maintains its own records and provides each investor it serves with information as to the holdings and transactions in fund shares associated with that investor.

The nominee also combines all dealing requests in SICAV shares that it receives, and it transmits the net result to the SICAV. Under this system, the SICAV has no knowledge of the individual dealing requests placed with the nominee. The use of a nominee may then affect indemnification payments for NAV calculation errors, breaches of investment restrictions or other errors occurring at the level of the SICAV. For instance, since transactions may be aggregated by nominees (or financial intermediaries), the SICAV may not be in a position to trace back the payment of indemnifications and ensure that these indemnifications properly reflect each investor's individual situation. Accordingly, we advise shareholders to contact any intermediary(ies) they may invest with regarding their policies for such allocations.

Dividend policy

Distribution shares Dividends are declared at least once a year, and paid within one month of declaration. When a dividend is declared, the NAV of the relevant share class is reduced by the amount of the dividend.

Dividends are distributed only on shares that were owned as of the record date (the date on which dividends are assigned to the holders of distribution shares). Dividends are paid in the currency of the share class. Note that the board reserves the right to pay dividends in fund shares rather than cash.

No interest is paid on unclaimed dividend payments, and after 5 years these payments will be returned to the fund. No fund will make a dividend payment if the assets of the SICAV are below the minimum capital requirement, or if paying the dividend would cause that situation to occur.

Accumulation shares These shares retain all net investment income in the share price and generally do not distribute any dividends, although the board may declare a stock dividend.

Other policies

Shares are issued to one ten-thousandth of a share (four decimal places). Fractional shares receive their pro rata portion of any dividends, reinvestments and liquidation proceeds.

Shares carry no preferential or preemptive rights. No fund is required to give existing shareholders any special rights or terms for subscribing for new shares. All shares must be fully paid up.

Subscribing, Switching, Redeeming and Transferring Shares

In general we recommend that you place all transaction orders through your intermediary unless there is reason not to do so.

Options for submitting investment requests

- If you are investing through a financial advisor or other intermediary: contact the intermediary.
- Via a pre-established electronic platform.
- Fax to the registrar agent: +352 46 26 85432.
- Mail to your local authorised distributor.
- Mail to the registrar agent:
*J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch
6, route de Trèves
2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg*

Information that applies to all transactions except transfers

Placing requests You can submit requests to subscribe for, switch (convert) or redeem (sell back to the SICAV) shares at any time, using any of the options shown above.

When placing any request, you must include all necessary identifying information, including the account number and the name and address of the account holder exactly as they appear on the account. Your request must indicate the fund, share class, reference currency, and size and type of transaction (subscription, switch or redemption). For subscriptions, the size of the transaction must be indicated as a currency amount. For switches or redemptions, you may indicate either a currency amount or a number of shares.

Once you have placed a request, you can withdraw it only if there is a suspension of transactions in shares of the relevant fund.

No request will be accepted or processed in any way that is inconsistent with this prospectus.

Cutoff times and processing schedule These are indicated for each fund in "Fund Descriptions". Except during suspensions in share transactions, requests that have been received and accepted by the registrar agent will be processed at the NAV calculated after the first cutoff time to occur after the time at which the transaction request is received and accepted (meaning that the NAV cannot be known at the time a request is placed).

A confirmation notice will be sent by mail, SWIFT or fax to the registered account holder or the account holder's agent within 2 business days of when the request was processed.

Pricing Shares are priced at the NAV for the relevant share class and are quoted (and processed) in the currency of that share class. Except for initial offering periods, during which the price is the initial offer price, the share price for a transaction will be the NAV calculated for the day on which the transaction request is processed.

Currencies We accept and make payments in the share class currency. If payment is made in a currency that requires conversion, the conversion will be done at normal banking rates. For more information, contact the management company.

Fees Any subscription, switch or redemption may involve fees. For the maximum fees charged by each basic share class, see the applicable fund description. To find out the actual subscription, switch or redemption fee for a transaction, contact your local authorised distributor or the registrar agent. Other parties involved in the transaction, such as a bank or financial intermediary may charge their own fees. Some transactions may generate tax liabilities. You are responsible for all costs and taxes associated with each request you place.

Late or missing payments to shareholders The payment of a dividend or redemption proceeds to any shareholder may be delayed, reduced, or withheld if required by foreign exchange rules, other rules imposed by the shareholder's home jurisdiction, or for other reasons. In such cases we cannot accept responsibility, nor do we pay interest on amounts withheld.

Changes to account information You must promptly inform us of any changes in personal or bank information, particularly any information that might affect eligibility for any share class. We will require adequate proof of authenticity for any request to change the bank account associated with your fund investment.

Subscribing for shares *Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers" above.*

To make an initial investment, submit a completed application form and all account opening documentation (such as all required tax and anti-money laundering information) using one of the options described above. Note that some distributors may have their own account opening requirements. Once an account has been opened, you can place additional orders by mail, SWIFT or fax.

Unless stated otherwise in “Fund Descriptions”, payment for your shares should be received within 2 business days after the day on which your subscription was processed.

For optimal processing of investments, send money via bank transfer (net of any bank charges) in the currency of the shares you want to subscribe for.

Switching shares Also see “Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers” above.

You can switch (convert) shares of any fund into the same class of shares in any other fund in the SICAV, provided they are both denominated in the same currency. You can also switch into a different share class denominated in the same currency, either within the same fund or as part of a switch to a different fund; in this case, you must indicate your desired share class on your request.

All switches are subject to the following conditions:

- you must meet all eligibility and minimum initial investment requirements for the share class into which you are requesting to switch
- for any money switching into shares with a higher subscription fee than what you paid, you will be charged the difference
- the switch must not violate any restrictions stated in this prospectus (including in “Fund Descriptions”)

We will let you know if any switch you request is not permitted by this prospectus.

We process all switches of shares on a value-for-value basis, using the NAVs of the two investments (and, if applicable, any currency exchange rates) that are in effect as at the time we process the switch.

Because a switch is considered two separate transactions (a simultaneous redemption and subscription) it may create tax or other implications. The purchase and redemption components of a switch are subject to all terms of each respective transaction.

If the fund that you are switching into takes longer to process requests than the fund that you are switching out of, you will remain invested in your original fund until the switch can be completed.

Redeeming shares Also see “Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers” above.

Redemption requests that are for more than the value of the account (at the time the redemption is processed) will be treated as orders to liquidate all shares and close the account.

Unless stated otherwise in “Fund Descriptions”, when you redeem shares (sell them back to the fund), we will send out payment, by wire or electronic fund transfer, within 2 business days following the NAV calculation (or following the date all investor documents are received, if later). The SICAV does not pay interest on redemption proceeds whose arrival is delayed for reasons beyond its control.

Note that any redemption proceeds will only be paid out once all investor documentation has been received, including any requested in the past that was not adequately provided.

We pay redemption proceeds only to the shareholder(s) identified in the SICAV’s register of shareholders, using the bank account details we have on file for your account, unless you give us different instructions. If any required information is missing, your request will be held until it arrives. All payments are made at the shareholder’s expense and risk.

Redemption proceeds are paid in the currency of the share class. To have your redemption proceeds converted to a different currency, contact your local authorised distributor or the registrar agent before placing your request.

Transferring shares

As an alternative to switching or redemption, you may transfer ownership of your shares to another investor through the registrar agent. Transfer forms are available at the management company or from the registrar agent.

Note that all transfers are subject to any eligibility requirements that may apply. For example, institutional shares cannot be transferred to non-institutional investors, and no shares of any type can be transferred to a US investor. If a transfer to an ineligible owner occurs, the board will either void the transfer, require a new transfer to an eligible owner, or forcibly redeem the shares.

How We Calculate NAV

Timing and formula

Unless indicated otherwise in “Fund Descriptions”, we calculate the NAV for each share class of each fund on each business day.

Each NAV is calculated in the base currency of the fund or the currency of each relevant share class. NAVs are rounded up or down to the smallest commonly used fractional currency amount.

To calculate NAV for each share class of each fund, we use this general formula:

$$\frac{(\text{assets} - \text{liabilities})}{\text{number of outstanding shares}} = \text{NAV}$$

Appropriate provisions will be made to account for the costs, charges and fees attributable to each fund and share class as well as accruals for income on investments.

For complete information on our NAV calculation methods, see the articles.

Anti-dilution adjustments (swing pricing)

The net asset value may be adjusted in order to counter the dilution effects of capital activity. Notably, the board may determine that a swing pricing methodology or any anti-dilution mechanism, such as anti-dilution levy, will be applied in the calculation of the NAV as described in the prospectus.

To protect the interests of shareholders, a fund’s net asset value may be adjusted to compensate for dilutions that can arise in connection with large flows of cash into or out of a fund.

These adjustments are normally applied on any day when the net volume of trading in a fund’s shares (meaning both subscriptions and redemptions) exceeds a certain percentage of the fund’s net assets (as set by the management company and approved by the SICAV).

This adjustment reflects an assessment of the overall anticipated costs (at the level of the fund) incurred in buying and selling investments to satisfy subscriptions or redemptions of shares (understanding that a fund generally maintains adequate daily liquidity to handle ordinary cash flows with little or no impact on ordinary investment operations), and may take into account bid/ask spread, transaction costs, taxes and other relevant factors.

Swing pricing is intended to reduce the impact of these costs on shareholders who are not trading their shares at that time. In general, the NAV will be adjusted upward when there is strong demand to subscribe for fund shares (large cash inflows) and downward when there is strong demand to redeem fund shares (large cash outflows).

Swing pricing adjustments are automatic and are applied systematically to all subscriptions, redemptions and switches in or out of the funds by adjusting their NAV prices by the swing factor. To the extent that markets have different charging structures on the buy and sell side, the swing factor may not be equal for net subscriptions or net redemptions.

Thresholds and adjustment percentages can vary by fund, but the adjustment will not be larger than 2% of NAV for all share classes within a fund. In unusual situations (such as higher market volatility), the board may raise this limit to a maximum 5% to protect the interests of shareholders.

All funds are in scope of the swing pricing mechanism. The adjustment applicable to a specific fund is available on request from the management company at its registered office.

Asset Valuations

In general, we determine the value of each fund's assets as follows:

- **Cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received.** Valued at full value, adjusted for any appropriate discount or premium we may apply based on our assessments of any circumstances that make the full payment unlikely.
- **Transferable securities and money market instrument that are listed or traded on an official stock exchange or other regulated market.** Generally valued at the most recent price quoted on the market where they are principally traded.
- **Non-listed securities, or listed securities for which the price determined according to the above methods is not representative of fair market value.** Valued in good faith at a prudent estimate of their sales price.
- **Derivatives that are traded on an official stock exchange or on regulated markets.** Valued at the settlement price most recently quoted for a derivative's primary market(s), adjusted if necessary to allow for settlement on a different day if current-day settlement is not possible.
- **Derivatives that are not traded on an official stock exchange or on regulated markets.** Valued at liquidation value, according to policies applied consistently for each given type of derivative.
- **Shares or units of UCITS or UCIs.** Valued at the most recent NAV reported by the UCITS/UCI, or, if the most recent NAV does not reflect current market realities, at fair value.
- **Credit default swaps and contracts for difference.** Valued according to valuation principles set by the board, based on mark-to-market practice using standard market practice.
- **All other swaps.** Valued at market value, with reference to the applicable rate curve.
- **Currencies.** Valued at the latest mid-market foreign exchange rate (applies to currencies held as assets, to hedging positions, and when translating values of securities denominated in other currencies into the base currency of the fund).
- **All other assets.** Valued in good faith at a prudent estimate of their fair market value.

All valuation methodologies are established by the board. For any asset, the board can choose a different valuation method if it believes that method may result in a fairer valuation. In unusual situations (such as distressed markets), the board may adjust the net asset value to reflect higher price volatility or a liquidity stress in the relevant markets. For more information on our asset valuation methods, see the articles.

All assets which are valued in a currency other than the currency in which shares of the relevant fund are denominated will be converted into the relevant currency at the latest median foreign exchange rate.

Timing of asset pricing The funds generally use snapshot pricing, meaning that the prices used for valuation are as of a specific point during the trading day rather than end-of-day values. Changes in value between the time of pricing and the closure of the relevant market will therefore not normally be reflected in the NAV.

Taxes

Taxes paid from fund assets

The SICAV is subject to a *taxe d'abonnement* (subscription tax) at the following rates:

- Classes A, NA, P1, P2, P3 and WA: 0.05%
- Classes I, NI, NI 3 to NI 10, WI: 0.01%

This tax is calculated and payable quarterly, on the aggregate net asset value of the outstanding shares of the SICAV. The SICAV is not currently subject to any Luxembourg stamp tax, withholding tax, municipal business tax, net worth tax, or taxes on income, profits or capital gains.

To the extent that any country in which a fund invests imposes withholding taxes on income or gains earned in that country, these taxes will be deducted before the fund receives its income or proceeds. Some of these taxes may be recoverable. The fund might also have to pay other taxes on its investments. The effects of taxes will be factored into fund performance calculations. *See also "Taxation risk" under "Risk descriptions".*

While the above tax information is accurate to the best of the board's knowledge, it is possible that a tax authority may modify existing taxes or impose new ones (including retroactive taxes) or that the Luxembourg tax authorities may determine, for example, that any share class currently identified as being subject to the 0.01% *taxe d'abonnement* or any reduced rate should be reclassified as being subject to the 0.05% rate. The latter case could happen for an institutional share class of any fund for any period during which an investor not entitled to hold institutional shares was found to have held such shares.

Taxes you are responsible for paying

The following is summary information and is provided for general reference only. Investors should consult their own tax advisors.

Taxes in your country of tax residence Luxembourg tax residents are generally subject to Luxembourg taxes, such as the withholding tax on savings income. Shareholders in other jurisdictions are generally not subject to Luxembourg taxes (with some exceptions, such as the gift tax on Luxembourg-notarised gift deeds). However, an investment in a fund may have tax implication in these jurisdiction(s).

Common Reporting Standard The SICAV must annually report to the Luxembourg tax authorities the identification and holdings of, and payments made to, certain investors and controlling persons of certain non-financial entities. The reporting will include certain personal and financial data, including information about transactions made by reportable persons.

Any shareholder who fails to comply with the SICAV's information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the SICAV that are attributable to the shareholder's failure to provide the documentation.

FATCA The US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) imposes a 30% withholding tax on certain payments to foreign entities that originate in the US. Any shareholders who do not provide all FATCA-related information requested, or whom we believe are US investors, may be subject to this withholding tax on all or a portion of any redemption or dividend payments paid by any fund. Likewise, we may impose the withholding tax on investments made through any intermediary whom we are not completely satisfied is FATCA-compliant.

To avoid having to deduct the withholding tax, we may prohibit the sale of shares to any Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution (NPFPI), any other investor we believe to be subject to the tax, or any investor investing through an intermediary who may not be FATCA-compliant.

The SICAV is considered a "Reporting FFI Model 1" under FATCA, and intends to comply with the Model I Intergovernmental Agreement between Luxembourg and the USA (IGA). Neither the SICAV nor any fund expects to be subject to any FATCA withholding tax.

FATCA requires the SICAV and the funds to gather certain account information (including ownership details, holdings and distribution information) about certain US investors, US-controlled investors and non-US investors that do not comply with applicable FATCA rules or do not provide all required information under the IGA. In this regard, each shareholder and intermediary agrees in the application form to provide any required information upon request from the SICAV, a fund, or its agent. Under the IGA, this information must be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities, who in turn may share it with the US Internal Revenue Service or other tax authorities. Shareholders who hold their shares through intermediaries should check the intermediaries' intention to comply with FATCA.

FATCA is comparatively new and its implementation is still developing. While the above information summarises the board's current understanding, that understanding could be incorrect, or the way FATCA is implemented could change in a way that would make some or all investors in the funds subject to the 30% withholding tax.

To the extent that the SICAV qualifies as a "Reporting FFI Model 1", it will be the data controller in respect to FATCA-related personal data, all processing and usage of which will be consistent with the IGA.

Measures to Prevent Improper and Illegal Behaviour

Money laundering, terrorism and fraud

To comply with Luxembourg laws, regulations, circulars, etc. aimed at preventing crime and terrorism, including the crime of money laundering, we require investors to provide documentation to prove identity (either before opening an account or at any time afterward). The information we require is based on legal, regulatory and other requirements, which may change from time to time, and we may ask for additional documents at any time if we feel it is necessary. If you become ineligible for investing in the SICAV, you must immediately inform the management company.

The identification we request typically includes:

- natural persons: an identity card or passport copy duly certified by a public authority (such as a notary, police official or ambassador) in his or her country of residence
- corporations and other entities investing on their own behalf: a certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents or other official statutory document, plus, for the entity's owners or other economic beneficiaries, the identification described above for natural persons
- financial intermediaries: a certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents or other official statutory document, plus certification that the account owner has obtained necessary documentation for all end investors

We also are required to verify the legitimacy of transfers of money that come to us from financial institutions that are not subject to Luxembourg verification standards or the equivalent. We may delay or deny the opening of your account and any associated transaction requests (including switches and redemptions) until we receive, and judge to be satisfactory, all requested documents and/or all incoming cash transfers. We will not be liable for any resulting costs, losses, or lost interest or investment opportunities.

Market timing and excessive trading

The funds are in general designed to be long-term investments and not vehicles for frequent trading or for market timing (defined as short-term trading intended to profit from arbitrage opportunities arising from deficiencies in NAV calculations or from timing differences between market openings and NAV calculations).

These types of trading are not acceptable as they may disrupt portfolio management and drive up fund expenses, to the detriment of other shareholders. We may therefore take various measures to protect shareholder interests, including rejecting, suspending or cancelling any request we believe represents excessive trading or market timing. We may also forcibly redeem your investment, at your sole cost and risk, if we believe you have engaged in excessive trading or market timing.

Late trading

We take measures to ensure that any request to subscribe for, switch or redeem shares that arrives after the cut-off time for a given NAV will not be processed at that NAV.

Personal Data and Other Confidential Information

We require personal data from shareholders for various legal and contractual purposes, such as to maintain the register of shareholders, execute transactions in fund shares, provide shareholder services, guard against unauthorised account access, conduct statistical analyses and comply with anti-money laundering requirements.

Personal data includes identifying confidential information such as your name, address, bank account number, quantity and value of shares held, and the name and address of your individual representative(s) and the beneficial owner (if it is not the shareholder). Personal data includes data provided to us or to the registrar agent at any time by you, the SICAV, the management or any third party on your behalf.

The management company and the SICAV act as joint data controllers, meaning that the responsibilities for protecting personal data are divided between them (as defined in an agreement between them). The management company has the primary responsibility when you exercise your rights under the GDPR unless you invest through a nominee (an entity that holds shares for you under its own name), in which case your data controller is the nominee. The data processors – the entities that may process your personal data, consistent with the usage described above – include the data controllers as well as the registrar and central administration agent, the distribution agent or other third parties. Processing may include any of the following:

- gathering, storing and using it in physical or electronic form (including recordings of telephone calls with shareholders or their representatives)
- sharing it with external processing centres
- using it for aggregate data and statistical purposes
- sharing it as required by law or regulation

The data processors may or may not be Danske Bank group entities, and some may be located in jurisdictions that do not guarantee what by the European Economic Area (EEA) standards is considered an adequate level of protection. For any personal data that is stored or processed outside the EEA, the data controllers will take appropriate measures to ensure that it is handled in GDPR-compliant ways. The registrar agent may outsource some processing of personal data to subcontractors in non-EU countries, with the sub-contractors being subject to contractual obligations to the extent that they are not already bound to strict confidentiality rules by local laws and regulations.

Appropriate safeguards have been provided by means of standard contractual clauses approved by the European Commission. You may consult or obtain a copy of such clauses at the registered office of the registrar agent. Your personal data will be stored and processed from the time it is received until 10 years after the termination of your last contractual relationship with a Danske Bank group entity.

To the extent provided by law, you have the right to access to your personal data, correct any errors in it, restrict the processing of it (including prohibiting its use for direct marketing purposes), direct that it be transferred to you or

another recipient, or direct that it be erased (although be aware that erasure is likely to prevent you from receiving certain services or to necessitate the closure of your account). You can exercise these rights by writing to the management company.

More about processing of personal data may appear in the subscription agreement.

Other confidential information that is not in scope for GDPR may also be transferred to sub-contractors in countries with lower professional secrecy standards than in Luxembourg. Safeguards have been put in place here as well to ensure that this information remains confidential and will only be accessed on a “need-to-know” (least privileged) basis.

Additional information relating to the use of personal data by the registrar agent

In addition to the terms above, by investing and holding shares of the funds, you authorise, mandate and instruct the registrar agent to:

- hold, process and disclose personal data to the authorised entities, and for the permitted purposes, listed below
- use communications systems, computing systems and web portals or gateways operated by any authorised entity in order to disclose or make available personal data to authorities (including regulatory or governmental authorities) or courts in a jurisdiction, including those where any authorised entity is established, holds or processes any personal data, to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations

As with all terms in this prospectus by subscribing for shares in any of these funds you are considered to accept the terms of this additional disclosure. This includes all relevant acknowledgments and authorisations.

The authorised entities for data processing are:

- the management company and the SICAV
- JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA, established in the USA
- J.P. Morgan SE – Dublin Branch and J.P. Morgan Administration Services (Ireland) Limited, both established in the Republic of Ireland
- J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, established in the UK
- J.P. Morgan Services India Private Limited, established in the Republic of India
- JPMorgan Chase Bank NA Philippines, established in the Republic of the Philippines
- J.P. Morgan SE established in the Federal Republic of Germany
- any other member of the JPMorgan Chase Bank Group of companies located inside or outside the EEA which may be contracted by J.P. Morgan to facilitate its provision of registrar agent services

The permitted purposes are:

- the opening of accounts, including the processing and maintenance of anti-money laundering/anti-terrorism financing/know-your-client records
- holding and servicing of SICAV assets
- processing of transactions made by or for the SICAV
- maintaining the account records of the SICAV and the shareholders and providing information to the SICAV and the shareholders in respect of the same including providing web services and electronic communications and providing and maintaining the register of the SICAV
- printing and sending statements to the SICAV, the management company or the shareholders
- other purposes necessary to provision of administration and registrar agency services to the SICAV, including systems maintenance and associated processes
- global risk management, within the JPMorgan Chase Bank Group of companies
- compliance with any requirement of law, regulation, industry standard, codes of practice or internal policy; in response to any court order, or request of regulators, government or law enforcement agencies; for the prevention or investigation of crime, fraud or any malpractice, including the prevention of terrorism, money laundering and corruption; as well as

for tax or other reporting requirements, including, where applicable, for compliance with foreign regulations such as the United States Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Rights We Reserve

Within the limits of the law and the articles, we reserve the right to do any of the following at any time:

- **Reject or cancel any application to open an account or any request to subscribe for shares, for any reason.** We can reject the entire amount or part of it. If a request to subscribe for shares is rejected, monies will be returned at the purchaser’s risk within 7 business days, without interest and minus any incidental expenses.
- **Declare additional dividends** or change [temporarily or permanently] the method used for calculating dividends, within the limits of the law and the articles.
- **Require shareholders to prove beneficial ownership of shares or eligibility to hold shares, or compel an ineligible shareholder to relinquish ownership.** If the directors of the management company believe that shares are being held in whole or in part by or for an owner who is, or appears likely to become, ineligible to own those shares, we can request certain information from the owner to establish eligibility or confirm beneficial ownership. If no information is provided, or if we consider the information provided to be unsatisfactory, we may either request that the owner redeem the shares or transfer them to an eligible owner, and provide evidence of having done so, or we may redeem the shares without the owner’s consent. We may take these steps to ensure the SICAV’s compliance with law and regulation, to avoid the adverse financial consequences for the SICAV (such as tax charges), or for any other reason. The SICAV will not be held liable for any gain or loss associated with these redemptions.
- **Require shareholders to redeem or switch to another share class** if the value of their investment falls below the minimum initial investment amount.
- **Temporarily suspend the calculation of NAVs or transactions in a fund's shares** when any of the following is true, and when a suspension would be consistent with the interests of shareholders:
 - the principal stock exchanges or markets associated with a substantial portion of the fund’s investments are closed during a time when they normally would be open, or their trading is restricted or suspended
 - a disruption of communication systems or other emergency has made it impractical to reliably value or to trade fund assets
 - the directors of the management company believe an emergency exists that makes it impracticable to value or liquidate assets
 - the fund’s benchmark index has not been able to calculate or publish a value (for index funds only)
 - when a fund is receiving a subscription in kind or paying a redemption in kind and a suspension is deemed to be in the interest of the fund and/or its shareholders
 - the fund is unable to repatriate monies needed to pay out redemption proceeds, or is unable to exchange monies needed for operations or redemptions at what the board considers to be a normal currency exchange rate
 - the fund or SICAV is being liquidated or merged, or notice has been given of a shareholder meeting at which it will be decided whether or not to liquidate or merge
 - the suspension is required by law or the Luxembourg regulator
 - any other reason exists that any portfolio investments cannot be properly or accurately valued
 - any other exceptional circumstances exist in which the board considers the suspension of NAV calculation necessary to avoid irreversible negative effects on the SICAV, its funds or classes

A suspension could apply to any share class and fund, or to all, and to any type of request (subscribe, switch, redeem).

If your order is delayed in processing because of a suspension, you will be notified promptly in writing. All requests whose processing has been delayed because of a suspension of transactions will be held in queue and executed at the next NAV to be calculated.

- **Implement special procedures during times of peak subscription, switch or redemption requests.** If on any business day a fund receives and accepts subscription, switch or redemption requests whose net value exceeds 10% of the fund's assets, the management company may suspend processing of such orders that are above that threshold until they can be processed in an orderly manner. The processing suspension will last as long as the board determines it is in the best interests of shareholders (as a group), but typically not more than 1 day. All requests affected by a processing suspension will be held in queue and executed at the next NAV to be calculated.
- **Close a fund or share class to further investment,** temporarily or indefinitely, without notice, when the management company believes it is in the best interests of shareholders (such as when a fund has reached the size where further growth appears likely to be detrimental to performance). A closure may apply only to new investors or to further investments from existing shareholders as well.
- **Accept securities as payment for shares, or fulfil redemption payments with securities (in-kind payments).** If you wish to request a subscription or redemption in kind, you must get advance approval from the management company. You must pay all costs associated with the in-kind nature of the transaction (valuation of the securities, broker fees, any required auditors' report, etc.). Any securities accepted as a payment in kind for a subscription of shares must be consistent with the fund's investment policy, and acceptance of these securities must not affect the fund's compliance with the 2010 law.
If you receive approval for an in-kind redemption, we will seek to provide you with a selection of securities that closely or fully matches the overall composition of the fund's portfolio at the time the transaction is processed. The board may request that you accept securities instead of cash in fulfilment of part or all of a redemption request. If you agree to this, the SICAV may provide an independent valuation report from its auditor and other documentation.
- **Reduce or waive any stated sales charge, or minimum initial investment amount, for any fund, investor, or request,** especially for investors who are committing to invest a certain amount over time, so long as it is consistent with equal treatment of shareholders.
- **Calculate a new NAV and reprocess transactions at that NAV.** If there has been a material change in the market prices affecting a substantial portion of a fund's investments, we may, in order to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the SICAV, cancel the first valuation and calculate a second one, which will then be applied to all transactions in fund shares for that day. Any transactions that were already processed at the old NAV will be reprocessed at the later NAV.

Notices and Publications

The following table shows which material (in its most recent version) is made available through which channels.

Information/document	Sent	Media	Online	Office
Articles			•	•
Core agreements (management company, investment management, depositary and custodian, fund service, other major service providers)				•
Core policies (conflicts of interest, best execution, remuneration, responsible investment, voting, complaints handling, etc.)			•	•
Dividend announcements	•			•
Financial reports			•	•
NAVs		•	•	•
PRIPs KIDs			•	•
Prospectus			•	•
Shareholder notices	•		•	•
Statements/confirmations	•			

KEY

Sent Sent automatically to all shareholders directly registered in the SICAV's shareholder list at the address of record (physically, electronically, or as an emailed link).

Media Published, as required by law or as determined by the board, in newspapers or other media (such as newspapers in Luxembourg and other countries where shares are available, or electronic platforms such as Bloomberg, where daily NAVs are published), as well as the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations.

Online Posted online on danskeinvest.com.

Office Available free upon request from the registered offices of the SICAV and the management company, and available for inspection at those offices. Many items are also available free on request from the central administration, depositary and local distributors.

Shareholder notices include convening notice of shareholder meetings (the annual general meeting and any extraordinary meetings) as well as notices of prospectus changes, the mergers or closings of funds or share classes (along with the rationale for the decision), suspension of trading in shares, and all other items for which notice is required.

Statements and confirmations are sent when there are transactions in your account. Other items are sent when issued. Audited annual reports are issued within four months of the end of the financial year. Unaudited semi-annual reports are issued within two months of the end of the period they cover.

Information on past performance, by fund and share class, appears in the applicable PRIPs KID and on danskeinvest.com.

The articles, the remuneration policy and certain other materials will be sent to the investor, or otherwise made available, free of charge upon request.

The SICAV

Operations and Business Structure

Name and registered office

Danske Invest 2
13, rue Edward Steichen
2540 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Other contact information

Website danskeinvest.com
Email danskeinvest@danskeinvest.com

Legal structure Open-ended investment company organised as a société anonyme and qualifying as a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV)

Legal jurisdiction Luxembourg

Incorporated 7 February 2025

Duration Indefinite

Articles of incorporation Published in the Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations on 27 February 2025

Regulatory authority

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
283, route d'Arlon
1150 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Registration number (Luxembourg Trade and Company Register) B 293842

Financial year 1 January to 31 December

Capital Sum of the net assets of all of the funds, at any time

Minimum capital (under Luxembourg law) EUR 1,250,000 or equivalent in any other currency

Par value of shares None

Share capital and reporting currency EUR

Qualification as a UCITS The SICAV qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) under Part 1 of the 2010 Law and EU directive 2009/65, as amended, and is registered on the CSSF's official list of collective investment undertakings. The SICAV is also governed by the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies.

Financial independence of the funds While the SICAV is a single legal entity, within it the assets and liabilities of each fund are segregated from those of other funds; there is no cross-liability, and a creditor of one fund has no recourse to the other funds.

To lower costs and increase diversification, the funds may commingle certain assets and manage them as a single pool. In such a case, the assets of each fund will remain segregated as far as accounting and ownership is concerned, and the allocation of performance and costs is assigned to each fund on a pro rata basis.

Queries, complaints and disputes Queries and complaints should be directed to the SICAV via the contact methods shown above. Complaints about the processing of personal data can be lodged with the Luxembourg National Commission for Data Protection (CNPDP).

Any legal disputes involving the SICAV or any shareholder will be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent Luxembourg court and adjudicated under Luxembourg law (except that for service providers, the process will be as described in their

contracts with the SICAV or the management company). The ability for a shareholder to bring a claim against the SICAV expires five years after the event on which the claim would be based (30 years in the case of claims concerning entitlement to the proceeds of a liquidation).

Board of Directors of the SICAV

Jan Stig Rasmussen (Chairperson)

Independent Director
Grevenmacher
Luxembourg

Salla Komulainen

Independent Director
Ollingen
Luxembourg

Klaus Ebert

Independent Director
Dudelange
Luxembourg

Morten Rasten

Executive Director
Danske Invest Management A/S
Copenhagen
Denmark

The board is responsible for the overall investment policy, objectives and management of the SICAV and funds and, as described more fully in the articles, has broad powers to act on behalf of the SICAV and the funds, including:

- appointing and supervising the management company
- setting investment policy and approving the appointment of any investment manager
- making all determinations regarding the launch, modification, merger or discontinuation of funds and share classes, including such matters as timing, pricing, fees, dividend policy and payment of dividends, liquidation of the SICAV, and other conditions
- determining eligibility requirements and ownership restrictions for investors in any fund or share class, and what steps may be taken in the case of any violation
- determining the availability of any share class to any investor or distributor or in any jurisdiction
- determining when and how the SICAV will exercise its rights and will distribute or publicise shareholder communications
- ensuring that the appointments of the management company and the depositary bank are consistent with the 2010 Law and any applicable contracts of the SICAV
- determining whether to list any shares on the Luxembourg stock exchange

The board may delegate some of these responsibilities to the management company.

The board is responsible for the information in this prospectus and has taken all reasonable care to ensure that it is materially accurate and complete. The prospectus will be updated as required when funds are added or discontinued or when other material changes are made.

Directors serve until their term ends, they resign, or they are revoked, in accordance with the articles. Any additional directors will be appointed in accordance with the articles and Luxembourg law. Independent directors (directors who are not employees of Danske Invest Management A/S or any of its affiliates) may receive compensation for serving on the board.

Professional Firms Engaged by the SICAV

The management company and various professional firms are engaged by the SICAV through service agreements that extend for an indefinite period, and must provide periodic reports to the board relating to their services. The SICAV may terminate any of these service agreements immediately if it determines it is in the shareholders' interest. Otherwise, a holder of any of these service agreements can resign or be replaced by the SICAV upon 6 months' notice (270 days in the case of the depositary). Regardless of the circumstances of termination, any professional firm must cooperate fully with a transition of its duties, consistent with its service agreement, its duties under law, and the instructions of the board.

Management company

See "The Management Company" on page 32.

Depositary and custodian

J.P. Morgan SE Luxembourg Branch

6, route de Trèves
2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg

The depositary provides such services as:

- providing safekeeping of the assets of the SICAV (ownership verification and custody of physical assets; record keeping of other assets)
- oversight duties to ensure that the activities defined in the depositary and custodian agreement are carried out in accordance with the board's instructions and, above all, with the 2010 Law and the articles; these activities include the calculation of NAV, the processing of fund shares and the receipt and allocation of income and revenues to each fund and share class, among others
- carrying out, or where applicable, causing any sub-custodian or other custodial delegate to carry out the instructions of the SICAV or the management company (unless they conflict with the applicable law or the articles)
- cash flow monitoring
- ensuring that buying and selling requests are carried out within the usual time limits and in accordance with the applicable law and articles

The depositary acts independently from the SICAV and the management company, and solely in the interest of the SICAV and its shareholders. It must use reasonable care in exercising its functions and is liable to the SICAV and shareholders for any losses that result from failing to properly perform its duties, as defined in the depositary and custodian agreement. After exercising all due skill, care and diligence as required by law, it may entrust assets to third-party financial institutions (such as banks or clearinghouses) that have an adequate standard of protection, but this will not affect its liability except as permitted by the 2010 Law and the depositary and custodian agreement. Up-to-date information on sub-custodians is available upon request.

Where the law of a third country requires that certain investments be held in custody by a local entity but no local entities satisfy the delegation requirement, the depositary may nevertheless delegate to a local entity so long as the SICAV has informed investors and has given the depositary appropriate instructions.

The depositary is not allowed to carry out activities with regard to the SICAV that may create conflicts of interest between the SICAV, the shareholders and the depositary itself (including its delegates), unless it has properly identified any such potential conflicts of interest, has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the SICAV and its shareholders.

The depositary executes all incoming and outgoing payments for the SICAV in connection with transactions in fund shares and execute the payment of dividends.

Auditor

Deloitte Audit

20 Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
1821 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

The auditor provides independent review of the financial statements of the SICAV and all funds once a year.

Shareholder meetings and voting

The annual general meeting of shareholders is held within six months from the end of the financial year. General meetings of shareholders, including the annual general meeting, are held at the registered office of the SICAV, or at another location in Luxembourg, as specified in the notice of the meeting at the date and time specified in such notice. Such meetings can be held abroad only if so required by unforeseen circumstances or force majeure events, as determined by the board.

Written notice convening annual general meetings will be provided to shareholders as required by Luxembourg law. To the extent permitted by law, the convening notice to a general meeting of shareholders may provide that the quorum and majority requirements will be assessed against the number of shares issued and outstanding at midnight (Luxembourg time) on the fifth day prior to the relevant meeting, meaning that participation in the meeting will be based on the number of shares held by each shareholder on that date.

Resolutions concerning the interests of all shareholders generally will be taken in a general meeting. The shareholders of a fund may hold a general meeting to decide on any matter which relates exclusively to such fund.

Each share gets one vote in all matters brought before a general meeting of shareholders. Fractional shares do not have voting rights.

For information on admission and voting at any meeting, refer to the applicable meeting notice.

Liquidation or Merger

Liquidation of a fund or share class

The board may decide to liquidate any fund or share class if the board believes any of the following is true:

- the value of the net assets of the fund or share class is so low as to make continued operation economically inefficient
- there has been a substantial change in political, economic or monetary conditions
- the liquidation is appropriate as part of an economic rationalisation (such as an overall adjustment of fund offerings)
- to do so would be in the interests of shareholders

In addition, if none of the above is true, the board must ask shareholders to approve the liquidation. Even if one of the above is true, the board may opt to submit the matter to a shareholder meeting for a vote. In either case, the liquidation is approved if it receives the votes of a simple majority of the shares present or represented at a validly held meeting (no quorum required).

Generally, shareholders of the relevant fund or share class may continue to redeem or switch their shares, free of any redemption and switching charges, up to the liquidation date. The prices at which these redemptions and switches are executed will reflect any costs relating to the liquidation. The board can suspend or refuse these redemptions and switches if it believes it is in the interests of shareholders or is necessary to ensure shareholder equality.

Liquidation of the SICAV

The liquidation of the SICAV requires a shareholder vote. Such a vote can be taken at time at a general meeting of shareholders.

Voluntary liquidations, meaning a decision to liquidate that is initiated by shareholders, require a quorum of at least one-half of the capital and approval by at least two-thirds of the votes cast.

If it is determined that the SICAV's capital has fallen below two-thirds of legally required minimum capital under Luxembourg law, or below one-quarter of the minimum set by the articles, then shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on dissolution at a general meeting held within 40 days of the determination.

If the capital is above one-quarter, but below two-thirds of the legally required minimum capital, dissolution will occur if approved by a majority of the shares present and represented at the meeting, or, if the capital is below a quarter of the legally required minimum capital, by a quarter of the shares present and represented (no quorum required in either case).

Should it be voted that the SICAV will liquidate, one or more liquidators appointed by the shareholder meeting and duly approved by the CSSF will liquidate the SICAV's assets in the best interest of shareholders and will distribute the net proceeds, after deduction of any costs relating to the liquidation, to shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

Amounts from any liquidations that are not claimed promptly by shareholders will be deposited in escrow with the Caisse de Consignation. Amounts still unclaimed after 30 years will be forfeited according to Luxembourg law.

Mergers

Within the limits of the 2010 Law, the board may decide to merge any fund with any other fund, wherever domiciled (whether the other fund is within the SICAV or in a different UCITS).

The SICAV may also merge with another UCITS as permitted by the 2010 Law. The board is authorised to approve mergers of other UCITS into the SICAV. However, a merger of the SICAV into another UCITS must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a shareholder meeting (no quorum required).

Shareholders whose investments are involved in any merger will receive at least one month's advance notice of the merger, during which they will be able to redeem or switch their shares free of any redemption and switching charges. At the end of the notice period, shareholders who still own shares in a fund and share class that is being merged out of existence will receive shares of the receiving fund of the merger.

The Management Company

Operations and Business Structure

Name and registered office

Danske Invest Management A/S
Bernstorffsgade 40
1577 Copenhagen V
Denmark

Legal form Public Limited Company

Incorporated 1 October 1988, in Denmark

Regulatory authority

Finanstilsynet
Strandgade 29
1401 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Registration number [Danish Trade and Companies Register] CVR Nr. 12522576

Capital DKK 120,000,000

Other funds managed See *shareholder reports*

Luxembourg branch

Danske Invest Management A/S, Luxembourg branch
13, rue Edward Steichen
2540 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

- investment management (including portfolio management and risk management) in respect to all funds
- administration
- marketing

The management company performs from its offices in Denmark portfolio management of certain funds and oversight of entities to which portfolio management is delegated. Through its Luxembourg branch it performs domiciliary services (all corporate agency duties required by Luxembourg law), risk management and oversight of entities to which administration and distribution are delegated.

The management company may be represented by its board of directors or by its branch manager.

With the consent of the SICAV, the Finanstilsynet and the CSSF, as applicable, the management company has the option of delegating to qualified third parties portfolio management, administration and marketing responsibilities so long as it retains supervision, implements appropriate controls and procedures, and updates the prospectus in advance. For example, the management company can appoint one or more investment managers to handle the day-to-day management of fund assets, or investment advisors to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments.

The management company must require any delegated entity to comply with the provisions of the prospectus, articles and other applicable provisions. Also, regardless of the nature and extent of its delegations, the management company remains liable for the actions of its delegates.

The management company can also appoint various service providers, including distributors, at its sole cost, to market and distribute fund shares in any jurisdiction where the shares are approved for sale.

The investment managers and all service providers engaged by the management company have agreements to serve for an indefinite period and must provide periodic reports relating to their services. The management company may terminate any of these agreements immediately if it determines that it is in the interest of shareholders. Otherwise, a holder of any of these agreements can resign or be replaced by the management company upon 6 months' notice (12 months in the case of an investment manager, 270 days in the case of the registrar agent and the central administration agent). The management company will pay any costs associated with any direct delegates and other service providers.

Fees payable to the management company

The management company is entitled to receive a management fee, operating and administrative fee, as indicated for each fund in "Fund Descriptions". The management company may decide to waive some or all of its fee in order to reduce the impact on performance. These waivers may be applied to any fund or share class, for any amount of time and to any extent, as determined by the management company.

Corporate Conduct Policies

Conflicts of interest

Because the management company, investment managers and certain distributors are all part of the Danske Bank Group, they will at times find their obligations to the SICAV or to a fund to be in conflict with other professional obligations they have pledged to honor. A Danske Bank Group entity could be

Directors of the Management Company

Anne Buchardt (Chairperson)

Head of Private Banking
Danske Bank A/S
Copenhagen
Denmark

Lars Eigen Møller (Vice Chairperson)

Executive Vice President
Danske Bank A/S
Copenhagen
Denmark

Bo Hølse

Lawyer and Partner
Gorrissen Federspiel
Aarhus
Denmark

Nina Riisgaard Lauritsen

Attorney-at-law and Partner
Capital Law CPH
2900 Hellerup
Denmark

Natascha Bernstorff Knudsen

Head of Regulatory Traction & Oversight
Danske Bank A/S
Høje Taastrup
Denmark

Jan Stig Rasmussen

Non-executive Director
Grevemacher
Luxembourg

Responsibilities and delegation

The management company is responsible for, among other things:

an issuer or counterparty for a security or derivative a fund is considering buying or selling. In addition, a Danske Bank Group entity that serves the SICAV in a given capacity could serve another SICAV (whether affiliated with Danske Bank Group or not) in a similar or different capacity.

Other service providers, such as the depositary, registrar agent and central administration agent, could have potential conflicts in interest with the SICAV or the management company. In such cases, the management company seeks to identify, manage and, where necessary, prohibit any action or transaction that could pose a conflict between the interests of, for example, the management company and shareholders, or the SICAV and other clients. The management company strives to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. The management company's conflict of interest policy is available at danskeinvest.lu/policies.

Remuneration policy

The management company has implemented a remuneration policy, based on that of Danske Bank A/S, that is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking that is inconsistent with the risk profile of the funds. The management company has committed to ensuring that all individuals subject to the policy – which includes the management company's directors, managers and employees – will comply with the policy.

The remuneration policy integrates governance, a pay structure that is balanced between fixed and variable components, and risk and long-term performance alignment rules. These alignment rules are designed to be consistent with the interests of the management company, the SICAV and the shareholders, in respect to such considerations as business strategy, objectives, values and interests, and include measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The management company ensures that the calculation of any variable remuneration is based on the applicable multi-year performance of the relevant fund (s) and that the actual payment of such remuneration is spread over the same period. Material risk-takers and employees in control functions do not receive variable remuneration.

The current remuneration policy is available at danskeinvest.lu/policies. The policy discusses how remuneration and benefits are calculated and by whom, including the individuals on the remuneration committee.

The directors of the management company review the policy at least once a year.

Policies related to portfolio management

Best execution

While the investment managers and sub-managers, consistent with their duty to act in the best interests of shareholders, must place portfolio transactions with the broker-dealer who offers the "best execution", they have some flexibility in determining what "best execution" means.

For example, the investment managers or sub-managers can choose a particular broker-dealer if they believe, in good faith, that the broker-dealer's commission is reasonable in light of the value of certain goods or services furnished by the broker-dealer, and that the goods and services enhance the quality of the service.

Voting of portfolio securities

The SICAV has delegated the right to make all decisions about exercising voting rights on securities held in the funds' portfolios to the management company, which in turn has delegated it to Danske Bank A/S in its role as investment manager.

Benchmark registration

EU-based administrators of benchmarks that are used for tracking must be registered with ESMA. Administrators based outside the EU must register each benchmark individually, and have until 31 December 2025 to do so; until that date, any UCITS can use these benchmarks whether they are registered or not.

The management company maintains robust written plans detailing the steps to be taken if a benchmark materially changes, ceases to be provided, or loses its applicable ESMA registration. A summary of these plans is available from the management company.

Service Providers Engaged by the Management Company

UCI administrator of the SICAV

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch

6, route de Trèves
2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg

The SICAV's administration activity is performed by J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch and split into the following main functions:

- The registrar agent and client communication functions which encompass all tasks such as maintaining the SICAV's register of shareholders, opening and closing accounts, the distribution of income (including the liquidation proceeds), processing requests for transactions in fund shares, and providing documentation of these transactions to shareholders and production and delivery of confidential documents intended for shareholders.
- The NAV calculation and accounting function which handles the administrative work required by law and the articles, such as calculating NAVs, supervising the distribution of notices to shareholders, pricing (including tax returns) and keeping the books and records of the funds and the SICAV, in accordance with the fund administration agreement.

Fees for the activity of the UCI administrator are paid out of the operating and administrative expenses.

Distribution agent and distributors

The main distribution agent is Danske Bank A/S. The management company may also engage local distributors or other agents in certain countries or markets. A distributor in turn can, under certain conditions, appoint one or more sub-distributors. In some countries, use of an agent is mandatory, and the agent may not merely facilitate transactions but may hold shares in its own name on behalf of investors. Fees of distributors and agents are paid out of the management fee.

Distributors can act as nominees, which may affect your rights as an investor. See "Share Class Policies" on page 22.

Investment manager

Danske Bank A/S

Bernstorffsgade 40
1577 Copenhagen V Denmark

Interpreting this prospectus

The following rules apply unless law, regulation or context require otherwise.

- *terms that are defined in the 2010 Law but not here have the same meaning as in the 2010 Law*
- *the name of each fund is understood to begin with "Danske Invest 2", whether this part of the name is present or not*
- *terms used or defined in other documents that are clearly intended to be analogous to terms used or defined in this document should be considered equivalent; for example, "Fund" and "Sub-Fund" elsewhere would correspond respectively to "the SICAV" and "fund"*
- *the word "include", in any form, does not denote comprehensiveness*
- *a reference to an agreement includes any undertaking, deed, agreement and legally enforceable arrangement, whether or not in writing, and a reference to a document includes an agreement in writing and any certificate, notice, instrument and document of any kind*
- *a reference to a document, agreement, regulation or legislation refers to the same as it has been amended or replaced (except as prohibited by this prospectus or applicable external controls), and a reference to a party includes the party's successors or permitted substitutes and assigns*
- *a reference to legislation includes reference to any of its provision and any rule or regulation promulgated under the legislation*
- *any conflict in meaning between this prospectus and the articles will be resolved in favour of the prospectus for "Fund Descriptions" and in favour of the articles in all other cases*

Additional information for investors in Danske Invest 2

Danske Invest 2 (hereinafter “Fund”) is a UCITS-compliant investment fund, incorporated under Luxembourg law and managed by Danske Invest Management A/S (“DIMA”), a Denmark-based Management Company, acting through its Luxembourg branch.

In accordance with article 92(1) of the UCITS Directive, DIMA shall make available facilities in the countries where they market their UCITS and provide investors with information on the tasks that these facilities perform.

You will find the information on those facilities listed below. Please note that the below-listed tasks are performed by different entities depending on what type of investor you are and in which country you are located.

Facilities are made available as follows for the performance of the following tasks:

I. Subscription, repurchase and redemption orders, as well as payments of repurchase and redemption proceeds

DIMA operates on a business-to-business model, meaning that only institutional investors may open an account with and trade directly through the registrar agent (hereinafter “Direct Institutional Investors”).

For underlying institutional and retail investors (“Indirect investors”), trading is performed by local banks, platforms, financial intermediaries or local distributors.

- For Direct Institutional Investors conducting business directly with the fund dealing requests should be placed to the registrar agent of the fund:

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch

6, route de Trèves
2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg
Main fax: +352 46 26 85432

- Investors investing through a distributor, financial advisor or other intermediary should place all dealing requests through their intermediary.
- Shares can also be, subscribed, redeemed, held and transferred through approved electronic clearing platforms.
- Investors investing through Danske Bank A/S may address their query to local offices of Danske Bank A/S. Please see the details in section II below.

II. Information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid

The information is available for all investors in the prospectus of the fund, section “Subscribing, Switching, Redeeming and Transferring Shares” in the current prospectus as well on the applicable fund description page(s) under “Subscriptions, switches and redemptions”.

- For Direct Institutional Investors, the information is also available in the Application Form, available upon request at the registrar agent of the fund:

J.P. Morgan SE, Luxembourg Branch

6, route de Trèves
2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg
Main fax: +352 46 26 85432

For Indirect Investors, the information is also available via local distributors and local agents when such have been appointed:

Norway

Danske Bank, Norway (branch of Danske Bank A/S)
Søndre Gate 15
7466 Trondheim
Norway
Tel.: +47 91 50 85 40

III. Procedures and arrangements relating to investors’ exercise of their rights

Information on:

- Voting rights of investors
- Annual general meeting
- Exercise of investors’ rights

And other investor rights are disclosed in the Summary of the investor rights which is available electronically at danskeinvest.lu section “Investor service”/sub-section “Policies”.

IV. Procedures and arrangements relating to complaints handling

Investors investing through a distributor, financial advisor or other intermediary who wish to receive information about the fund or make a complaint about the operation of the fund should contact their intermediary unless there is reason not to. In such a case, as well as for investors not investing through an intermediary, you can file a complaint directly to DIMA.

Our complaints handling guidelines are available electronically at danskeinvest.lu section “Investor service”/sub-section “Policies”.

V. Availability of fund information and documents

- The current Prospectus, Articles of Association as well as the Annual and Semi-Annual reports, are available in English for free of charge from your distributor, financial advisor or other intermediary, or directly online at danskeinvest.com section “Legal documents/Key information document”
- PRIIPs KIDs are available in the relevant local language(s) free of charge at your distributor, financial advisor or other intermediary, or directly online at danskeinvest.com section “Legal documents/Key information document”
- The hard copy of the Prospectus, Articles of Association, the Annual and Semi-annual reports and PRIIPs KIDs are available free of charge at Management Company’s office upon request:

DIMA address:

Danske Invest Management A/S

Bernstorffsgade 40
1577 Copenhagen V,
Copenhagen, Denmark
Tel.: +45 33 33 71 71.

E-mail: danskeinvest@danskeinvest.com

DIMA Luxembourg branch address:

Danske Invest Management A/S, Luxembourg branch

13, rue Edward Steichen
L-2540 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

E-mail: dima.luxembourg@danskeinvest.com

- The latest issue, sale, repurchase or redemption price of the units is available online at danskeinvest.com

SFDR annexes

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FIXED INCOME FUNDS

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Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Danske Invest 2 Norske Aksjer
 Legal entity identifier (LEI): 984500R574F05BD0FD16

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %

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

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective %

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15% of sustainable investments

- with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

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



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through:

Sustainable investments:

The fund supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) by investing part of its assets under management in sustainable investments contributing to these goals with a minimum commitment of 15% sustainable investments. The objectives of the sustainable investments and how they contribute to the UN SDGs are described in “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”.

Exclusions:

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct of issuers and/or activities in specific sectors. These exclusions and how they are attained are described in “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product” and “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The fund considers the investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. How the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is described in “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

Active ownership:

The fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S and the management of the fund involves an obligation to ensure active ownership in accordance with the conditions and criteria set out herein.

The fund does not apply a reference benchmark for attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund applies the following sustainability indicators to attain its environmental and/or social characteristics (see also “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”):

Sustainable Investments:

The minimum share of sustainable investments is attained through the screening criteria of the Danske Bank Group's methodology for identifying sustainable investments. The fund's sustainable investments contribute positively to one or more of the UN SDGs. The attainment of these goals are measured and reported through the weighted share of investments identified as being sustainable on the basis of the criteria defined for the relevant asset class (see also “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”). Further, the fund measures the attribution of the sustainable investments to each of the UN SDGs.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Exclusions:

The fund's exclusions are attained through the indicators, thresholds and definitions set out in the Exclusion Instruction of Danske Invest Management A/S. The Exclusion Instruction forms the basis of continuous screening and maintenance of exclusion lists for the fund, the impact of which is reported annually.

The fund exclusions cover, in addition to exclusions for sustainability risk:

- issuers that are considered to be in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international minimum safeguards and good governance principles under an enhanced sustainability standards screening managed by Danske Bank.
- issuers with activities relating to: tar sands, thermal coal, peat-fired power generation, and tobacco, where each of such activities constitute more than 5% of an issuer's revenue. *On the basis of an assessment of the issuer's transition plan, an issuer may be exempted from an exclusion under the thermal coal exclusion criteria even though the revenue associated to this activity exceeds 5%.*
- issuers with activities relating to pornography, where the revenue of such activity constitutes more than 1% of an issuer's revenue.
- issuers involved in controversial weapons.
- issuers listed on an exclusion list kept by Norges Bank, the Norwegian central bank (Statens Pensjonsfond Utland ("SPU"))

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are measured against mandatory and voluntary indicators listed in Danske Invest Management A/S' statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors that are relevant to the asset classes in which the product is invested ("PAI Indicators").

Active ownership:

Engagements are measured by the number of registered engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested. The number of registered engagements includes those made by Danske Bank as well as by external managers to whom Danske Invest Management A/S may have delegated the management of parts of the fund. Engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested will not always be directly related to the management of the specific product but will still be included in the number of engagements. Voting is measured by the number of proposals voted on.

Further details on the fund's indicators are available in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available at https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability-related disclosures for our funds".

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sustainable investment objective of the fund's sustainable investments is to contribute positively to the attainment of the UN SDGs. The fund is not under its investment strategy committed to contribute directly to the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The UN SDGs consist of 17 goals with underlying targets that are tied both to environmental and social objectives. The individual SDGs are: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life Below Water; SDG 15: Life On Land; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

The fund's sustainable investments contribute to the UN SDGs by:

- investing in listed securities of issuers that generate more than 50% of their revenues from products and services that contribute positively to one or more of the UN SDGs. This is screened and considered through a proprietary model (the "SDG Model") developed and maintained by Danske Bank Group for purposes of assessing whether investments in listed securities can be regarded as sustainable. An issuer may also meet the criteria for a sustainable investment if its activities predominantly contribute to environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. However, the fund is not under an obligation to make such investments.

The fund does not commit to a minimum attribution to specific SDGs and does not commit to contributing to each of the SDGs. Accordingly, how and to which extent a sustainable investment contributes to the UN SDGs will vary for the sustainable investments of the fund.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

"Do no significant harm" is safeguarded through the fund's general exclusion criteria and through the methodology applied in the identification of sustainable investments as described in more detail in "How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?".

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

Based on the PAI-Indicators, the SDG Model determines whether the issuer, through its operations, has an adverse impact on the UN SDGs. Further, issuers with product lines or/and services that are considered to contribute negatively to environmental or social objectives are not considered to meet the "do no significant harm" requirement, when these activities represent more than 5% of the issuer's revenue.

"Do no significant harm" is also addressed through thresholds on the PAI-Indicators relating to greenhouse gas emissions, sector exposure to fossil fuels, consumption and production of non-renewable energy sources, energy consumption intensity, investments in companies with no carbon emission reduction initiatives, activities adversely impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste, as well as social and employee matters of investee companies. Even if an investment has a positive contribution to an environmental or social objective and is generally permitted according to the fund's exclusion criteria, the investment must comply with the thresholds determined for the fund to be considered a sustainable investment. The thresholds are defined on the basis of assessments of when an exposure to any of these indicators has such an impact that it should be conceived per se as causing significant harm to environmental or social objectives. This assessment is revised continuously in step with improvements in underlying data and developments in the understanding of "do no significant harm".

To see the current thresholds, please refer to the sustainability-related disclosures of the fund in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available under the heading "Sustainability-Related Disclosures for our funds" at: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct and/or activities of issuers in different sectors (see “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”). Exclusions are among others based on an enhanced sustainability standards screening, which screens for issuers that are in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other things. Accordingly, the fund does not invest in issuers that are deemed to violate these guidelines and principles as defined through this screening and underlying assessments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- Yes, the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. This consideration is safeguarded through the general exclusions of the fund. Moreover, the fund takes account of certain investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the fund's sustainable investments and by monitoring the performance of the portfolio and prioritising active ownership activities.

The fund's exclusions overlap with certain themes covered by the PAI-Indicators, including, for example, the environmental indicators, indicators relating to controversial weapons, and indicators international on human rights conventions, such as the UN Global Compact.

The exclusions are supplemented by trade warnings to the portfolio managers, prompting portfolio managers to consider and argue why an investment is eligible for the fund in cases where the principal adverse impacts exposure exceeds pre-determined thresholds defined for the PAI-Indicators.

When making sustainable investments, additional constraints apply to how principal adverse impacts are addressed in order to ensure that the funds' sustainable investments do not cause any significant harm to any environment or social objective (see also “How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?”).

In respect of active ownership, the fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S, which is based on frameworks defined for the Danske Bank Group. The policy and underlying instructions safeguard, to the extent relevant and depending on the asset class, the consideration for voting at general meetings and engaging directly with issuers.

Information about the fund's principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is included in the annual report for the fund.

- No

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



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Information on the fund's general investment strategy is provided in the "Fund Descriptions" of the prospectus.

The fund partially invests in sustainable investments contributing to the UN SDGs as per Danske Bank's sustainable investment approach [see also "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?"].

The investment strategy further integrates sustainability factors through the fund's exclusions. If deemed necessary according to the Active Ownership Policy framework of Danske Invest Management A/S, engagement will be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. The fund votes on environmental and/or social proposals in accordance with the Active Ownership Policy and Voting Guidelines that apply for Danske Invest Management A/S.

The above is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis through a commitment to systematically identify and address relevant sustainability factors and ensuring, among other things, that investments are not made in issuers featuring on relevant exclusion lists. By this, the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund may influence a decision to either buy or increase the position, hold or maintain weighting or sell or decrease the weighting of an investment in order to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics. The same applies to considerations related to good governance practices [see also "What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?"].

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainable investments:

The fund invests a minimum of 15% of the assets under management in sustainable investments that contribute to the UN SDGs and adhere to the "do no significant harm" principle as well as principles of good governance.

Exclusions:

The fund cannot invest in and/or remain invested in issuers featuring on exclusion lists for exclusions that apply to the fund. Fiduciary duties owed by the fund to its investors may in extraordinary circumstances, including in a low market liquidity environment, prevent the fund from divesting an excluded issuer.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered and addressed as an integral part of managing the binding elements of the fund's environmental and social characteristics [see "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"].

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Active ownership:

In terms of active ownership, the Active Ownership Politik of Danske Invest Management A/S, including the associated Engagement Guidelines, determine when engagement should be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. Shareholder proposals on environmental and/or social matters are handled in accordance with the Active Ownership Instruction, including the associated Voting Guidelines, of Danske Invest Management A/S.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund has exclusions in place, but it does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of the full investment strategy.

For information on the potential reduction of the investment universe as a result of the use of exclusions by the fund see "Responsible Investment Policy" section of the prospectus.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Responsible Investment Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S provides the basis for assessing and addressing the issuers' good governance practices in the fund. In accordance with the framework, the fund considers good governance practices through the use of exclusions tied to a good governance screening performed by Danske Invest Management A/S.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The screening excludes issuers considered to be in breach of international governance principles following from the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ILO Conventions. In order to safeguard the consideration for good governance practices, the screening further involves the use of defined criteria for sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Failure to meet these criteria is seen as an indication of an overall lack of adherence to good governance practices. Such issuers are therefore excluded from the fund.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund allocates a minimum of 80% of its assets under management to the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics. The minimum allocation in this respect covers the share of investments screened for the purposes of the fund's environmental and social characteristics.

For the fund's other investments, the fund reserves the right not to screen investments to assess whether they promote its environmental and social characteristics. The investments that the fund is not committed to screen for the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics are described under "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

The fund has a minimum allocation to sustainable investments of 15%.

The minimum allocation is calculated against the total market value of the fund's assets under management, reflecting the average anticipated minimum allocation for the relevant reporting period.

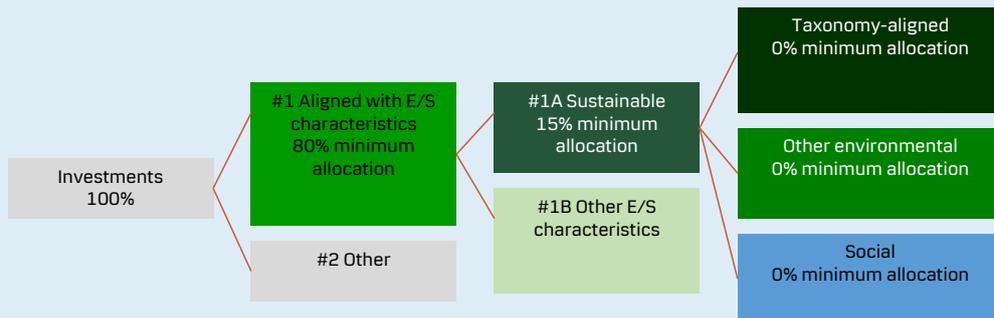
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund does not use derivatives to attain environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund.



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

The fund does not have a minimum commitment to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the minimum extent to which the fund invests in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The actual share of the fund's taxonomy-aligned investments, if any, are reported in the fund's annual report. The taxonomy alignment calculation applies turnover as key indicator both in respect of financial and non-financial issuers.

The calculation is based on reported data from issuers provided for the fund through external data providers. In the absence of such reporting, equivalent information can under certain circumstances be obtained from issuers or external data providers.

The compliance of taxonomy-aligned investments with the criteria under article 3 of the EU Taxonomy will not be subject to assurance by auditors or any third party.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*?

- Yes
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

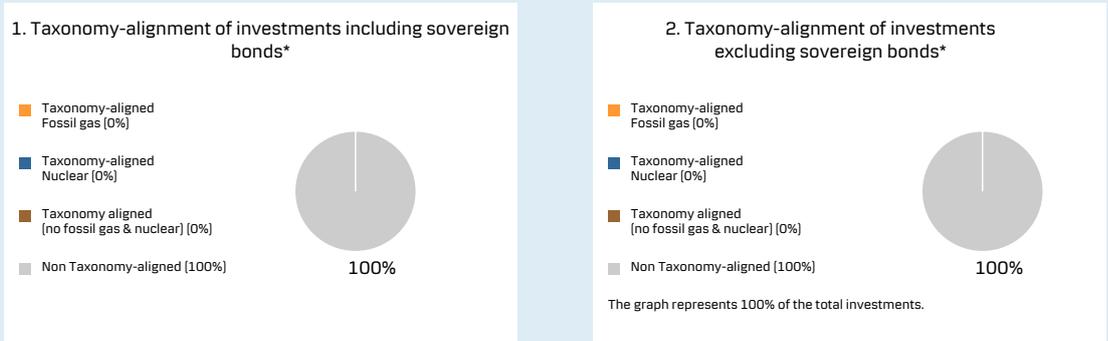
*Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

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

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

The actual share of these activities is reported annually as part of the fund's end of year report.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

“The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy” are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The fund's minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%. The fund may invest in sustainable investment with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The reason for this is low availability of company data and disclosures which to a certain extent limit the fund from determining taxonomy- alignment of its investments. Further, the scope of the fund's sustainable investment objective extend beyond the objectives covered by the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The fund's minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 0%.



What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund's '#2 Other investments' cover investments that are not sustainable investments, covered by the fund's screening for exclusions or covered by the scope of the fund's active ownership activities. Such investments may include investments in cash held as ancillary liquidity and derivatives used for hedging or risk management purposes as outlined in the prospectus "Derivatives" sub-section of the fund description page. "Other investments" can also be made in instances where there for instance is insufficient ESG data on an issuer for the fund.

Given the nature of the exposure obtained through such instruments, the fund does not apply minimum environmental or social safeguards to 'Other investments'.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The fund does not apply a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on this website: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investment_insight under the heading “Sustainability Related Information on our funds”.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Danske Invest 2 Norge Vekst
 Legal entity identifier (LEI): 98450085EE37B3CE4841

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %

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

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective %

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments

- with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through:

Sustainable investments:

The fund supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) by investing part of its assets under management in sustainable investments contributing to these goals with a minimum commitment of 5% sustainable investments. The objectives of the sustainable investments and how they contribute to the UN SDGs are described in “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”.

Exclusions:

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct of issuers and/or activities in specific sectors. These exclusions and how they are attained are described in “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product” and “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The fund considers the investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. How the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is described in “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

Active ownership:

The fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S and the management of the fund involves an obligation to ensure active ownership in accordance with the conditions and criteria set out herein.

The fund does not apply a reference benchmark for attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund applies the following sustainability indicators to attain its environmental and/or social characteristics (see also “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”):

Sustainable Investments:

The minimum share of sustainable investments is attained through the screening criteria of the Danske Bank Group's methodology for identifying sustainable investments. The fund's sustainable investments contribute positively to one or more of the UN SDGs. The attainment of these goals are measured and reported through the weighted share of investments identified as being sustainable on the basis of the criteria defined for the relevant asset class (see also “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”). Further, the fund measures the attribution of the sustainable investments to each of the UN SDGs.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Exclusions:

The fund's exclusions are attained through the indicators, thresholds and definitions set out in the Exclusion Instruction of Danske Invest Management A/S. The Exclusion Instruction forms the basis of continuous screening and maintenance of exclusion lists for the fund, the impact of which is reported annually.

The fund exclusions cover, in addition to exclusions for sustainability risk:

- issuers that are considered to be in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international minimum safeguards and good governance principles under an enhanced sustainability standards screening managed by Danske Bank.
- issuers with activities relating to: tar sands, thermal coal, peat-fired power generation, and tobacco, where each of such activities constitute more than 5% of an issuer's revenue. *On the basis of an assessment of the issuer's transition plan, an issuer may be exempted from an exclusion under the thermal coal exclusion criteria even though the revenue associated to this activity exceeds 5%.*
- issuers with activities relating to pornography, where the revenue of such activity constitutes more than 1% of an issuer's revenue.
- issuers involved in controversial weapons.
- issuers listed on an exclusion list kept by Norges Bank, the Norwegian central bank (Statens Pensjonsfond Utland ("SPU"))

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are measured against mandatory and voluntary indicators listed in Danske Invest Management A/S' statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors that are relevant to the asset classes in which the product is invested ("PAI Indicators").

Active ownership:

Engagements are measured by the number of registered engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested. The number of registered engagements includes those made by Danske Bank as well as by external managers to whom Danske Invest Management A/S may have delegated the management of parts of the fund. Engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested will not always be directly related to the management of the specific product but will still be included in the number of engagements. Voting is measured by the number of proposals voted on.

Further details on the fund's indicators are available in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available at https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability-related disclosures for our funds".

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sustainable investment objective of the fund's sustainable investments is to contribute positively to the attainment of the UN SDGs. The fund is not under its investment strategy committed to contribute directly to the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The UN SDGs consist of 17 goals with underlying targets that are tied both to environmental and social objectives. The individual SDGs are: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life Below Water; SDG 15: Life On Land; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

The fund's sustainable investments contribute to the UN SDGs by:

- investing in listed securities of issuers that generate more than 50% of their revenues from products and services that contribute positively to one or more of the UN SDGs. This is screened and considered through a proprietary model (the "SDG Model") developed and maintained by Danske Bank Group for purposes of assessing whether investments in listed securities can be regarded as sustainable. An issuer may also meet the criteria for a sustainable investment if its activities predominantly contribute to environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. However, the fund is not under an obligation to make such investments.

The fund does not commit to a minimum attribution to specific SDGs and does not commit to contributing to each of the SDGs. Accordingly, how and to which extent a sustainable investment contributes to the UN SDGs will vary for the sustainable investments of the fund.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

"Do no significant harm" is safeguarded through the fund's general exclusion criteria and through the methodology applied in the identification of sustainable investments as described in more detail in "How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?".

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

Based on the PAI-Indicators, the SDG Model determines whether the issuer, through its operations, has an adverse impact on the UN SDGs. Further, issuers with product lines or/and services that are considered to contribute negatively to environmental or social objectives are not considered to meet the "do no significant harm" requirement, when these activities represent more than 5% of the issuer's revenue.

"Do no significant harm" is also addressed through thresholds on the PAI-Indicators relating to greenhouse gas emissions, sector exposure to fossil fuels, consumption and production of non-renewable energy sources, energy consumption intensity, investments in companies with no carbon emission reduction initiatives, activities adversely impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste, as well as social and employee matters of investee companies. Even if an investment has a positive contribution to an environmental or social objective and is generally permitted according to the fund's exclusion criteria, the investment must comply with the thresholds determined for the fund to be considered a sustainable investment. The thresholds are defined on the basis of assessments of when an exposure to any of these indicators has such an impact that it should be conceived per se as causing significant harm to environmental or social objectives. This assessment is revised continuously in step with improvements in underlying data and developments in the understanding of "do no significant harm".

To see the current thresholds, please refer to the sustainability-related disclosures of the fund in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available under the heading "Sustainability-Related Disclosures for our funds" at: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct and/or activities of issuers in different sectors (see “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”). Exclusions are among others based on an enhanced sustainability standards screening, which screens for issuers that are in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other things. Accordingly, the fund does not invest in issuers that are deemed to violate these guidelines and principles as defined through this screening and underlying assessments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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

- Yes, the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. This consideration is safeguarded through the general exclusions of the fund. Moreover, the fund takes account of certain investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the fund's sustainable investments and by monitoring the performance of the portfolio and prioritising active ownership activities.

The fund's exclusions overlap with certain themes covered by the PAI-Indicators, including, for example, the environmental indicators, indicators relating to controversial weapons, and indicators international on human rights conventions, such as the UN Global Compact.

The exclusions are supplemented by trade warnings to the portfolio managers, prompting portfolio managers to consider and argue why an investment is eligible for the fund in cases where the principal adverse impacts exposure exceeds pre-determined thresholds defined for the PAI-Indicators.

When making sustainable investments, additional constraints apply to how principal adverse impacts are addressed in order to ensure that the funds' sustainable investments do not cause any significant harm to any environment or social objective (see also “How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?”).

In respect of active ownership, the fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S, which is based on frameworks defined for the Danske Bank Group. The policy and underlying instructions safeguard, to the extent relevant and depending on the asset class, the consideration for voting at general meetings and engaging directly with issuers.

Information about the fund's principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is included in the annual report for the fund.

- No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Information on the fund's general investment strategy is provided in the "Fund Descriptions" of the prospectus.

The fund partially invests in sustainable investments contributing to the UN SDGs as per Danske Bank's sustainable investment approach [see also "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?"].

The investment strategy further integrates sustainability factors through the fund's exclusions. If deemed necessary according to the Active Ownership Policy framework of Danske Invest Management A/S, engagement will be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. The fund votes on environmental and/or social proposals in accordance with the Active Ownership Policy and Voting Guidelines that apply for Danske Invest Management A/S.

The above is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis through a commitment to systematically identify and address relevant sustainability factors and ensuring, among other things, that investments are not made in issuers featuring on relevant exclusion lists. By this, the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund may influence a decision to either buy or increase the position, hold or maintain weighting or sell or decrease the weighting of an investment in order to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics. The same applies to considerations related to good governance practices [see also "What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?"].

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainable investments:

The fund invests a minimum of 5% of the assets under management in sustainable investments that contribute to the UN SDGs and adhere to the "do no significant harm" principle as well as principles of good governance.

Exclusions:

The fund cannot invest in and/or remain invested in issuers featuring on exclusion lists for exclusions that apply to the fund. Fiduciary duties owed by the fund to its investors may in extraordinary circumstances, including in a low market liquidity environment, prevent the fund from divesting an excluded issuer.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered and addressed as an integral part of managing the binding elements of the fund's environmental and social characteristics [see "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"].

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Active ownership:

In terms of active ownership, the Active Ownership Politik of Danske Invest Management A/S, including the associated Engagement Guidelines, determine when engagement should be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. Shareholder proposals on environmental and/or social matters are handled in accordance with the Active Ownership Instruction, including the associated Voting Guidelines, of Danske Invest Management A/S.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund has exclusions in place, but it does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of the full investment strategy.

For information on the potential reduction of the investment universe as a result of the use of exclusions by the fund see "Responsible Investment Policy" section of the prospectus.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Responsible Investment Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S provides the basis for assessing and addressing the issuers' good governance practices in the fund. In accordance with the framework, the fund considers good governance practices through the use of exclusions tied to a good governance screening performed by Danske Invest Management A/S.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The screening excludes issuers considered to be in breach of international governance principles following from the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ILO Conventions. In order to safeguard the consideration for good governance practices, the screening further involves the use of defined criteria for sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Failure to meet these criteria is seen as an indication of an overall lack of adherence to good governance practices. Such issuers are therefore excluded from the fund.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund allocates a minimum of 80% of its assets under management to the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics. The minimum allocation in this respect covers the share of investments screened for the purposes of the fund's environmental and social characteristics.

For the fund's other investments, the fund reserves the right not to screen investments to assess whether they promote its environmental and social characteristics. The investments that the fund is not committed to screen for the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics are described under "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

The fund has a minimum allocation to sustainable investments of 5%.

The minimum allocation is calculated against the total market value of the fund's assets under management, reflecting the average anticipated minimum allocation for the relevant reporting period.

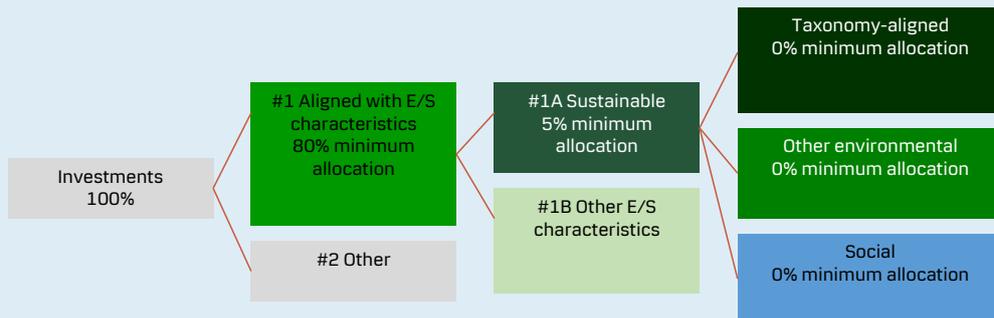
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund does not use derivatives to attain environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund.



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

The fund does not have a minimum commitment to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the minimum extent to which the fund invests in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The actual share of the fund's taxonomy-aligned investments, if any, are reported in the fund's annual report. The taxonomy alignment calculation applies turnover as key indicator both in respect of financial and non-financial issuers.

The calculation is based on reported data from issuers provided for the fund through external data providers. In the absence of such reporting, equivalent information can under certain circumstances be obtained from issuers or external data providers.

The compliance of taxonomy-aligned investments with the criteria under article 3 of the EU Taxonomy will not be subject to assurance by auditors or any third party.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*?

- Yes
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

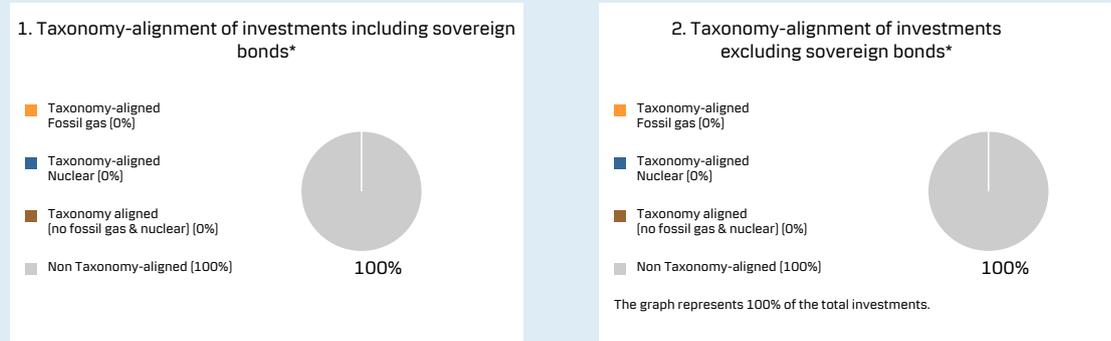
*Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

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

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

The actual share of these activities is reported annually as part of the fund's end of year report.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

“The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy” are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The fund's minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%. The fund may invest in sustainable investment with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The reason for this is low availability of company data and disclosures which to a certain extent limit the fund from determining taxonomy- alignment of its investments. Further, the scope of the fund's sustainable investment objective extend beyond the objectives covered by the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The fund's minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 0%.



What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund's '#2 Other investments' cover investments that are not sustainable investments, covered by the fund's screening for exclusions or covered by the scope of the fund's active ownership activities. Such investments may include investments in cash held as ancillary liquidity and derivatives used for hedging or risk management purposes as outlined in the prospectus "Derivatives" sub-section of the fund description page. "Other investments" can also be made in instances where there for instance is insufficient ESG data on an issuer for the fund.

Given the nature of the exposure obtained through such instruments, the fund does not apply minimum environmental or social safeguards to 'Other investments'.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

The fund does not apply a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on this website: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investment_insight under the heading “Sustainability Related Information on our funds”.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Danske Invest 2 Norsk Likviditet
 Legal entity identifier (LEI): 984500FY0B54CC61DD81

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %

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

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective %

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments

- with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through:

Exclusions:

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct of issuers and/or activities in specific sectors. These exclusions and how they are attained are described in “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product” and “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The fund considers the investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. How the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is described in “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

Active ownership:

The fund complies with the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S and is covered by the scope of the policy in terms of engagement. Thus, the management of the fund involves an obligation to ensure active ownership in accordance with the conditions and criteria set out in the policy.

Active ownership:

The fund does not apply a reference benchmark for attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund applies the following sustainability indicators to attain its environmental and/or social characteristics (see also “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”):

Exclusions:

The fund's exclusions are attained through the indicators, thresholds and definitions set out in the Exclusion Instruction of Danske Invest Management A/S. The Exclusion Instruction forms the basis of continuous screening and maintenance of exclusion lists for the fund, the impact of which is reported annually.

The fund exclusions cover, in addition to exclusions for sustainability risk:

- issuers that are considered to be in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international minimum safeguards and good governance principles under an enhanced sustainability standards screening managed by Danske Bank.
- issuers with activities relating to: tar sands, thermal coal, peat-fired power generation, and tobacco, where each of such activities constitute more than 5% of an issuer's revenue. *On the basis of an assessment of the issuer's transition plan, an issuer may be exempted from an exclusion under the thermal coal exclusion criteria even though the revenue associated to this activity exceeds 5%.*
- issuers with activities relating to pornography, where the revenue of such activity constitutes more than 1% of an issuer's revenue.
- issuers involved in controversial weapons.
- issuers listed on an exclusion list kept by Norges Bank, the Norwegian central bank (Statens Pensjonsfond Utland (“SPU”))

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are measured against mandatory and voluntary indicators listed in Danske Invest Management A/S' statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors that are relevant to the asset classes in which the product is invested ("PAI Indicators").

Active ownership:

Engagements are measured by the number of registered engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested. The number of registered engagements includes those made by Danske Bank as well as by external managers to whom Danske Invest Management A/S may have delegated the management of parts of the fund. Engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested will not always be directly related to the management of the specific product but will still be included in the number of engagements.

Further details on the fund's indicators are available in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available at https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability-related disclosures for our funds".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- Yes, the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. This consideration is safeguarded through the general exclusions of the fund. Moreover, the fund takes account of certain investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the fund's investments and by monitoring the performance of the portfolio and prioritising active ownership activities.

The fund's exclusions overlap with certain themes covered by the PAI-Indicators, including, for example, the environmental indicators, indicators relating to controversial weapons, and indicators international on human rights conventions, such as the UN Global Compact.

The exclusions are supplemented by trade warnings to the portfolio managers, prompting portfolio managers to consider and argue why an investment is eligible for the fund in cases where the principal adverse impacts exposure exceeds pre-determined thresholds defined for the PAI-Indicators.

In respect of active ownership, the fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S, which is based on frameworks defined for the Danske Bank Group. The policy and underlying instructions safeguard, to the extent relevant and depending on the asset class, the consideration for voting at general meetings and engaging directly with issuers.

Information about the fund's principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is included in the annual report for the fund.

- No

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



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Information on the fund's general investment strategy is provided in the "Fund Descriptions" of the prospectus.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The investment strategy further integrates sustainability factors through the fund's exclusions. If deemed necessary according to the Active Ownership Policy framework of Danske Invest Management A/S, engagement will be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. The above is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis through a commitment to systematically identify and address relevant sustainability factors and ensuring, among other things, that investments are not made in issuers featuring on relevant exclusion lists. By this, the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund may influence a decision to either buy or increase the position, hold or maintain weighting or sell or decrease the weighting of an investment in order to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics. The same applies to considerations related to good governance practices (see also "What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?").

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Exclusions:

The fund cannot invest in and/or remain invested in issuers featuring on exclusion lists for exclusions that apply to the fund. Fiduciary duties owed by the fund to its investors may in extraordinary circumstances, including in a low market liquidity environment, prevent the fund from divesting an excluded issuer.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered and addressed as an integral part of managing the binding elements of the fund's environmental and social characteristics (see "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?").

Active ownership:

In terms of active ownership, the Active Ownership Politik of Danske Invest Management A/S, including the associated Engagement Guidelines, determine when engagement should be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund has exclusions in place, but it does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of the full investment strategy.

For information on the potential reduction of the investment universe as a result of the use of exclusions by the fund see "Responsible Investment Policy" section of the prospectus.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The Responsible Investment Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S provides the basis for assessing and addressing the issuers' good governance practices in the fund. In accordance with the framework, the fund considers good governance practices through the use of exclusions tied to a good governance screening performed by Danske Invest Management A/S.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The screening excludes issuers considered to be in breach of international governance principles following from the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ILO Conventions. In order to safeguard the consideration for good governance practices, the screening further involves the use of defined criteria for sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Failure to meet these criteria is seen as an indication of an overall lack of adherence to good governance practices. Such issuers are therefore excluded from the fund.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

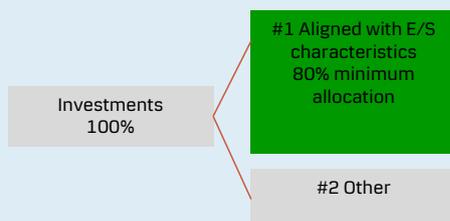
The fund allocates a minimum of 80% of its assets under management to the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics. The minimum allocation in this respect covers the share of investments screened for the purposes of the fund's environmental and social characteristics.

For the fund's other investments, the fund reserves the right not to screen investments to assess whether they promote its environmental and social characteristics. The investments that the fund is not committed to screen for the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics are described under "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

The minimum allocation is calculated against the total market value of the fund's assets under management, reflecting the average anticipated minimum allocation for the relevant reporting period.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund does not use derivatives to attain environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund.



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

The fund does not have a minimum commitment to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the minimum extent to which the fund invests in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The actual share of the fund's taxonomy-aligned investments, if any, are reported in the fund's annual report. The taxonomy alignment calculation applies turnover as key indicator both in respect of financial and non-financial issuers.

The calculation is based on reported data from issuers provided for the fund through external data providers. In the absence of such reporting, equivalent information can under certain circumstances be obtained from issuers or external data providers.

The compliance of taxonomy-aligned investments with the criteria under article 3 of the EU Taxonomy will not be subject to assurance by auditors or any third party.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*?

- Yes
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

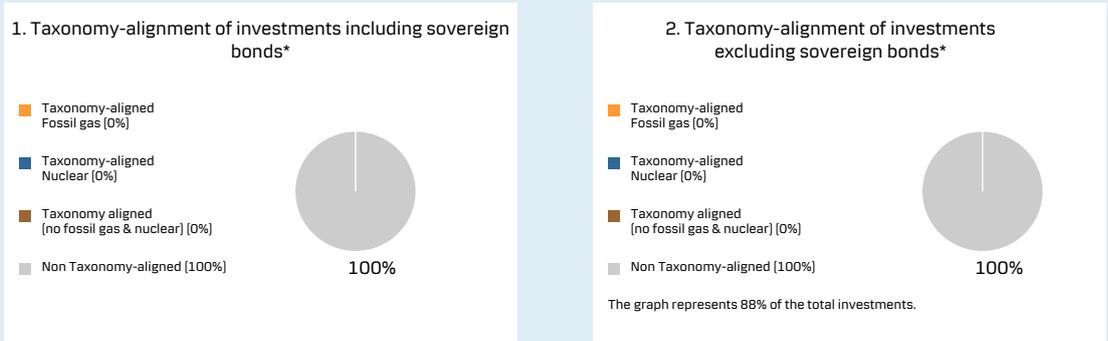
*Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

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

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

The actual share of these activities is reported annually as part of the fund's end of year report.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A



What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund's '#2 Other investments' cover investments that are not covered by the fund's screening for exclusions or covered by the scope of the fund's active ownership activities. Such investments may include investments in cash held as ancillary liquidity and derivatives used for hedging or risk management purposes as outlined in the prospectus "Derivatives" sub-section of the fund description page. "Other investments" can also be made in instances where there for instance is insufficient ESG data on an issuer for the fund.

Given the nature of the exposure obtained through such instruments, the fund does not apply minimum environmental or social safeguards to 'Other investments'.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The fund does not apply a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on this website: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability Related Information on our funds".

"The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy" are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Danske Invest 2 Norsk Likviditet Pluss
 Legal entity identifier (LEI): 98450065LB9014604C68

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

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %

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

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective %

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments

- with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through:

Sustainable investments:

The fund supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) by investing part of its assets under management in sustainable investments contributing to these goals with a minimum commitment of 5% sustainable investments. The objectives of the sustainable investments and how they contribute to the UN SDGs are described in “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”.

Exclusions:

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct of issuers and/or activities in specific sectors. These exclusions and how they are attained are described in “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product” and “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The fund considers the investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. How the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is described in “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

Active ownership:

The fund complies with the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S and is covered by the scope of the policy in terms of engagement. Thus, the management of the fund involves an obligation to ensure active ownership in accordance with the conditions and criteria set out in the policy.

Active ownership:

The fund does not apply a reference benchmark for attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund applies the following sustainability indicators to attain its environmental and/or social characteristics [see also “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”]:

Sustainable Investments:

The minimum share of sustainable investments is attained through the screening criteria of the Danske Bank Group's methodology for identifying sustainable investments. The fund's sustainable investments contribute positively to one or more of the UN SDGs. The attainment of these goals are measured and reported through the weighted share of investments identified as being sustainable on the basis of the criteria defined for the relevant asset class [see also “What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?”]. Further, the fund measures the attribution of the sustainable investments to each of the UN SDGs.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Exclusions:

The fund's exclusions are attained through the indicators, thresholds and definitions set out in the Exclusion Instruction of Danske Invest Management A/S. The Exclusion Instruction forms the basis of continuous screening and maintenance of exclusion lists for the fund, the impact of which is reported annually.

The fund exclusions cover, in addition to exclusions for sustainability risk:

- issuers that are considered to be in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international minimum safeguards and good governance principles under an enhanced sustainability standards screening managed by Danske Bank.
- issuers with activities relating to: tar sands, thermal coal, peat-fired power generation, and tobacco, where each of such activities constitute more than 5% of an issuer's revenue. *On the basis of an assessment of the issuer's transition plan, an issuer may be exempted from an exclusion under the thermal coal exclusion criteria even though the revenue associated to this activity exceeds 5%.*
- issuers with activities relating to pornography, where the revenue of such activity constitutes more than 1% of an issuer's revenue.
- issuers involved in controversial weapons.
- issuers listed on an exclusion list kept by Norges Bank, the Norwegian central bank (Statens Pensjonsfond Utland ("SPU"))

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are measured against mandatory and voluntary indicators listed in Danske Invest Management A/S' statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors that are relevant to the asset classes in which the product is invested ("PAI Indicators").

Active ownership:

Engagements are measured by the number of registered engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested. The number of registered engagements includes those made by Danske Bank as well as by external managers to whom Danske Invest Management A/S may have delegated the management of parts of the fund. Engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested will not always be directly related to the management of the specific product but will still be included in the number of engagements.

Further details on the fund's indicators are available in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available at https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability-related disclosures for our funds".

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sustainable investment objective of the fund's sustainable investments is to contribute positively to the attainment of the UN SDGs. The fund is not under its investment strategy committed to contribute directly to the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The UN SDGs consist of 17 goals with underlying targets that are tied both to environmental and social objectives. The individual SDGs are: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life Below Water; SDG 15: Life On Land; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

The fund's sustainable investments contribute to the UN SDGs by:

- investing in listed securities of issuers that generate more than 50% of their revenues from products and services that contribute positively to one or more of the UN SDGs. This is screened and considered through a proprietary model (the "SDG Model") developed and maintained by Danske Bank Group for purposes of assessing whether investments in listed securities can be regarded as sustainable. An issuer may also meet the criteria for a sustainable investment if its activities predominantly contribute to environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. However, the fund is not under an obligation to make such investments.
- investing in sustainability-labelled bonds issued under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of 22 November 2023 on European Green Bonds or issued under frameworks developed by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) with use of proceeds allocated to projects contributing to one or more of the UN SDGs. However, the product is not under an obligation to make such investments.

The fund does not commit to a minimum attribution to specific SDGs and does not commit to contributing to each of the SDGs. Accordingly, how and to which extent a sustainable investment contributes to the UN SDGs will vary for the sustainable investments of the fund.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

"Do no significant harm" is safeguarded through the fund's general exclusion criteria and through the methodology applied in the identification of sustainable investments as described in more detail in "How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?".

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

Based on the PAI-Indicators, the SDG Model determines whether the issuer, through its operations, has an adverse impact on the UN SDGs. Further, issuers with product lines or/and services that are considered to contribute negatively to environmental or social objectives are not considered to meet the "do no significant harm" requirement, when these activities represent more than 5% of the issuer's revenue.

"Do no significant harm" is also addressed through thresholds on the PAI-Indicators relating to greenhouse gas emissions, sector exposure to fossil fuels, consumption and production of non-renewable energy sources, energy consumption intensity, investments in companies with no carbon emission reduction initiatives, activities adversely impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste, as well as social and employee matters of investee companies. Even if an investment has a positive contribution to an environmental or social objective and is generally permitted according to the fund's exclusion criteria, the investment must comply with the thresholds determined for the fund to be considered a sustainable investment. The thresholds are defined on the basis of assessments of when an exposure to any of these indicators has such an impact that it should be conceived per se as causing significant harm to environmental or social objectives. This assessment is revised continuously in step with improvements in underlying data and developments in the understanding of "do no significant harm".

To see the current thresholds, please refer to the sustainability-related disclosures of the fund in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available under the heading "Sustainability-Related Disclosures for our funds" at: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct and/or activities of issuers in different sectors (see “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”). Exclusions are among others based on an enhanced sustainability standards screening, which screens for issuers that are in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other things. Accordingly, the fund does not invest in issuers that are deemed to violate these guidelines and principles as defined through this screening and underlying assessments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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

- Yes, the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. This consideration is safeguarded through the general exclusions of the fund. Moreover, the fund takes account of certain investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the fund's sustainable investments and by monitoring the performance of the portfolio and prioritising active ownership activities.

The fund's exclusions overlap with certain themes covered by the PAI-Indicators, including, for example, the environmental indicators, indicators relating to controversial weapons, and indicators international on human rights conventions, such as the UN Global Compact.

The exclusions are supplemented by trade warnings to the portfolio managers, prompting portfolio managers to consider and argue why an investment is eligible for the fund in cases where the principal adverse impacts exposure exceeds pre-determined thresholds defined for the PAI-Indicators.

When making sustainable investments, additional constraints apply to how principal adverse impacts are addressed in order to ensure that the funds' sustainable investments do not cause any significant harm to any environment or social objective (see also “How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?”).

In respect of active ownership, the fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S, which is based on frameworks defined for the Danske Bank Group. The policy and underlying instructions safeguard, to the extent relevant and depending on the asset class, the consideration for voting at general meetings and engaging directly with issuers.

Information about the fund's principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is included in the annual report for the fund.

- No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Information on the fund's general investment strategy is provided in the "Fund Descriptions" of the prospectus.

The fund partially invests in sustainable investments contributing to the UN SDGs as per Danske Bank's sustainable investment approach [see also "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?"].

The investment strategy further integrates sustainability factors through the fund's exclusions. If deemed necessary according to the Active Ownership Policy framework of Danske Invest Management A/S, engagement will be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. The above is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis through a commitment to systematically identify and address relevant sustainability factors and ensuring, among other things, that investments are not made in issuers featuring on relevant exclusion lists. By this, the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund may influence a decision to either buy or increase the position, hold or maintain weighting or sell or decrease the weighting of an investment in order to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics. The same applies to considerations related to good governance practices [see also "What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?"].

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainable investments:

The fund invests a minimum of 5% of the assets under management in sustainable investments that contribute to the UN SDGs and adhere to the "do no significant harm" principle as well as principles of good governance.

Exclusions:

The fund cannot invest in and/or remain invested in issuers featuring on exclusion lists for exclusions that apply to the fund. Fiduciary duties owed by the fund to its investors may in extraordinary circumstances, including in a low market liquidity environment, prevent the fund from divesting an excluded issuer.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered and addressed as an integral part of managing the binding elements of the fund's environmental and social characteristics [see "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"].

Active ownership:

In terms of active ownership, the Active Ownership Politik of Danske Invest Management A/S, including the associated Engagement Guidelines, determine when engagement should be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund has exclusions in place, but it does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of the full investment strategy.

For information on the potential reduction of the investment universe as a result of the use of exclusions by the fund see "Responsible Investment Policy" section of the prospectus.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Responsible Investment Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S provides the basis for assessing and addressing the issuers' good governance practices in the fund. In accordance with the framework, the fund considers good governance practices through the use of exclusions tied to a good governance screening performed by Danske Invest Management A/S.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The screening excludes issuers considered to be in breach of international governance principles following from the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ILO Conventions. In order to safeguard the consideration for good governance practices, the screening further involves the use of defined criteria for sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Failure to meet these criteria is seen as an indication of an overall lack of adherence to good governance practices. Such issuers are therefore excluded from the fund.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund allocates a minimum of 80% of its assets under management to the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics. The minimum allocation in this respect covers the share of investments screened for the purposes of the fund's environmental and social characteristics.

For the fund's other investments, the fund reserves the right not to screen investments to assess whether they promote its environmental and social characteristics. The investments that the fund is not committed to screen for the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics are described under "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

The fund has a minimum allocation to sustainable investments of 5%.

The minimum allocation is calculated against the total market value of the fund's assets under management, reflecting the average anticipated minimum allocation for the relevant reporting period.

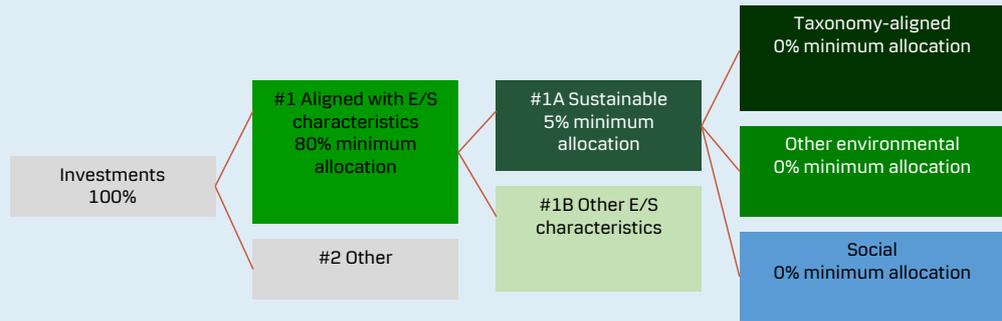
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund does not use derivatives to attain environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund.



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

The fund does not have a minimum commitment to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the minimum extent to which the fund invests in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The actual share of the fund's taxonomy-aligned investments, if any, are reported in the fund's annual report. The taxonomy alignment calculation applies turnover as key indicator both in respect of financial and non-financial issuers.

The calculation is based on reported data from issuers provided for the fund through external data providers. In the absence of such reporting, equivalent information can under certain circumstances be obtained from issuers or external data providers.

The compliance of taxonomy-aligned investments with the criteria under article 3 of the EU Taxonomy will not be subject to assurance by auditors or any third party.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*?

- Yes
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

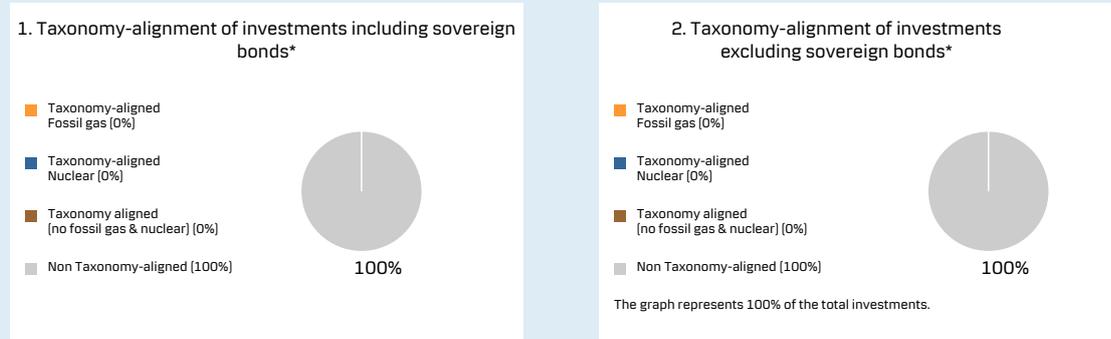
*Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

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

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

The actual share of these activities is reported annually as part of the fund's end of year report.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund's minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%. The fund may invest in sustainable investment with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The reason for this is low availability of company data and disclosures which to a certain extent limit the fund from determining taxonomy- alignment of its investments. Further, the scope of the fund's sustainable investment objective extend beyond the objectives covered by the EU Taxonomy.

"The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy" are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The fund's minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 0%.



What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund's '#2 Other investments' cover investments that are not sustainable investments, covered by the fund's screening for exclusions or covered by the scope of the fund's active ownership activities. Such investments may include investments in cash held as ancillary liquidity and derivatives used for hedging or risk management purposes as outlined in the prospectus "Derivatives" sub-section of the fund description page. "Other investments" can also be made in instances where there for instance is insufficient ESG data on an issuer for the fund.

Given the nature of the exposure obtained through such instruments, the fund does not apply minimum environmental or social safeguards to 'Other investments'.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The fund does not apply a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on this website: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investment_insight under the heading "Sustainability Related Information on our funds".

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Danske Invest 2 Norsk Obligasjon
 Legal entity identifier (LEI): 98450041B607A68F6652

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %

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

It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective %

It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments

- with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through:

Exclusions:

The fund applies exclusions relating to the conduct of issuers and/or activities in specific sectors. These exclusions and how they are attained are described in “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product” and “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The fund considers the investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. How the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is described in “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

Active ownership:

The fund complies with the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S and is covered by the scope of the policy in terms of engagement. Thus, the management of the fund involves an obligation to ensure active ownership in accordance with the conditions and criteria set out in the policy.

Active ownership:

The fund does not apply a reference benchmark for attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The fund applies the following sustainability indicators to attain its environmental and/or social characteristics (see also “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”):

Exclusions:

The fund's exclusions are attained through the indicators, thresholds and definitions set out in the Exclusion Instruction of Danske Invest Management A/S. The Exclusion Instruction forms the basis of continuous screening and maintenance of exclusion lists for the fund, the impact of which is reported annually.

The fund exclusions cover, in addition to exclusions for sustainability risk:

- issuers that are considered to be in breach with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international minimum safeguards and good governance principles under an enhanced sustainability standards screening managed by Danske Bank.
- issuers with activities relating to: tar sands, thermal coal, peat-fired power generation, and tobacco, where each of such activities constitute more than 5% of an issuer's revenue. *On the basis of an assessment of the issuer's transition plan, an issuer may be exempted from an exclusion under the thermal coal exclusion criteria even though the revenue associated to this activity exceeds 5%.*
- issuers with activities relating to pornography, where the revenue of such activity constitutes more than 1% of an issuer's revenue.
- issuers involved in controversial weapons.
- issuers listed on an exclusion list kept by Norges Bank, the Norwegian central bank (Statens Pensjonsfond Utland (“SPU”))

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are measured against mandatory and voluntary indicators listed in Danske Invest Management A/S' statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors that are relevant to the asset classes in which the product is invested ("PAI Indicators").

Active ownership:

Engagements are measured by the number of registered engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested. The number of registered engagements includes those made by Danske Bank as well as by external managers to whom Danske Invest Management A/S may have delegated the management of parts of the fund. Engagements with issuers of securities in which the fund is invested will not always be directly related to the management of the specific product but will still be included in the number of engagements.

Further details on the fund's indicators are available in the document "Sustainability-related disclosure", available at https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability-related disclosures for our funds".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- Yes, the fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. This consideration is safeguarded through the general exclusions of the fund. Moreover, the fund takes account of certain investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the fund's investments and by monitoring the performance of the portfolio and prioritising active ownership activities.

The fund's exclusions overlap with certain themes covered by the PAI-Indicators, including, for example, the environmental indicators, indicators relating to controversial weapons, and indicators international on human rights conventions, such as the UN Global Compact.

The exclusions are supplemented by trade warnings to the portfolio managers, prompting portfolio managers to consider and argue why an investment is eligible for the fund in cases where the principal adverse impacts exposure exceeds pre-determined thresholds defined for the PAI-Indicators.

In respect of active ownership, the fund is covered by the Active Ownership Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S, which is based on frameworks defined for the Danske Bank Group. The policy and underlying instructions safeguard, to the extent relevant and depending on the asset class, the consideration for voting at general meetings and engaging directly with issuers.

Information about the fund's principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is included in the annual report for the fund.

- No

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



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Information on the fund's general investment strategy is provided in the "Fund Descriptions" of the prospectus.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The investment strategy further integrates sustainability factors through the fund's exclusions. If deemed necessary according to the Active Ownership Policy framework of Danske Invest Management A/S, engagement will be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics. The above is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis through a commitment to systematically identify and address relevant sustainability factors and ensuring, among other things, that investments are not made in issuers featuring on relevant exclusion lists. By this, the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund may influence a decision to either buy or increase the position, hold or maintain weighting or sell or decrease the weighting of an investment in order to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics. The same applies to considerations related to good governance practices (see also "What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?").

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Exclusions:

The fund cannot invest in and/or remain invested in issuers featuring on exclusion lists for exclusions that apply to the fund. Fiduciary duties owed by the fund to its investors may in extraordinary circumstances, including in a low market liquidity environment, prevent the fund from divesting an excluded issuer.

Consideration of investments' principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered and addressed as an integral part of managing the binding elements of the fund's environmental and social characteristics (see "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?").

Active ownership:

In terms of active ownership, the Active Ownership Politik of Danske Invest Management A/S, including the associated Engagement Guidelines, determine when engagement should be initiated with issuers on significant sustainability topics.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The fund has exclusions in place, but it does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of the full investment strategy.

For information on the potential reduction of the investment universe as a result of the use of exclusions by the fund see "Responsible Investment Policy" section of the prospectus.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The Responsible Investment Policy of Danske Invest Management A/S provides the basis for assessing and addressing the issuers' good governance practices in the fund. In accordance with the framework, the fund considers good governance practices through the use of exclusions tied to a good governance screening performed by Danske Invest Management A/S.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The screening excludes issuers considered to be in breach of international governance principles following from the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ILO Conventions. In order to safeguard the consideration for good governance practices, the screening further involves the use of defined criteria for sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Failure to meet these criteria is seen as an indication of an overall lack of adherence to good governance practices. Such issuers are therefore excluded from the fund.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

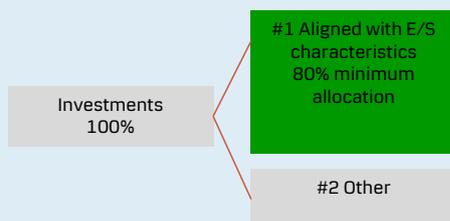
The fund allocates a minimum of 80% of its assets under management to the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics. The minimum allocation in this respect covers the share of investments screened for the purposes of the fund's environmental and social characteristics.

For the fund's other investments, the fund reserves the right not to screen investments to assess whether they promote its environmental and social characteristics. The investments that the fund is not committed to screen for the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics are described under "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

The minimum allocation is calculated against the total market value of the fund's assets under management, reflecting the average anticipated minimum allocation for the relevant reporting period.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The fund does not use derivatives to attain environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund.



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

The fund does not have a minimum commitment to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Therefore, the minimum extent to which the fund invests in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The actual share of the fund's taxonomy-aligned investments, if any, are reported in the fund's annual report. The taxonomy alignment calculation applies turnover as key indicator both in respect of financial and non-financial issuers.

The calculation is based on reported data from issuers provided for the fund through external data providers. In the absence of such reporting, equivalent information can under certain circumstances be obtained from issuers or external data providers.

The compliance of taxonomy-aligned investments with the criteria under article 3 of the EU Taxonomy will not be subject to assurance by auditors or any third party.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy*?

- Yes
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

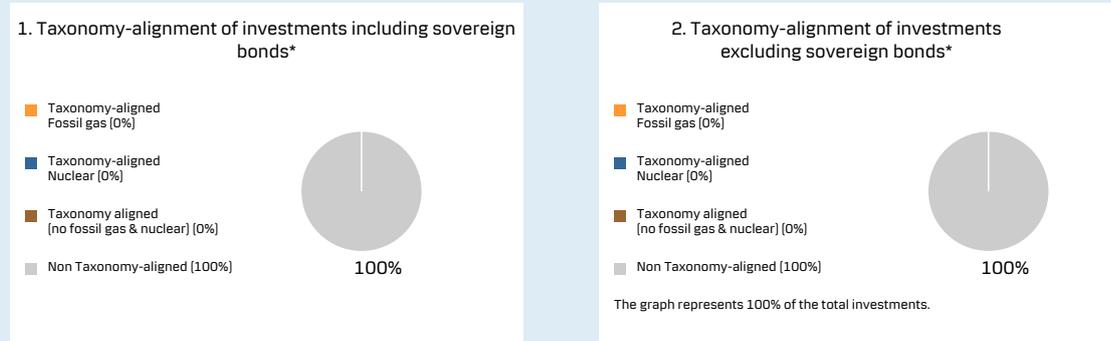
*Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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

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

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

The actual share of these activities is reported annually as part of the fund's end of year report.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A



What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The fund's '#2 Other investments' cover investments that are not covered by the fund's screening for exclusions or covered by the scope of the fund's active ownership activities. Such investments may include investments in cash held as ancillary liquidity and derivatives used for hedging or risk management purposes as outlined in the prospectus "Derivatives" sub-section of the fund description page. "Other investments" can also be made in instances where there for instance is insufficient ESG data on an issuer for the fund.

Given the nature of the exposure obtained through such instruments, the fund does not apply minimum environmental or social safeguards to 'Other investments'.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The fund does not apply a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on this website: https://www.danskeinvest.lu/page/responsible_investments_insight under the heading "Sustainability Related Information on our funds".

