

A photograph of a person with a dog on a dirt trail overlooking a coastline with mountains. The person is wearing a backpack and a hat, and the dog is a small, light-colored breed. The background features a large, rugged mountain range under a cloudy sky, with a beach and the ocean visible in the distance.

Sustainability-Related Disclosure

DNB Fund Technology

SFDR Article 8

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Product name: DNB Fund Technology Legal identity identifier: 2221009HL2G8Z8L26P85	
Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___ % <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



A. Summary

DNB Fund Technology promotes environmental and social characteristics in line with SFDR Article 8.

The fund avoids any investments which are not in line with the DNB Instruction for Responsible Investments.

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 80% for investments that are used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund. The rest of the fund will be invested in cash, derivatives, or other investments for which there is insufficient data.

The fund’s environmental and social characteristics and sustainability indicators are monitored by portfolio managers, the Responsible Investment team, and our independent risk management function. We have internal processes in place to ensure this throughout the lifecycle of the fund. The fund utilises data from several external ESG data providers to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics. In cases where data coverage and quality is currently low, the portfolio managers, together with the Responsible Investment team aim to make their own assessments.

Limitations to the methodologies and data sources could include limited coverage for various ESG related data points by external ESG data providers, especially for small and mid-cap companies, as well as differences in methodologies, estimation models and definitions by external ESG data providers, which may make comparability of data difficult between market actors.

We utilise screening and exclusions in our risk management processes. DNB’s Instruction for Responsible Investments ensures that our investments are aligned with international norms and standards and defines which products and services we do not tolerate.

Company engagement and proxy voting are key elements of the DNB Asset Management active ownership approach. We engage with companies on specific ESG incidents, or to improve companies’ general performance of sustainability-related processes, which may otherwise lead to underperformance.



B. No sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective to make sustainable investments.

How does this financial product take into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Not applicable.

Are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?
Not applicable.

 C. Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product
What are the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?
<p>The fund promotes the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental characteristics which include reduction of GHG emissions and environmental responsibility. • Social characteristics which include labour rights, human rights, public health, inclusive employment, community engagement and supply chain responsibility. <p>Environmental and social (E/S) characteristics are promoted by investing in line with the DNB Group Instructions for Responsible Investments (Group Instructions). This involves the exclusion of companies that violate our product and norm-based criteria, including human rights and employee rights, and cause significant environmental damage.</p> <p>The fund does not invest in companies that are in breach of the UN's Global Compact and the OECD's guidelines for multinational companies¹, companies that derive a large part of their income from the extraction of oil sands and/or thermal coal or base a large part of their business on thermal coal, or companies with exposure to controversial weapons. The fund excludes companies that produce cannabis for recreational use, tobacco and pornography.</p> <p>The fund does not use a benchmark that is aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund.</p> <p><i>¹ Exceptions can be made for companies where we consider that we may have a positive impact through engagement. If we don't see any significant improvement over a period of two years, we will exclude the company from our investment universe as soon as practically possible.</i></p>
What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?
The fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments.
How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?
Not applicable.



D. Investment strategy

What investment strategy does this financial product follow and how is the strategy implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis?

The Responsible Investments (RI) team works closely with portfolio managers, and the fund has its own dedicated ESG analyst. In addition, alerts on incidents and controversies are regularly made available to portfolio managers.

This fund follows DNB AM's standard exclusion list which applies to all investments of the fund. The exclusion criteria are based on the requirements of the Group Instructions for responsible investments (https://www.dnb.no/portalfront/nedlast/en/about-us/corporate-responsibility/2023/Responsible_investment_-_Group_Instruction.pdf). Companies are screened against our exclusion criteria before they can be included in the fund's investment universe and portfolio. We also screen companies quarterly in relation to benchmark rebalancing (MSCI World Communication Services & Information Technology (RIN)), and weekly or daily for changes in ESG assessments or notifications of potential and/or real violations of international norms and standards, and potential controversies.

If a breach occurs or a possible violation is foreseen based on external assessments of controversies or other publicly available information, the RI team will carry out further investigations. The purpose of the investigation will be to determine whether the company in question is in breach with the Group Instructions. If we conclude that a company is in breach, the company might be excluded. If we consider that we may have a positive impact through engagement, we will contact the company to learn more and encourage improvements of the issues in question. If we do not see any significant improvement over a two-year timeframe, we will exclude the company from our investment universe as soon as practically possible thereafter.

In addition, if an investment no longer aligns with the responsible investments criteria for the fund's portfolio, our aim is to divest from it as soon as practically possible. However, in rare instances, the ability to divest may be impacted by external factors including, but not limited to, geopolitical events, low market liquidity and corporate actions. In such circumstances, the fund may be compelled to retain the investments in question until such external factors cease to apply.

For companies where we have no data regarding controversy level, controversy outlook or engagement status from our external data provider, members of the RI team will research the company and look at potential controversies mentioned in various sources of information (including, without limitation to news articles) to evaluate whether the company is in line with the Group Instructions. Direct engagement with the company is also possible.

Company dialogues and voting are key elements in the fund's approach to active ownership. The RI team engages in dialogues with company management, board members and election committees to address specific ESG issues. The dialogues are also aimed at improving general sustainability-related performance, which without improvement could lead to negative impacts on the company's financial results and/or environmental and social factors.

We measure progress and outcomes of our engagement work using milestones (milestone 1 to 5). The engagement process is considered successful (milestone 5) if the following criteria are met: the violation has ceased, the company has taken a responsible course of action, the company has taken a

proactive and precautionary approach to improve its policies, routines, and practices to prevent future violations, and the company’s action is verifiable (where relevant).

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

The fund attains each of the above-mentioned environmental and social characteristics through applying the following binding elements in the investment strategy:

- The fund will not invest in companies that derive 30 percent or more of their income from oil sands extraction, as well as mining companies and power producers that themselves, or consolidated with entities they control, derive 30 percent or more of their income from thermal coal, or base 30 percent or more of its business on thermal coal.²
- The fund will not invest in companies that are in breach of the UN Global Compact or OECD guidelines. Before any exclusion, we will evaluate whether we are able to influence the company’s behavior through active ownership.³
- The fund shall not invest in companies with exposure to controversial weapons.⁴
- The fund excludes companies that produce pornography, tobacco or cannabis for recreational use.

The binding elements are documented and monitored on an ongoing basis.

² In addition, companies with an annual extraction of more than 20 million tonnes of thermal coal or power capacity of more than 10,000 MW from (combustion of) thermal coal may be excluded from the investment universe or placed under observation. Exceptions can be made for companies that are considered to be in transition, based on forward-looking assessments of the companies, including any plans that will change the level of extraction of or power capacity linked to thermal coal and/or reduce the share of income or business linked to oil sands or thermal coal and/or increase the share of income or business linked to renewable energy sources.

³ Based on data from an external supplier and internal assessments. If a breach occurs or a possible violation based on external assessments of controversies or other publicly available information, the RI team will carry out further investigations. The purpose of the investigation will be to determine whether the company in question is non-compliant with the UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines. If we conclude that a company is non-compliant, the company might be excluded. If we consider that we may have a positive impact through engagement, we will contact the company to learn more and encourage improvements of the issues in question. If we do not see any significant improvement over a two-year timeframe, we will exclude the company from our investment universe as soon as practically possible.

⁴ The fund will not invest in companies that are involved in anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, as described in the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, or in companies that develop and produce key components for weapons of mass destruction. Weapons of mass destruction are defined as NBC weapons (nuclear or atomic, biological and chemical weapons). The same applies to non-detectable fragments, incendiary weapons, and blinding laser weapons. Note that the list above is not exhaustive.

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

The assessment of investee companies' good governance practices is based on the DNB Group Instructions. The Group Instructions covers the product and norms-based grounds under which a company can be excluded from the DNB investment universe and shall ensure good governance of investee companies by avoiding investments in companies that contribute to the infringement of or infringe human or labour rights, corruption, or are involved in other actions that could be regarded as unethical. This is done through screening prior to inclusion into our investment universe, and monitoring of companies in our investment universe on an ongoing basis. What is outlined in the instruction is based on global standards and principles, which include, but are not limited to, the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. If an investment no longer aligns with good governance criteria for the fund’s portfolio, our aim is to divest from it as soon as practically possible.

DNB AM works to ensure that all investments are at an acceptable level within four main areas:

- Sound management structures encompasses the composition and functionality of a company's board of directors, top-level management and specialised committees, such as sustainability and audit committees. It also involves transparent ownership structures, and adherence to ethical business practices. OECD guidelines chapter 7 and UN Global Compact principle 10 outline the fundamental expectations. DNB AM requires that companies avoid breaches of ethical norms and screens fund holdings and the investment universe for ensuring such compliance. Furthermore, significant controversies related to business ethics and governance incidents are crucial factors in company assessments and might lead to company engagement and/or otherwise affect investment decisions. Additionally, DNB AM voting guidelines cover governance structures such as the composition of the board or committees reporting to the board.
- Employee relations are primarily concerned with protecting human rights and fundamental labour rights within a company. This aligns with principles outlined in OECD guidelines chapter 5 and UN Global Compact Principles 3-6. DNB AM requires that companies refrain from contributing to or being responsible for serious or systematic violations of human rights, including forced labour and child labour. Additionally, the companies must avoid serious violations of basic labour rights. Notably, any significant controversies related to employee incidents hold substantial weight in company assessments and might lead to company engagement and/or otherwise affect investment decisions.
- Remuneration of staff revolves around ensuring equitable and fair compensation for employees. It is grounded in OECD guidelines chapter 5 and UN Global Compact principle 6. DNB AM requires that companies are not involved in serious violations of basic labour rights. Furthermore, significant controversies related to employee incidents play a crucial role in company assessments and might lead to company engagement and/or otherwise affect investment decisions. Additionally, DNB AM voting guidelines cover aspects relating to remuneration of board members, committee members and management.
- Tax compliance necessitates that companies adhere to tax regulations in countries where they operate while avoiding significant breaches of ethical tax practices. This area aligns with OECD guidelines chapter 11. DNB AM requires that companies avoid breaches of ethical norms. Additionally, significant controversies related to accounting and taxation are important considerations in company assessments and might lead to company engagement and/or otherwise affect investment decisions.

Companies are screened on a regular basis to uncover potential breaches of good governance principles. Relevant governance data is incorporated into DNB AM's portfolio management systems and is available to all investment professionals.

DNB AM works to actively promote good governance practices through our active ownership approach. This includes company engagement, based on our company expectation documents, and voting at company general meetings. Voting is conducted in line with our Norwegian and Global voting guidelines and are intended to promote good governance practices.

Our expectations regarding good governance practices are further elaborated in publicly available documents, including the Group Instructions, DNB AM Engagement Policy, guidelines for voting in Norway and globally as well as in our expectations document on responsible tax practices.

Is there a commitment to reduce by a minimum rate the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the strategy? (Including an indication of the rate)

Not applicable.	
Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?	
Yes, the fund invests in line with the Group Instructions. Thus, the fund considers the following PAIs:	
PAIs	Consideration
1. GHG emissions	Carbon footprint is monitored and considered in investment analysis and investment decision-making processes. The fund applies strict exclusion criteria based on DNB's Instructions.
2. Carbon footprint	
3. GHG Intensity of Investee Companies	
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	<p>Oil sands extraction, mining companies and power produced from thermal coal are excluded in cases where the company derives 30 percent or more of their income from these activities. Exceptions can be made for companies with a clear path to transition based on our forward-looking assessment.</p> <p>In addition, companies which either extract more than 20 million tonnes of thermal coal or with power generating capacity of more than 10000 MW from the combustion of thermal coal, may be excluded from the investment universe or placed under observation.</p> <p>Active ownership activities are utilised to influence companies to reduce their scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and set net zero targets through voting and engagements. An expectation document for investee companies has been developed to influence companies and this is used as a tool for company engagement and tracking momentum over time. The issue of climate change is defined as a long-term focus area for DNB AM. Scope 3 is analysed and considered in the investment process where data is available.</p> <p>While PAI 1, 2 and 3 are considered, this fund might be exposed to issuers with high GHG emissions. This strategic exposure aligns with DNB AMs overarching transition strategy, which is dedicated to actively engaging with high-emission entities with the objective of contributing to the reduction of their emissions.</p>
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and organisation for Economic Cooperation and	The portfolio and the investment universe are regularly screened to make sure no companies are in

<p>Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</p>	<p>violation of international norms and standards. Violations, or indication of possible violation, based on controversy assessments from external service providers or other publicly available information, lead to further investigation by the Responsible Investments team to determine whether this issue contributes to the conclusion of a breach of DNB’s Instruction for Responsible Investments. Should a company be found to be in breach, we will seek to engage the company to learn more and encourage improvement. If we do not see any significant improvement over a two-year timeframe, we will exclude the company from our investment universe as soon as practically possible thereafter.</p>
<p>11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</p>	<p>Companies' processes and compliances are analyzed based on company reports from external service providers and other publicly available information, as well as data from our own engagement processes. We have published an expectations document on human rights, and actively engage with companies on the subject, both in terms of their direct operations and across their value chain. In general, this topic is addressed in company engagements where company research indicates that the topic is material and should be addressed. Engagement may be conducted directly, through service providers, and/or through collaborative engagement.</p>
<p>13. Board Gender Diversity</p>	<p>We consider at least 40% of the least represented gender to be best-practice. We specifically expect that companies target participation and equal access of women at senior level positions in line with national gender quotas for public companies. Where this is absent, a rationale for lack of female representation should be published. If a company does not meet our expectations, we aim to engage with them on the topic to improve their practices.</p> <p>The topic is also addressed through voting. In all markets votes against management recommendations are considered if there is no gender diversity.</p>
<p>14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)</p>	<p>Companies will be excluded from the investment universe if they themselves or through the entities they control produce weapons which through normal use violate basic humanitarian principles.</p> <p>The fund shall not invest in companies that are involved in anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, as described in the Anti-Personnel Mine</p>

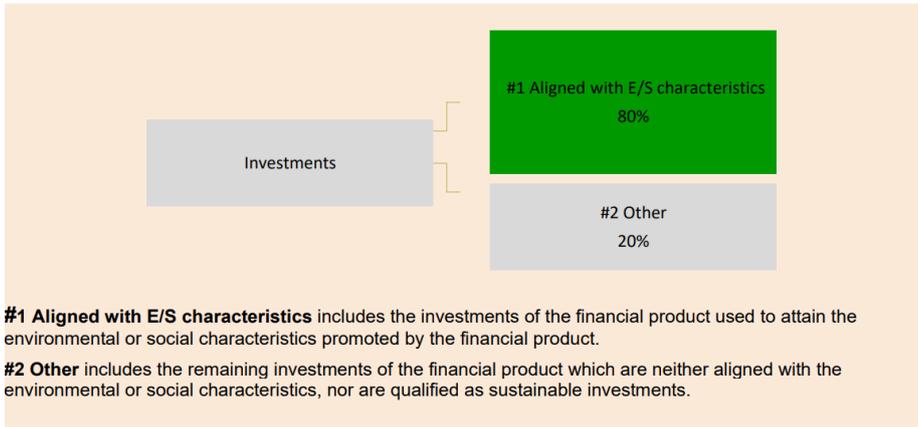
	<p>Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, or in companies that develop and produce key components for weapons of mass destruction. Weapons of mass destruction are defined as NBC weapons (nuclear or atomic, biological and chemical weapons).</p>
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E. Proportion of investments

What is the planned asset allocation for this financial product?

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 80% for investments that are used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The rest of the fund (#2 Other) will be invested in cash, derivatives, or other investments for which there is insufficient data.

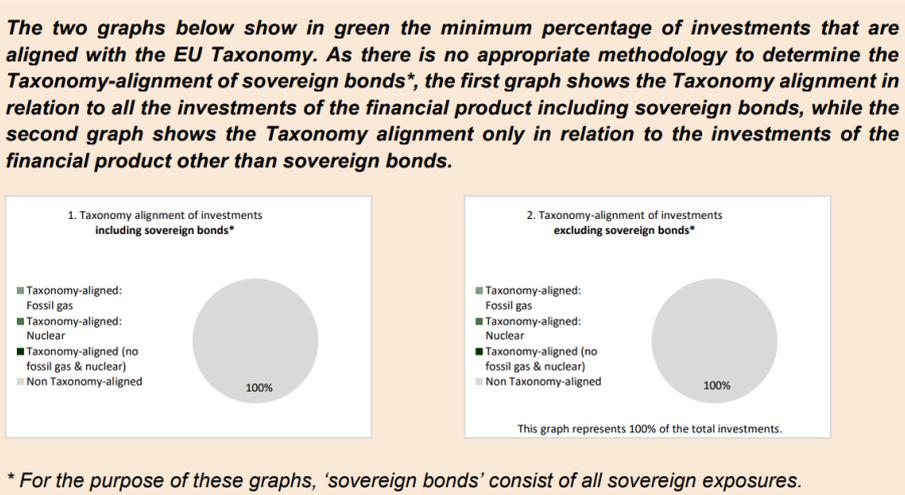


How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy? (including what methodology is used for the calculation of the alignment with the EU Taxonomy and why; and what the minimum share of transitional and enabling activities)

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including in transitional and enabling activities. The fund nevertheless may have the opportunity to make such investments, and the proportion of such investments will then be disclosed in the fund's annual report.



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

The fund does not commit to make any sustainable investments with an environmental objective. We also do not commit to a minimum share of investments with an environmental objective that is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

The category "#2 Other" includes cash and derivatives. Cash and derivatives may be included for liquidity and hedging purposes.

 **F. Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics**

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

To measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics, the investment manager will use data on environmental and social indicators.

- The indicators are the following:
- Companies with science-based emission reduction targets.
 - Companies that derive 30 percent or more of their income from oil sands or thermal coal, and with no indication of transition.
 - Companies in breach of the UN's Global Compact and the OECD's guidelines for multinational companies.
 - Companies with exposure to controversial weapons.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies that produce cannabis for recreational use, tobacco or pornography.
<p>How are the environmental or social characteristics and the sustainability indicators monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal/external control mechanism?</p>
<p>The fund’s environmental and social characteristics and sustainability indicators are monitored by portfolio managers, the Responsible Investment team, and our Independent Risk management function. We have internal processes in place to ensure this throughout the lifecycle of the fund.</p>

 <h3>G. Methodologies</h3>
<p>What is the methodology to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product using the sustainability indicators?</p>
<p>The attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund is measured through ensuring that none of the investments are in breach with the fund’s exclusion criteria.</p>

 <h3>H. Data sources and processing</h3>
<p>What are the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics including the measures taken to ensure data quality, how data is processed and the proportion of data that is estimated?</p>
<p>The fund utilises different data sources to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics. We use data from the following external data providers: ISS, Bloomberg, S&P, MSCI ESG Research and Sustainalytics. Additional external resources include the SASB Framework and database, sell-side research, media, industry reports, Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) reports and meetings, and CDP.</p> <p>DNB AM has performed extensive assessments of ESG data providers ahead of deciding upon which provider we will use for which data set. We aim for continuous improvement by evaluating our data providers and have dialogues with them regarding data quality. In the assessment process the focus is especially on the quality of the methodology of the data provider, the quality of the data they provide and data coverage of our investment universe. DNB AM has a Data Governance team that will ensure data quality.</p> <p>Data are delivered from our vendors primarily on a daily basis via FTP delivery. The information is then read and input into DNB AM’s internal data systems, where they are processed and aggregated. Both aggregated data on fund level and data on company level is available in our internal systems for use by portfolio managers and the responsible investments team.</p>

The proportion of modelled data will vary depending on the data point. The most prominent data point where we view that modelling occurs is within the GHG emissions. Beyond this we may undertake further data collection or modelling to fill gaps in data.

We intend to use reported data on Principal Adverse Impact indicators, but they might be supplemented by estimated data / proxy data where reported data is not available. The level of reported data varies significantly between PAI indicators, but we expect improvements in the quantity and quality of the data.



I. Limitations to methodologies and data

What are the limitations to the methodologies and data sources? (Including how such limitations do not affect the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics and the actions taken to address such limitations)

Limitations to the methodologies and data sources are the following:

- Coverage for various ESG related data points by external ESG data providers might be limited, especially for small and mid-cap companies.
- The selection of data provider for ESG / carbon data may make comparability of data difficult between market actors due to differences in methodologies, estimation models, and definitions.

In cases where data coverage and quality is currently low, the portfolio managers, together with the Responsible Investment team aim to make their own assessments. We aim to quantify our ESG assessments to the highest possible extent, but reasonable qualitative assessments may be made where data is not available. We expect the quality and coverage of data to improve over time, and we aim for continuous improvement by assessing our data providers as well as engaging with companies to encourage them to improve their reporting on ESG related data.



J. Due diligence

What is the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets and what are the internal and external controls in place?

DNB's Instruction for Responsible Investments ensures that our investments are aligned with international norms and standards and defines which products and services we do not tolerate.

We utilise screening and exclusions in our risk management processes. We screen companies prior to inclusion in our investment universe, quarterly for benchmark rebalancing, and on a weekly and daily basis for changes to ESG scores/factors or alerts on potential or realised breaches in international norms and standards. The purpose is to uncover potential product violations, breaches of international norms and standards and/or material ESG risks and opportunities. Companies that are

found to be in breach of our Instruction for Responsible Investments may be excluded from our investment universe.

DNB AM's asset management activity is audited annually by EY, which includes a significant focus on ESG activities, including engagement, voting and integration. DNB Group's internal audit function is an independent unit and is not part of the DNB Asset Management. DNB AM's operations are audited annually by DNB Group Audit.



K. Engagement policies

Is engagement part of the environmental or social investment strategy?

Yes.

If so, what are the engagement policies? (Including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies)

Company engagement and proxy voting are key elements of the DNB Asset Management active ownership approach. We engage with companies on specific ESG incidents, or to improve companies' general performance of sustainability-related processes, which may otherwise lead to underperformance. Engagements may either take place directly with companies, through our external service provider on engagements or in collaboration with other investors. Standard setting is an important element of active ownership. As part of this, we develop and publish expectation documents within important areas, which we use to contribute to the improvement of standards in the market, and to form the basis of engagements with companies.

Incident based (reactive) engagements takes place when a company is reported (where allegedly or confirmed) to be in breach of the DNB Group Instruction for Responsible Investments. The incident in question should be deemed systematic in nature and/or as leading to severe, negative consequences. Proactive engagements are conducted with the aim of encouraging companies to mitigate ESG risks before they materialise, or to take advantage of ESG opportunities that are not being sufficiently addressed at present. Proactive engagement may also be conducted as part of a factfinding exercise where the team may, for example, double check research/data with the engagement company. This means that companies we proactively engage with are not suspected to be in breach of our Group Standard. The dialogues may revolve around a specific issue or aim to raise the company's general level of awareness around sustainability issues. These are also important inputs to the investment decision-making process.

Companies are screened on a bi-weekly, weekly and daily basis for potential controversies, and for alerts on potential and/or realised breaches in international norms and standards. DNB Asset Management subscribes to services from Sustainalytics, which on our behalf continuously monitors for controversies on the company level. Any controversy at level 4 or 5 may trigger a reaction in the form of dialogue, or in more severe cases, such as those related to controversial weapons, a more direct path towards exclusion. DNB Asset Management receives these alerts on a bi-weekly basis, but for severe cases, we will be alerted to new controversies immediately. Thorough examinations of all existing controversies are also performed on a quarterly basis. Additionally, DNB AM subscribes to services from MSCI, where we receive weekly alerts on all holdings in DNB Funds. Here, both the ESG

team and the relevant Portfolio Management teams can quickly be alerted to changes in status and potential new or updated issues that may become controversies in the future.

The DNB Asset Management voting guidelines aim to vote at all Norwegian general meetings for listed companies our funds are shareholders in, all annual general meetings for companies we have in our listed funds and all annual general meetings where a shareholder proposal is on the docket. For Norwegian companies, we engage with Boards, Management and Nomination Committees prior to annual general meetings and will explain our voting decisions to companies when we have voted against the company's recommendation. The results of our proxy voting are made publicly available. Through informed proxy voting we endeavour to secure long-term shareholder value and ensure that companies act sustainably.

We share detailed information on our voting activity, including voting per fund, through an interactive voting dashboard, available here: <https://vds.issgovernance.com/vds/#/OTY1Nw==>

Our voting policies may be found on our webpage:

Global:
<https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/dnb-asset-management/Guidelines/DNB-AM-Voting-Guidelines-Global.pdf>

Norway:
<https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/dnb-asset-management/Guidelines/DNB-AM-Voting-Guidelines-Norway.pdf>

Our engagement policy may also be found on our webpage:
<https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/dnb-asset-management/ESG-SRI-pdf/DNB-Asset-Management-Engagement-Guidelines-Updated-December-2023.pdf>



L. Reference benchmark

Has a reference benchmark been designated for the purpose of attaining these characteristics promoted by the financial product?

No.