

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

Product name:
DNB Fund Technology

Legal entity identifier:
2221009HL2G8Z8L26P85

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund were met by ensuring that no portfolio companies were in breach with the fund's exclusion criteria. The fund maintained an ESG score above the benchmark.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

The fund's sustainability indicator was the average ESG score of the portfolio, which should be above the ESG score of the benchmark which is MSCI World Communication Services & Information Technology.

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

31.12.2022	DNB Fund Technology	MSCI World Communication Services & Information Technology
ESG score (1-10)	7.11	6.92

● **...and compared to previous periods?**

Not applicable.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The fund did not make sustainable investments.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

Not applicable.

- *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable.

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

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

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

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



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

DNB Fund Technology follows the DNB Group Standard for Responsible Investments, as well as applying additional screening criteria related to the fund strategy.

The fund considered the following PAIs:

PAIs	Consideration
1. GHG emissions	<p>Active ownership activities have been 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 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.</p> <p>A key engagement point in 2022 was regarding carbon emission reduction targets, including science-based emission reduction targets and net zero commitments. For companies in the fund and benchmark, upstream scope 3 emissions engagement has been a key area of focus. The process through which companies work with suppliers to reduce emissions, and balancing supplier environmental performance and costs have been an important discussion point.</p>
2. Carbon footprint	
3. GHG Intensity of Investee Companies	
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	<p>The fund has applied strict exclusion criteria based on DNB's Standard for Responsible Investments, and did not invest in any companies in breach of these criteria.</p> <p>Oil sands extraction, mining companies and power produces from thermal coal were excluded in cases where the company derives 30 percent or more of their income from these activities unless there is 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, was excluded from the investment universe or placed under observation.</p>
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	<p>The portfolio and the investment universe have been regularly screened to make sure no companies were in 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 standard for responsible investments. Companies in breach was engaged with to learn more and encourage improvement. If a significant improvement was not</p>

	<p>observed over a certain period of time, we have considered exclusion from the investment universe as a last resort.</p> <p>Many large companies have large and complex supply chains stretching into a range countries, globally. In 2022, engagements also included focus on labour rights within these supply chains, including working conditions.</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 have been 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 has been addressed in company engagements where company research has indicated that the topic is material and should be addressed. Engagement has been conducted directly, through service providers, and/or through collaborative engagement.</p>
<p>13. Board gender diversity</p>	<p>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 has not met our expectations, we have aimed to engage with them on the topic to improve their practices.</p> <p>The topic has also been addressed through voting. In all markets votes against management recommendations has been 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 were 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 did 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.</p>



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
MICROSOFT	INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	9.30%	U.S.A.
ALPHABET 'A'	INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	8.11%	U.S.A.
META PLATFORMS 'A'	INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	5.21%	U.S.A.
SAP	INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	3.75%	GERMANY
SALESFORCE	INTERNET, SOFTWARE & IT SERVICES	3.57%	U.S.A.
VISA 'A'	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	3.45%	U.S.A.
NOKIA	TELECOMMUNICATION	3.43%	FINLAND
SONY	ELECTRONICS & SEMICONDUCTORS	3.39%	JAPAN
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM REG.	TELECOMMUNICATION	3.32%	GERMANY
MASTERCARD 'A'	BANK & OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	3.27%	U.S.A.

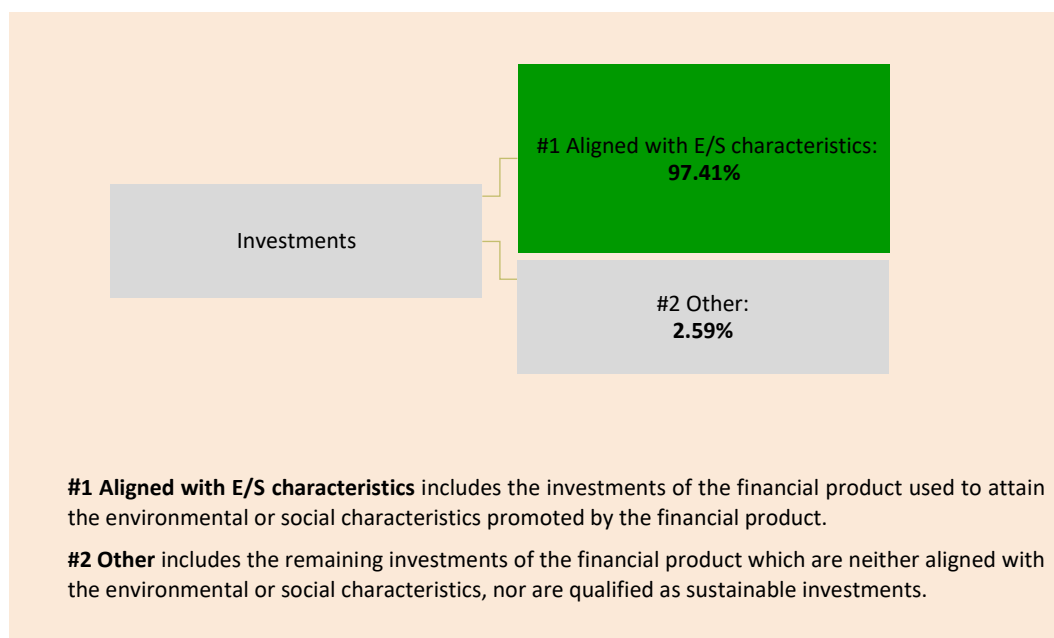


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

By 31.12.2022, the fund had a proportion of 97.41 % investments aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the fund (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund did not invest in sustainable investments. The rest of the fund, 2.59 %, was invested in cash (#2 Other).

● What was the asset allocation?



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

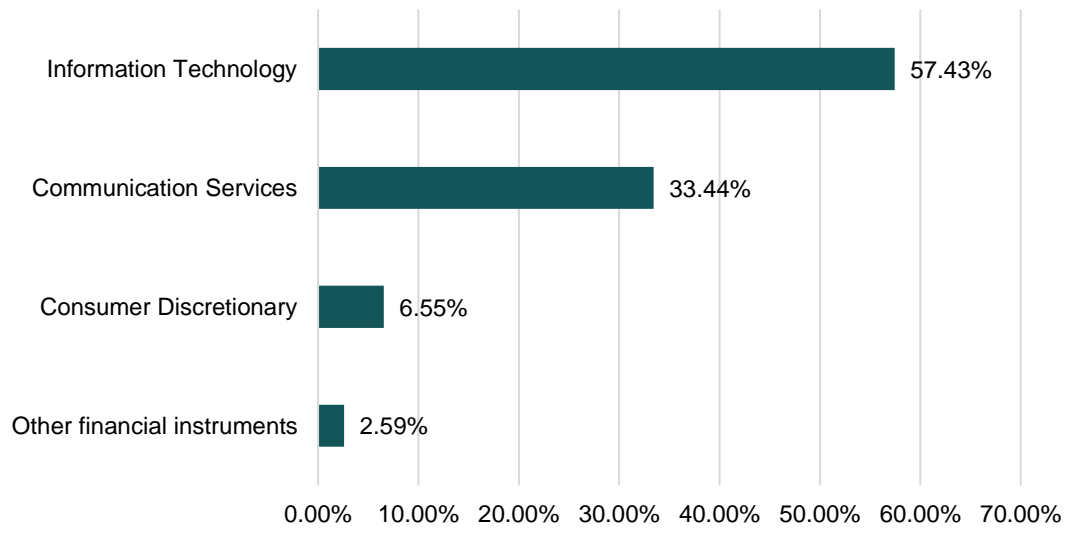
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**



Source: DNB Asset Management. Based on holdings as at 31.12.2022.

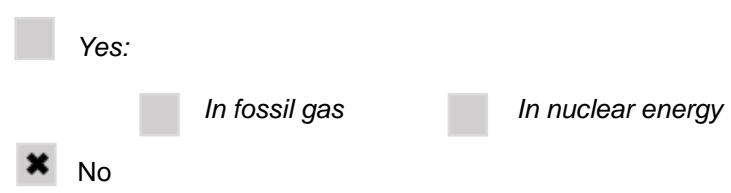
Note that "Other financial instruments" refers to cash. There were no exposure to the "Energy" sector, which is the sector we have defined as the sector containing exposure to fossil fuels. Economic sector exposure is shown using the GICS classification from MSCI.



● **To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

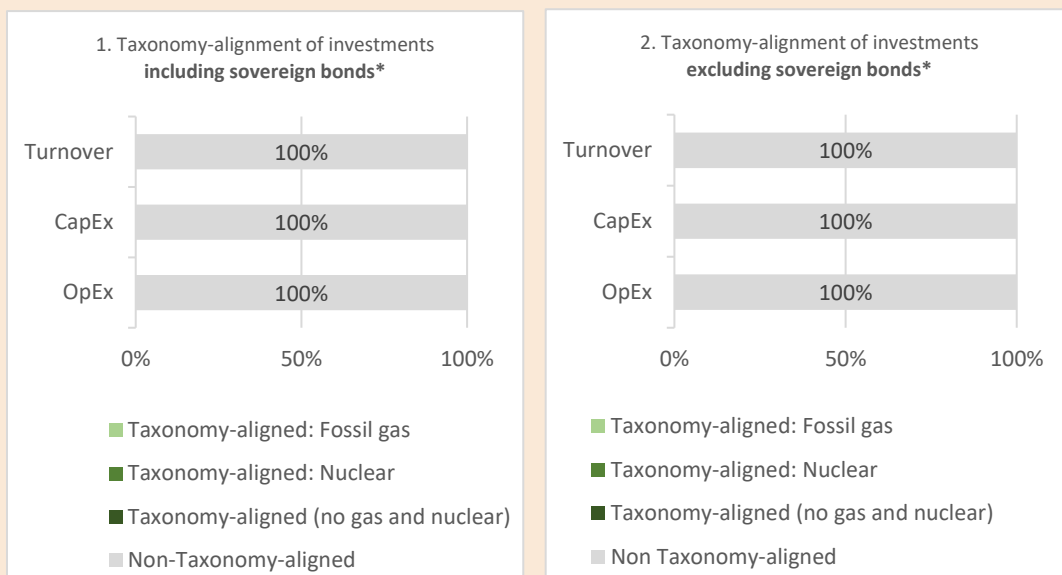
The proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 0 %.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**



¹ Fossil gas and or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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



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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Investments made in transitional and enabling activities were 0 %.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 0 %.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 0 %.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The category "#2 Other" includes cash. Cash has been included for liquidity purposes.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

In 2022, we voted on 54 company meetings. Management sponsored 705 proposals during the period, where shareholders sponsored 62 proposals, with Directors Related and Social/Human Rights representing the categories with the most proposals, respectively. Votes cast were in line with management recommendations 85% of the time, with 15% contrary to management recommendations. The sector with the highest number of meetings held during the period was Information Technology with 35 meetings.

The Responsible Investment team has had 22 engagements with companies in the portfolio throughout the year regarding environmental, social and governance aspects, such as climate change, human rights and net zero targets. In addition, the portfolio managers has had several investor dialogues with both portfolio companies and watch list companies. The focus has been specifically on carbon reduction targets, and supply chain emissions and labour conditions.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

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