

Financial market participant Danske Bank A/S
(MAES062Z2104RZ2U7M96)

Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

30 June 2026

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1. SUMMARY

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Danske Bank A/S, MAES062Z2104RZ2U7M96, (“**Danske Bank**”) considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of Danske Bank. This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period of 1 January 20255 to 31 December 20255. Principal adverse impacts are addressed through Danske Bank’s managed investment products according to their materiality and type, as well as the nature and commitments of the products.

The impacts are measured through mandatory and other indicators outlined in regulatory technical standards (the “**RTS**”) in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088 (EU) (“**SFDR**”). The principal adverse impact indicators relate to investments in both investee companies and sovereigns/supranationals. Danske Bank does not invest in real estate, meaning these indicators are not of relevance to this statement. Below table summarises the reported adverse impacts for year 20255. The impacts of the adverse impacts have been prioritised through the general approach applied at firm level, and strategy (product) specific commitments. In addressing the adverse impacts, we have used a set of tools available to us as an asset manager (Inclusions, Exclusions and Active ownership). Further information on the “impacts” and “actions taken” can be found in the “Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors” of this statement.

1.1. Summary of impacts

Indicators applicable to investee companies		
Adverse Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Impact 20255
GHG Emissions	GHG emissions (1.1)	
	Scope 1 GHG emissions	1,577,672 tCO2e
	Scope 2 GHG emissions	496,419 tCO2e
	Scope 3 GHG emissions	34,796,204 tCO2e
	Total GHG emissions	36,866,395 tCO2e
Carbon footprint (1.2)	Carbon footprint	444 tCO2e/m€ invested
GHG intensity of investee companies (1.3)	GHG intensity of investee companies	1,313 tCO2e/m€ of revenue

Indicators applicable to investee companies

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact 20255
GHG Emissions	GHG intensity of investee companies (1.3)	GHG intensity of investee companies	1,313 tCO2e/m€ of revenue
	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (1.4)	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	4% share
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (1.5)	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	Non-renewable energy consumption: 40% Non-renewable energy production: 2%
	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (1.6)	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	See page 11
	Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives (2.4)	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	34%
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (1.7)	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	<1%
Water	Emissions to water (1.8)	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	<1 tons / m€ invested
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (1.9)	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	<1 tons / m€ invested
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (1.10)	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	<1%
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (1.11)	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	7%
	Unadjusted gender pay gap (1.12)	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	15%

Indicators applicable to investee companies			
Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact 20255
	Board gender diversity (1.13)	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	37% ratio
	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (1.14)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0%
	Insufficient whistleblower protection (3.6)	Share of investments in entities without policies on the protection of whistleblowers	<1%
	Lack of a human rights policy (3.9)	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy	26%
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals			
Environmental	GHG intensity (1.15)	GHG intensity of investee countries	280 tCO2e / m€ of cd
Social	Investee countries subject to social violations (1.16)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	Absolute: 68 investee countries Relative: 69%
Governance	Average corruption score (3.21)	Measure of the perceived level of public sector corruption using a quantitative indicator.	2.10 average corruption score
	Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions (3.23)	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	<1%
	Average rule of law score (3.24)	Measure of the level of corruption, lack of fundamental rights, and the deficiencies in civil and criminal justice using a quantitative indicator.	2.26 average rule of law score

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

“Principal adverse impacts” (“**PAI**”) means negative effects on sustainability factors that are material or likely to be material and that are caused by, compounded by or directly linked to Danske Bank’s investment decisions, as defined by PAI indicators. Sustainability factors include environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Danske Bank works from the belief that by measuring and reporting the principal adverse impacts of our investments, we are better positioned to monitor and steer the overall sustainability performance of our portfolios. Danske Bank aims to ensure that the impacts are managed in accordance with the expectations and the needs of our customers. This means that we prioritise the management of our principal adverse impacts according to their materiality and type, in line with our commitments and the strategies of the investment products that we manage. In addressing the impacts, we as an asset manager have three main tools at our disposal: 1) Inclusion of investments, 2) Exclusion of investments and 3) Active Ownership. The criteria and frameworks relating to these key processes are outlined in our Inclusion Instruction, Exclusion Instruction and Active Ownership Instruction published at: <https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures>. For information on the prioritisation of specific impacts, see the “Actions taken” in the PAI Table below.

2.1. Measured and reported principal adverse impacts

With this statement, Danske Bank reports the PAIs of our investments on sustainability factors in accordance with Article 4 of SFDR. The report covers 16 mandatory PAI indicators (as set out in Table 1 of Annex I, Table 1, No. 1–16, of the RTS) as well as the following six additional PAI indicators selected by Danske Bank: investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives (indicator 2.4), insufficient whistleblower protection (indicator 3.6), lack of a human rights policy (indicator 3.9), average corruption score (indicator 3.21), non cooperative tax jurisdictions (indicator 3.23), and average rule of law score (indicator 3.24)

The PAI indicators are linked to different asset classes with some indicators only relevant for investee companies, some for sovereigns and supranationals, and some for real estate assets. The impacts are reported in the PAI Table below in the “Impacts” column and are based on averages for the year (as measured each quarter). The reported impacts are measured on the total value of Danske Bank’s assets under management (“**AuM**”) in securities and financial contracts made as part of our portfolio management activities for clients, including through branches and regional activities. This also includes investments that Danske Bank manages under delegation from subsidiaries. The average total value of Danske Bank’s AuM applied for the calculation of principal adverse impacts was approximately EUR 100 bn in 2025. The scope of the AuM covered by this PAI Statement differs from other reports, where Danske Bank reports impacts such as the Climate Progress Report and the Sustainability Statement included in the Annual Report of the Danske Bank Group. For information on the PAIs of the investment decisions on sustainability factors made by subsidiaries, reference is made to the statements individually published by Danske Invest Management A/S, Danske Invest Fund Management Ltd and Danica Pension, Livsforsikringsaktieselskab.

Data coverage for the individual indicators varies considerably, which is why the reported impacts are supplemented with information on the data coverage for each indicator against all assets in the “Impact” column in the PAI Table. Data coverage on all eligible assets is available in the “Explanation” column. Information on how to understand the scale of the reported impacts is available in the “Reading Guide” for the PAI Statement which is published at: <https://danskebank.com/sustainability-related-disclosures>

2.2. PAI Table

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	
Climate and other environment-related indicators								
GHG Emissions	GHG Emissions (1.1)	Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO2e)	1,577,672	1,525,267	1,602,548	1,495,479	<p>Calculation: GHG emissions are calculated as emissions of investee companies expressed in tons of CO2 equivalent. The calculation is done by calculating our share in the investee company in relation to enterprise value which is then multiplied with the company's emissions and aggregated for all relevant investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumptions and quality: Data is based on company- as well as estimated numbers from ISS ESG ("ISS"). Where GHG emission data was not available on an investee company through reported figures and/or information received from ISS ESG no further assumptions have been applied on the data. Given the lack of company disclosures, Scope 3 GHG emissions are subject to more estimations than Scope 1 and 2. Measured by the PCAF quality score, ranging from 1-5 where 1 is the highest quality the weighted score for issuers with data coverage was 3.1 for the Scope 3 emissions, compared to 1.7 for scope 1 and 2. Of the Scope 3 emissions, close to 35% of the portfolio had the lowest quality score of 5. Significant</p>	<p>Commitments: As a signatory to the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative ("NZAM"), Danske Bank is committed to contributing to the goals of the Paris Agreement and to achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050. We have published a Climate Action Plan with interim weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) reduction targets carbon reduction targets for 2030, including temperature rating targets to further guide climate efforts and enhance transparency on progress towards becoming net zero. Our progress and actions taken to address these targets are reported in the Climate Progress Report for 2025 and equally addressed in the Sustainability Statement as part of Danske Bank's annual report. Furthermore, Danske Bank's Position Statement on Fossil Fuels sets out our investment position on fossil fuels. The referenced reports and our Position Statement on Fossil Fuels are available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability</p> <p>Inclusions: Selected investment products apply climate-related inclusions as set out in the Inclusion Instruction. We also offer dedicated climate-transition funds following a Paris-Aligned Benchmark ("PAB") or Climate Transition Benchmark ("CTB").</p> <p>Active Ownership: Active ownership activities are governed through Danske Bank's Active Ownership Instruction and underlying Engagement Guidelines and Voting Guidelines, with activities reported in the Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for Danske Bank Asset Management for 2025.</p>
		Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO2e)	496,419	424,644	420,650	403,878		
		Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO2e)	34,796,204	30,919,302	21,365,160	17,031,315		
		Total GHG emissions (tCO2e)	36,866,395	32,869,213	23,388,359	18,930,672		

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Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
Carbon footprint (1.2)						<p>uncertainties therefore exist in relation to data reliability for Scope 3, which together with high volatility impact the reported impacts. The Sustainability Statement in the Annual Report for Danske Bank only covers scope 3 emission data of PCAF quality 1-2. This has resulted in lower reported emissions in the Sustainability Statement as compared to the impacts reported in this statement.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Anthropogenic (man-made) emissions contribute to global warming. Once emitted, emissions stay in the atmosphere. The emissions occur continuously, and the probability of occurrence is to be regarded as certain. Given the effects of global warming on the environment and societies, emissions are considered severe. Given the lack of carbon capture technologies, emissions are considered irremediable.</p>	<p>In 2025, more than 1,200 engagement interactions were recorded with over 500 issuers across approximately 50 countries, of which more than 300 engagements were registered as tied to climate-related topics. As part of the NZAM targets, Danske Bank has committed to engage with the 100 largest emitters in our portfolio by 2025. By year-end 2025, engagements had been initiated with 99 out of the 100 companies, thereby substantially concluding this target. Information on the applied framework for engagements is available in our Engagement Guidelines. Reference is also made to the Danske Bank Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for 2025. For voting, it follows from the Voting Guidelines that we generally support reasonable shareholder proposals relating to management of climate transition risks.</p> <p>The Engagement Guidelines, Voting Guidelines and Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report are available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures</p>
	Carbon footprint (tCO2e / m€ invested)	444	463	404	351	<p>Calculation: Carbon footprint is calculated as the total GHG emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3) expressed as a ratio for all investments in investee companies meaning that “per million EUR invested” is calculated by dividing the sum of emissions by total value of all investments in investee companies.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumptions and quality: Data is based on numbers from IS. Where</p>	<p>Exclusions: The majority of the internally managed investment products of Danske Bank have wide exclusions on thermal coal, tar sands and peat-fired power generation, which are defined and governed under our Exclusion Instruction. Climate considerations are also included in our proprietary Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening. Under the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening, companies may be excluded for involvement in events with high negative climate change contribution and/or harmful environmental practices. In August 2025, Danske Bank finalised the implementation of our new fossil fuel investment approach based on an internally developed methodology the “Net Zero Pathway Framework”. Investment products following the methodology can</p>

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Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
GHG Intensity [1.3]						carbon emission data was not available on an investee company through reported figures and/or information received from ISS ESG it has effectively been assumed that investee companies without data have the carbon footprint of the investee companies with data. For further information on data quality and severity of impacts see indicator 1.1.	only invest in fossil fuel companies deemed to be on a credible transition pathway, thereby significantly reducing the eligible investment universe, as regard to fossil fuel investments. Information on the approach to fossil fuel companies is available in the referenced Fossil Fuel Position Statement of Danske Bank. Trade alerts: For companies having significantly weak performance on indicators tied to GHG emissions, we have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into these companies.
	GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO2e/m€ of revenue)	1,313	1,355	1,075	1,052	<p>Calculation: GHG intensity is calculated as the total GHG intensity (scope 1, 2 & 3) for all investments in investee companies, by aggregating the GHG intensity of all investee companies (i.e., GHG emissions in metric tonnes per million EUR revenue), with each weighted by the relative share of the respective investment as divided against the sum of all investments in investee companies.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumptions and quality: Data is based on company- and estimated numbers from ISS ESG. Where GHG intensity data was not available on an investee company through reported figures and/or information received from ISS ESG it has effectively been assumed that investee companies without data have the GHG Intensity of the investee companies with data. For further information on data quality and severity of impacts see indicator 1.1.</p>	<p>Planned actions for year 2026: Danske Bank will continue to monitor progress towards the 2030 WACI reduction and temperature rating targets across their baselines. We will also continue the integration of climate-related risks into investment decisions. Continued participation in collaborative climate initiatives, including Climate Action 100+, IIGCC and NZAM Initiative, remains a priority. Political headwinds and macro-economic uncertainties in certain regions may impede companies from committing to credible climate targets, and these developments will be closely monitored.</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector [1.4]	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (%)	4%	5%	5%	4%	<p>Calculation: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector is calculated as the relative share of the relevant investments as divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumptions and quality: Data is based on companies' business activities/operations and is subject to a low degree of estimations. Investments for which such data was not available were considered as companies without exposure to the fossil fuel sector.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Fossil fuel companies are the main contributors to climate change. Investee companies active in the fossil fuel sector, generally, have fossil-related activities as their core business activity and the probability of occurrence is thus regarded as certain. Given the effects of global warming on the environment and societies, fossil fuel involvement effects are considered to be severe. Given the lack of carbon capture technologies, emissions are considered irremediable.</p>	
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption (A) and non-renewable energy	A: 40% B: 2%	A: 42% B: 2%	A: 40% B: 2%	A: 56% B: 1%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated by aggregating the percentage of non-renewable energy consumption and production (i.e., non-renewable energy sources divided by total energy sources)</p>	

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
		production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources (B), expressed as a percentage of total energy sources (%)				<p>of investee companies as divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage Consumption (A): Data coverage is 61% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 51% of all investments.</p> <p>Coverage Production (B): Data coverage is 84% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 70% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumptions and quality: Data is primarily based on company disclosures but with certain estimations applied by ISS ESG. Where data was not available on an investee company through reported figures and/or information received from ISS ESG, the weighted average percentage of non-renewable energy consumption and production of the investee companies with available data has been applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Non-renewable energy consumption/production are core drivers of climate change. As companies are directly confirming their consumption/production of non-renewable energy, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Given the adverse effects of global warming, non-renewable energy consumption/production is considered severe. Given the lack of carbon-capture technologies, emissions are considered irremediable.</p>	

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (1.6)	A: <1 B: 1 C: <1 D: 2 E: <1 F: <1 G: <1 H: <1 L: <1	A: <1 B: 1 C: <1 D: 1 E: <1 F: <1 G: <1 H: <1 L: <1	A: <1 B: 1 C: <1 D: 2 E: <1 F: <1 G: <1 H: <1 L: <1	A: <1 B: <1 C: <1 D: 2 E: <1 F: <1 G: <1 H: 1 L: 0	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated by aggregating for each high impact climate sector (NACE Level 1) on all relevant investee companies' energy consumption intensities, with each intensity weighted by the relative share of the relevant investment against all investments in the sector.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 70% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 59% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on company disclosed data. There is a low degree of company disclosed numbers for this metric globally. Where data was not available on an investee company through reported figures and/or through estimates from ISS ESG no further assumptions have been applied on the data of the investee company.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Companies active in high impact climate sectors generally have a higher emission profile compared to companies in other sectors. Anthropogenic (man-made) emissions contribute to global warming. Once emitted, emissions stay in the atmosphere. The emissions occur continuously, and the probability of occurrence is thus to be regarded as certain. Given the effects of global warming on the environment and societies, emissions are considered severe. Given the lack of carbon capture</p>	

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
	Transportation and storage (H) Financial and insurance activities (L)					technologies, emissions are considered irreparable.	
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (%)	<1	0	0	<1	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas as divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data covers companies linked/identified to having caused negative impacts on biodiversity-sensitive area as identified through company reported data or assessments made by ISS ESG. Investments for which data was not available was considered as companies without activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas. Companies causing negative impacts may not have been identified and thus reported. Further there may have been ambiguity concerning the effects causing a degree of uncertainty in the data.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Negative impacts on biodiversity-sensitive areas carry multiple effects, including the planet's reduced capacity to sequester carbon, and harm to local wildlife and fauna (in some cases red listed). The effects are therefore to be considered severe. As</p> <p>Commitments: Danske Bank has signed up to the Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials ("PBAF") and the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge. Both initiatives enable us to measure, and in the long term, set concrete targets for our impact and dependencies on biodiversity. As an extension of our commitments, we have developed a proprietary Biodiversity Management Quality Framework. The framework is aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures ("TNFD") and Business for Nature, and developed to evaluate the materiality of biodiversity for our portfolios and to identify laggards.</p> <p>Active Ownership: In 2023, Danske Bank set a target to engage with 30 large global companies with significant potential impact on biodiversity. By end-2025, all 30 engagements had been initiated and dialogue established with 27 companies. Active participation in Nature Action 100 and the Investor Policy Dialogue on Deforestation ("IPDD") continued throughout 2025. Information on the applied framework for engagements is available in our Engagement Guidelines. Reference is also made to our Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for 2025, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures</p> <p>Exclusions: Considerations on biodiversity sensitive areas are included in our proprietary Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening. Under the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening, companies have been excluded for harmful</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
						the data used is based on companies that have been found to cause negative impacts on biodiversity, the probability of occurrence is to be regarded as certain. Certain negative biodiversity impacts can be remediated over time, but the direct and immediate effects are considered to be irremediable.	<p>environmental practices, including as relating to biodiversity. By end of 2025, more than 50 companies were on the Exclusion list due to activities negatively affecting biodiversity.</p> <p>Trade alerts: For companies having significantly weak performance on indicators tied to biodiversity, we have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into these companies.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: As the biodiversity engagement target has been concluded, we will consider the need for setting new engagement priorities. We are continuing to develop a biodiversity platform to better assess companies' impacts and dependencies on nature, integrating geolocation data to analyse site-specific impacts and localised risks. In 2026, we will, in partnership with the Stockholm Resilience Centre, facilitate a two-day course "Integrating Biodiversity into Investment Strategies" for internal investment professionals and selected customers. Continued participation in collaborative biodiversity initiatives, including Nature Action 100, Finance for Biodiversity Pledge and PBAF, remains a priority.</p>
Water	Emissions to water (1.8)	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	<1	0	<1	<1	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated by dividing the sum of all emissions to water (in tonnes) of our investments (in million EUR) with each investment weighted by the relative share of the respective investment as divided against the sum of all investments in investee companies.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 3% of the eligible investments, which means a</p> <p>Active Ownership: In our Voting Guidelines we outline that we generally support proposals in relation to supply chain water risk and performance of water risk assessments.</p> <p>Exclusions: Considerations on emissions to water are included in our proprietary Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening. By end of 2025, more than 110 companies with controversies tied to harmful environmental practices, including cases related to water pollution, were on the Exclusion list.</p>

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Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
Water	Emissions to water (1.8)	(tons/m€ invested)				<p>total coverage of around 2% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on company disclosures and is subject to a low degree of estimations. Company disclosure however remains low and thus data coverage is low. The metric used is chemical oxygen demand (COD), a commonly used indicator measuring emissions to water, which should be regarded as proxy data. Investments for which data was not available was considered as companies without emissions.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Emissions to water can flow back to the ecosystem without having been properly treated and thereby causing harm. As the data is based on company reported figures the probability of occurrence is to be regarded as certain. The data does not capture regional requirements or how the water was treated prior to discharging. Thus, severity is regarded as medium.</p>	<p>Trade alerts: For companies having significantly weak performance on indicators tied to emissions to water, we have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into these companies.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: Reference is made to the initiatives outlined for activities negatively impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas (1.7) which also encompass this indicator.</p>
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (1.9)	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR	<1	<1	1	12	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated by dividing the sum of all hazardous waste and radioactive waste (in tonnes per million EUR) of our investments with each investment weighted by the relative share of the respective investment as divided against the sum</p> <p>Active Ownership: In our Voting Guidelines we outline that we generally support proposals aimed at strengthening the identification and disclosure of prospective adverse impacts on nature, including the enhancement of reporting relating to waste management.</p> <p>Exclusions: Considerations on hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio are included in our proprietary</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Climate and other environment-related indicators							
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (1.9)	invested, expressed as a weighted average (tons/m€ invested)				<p>of all investments in investee companies.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 40% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 34% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: The data used is based on company reported hazardous waste numbers, relying on companies' own definitions. Company disclosures remain low and thus data coverage is low. Investments for which data was not available were considered as not having hazardous waste / radioactive waste. Low data coverage implies that the indicator is sensitive to single investments with attributed large impacts. This is the main driver to the substantial decrease of the reported impacts from 2022 to 2023.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Hazardous waste has properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment. As the data is based on company reported figures the probability of occurrence is to be regarded as certain. The data does not reflect whether the waste has been safely/adequately disposed/stored, why the severity is regarded as medium. In general, hazardous waste regulations require safe disposal and hence the effects are considered to be irreparable.</p>	<p>Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening. Under the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening.</p> <p>Trade alerts: We have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into companies having significantly weak performance on indicators tied to hazardous waste.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: Reference is made to the initiatives outlined for activities negatively impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas (1.7) which also encompass this indicator.</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (1.10)	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in investee companies with involvement in violations of UN Global Compact (“UNGC”) principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: For the assessment of this indicator, a proxy of companies identified to be in breach through Danske Bank’s Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening has been applied. The proxy covers the full investment universe.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data used for the reported impacts is based on companies that have been linked/identified to have violated the minimum social safeguards of UNGC principles and/or OECD Guidelines through Danske Bank’s Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening. As there can be companies violating UNGC principles/OECD guidelines that have not yet been identified/reported, there is a degree of uncertainty in the data.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Companies that violate the principles/guidelines laid out in the UNGC and OECD can have negative effects across multiple environmental and social areas. Whilst the scope and nature of violations can differ, violations are in general regarded as severe. As violations concern incidents that have been reported/identified, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain.</p> <p>Commitments: Danske Bank is a signatory to the UNGC and honours its ten principles. We are committed to respecting human rights as stated in the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization (“ILO”) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Our investment practices are further guided by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. As a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment and the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, we integrate these commitments into our investment decision-making and due diligence processes. Our approach towards the companies we invest in is outlined in Danske Bank’s Group Position Statement on Human Rights.</p> <p>Further information on firm level actions taken and processes in place, including for investments, is available in our Human Rights Report and the Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report.</p> <p>The Group Position Statement on Human Rights and referenced reports are available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures</p> <p>Active Ownership: During 2025, 372 engagements were registered with companies in relation to human rights topics, including labour standards, supply chain management and other social challenges. Through our membership of the UN PRI’s Advance stewardship initiative, we actively participated in working groups engaging with companies such as E.on, Lundin Mining</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
						<p>Depending on the scope and nature of the violation, companies that have been found to violate UNGC principles and/or OECD Guidelines generally have an opportunity to remediate the situation.</p>	<p>and Ørsted, focusing on aligning corporate practices with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. We also participated in collaborative engagements through FAIRR on labour risk in supply chains and launched a dedicated engagement initiative addressing risks in the digital environment to children's rights in collaboration with UNICEF Sweden. Information on the applied framework for engagements is available in our Engagement Guidelines. Reference is made to Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for 2025, available at:</p> <p>https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures</p> <p>Exclusions: By the end of 2025, more than 110 companies were on the exclusion list for the Enhanced Sustainability Standards screening due to among others issues relating to human rights-related concerns and weak labour practices. We introduced an extended sustainability standards exclusion category for selected investment products, designed to capture investments with less severe impacts on sustainability factors.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to enhance our screenings and methodologies relating to human rights impacts and risks. Continued participation in collaborative human rights initiatives, including the UN PRI Advance stewardship initiative, remains a priority.</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (1.11)	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	7%	8%	14%	<p>Impact year 2023: 9%</p> <p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in investee companies which lack processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 83% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 70% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data used for the reported impacts demonstrate companies that lack policies, or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. As the data is based on companies' existing policies, the data is subject to a low degree of estimations. Interpretations of what are adequate policies/grievance mechanisms may however differ. Investments for which such data was not available were considered as not lacking processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Given that data is based on companies' current disclosures, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Given that companies without policies may not necessarily find themselves in non-compliance with UNGC principles/OECD Guidelines, the severity is regarded as medium. The effects are considered remediable.</p>	See comments provided to indicator 1.10 above.

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
	Unadjusted gender pay gap [1.12]	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies [%]	15%	6%	4%	<p>Impact year 2023: 11%</p> <p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated by aggregating the unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies, with each gender pay gap weighted by the relative share of the relevant investment as divided against all investments in investee companies.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 24% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 20% of all investments. Coverage has significantly increased from 2024.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on company disclosures and hence no estimations are used. As there is a limited number of companies disclosing relevant data, coverage is low. For investee companies without gender pay gap data, the weighted average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies with data was applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: The gender pay gap includes pay discrimination where women earn less than men for doing equal work or work of equal value. The effects are considered to be severe, as it e.g. can lead to lower retirement and quality of life for women. As the data is based on company disclosed numbers, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Companies have a possibility to remediate gender pay gaps, but this will not help women that have been part of the workforce/affected in the past.</p>	<p>Commitments: Danske Bank is a signatory to the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles and is committed to promoting gender equality across its operations and investments.</p> <p>Further details are set out in the Human Rights Report 2025, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability</p> <p>Active Ownership: According to our Voting Guidelines, we may vote in favour of shareholder proposals aiming to increase disclosure regarding the gender pay gap ratio and measures taken to promote gender equality. In addition, if overall reporting is not seen as sufficient, a proposal requesting for the company to report in line with best practice may be supported.</p> <p>Trade alerts: For companies having significantly weak performance on indicators tied to unadjusted gender pay gap, we have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into these companies.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to use voting and engagement as tools to encourage improved transparency and performance on gender equality.</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
	Board gender diversity (1.13)	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members (%)	37%	38%	37%	<p>Calculation: The weighted average board gender diversity is calculated by aggregating the board gender diversity (ratio of female to all board members) of all investee companies, with each such ratio weighted by the relative share of the investment against all investments in investee companies.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 84% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 70% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on companies' board composition and hence not subject to any data estimations/proxies. For investee companies without board gender diversity data, the weighted average board gender diversity of investee companies with data was applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Barriers to gender equality in leadership and board compositions, may lead to negative effects on board dynamics and governance as well as unfair discrimination of women that may have the right credentials but are neglected from board positions. As such, the issue is regarded as severe. As the data is based on a company's reported board compositions, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Companies have a possibility to improve/remediate the gender balance in their boards.</p>	<p>Active Ownership: As set out in our Voting Guidelines, we believe that companies should recognise and strive for equal gender representation at Board and executive level. In mature markets, we expect that at least one-third (33 percent), or any higher domestic threshold, of shareholder elected directors on the Board of Directors to be of the underrepresented gender. In emerging markets, we expect at least one shareholder-elected director to be of the underrepresented gender. Recognising that these expectations may lead market norms and practices, we will use voting and engagement as a means to support companies in achieving these objectives.</p> <p>Trade alerts: For companies having significantly weak performance on indicators tied to board gender diversity, we have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into these companies.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to use voting and engagement to promote gender diversity at board and executive level in investee companies..</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Impact year 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) [1.14]	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in investee companies with exposure to controversial weapons as divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on company reports, or government sources or other relevant sources, confirming involvement in controversial weapons. Where such data was not available, investments were considered as not having exposure to controversial weapons.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: The weapons are considered controversial as their production and use are assessed to conflict with the prohibitions set out in international conventions and national financing prohibitions because of their discriminate effects and the disproportionate harm they cause. Whilst the weapons might not be used in battle, the mere existence and potential use is regarded as severe. Given that data is based on confirmed company involvement, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Given that the weapons have been produced, the effects are considered irremediable.</p>	<p>Commitments: Danske Bank acknowledges the right of nations to use legitimate weapons for national self-defence and legitimate national security purposes. As one of the largest banks in the Nordic countries, we play a natural role in supporting the increased focus on the defence industry in Nordic and European societies. We will not conduct business with companies involved in the production, stockpiling, transfer or use of weapons that are widely considered controversial according to international law, such as anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, biological and chemical weapons, and nuclear weapons outside the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Our approach is set out in the Danske Bank Group Position Statement on Arms & Defence. The approach is further described in the Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for 2025 available with the Position Statement here: https://danskebank.com/sustainability</p> <p>https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures</p> <p>Exclusions: Danske Bank operates exclusions for companies involved in controversial weapons. The exclusion is broadly applicable across managed investment products. By end of 2025, 45 companies were on the Danske Bank Exclusion List due to identified involvement in controversial weapon activities.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to refine our screening and exclusion approach for controversial weapons, ensuring alignment with the Danske Bank Group Position Statement on Arms & Defence and the evolving defence landscape in the Nordic and European context.</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals (representing 12% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Impact year 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Environment	GHG intensity (1.15)	GHG intensity of investee countries (CO ₂ e/m€ of country's GDP)	280	323	302	311	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated by aggregating the GHG intensity of all investee countries, with each intensity weighted by the relative share of the relevant investment divided by all investments in investee countries.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 96% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 11% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data includes scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This is not the traditional way sovereign emissions are accounted for, and available data is limited in this regard. The data factor used provides information on “production emissions”, using the same boundary setting as UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For investee countries without such data the weighted average GHG intensity of investee countries with emissions data was applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Please refer to the severity of impacts outlined for indicator 1.1.</p>	<p>Commitments: Danske Bank is committed to addressing climate change across all asset classes, including sovereign and supranational investments. Our approach to managing climate-related risks and impacts in sovereign bond portfolios is anchored in the Responsible Investment Policy.</p> <p>Exclusions: As part of Danske Bank's Country Assessment, we screen how countries' address GHG intensity. The screening framework is based on quantitative factors and a qualitative overlay and seeks to identify countries with severe underperformance. Countries identified as breaching our expectations through this process are excluded from our investment universe through Country Exclusions. For further information, see the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening methodology paper, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to refine our Country Assessment framework and enhance our screening methodologies relating to sovereign GHG intensity and climate-related risks.</p>
		Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number (A) and relative number (B) divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and	A: 68 B: 69%	A: 67 B: 69%	A: 63 B: 68%	A: 63 B: 69%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the absolute number of investee countries subject to social violations and the relative share of these investments divided by all investments in investee countries.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 95% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 11% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is linked to a spectrum of underlying social issues,</p>	<p>Commitments: Danske Bank is committed to respecting human rights as stated in the International Bill of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Our investment practices are further guided by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. Our approach towards the countries we invest in is outlined in Danske Bank's Group Position Statement on Human Rights and anchored through the Responsible Investment Policy. The Group Position Statement is available at:</p>
Social	Investee countries subject to social violations (1.16)							

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals (representing 12% of the reported AuM)

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Impact year 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
	conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law					<p>including but not limited to freedom of speech and press concerns, death penalty status (e.g. USA and Japan), human rights concerns etc. Where such data was not available, investments were considered as not being subject to social violations</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Social violations are considered severe. Given that data is based on current/past performance on social criterion, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Due to the (generally) large-scale implications of social violations the effects are considered irremediable.</p>	<p>https://danskebank.com/sustainability</p> <p>Exclusions: As part of Danske Bank's Country Assessment (see indicator 1.15), countries are screened against social violations through topics including Freedom of assembly, Freedom of opinion and expression, Indigenous peoples' rights, Women's and girls' rights, Arbitrary arrest and detention, Extrajudicial or unlawful killings, Security forces and human rights, and Torture and other ill-treatment. Countries identified through this process are excluded from our investment universe. For further information, see the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening methodology paper, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to refine our Country Assessment framework and enhance our screening methodologies relating to sovereign social violations and human rights-related risks.</p>

Table 1: Indicators applicable to investments in real estate (representing 0% of the reported AuM)

Fossil fuels	Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets (1.17)	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Danske Bank does not manage investment in real estate assets for our customers.
Energy efficiency	Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets (1.18)	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Danske Bank does not manage investment in real estate assets for our customers.

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Table 2: Additional climate and other environment-related indicators

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 80% of the reported AuM)

Emissions	Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives (2.4)	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement [%]	34%	36%	34%	46%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 86% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 72% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on companies' disclosures. Where such information is not available, the weighted average percentage of companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives has been applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts. Anthropogenic (man-made) emissions contribute to global warming. Once emitted, emissions stay in the atmosphere. Lack of carbon emission reduction initiatives is not necessarily equivalent to poor carbon performance/decarbonisation. The severity is thus considered as medium. The companies also have the possibility to implement adequate reduction initiatives and remediate the situation. Given that data is based on companies' current disclosures, probability of occurrence is considered as certain.</p>	<p>Commitments: Danske Bank is committed to addressing climate change and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. We expect investee companies to adopt carbon emission reduction initiatives aligned with the Paris Agreement. Our approach is anchored in the Responsible Investment Policy and further described in the Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for 2025, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures</p> <p>Active Ownership: During 2025, engagements with investee companies on climate-related topics, including the adoption of carbon emission reduction initiatives, were conducted. Reference is made to the actions described for indicators 1.1-1.6 and the Responsible Investment & Active Ownership Report for 2025, available at the link above.</p> <p>Exclusions: Companies with significant exposure to fossil fuels are subject to exclusion criteria as described for indicators 1.1-1.6. For further information, see the Responsible Investment Policy and underlying Exclusion Instruction.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to engage with investee companies lacking carbon emission reduction initiatives aligned with the Paris Agreement and refine our screening and integration approach for climate-related risks.</p>

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Table 3: Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Social and employee matters	Insufficient whistleblower protection (3.6)	Share of investments in entities without policies on the protection of whistleblowers (%)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in investee companies without policies on whistleblower protection divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 83% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 70% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data does not only reflect the presence of policies on the protection of whistleblowers. Where such information was not available, the weighted average percentage of companies without whistleblower protection policies initiatives has been applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Companies with insufficient whistleblower protection are at risk of having individuals/businesses engaging in fraudulent/ unethical behaviour where employees do not feel protected in reporting such conduct. The absence of whistleblower protection can lead to prolonged periods of corporate misconduct or personal consequences. Lack of whistleblower protection is not equivalent to exposure to activities that should have otherwise been reported through whistleblower channels. Hence severity is considered medium.</p>	<p>Commitments: Danske Bank expects investee companies to maintain adequate whistleblower protection policies.</p> <p>Active Ownership: In relation to voting, companies are expected to have adequate whistleblower protection policies. If that is not the case, or if there is reason to believe that these policies do not function as intended, proposals to strengthen these policies are likely to be supported.</p> <p>Exclusions: No companies have been excluded solely on the grounds of lacking whistleblower policies.</p> <p>Trade alerts: For companies with significantly weak performance on indicators relating to insufficient whistleblower protection, we have set up pre-trade warnings for a vast part of our managed funds in relation to investments into these companies.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to engage with investee companies lacking adequate whistleblower protection policies and monitor performance through our pre-trade warning framework.</p>

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Table 3: Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies (representing 84% of reported AuM)

Human Rights	Lack of a human rights policy (3.9)	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy (%)	26%	29%	36%	14%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in investee companies without human rights policies divided against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 83% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 70% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data reflects companies lacking a human rights policy. The data does not require the policy to have been approved at board level and is hence a proxy. Where such information was not available, the weighted average percentage of companies without human rights policies has been applied.</p> <p>Severity of impact: Companies without a human rights policy are more at risk of contributing to human rights violations. Lack of a human rights policy is however not equivalent to being involved in human rights violations, hence severity is considered medium. Given that data is based on companies' disclosures, the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Companies without a human rights policy have the possibility to implement relevant policies and remediate the situation.</p>	<p>Please see the "actions taken" comments for indicators 1.10-1.11.</p> <p>Active Ownership: For voting purposes, proposals to adopt or strengthen a company's policy are likely to be supported where no such policy has been published or where there is reason to believe that the existing policy is not functioning as intended</p> <p>Trade alerts: Pre-trade warnings have been established for a large part of managed funds in regard to this indicator.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to engage with investee companies lacking adequate human rights policies and monitor performance through our screening and active ownership framework.</p>

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Table 3: Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals (representing 12% of reported AuM)

Governance	Average corruption score (3.21)	Measure of the perceived level of public sector corruption using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column (score)	2.10	2.29	2.13	2.02	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the average corruption score of investments in investee countries with each weighted by the relative share of the respective investment as divided against the sum of all investments in investee countries.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 96% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 11% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials/politicians measured by the Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International. This factor provides a numeric grade from 1 (D-) to 4 (A+). Interpretations of the indicator may differ. For investments in investee countries without such information, the average score of the covered investments was applied.</p> <p>Severity of impact: Corruption is "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". The suite of activities understood to be 'corrupt' varies, and can include bribery of public officials, embezzlement, and obstruction of justice. Given the scale of its detrimental effects, corruption is considered as severe. The data is based on countries' current historical performance</p>	<p>Exclusions: As part of Danske Bank's Country Assessment, countries are screened for aspects relating to corruption as one of the governance criteria under the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening framework (see indicator 1.15). The screening framework is based on quantitative factors and a qualitative overlay and seeks to identify countries with severe underperformance. For further information, see the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening methodology paper, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to refine our Country Assessment framework and enhance our screening methodologies relating to sovereign governance performance, including corruption-related risks.</p>
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Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Table 3: Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals (representing 12% of reported AuM)

						on corruption issues, why the probability of occurrence is deemed to be certain. The effects are considered irremediable.	
Governance	Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions (3.23)	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes (%)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the share of investments in non-cooperative investee countries for tax purposes against all investments.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 96% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 11% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on EU's list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes and is thus not subject to any estimations.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: The EU List is composed of countries which fail EU cooperative requirements in relation to taxation. Given the global nature of unfair tax competition, the impacts can in certain cases be severe. The probability of occurrence is regarded as certain given the existence of EU's List. Although not verified by the list, countries' can have contributed to negative tax effects for multiple years, in which case the effects are considered irremediable.</p> <p>Exclusions: As part of Danske Bank's Country Assessment, countries are screened for aspects relating to non-cooperative tax jurisdictions as one of the governance criteria under the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening framework (see indicator 1.15). Sources such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) list of "High-risk and other monitored jurisdictions", the "EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions", and the "OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes - EOR" are screened as part of this assessment. The screening framework is based on quantitative factors and a qualitative overlay and seeks to identify countries with severe underperformance. For further information, see the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening methodology paper, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to refine our Country Assessment framework and enhance our screening methodologies relating to sovereign governance performance, including risks associated with non-cooperative tax jurisdictions.</p>

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse Sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2025	Impact year 2024	Impact year 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Table 3: Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals (representing 12% of reported AuM)

	Average rule of law score (3.24)	Measure of the level of corruption, lack of fundamental rights, and the deficiencies in civil and criminal justice using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column (score)	2.26	2.27	2.30	2.22	<p>Calculation: The impacts are calculated as the average rule law score of investments in investee countries with each weighted by the relative share of the respective investment as divided against the sum of all investments in investee countries.</p> <p>Coverage: Data coverage is 96% of the eligible investments which means a total coverage of around 11% of all investments.</p> <p>Data assumption and quality: Data is based on a numerical score that measure e.g. the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, and likelihood of crime and violence. Interpretations of the indicator may differ and should be regarded as a proxy. This factor provides a rated entity's numeric grade from 1 (D-) to 4 (A+). For investee countries not assigned an average rule of law score, the weighted average for the data covered countries was applied.</p> <p>Severity of impacts: Rule of law ensures that the political and judicial systems are predictable and act in the interest of society. Given societal-scale negative effects of failing of upholding the rule of law, failure is regarded as severe. Data is based on current/past performance, why the probability of occurrence is regarded as certain. Effects are regarded irremediable based on amount of people likely affected by weak rule of law, and the challenges associated improving practices.</p>	<p>Exclusions: The rule of law score is included in the Country Assessment as one of the governance criteria under the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening framework (see indicator 1.15). The screening framework is based on quantitative factors and a qualitative overlay and seeks to identify countries with severe underperformance. For further information, see the Enhanced Sustainability Standards Screening methodology paper, available at: https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures.</p> <p>Planned actions for year 2026: We will continue to refine our Country Assessment framework and enhance our screening methodologies relating to sovereign governance performance, including rule of law-related risks.</p>
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3. DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITISE PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACT ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

3.1. Governance and organisational framework

The Responsible Investment Policy of Danske Bank confirms and outlines our commitment to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. The Responsible Investment Policy is subject to regular, not less than annual, reviews, with input from 2nd Line Risk Management, Compliance, the ESG Integration Council and other relevant stakeholders. The Policy was last updated and approved by the Board of Directors in December 2025 having the endorsement of the Responsible Investment Committee and Business Integrity Committee of Danske Bank. The Business Integrity Committee, which comprises all members of the Executive Leadership Team and is chaired by Danske Bank's Chief Executive Officer, endorses the Group's strategic direction and sustainability policies. The Responsible Investment Committee, co-chaired by the Head of Asset Management and the Chief Executive Officer of Danica, is responsible for establishing the ambition level and overseeing the implementation of the Responsible Investment strategy. The ESG Integration Council serves as an advisory body to the Responsible Investment Committee, with a primary focus on embedding sustainability considerations into investment processes.

The responsibilities for the implementation of the Responsible Investment Policy are outlined in the policy, and the policy is further operationalised through underlying instructions on inclusions, exclusions, sustainability risk integration and active ownership with supporting guidelines all available at:

<https://danskebank.com/sustainability-related-disclosures>.

3.2. Methodologies

Principal adverse impacts are identified through due diligence processes that support the screening of companies or sovereigns with significant negative impacts on social and/or environmental factors. The screening covers indicators that always lead to principal adverse impacts (mandatory indicators) and additional indicators that Danske Bank has committed to consider (voluntary indicators). The mandatory indicators are reported in Table 1 and the voluntary indicators are reported in Tables 2 and 3 of the PAI table. Subject to data availability, the selection of voluntary indicators has followed the methodology/guiding principle of selecting the indicators which are deemed most relevant to consider based on our investment management philosophy, exposures as well as data quality.

The screens conducted through the due diligence processes may lead to measures in accordance with Danske Bank's processes for exclusions, inclusions and active ownership. As an example, Danske Bank excludes companies that are associated with controversial weapons defined and measured through indicator 1.14 and has set engagement targets for high-emitting companies tied to the indicators on GHG emissions. Also, the Enhanced Sustainability Standards screening operated by the Responsible Investment team supports exclusions of companies and other issuers that are engaged in activities failing minimum environmental and social safeguards as defined by international organizations such as the OECD, ILO, UN and relevant treaties or conventions. The screening is undertaken based on data from multiple sustainability data providers (ISS ESG, MSCI, Sustainalytics), our investment teams, as well as other relevant sources and stakeholders (e.g. non-governmental organisations ("NGOs")).

Portfolio managers are expected to monitor and follow-up on the principal adverse impacts of their managed portfolio for which relevant tools, knowledge, research, education and subject-matter expertise are provided to the investment teams to support the due diligence processes. These due diligence processes are supported by trading/compliance platforms that can assist portfolio managers in identifying investee companies with weak performance in relation to the PAI indicators. Essentially

for relevant strategies the trading platform can ensure that when a portfolio manager of an actively managed strategy is placing a trade for a security in an investee company that has been assessed as negatively performing on one or more principal adverse impact indicators, the portfolio manager will receive a warning to prompt further due diligence of the issuer. Strategies and products applying pre-trade warnings on the PAI indicators are disclosing this in their pre-contractual disclosures. Information on these thresholds is available in our methodology paper on sustainable investments, published on the link referenced above.

3.3. Dataset used for reporting and margin of error

Data sources used for the measurement and reporting on the PAI indicators are assessed by the Responsible Investment team in Danske Bank. The assessments include, but are not limited to, assessments on data coverage, data quality, methodology, costs, and other operational considerations.

No universally accepted framework (legal, regulatory, or others) currently exists in relation to sustainability-related data, information and assessments. As a financial institution investing globally in different asset classes, Danske Bank strives to the extent possible to leverage primary reported data and information. Where such is not available, best efforts are made to obtain data, including data estimates, information and assessments through third-party providers or directly from investee companies, and/or by carrying out additional research or making own reasonable assumptions/estimations.

Sustainability-related data, information and assessments are therefore not comparable to that of financial information. This implies a risk of misrepresentation of data on sustainability-dimensions or impacts associated to an investment. Despite diligent due diligence in the onboarding of data and other resource and cost proportional considerations in place to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data, it is not possible to verify nor guarantee, directly or indirectly, the complete correctness of the underlying data. Therefore, a certain margin of error is generally to be expected in relation to ESG data.

At this point in time, it is difficult to assess the general magnitude of the margin of error in respect to the reported impacts in this statement, but it is expected to be substantial. Indicators with low coverage are also more vulnerable for outliers, which will affect calculations where companies with coverage are used as proxies for companies without coverage. Due to the uncertainty and volatility related to scope 3 emissions, all indicators which includes scope 3 emissions do have some uncertainty connected to them. In general, scope 3 emissions account for 70-80 percent of the total emissions. We do expect the quality of scope 3 emissions to increase in the coming years, however the maturity level makes it currently challenging to compare one reference period to the next. Reference is also made to the descriptions outlined in the PAI Table in section 2.2 above. As corporate disclosures are expected to improve and increase over time, we also expect the margin of error to be reduced in time.

On vendors, we have in general chosen one vendor, ISS, in relation to the reporting. The selection was performed on basis of a thorough due diligence process, meaning that dimensions such as models used, data coverage and alignment of the definitions outlined in SFDR have been scrutinised. ISS do primarily not estimate any company performance, except for emissions related data. More information on ISS' methodology (ISS ESG SFDR Principal Adverse Impact Solution - Data Dictionary) is available through ISS.

In utilising ISS as vendor, no direct collection of data from the companies or issuers that we invest into is generally undertaken. We engage with ISS in cases where data appears incorrect or if there are significant data gaps. For calculations requiring an average, these averages are based on holdings with coverage; it is effectively assumed that all investee companies without coverage data have the weighted average of the companies with data coverage.

As of June 2026, ISS had data coverage for up to 9,300 issuers for corporate principal adverse impacts, up to 27,000 issuers for corporate controversy linked principal adverse impacts, 30,000 issuers for controversial weapons and 180 countries for sovereign and supranational assets. The data coverage on individual principal adverse impacts may vary greatly, dependent on the quality of the corporate disclosures.

Private markets are challenged by lack of data in respect to sustainability-dimensions such as PAI data. To mitigate potential data gaps, Danske Bank engages with alternative investment fund managers through structured ESG reviews and data requests as part of our ongoing active ownership activities in private markets. Better data coverage continues to be a key priority.

Derivatives are captured by our principal adverse impacts reporting but challenged in respect to mapping of the impacts of the underlying instrument to the derivative. For security lending and single contracts for difference (“CFDs”) instruments, principal adverse impacts have been calculated for the underlying instrument (subject to data availability). For future measurements and reporting, we will strive to further extend PAI impact measurements and reporting to other derivative types.

3.4. Engagement policies

Active ownership is the use of rights and position of ownership to influence the activities or behaviour of investee companies and other issuers. Danske Bank's approach to active ownership is governed through the Responsible Investment Policy as further operationalised through an Active Ownership Instruction.

The Active Ownership Instruction informs Danske Bank's approach to active ownership as a measure to protect the value of our customers' investments, to generate attractive returns, and also to manage the principal adverse impacts of investments we manage on behalf of our clients. Our approach is guided by the belief that engagement and collaboration often can address complex issues more effectively than exclusions or divestments, which may limit our ability to enter into dialogue with companies and influence change.

As further detailed in the Active Ownership Instruction, Danske Bank conducts active ownership through voting and engagement in which respect the principles of the Active Ownership Instruction are further guided through defined Voting and Engagement Guidelines.

Voting refers to the exercise of ownership rights at general meetings of companies where Danske Bank owns shares. Through voting, we seek to support a company's long-term growth potential, mitigate its sustainability risks and minimise companies' adverse impacts on society. We vote on management and/or shareholder resolutions to approve or disapprove of corporate governance practices as well as relevant environmental and social matters. We exercise voting by ourselves or by proxy through a third-party adviser. We use Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) as our proxy voting provider. Our approach to using voting rights for the assets we have under management is outlined in our Voting Guidelines, covering a wide array of topics tied to the PAI-Indicators, including remuneration policies, capital structure and shareholders' rights, CO2 emissions, energy efficiency, gender diversity, biodiversity, human rights and anti-corruption. Voting is also conducted on proposals not specifically addressed by the Voting Guidelines, in which case our fiduciary duty to clients underpins our approach and evaluation of a proposal's likelihood of enhancing the long-term financial return or profitability of the company or maximising long-term shareholder value. The voting rights are exercised in accordance with the respective product's objective and investment strategy. We seek to vote the shares that fall within our Voting Scope where we are mandated to exercise voting rights, while taking into account preconditions, available resources, and the costs of exercising those rights. The Voting Scope is guided by the principles outlined in the Active Ownership Instruction. The investment teams have access to data, research and expertise, and voting decisions consider the sufficiency of information on matters.

Engagement refers to the interactions that Danske Bank has as an investor with current or potential issuers (which may be companies, governments, agencies, municipalities, etc.). Engagements may be undertaken for instance to inform voting decisions and/or seek ESG information.

For engagement in relation to principal adverse impacts, Danske Bank seeks to engage with issuers where material environmental and/or social sustainability related issues have been identified in accordance with Engagement Scope defined in the Active Ownership Instruction and Engagement Guidelines. Engagement activities apply differently across the asset classes. For alternative (unlisted) investments, active ownership is exercised throughout the investment cycle – from initial ESG due diligence at onboarding of new fund investments to ongoing monitoring and follow-up. An annual ESG review of external fund managers is conducted, and all managers receive written feedback highlighting strengths and prioritised areas for improvement.

Engagement is exercised by the Responsible Investment team and investment teams in Danske Bank Asset Management. Also, engagements may be performed by asset managers to whom Danske Bank has sub-delegated investment management activities.

Danske Bank exercises individual engagement or in collaboration with other investors and organisations and is guided by our Engagement Guidelines. Individual engagement activities are organised across:

1. Thematic related engagements,
2. Event related engagements; and
3. Performance related engagements.

Thematic related engagements focus on selected systemic issues and adverse impacts that companies operating in certain sectors may be exposed to. The thematic engagements under the current version of the Engagement Guidelines are anchored in our overall focus areas of Climate, Biodiversity and Nature, and Human Rights, which are largely tied to PAI Indicators 1(1)-1(4), 1(7) and 2(1)-(2). For these engagements we seek to gain information and encourage companies to minimize their adverse impacts within the selected scope and/or target setting. As part of our climate engagement, we have established a target to engage with the 100 largest emitters in our portfolios, leveraging widely recognised indicators for assessing companies' approaches to the energy transition, including net-zero ambitions and targets, governance, strategy, capital asset alignment, commitment to a just transition, emissions performance, climate policy engagement, climate risk accounting, and disclosures. The target closed in 2025 having engaged with 99 of the 100 emitters.

On a multi-year basis, we select companies as part of our thematic engagement topics. Such companies are identified based on their exposure to the engagement topic, the size and relevance in terms of portfolio positions of investment teams and clients, and performance and risk related to the focus area. Screening for such companies is done in accordance with the process selected for each theme. Also, the selected themes are continuously reviewed and potentially revised or expanded.

Event related engagements are engagements which are initiated, when certain incidents or events occur. Event related engagements may be tied to any of the PAI-Indicators, where a significant negative operational performance and/or severe sustainability event has occurred. An event related engagement is generally prompted through findings done through the screening under Danske Bank's Sustainable Investment Model, where companies with significant negative performance in relation to the PAI-Indicators are identified. Furthermore, an engagement may be prompted through the analysis conducted under our Enhanced Sustainability Standards screening. The Enhanced Sustainability Standards screening utilises the results from the controversies datasets that we receive from our ESG data vendors and supports the identification of certain companies/issuers engaged in certain activities and conduct deemed harmful to society. Information on the Sustainable Investment Methodology and Enhanced Sustainability Standards screening is available at: <https://danskebank.com/sustainability-related-disclosures>

Performance related engagements are engagements that are case-by-case dependent. The scope stems from the ongoing monitoring of issuers financial and non-financial performances, strategies, industry position, and sector trends. To support in the identification of sustainability issues that are most likely to affect an issuer's financial condition and operating performance, we leverage alongside access to sustainability research from ESG data vendors, and our own developed mSCORE (ESG Score). On a continuous basis, portfolio managers may select issuers for which engagement may improve the investment case or can mitigate investment risk related to governance and/or sustainability issues. Monitoring by investment teams identifies situations where there is a risk of loss of value or an opportunity to add long-term value through active ownership.

In respect to collective engagements, Danske Bank is a member of several investor organisations and investor initiatives, and we collaborate with a range of other relevant stakeholders. By doing this, we aim to contribute to the development of responsible investments and to promote transparency and sustainability standards in companies and in the financial markets. We work with other investors and stakeholders to engage in joint dialogue with companies to contribute to positive change. By working together, we and the investment industry may have a stronger voice to express a shared position on standards as they relate to principal adverse impacts. Our

participation in collaborative engagements is anchored with the Responsible Investment Committee, guided by our Active Ownership Instruction and conducted in compliance with applicable competition laws as well as internal policies and guidelines. During the year, we participated in collaborative engagement initiatives including Climate Action 100+, the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), Nature Action 100, FAIRR, the Investor Policy Dialogue on Deforestation (IPDD), ShareAction, and PRI's Advance initiative. In collaboration with others and the support of UNICEF Sweden, we also launched a dedicated engagement initiative addressing identified risks in the digital environment to children's rights. These initiatives aimed at supporting enhanced management practices and performance across a variety of topics, which included climate change, biodiversity, human rights and children's rights.

Each year in Q3, the Responsible Investment team will analyse the PAI statement from the previous year to evaluate performance development on PAI indicators. This assessment examines indicators with improved and deteriorated performance. The aim is to identify root causes for the development, which may involve data quality, data coverage, changes in exposures, or an increase in negative operations within the portfolio. The findings are to be escalated to the Responsible Investment Committee along with recommendations on addressing impacts, if relevant. Recommendations might include updating the thematic scope of the Engagement Guidelines or changing voting practices, but the specific actions will be tailored to each case.

Find more information in our Active Ownership Instruction, Voting Guidelines and Engagement Guidelines on <https://danskebank.com/sustainability-related-disclosures>.

3.5. References to international standards

We prioritise the management of principal adverse impacts in accordance with the approach set out in Danske Bank Group position statements and other sustainability-related strategies and commitments, including product level commitments. Our firm-level commitments include, but are not limited to the following international standards and commitments, mapped to the respective PAI indicators used for measurement and reporting:

Climate and GHG emissions - PAI Indicator 1.1-1.6 (Table 1) and PAI Indicator 2.4 (Table 2)

Our ambition at Danske Bank is to contribute to the transition to a carbon-neutral society and invest in line with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global temperature rise to a maximum of 1.5°C. Through our membership of the global investor initiative Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAM), Danske Bank has committed to achieving a net-zero investment portfolio by 2050 or sooner in line with the Paris Agreement and to limiting global temperature increase to a maximum of 1.5°C. We have set a number of climate targets to support this commitment, in alignment with NZAM.

In regard to investment management, our Initiatives linked to climate and GHG emissions include also the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), CDP, Climate Action 100+, and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

For more details on how we work with these commitments, see also the Danske Bank's Climate Progress Report and Sustainability Statement as well as the Responsible Investment and Active Ownership Report published at <https://danskebank.com/sustainability> and <https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures>

Biodiversity, water and waste - PAI Indicator 1.7-1.9 (Table 1)

Danske Bank is aware that the future profitability and success of many companies rely upon the health of global biodiversity, with half of the world's GDP dependent on ecosystems. Conversely, the economic activity of companies amounts to one of the largest contributors to biodiversity loss, which furthermore significantly reduces the

capacity of our planet to sequester carbon and hence mitigate global warming. These negative impacts not only have direct implications for the environment and society as a whole, they also present material challenges for business in the form of increased physical and transitional risks.

To demonstrate our commitments of addressing the impacts and risks in an investment context, we have signed up for a number of commitments and partnerships linked to biodiversity, water and waste, including the Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF), Nature Action 100, the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge, FAIRR, and the Investor Policy Dialogue on Deforestation (IPDD).

For more details on how we work with these commitments, see also the Danske Bank's Climate Progress Report and Sustainability Statement as well as the Responsible Investment and Active Ownership Report published at <https://danskebank.com/sustainability> and <https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures>

Social and Employee matters - PAI Indicator 1.10-1.11 (Table 1) and 3.6 and 3.9 (Table 3)

Danske Bank is committed to respecting human rights as stated in the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, we honour its ten principles. Our practices for identifying, preventing, mitigating and accounting for adverse human rights impacts are guided by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. To limit investments into companies, activities and countries which are in breach of these international standards, we undertake our proprietary Enhanced Sustainability Standards screening

Other initiatives linked to social and employee matters include the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

For more details on how we work with these commitments, see also the Human Rights Report for Danske Bank and the Responsible Investment and Active Ownership Report published at <https://danskebank.com/sustainability> and <https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures>

Corporate governance – PAI Indicator 12-13 (Table 1)

For Danske Bank, being a responsible investor entails exercising our rights as shareholders through voting and engaging in dialogue with our investee companies. We are fully transparent about our voting, which is disclosed on an ongoing basis on our voting platform which can be found [here](#). Our Voting Guidelines take into account internationally recognised corporate governance standards and voluntary principles mentioned below. Please see the Voting Guidelines for a full overview.

Initiatives linked to corporate governance include the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

For more details on how we work with these commitments, see also the Responsible Investment and Active Ownership Report and Voting Guidelines published at <https://danskebank.com/sustainability/publications-and-policies/sustainability-related-disclosures>

International standards and commitments, not related to a specific PAI Indicator

- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The framework is among other used by Danske Bank to determine if an investment is sustainable
- UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment: Danske Bank is yearly reporting on how we are adhering to the principles and our developments and progress when it comes to responsible investments.

- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)

4. HISTORICAL COMPARISON

A historical comparison to the reference years 2022, 2023 and 2024 is provided in the PAI Table "Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors".

5. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THE STATEMENT

AuM	Assets under Management
CFD	Contracts for Difference
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CTB	Climate Transition Benchmark
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
FAIRR	Farm Animal Investment Risk and Return
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt hours
IIGCC	Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPDD	Investor Policy Dialogue on Deforestation
ISS	Institutional Shareholder Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NZAM	Net Zero Asset Managers (initiative)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAB	Paris-Aligned Benchmark
PAI	Principal Adverse Impacts
PBAF	Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials
PRI	Principles for Responsible Investment
RTS	Regulatory Technical Standards
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDR	Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WACI	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity

6. CHANGE LOG

Date	Version number	Comments/changes
10 March 2021	1.0	Principal Adverse Impact Statement created
28 December 2021	2.0	Indicators amended to reflect Regulatory Technical Standards [applicable from 1 January 2023]. Indicators expanded to cover sovereigns and supranational as well as Real Estate. Additional indicators added. Further nuanced descriptions on Identification of principal adverse impacts. Prioritisation of principal adverse impacts as well as Engagement policies and references to international standards.
30 June 2022	3.0	Further nuanced descriptions on Identification of principal adverse impacts, Prioritisation of principal adverse impacts as well as Engagement policies and references to international standard
30 December 2022	4.0	Aligned with Annex 1 Template Updated based on the updated Responsible Investment Policy Updated based on the updated Active Ownership Instruction Updated based on the updated Exclusion Instruction
23 January 2023	4.1	Summary section updated
30 June 2023	4.2	Reporting on 2022 principal adverse impacts included Further nuanced descriptions on Identification of principal adverse impacts.
30 June 2024	4.3	Reporting on 2023 principal adverse impacts includes, adjusted metrics for certain indicators and editorial adjustments (section 3.4 adjusted March 2025)
30 June 2025	4.4	Reporting on 2024 principal adverse impacts included adjusted metrics for certain indicators and editorial adjustments
30 June 2026	4.6	Reporting on 2024 principal adverse impacts included, added abbreviations and editorial adjustments