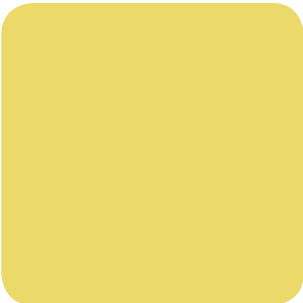


RISK CATEGORISATION OF INVESTMENT PRODUCTS BY COLOUR CODE

Three categories of investment products





Investment products in connection with which the risk of losing the entire amount invested must be considered very low. The product type is simple to grasp.

- Danish government bonds issued in DKK and EUR.
- Junior covered bonds and senior debt issued by Danish financial institutions and mortgage-credit institutes to fund supplementary capital covering mortgage bonds (RO), covered bonds (SDO) and covered mortgage-credit bond (SDRO).
- Bonds issued by KommuneKredit.
- Bonds issued in DKK and EUR by multilateral development banks that carry zero weight in the calculation of the risk of the exposure according to the standardised approach, cf. Appendix 3, (5) of the Danish Executive Order on capital adequacy.
- Mortgage bonds issued by Danish mortgage credit institutions.
- Treasury bills
- Ship financing bonds and debenture bonds issued by a ship finance institute.
- Government guaranteed corporate bonds, guaranteed by a euro zone country with gross debts below 110% of the country's GDP.
- Government bonds in EUR and DKK issued by EU countries with gross debts of less than 110% of the country's GDP.
- Covered bonds (SDO) issued by Danish financial and mortgage credit institutions.
- Covered mortgage-credit bonds (SDRO) issued by Danish mortgage credit institutions.



*Investment products where there is a risk of losing the invested amount partially or fully.
The product type is simple to grasp.*

- Shares listed for trading on a regulated market or an alternative market place.
- Certificates in capital associations investing in accordance with the investment constraints laid down in SS.157 a and 157 b of the Danish Financial Business Act.
- Certificates in collective investment undertakings (including Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)) approved in accordance with the UCITS Directive.
- Certificates in foreign investment institutions investing in accordance with the investment constraints laid down in SS.157 a and 157 b of the Danish Financial Business Act.
- Certificates of participation (Andelsbeviser).
- Corporate bonds traded on a regulated market or an alternative market place.
- "Garantbeviser" (Guarantor certificate issued to savings banks).
- Bonds issued in currencies other than DKK and EUR by multilateral development banks that carry zero weight in the calculation of the risk of the exposure according to the standardised approach, cf. Appendix 3, (5) of the Danish Executive Order on capital adequacy.
- Government guaranteed corporate bonds, guaranteed by a euro zone country with gross debts of 110% and above of the country's GDP.
- Government bonds issued in currencies other than DKK and EUR.
- Government bonds issued in EUR and DKK by EU member countries with gross debts of 110% and above of the country's GDP.
- Structured deposits, that have neither a complex return structure nor early termination costs that are difficult to grasp.
- Subscription rights for investment products in the amber category.



Investment products for which there is a risk of losing more than the invested amount, or product types which are difficult to grasp.

- Shares that are not listed for trade on a regulated market (including trade at multilateral trading facilities (MTF)).
- Share swaps and swaps on share indices.
- Certificates in alternative investment funds (AIFs).
- Certificates in capital associations not investing in accordance with the investment constraints laid down in SS.157 a and 157 b of the Danish Financial Business Act.
- Certificates in foreign investment institutions not investing in accordance with the investment constraints laid down in SS.157 a and 157 b of the Danish Financial Business Act.
- Shares in, e.g. ships, property projects, etc.
- Certificates.
- Contingent convertibles (CoCos).
- Contract for Difference (CFDs).
- Credit Default Swaps (CDSs).
- Any other derivatives agreement involving climatic variables, freight rates, emission permits, or inflation rates or other economic statistics.
- Corporate bonds which are not listed for trade on a regulated market (including trade at multilateral trading facilities (MTF)).
- Any other instrument comprised by Appendix 5, Nos. (4) – (11) of the Danish Financial Business Act.
- Certificates in collective investment undertakings (including Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)) not approved in accordance with the UCITS Directive.
- Exchange Traded Notes.
- Forward rate agreements (FRAs).
- Inflation swaps.
- Structured deposits, that either have a complex return structure and/or early termination costs that are difficult to grasp.*
- Options, futures and forward transactions involving, e.g. currencies, shares, bonds, other securities, returns, coupon income, indices and commodities.
- Mortgage deeds.
- Interest rate swaps.
- Repos
- Commodity swaps.
- Structured bonds.
- Structured UCITS.
- Swaptions
- Subscription rights for investment products in the red category.
- Total Return Swaps
- Currency swaps (swap of payments in different currencies).
- Warrants.

* A structured deposit has a complex return structure if it has one or more of the following characteristics:

- If there are two or more variables that are crucial for the return, for instance, two indices that must beat benchmark.
- If there is a complex relationship between the relevant variable and the return. This could be the case if it contains one or more threshold values that must be met during the period, or if the proportion of the return can be changed under certain conditions.
- If it is to be assumed that the underlying variable determining whether a return can be achieved is unusual or lacks transparency for the average retail investor, e.g., a niche market, an internal index or benchmark that is not publicly available, a synthetic index or a technical target such as the price volatility for an asset.
- If the agreement entitles the financial institution unilaterally to terminate the deposit agreement before the end of its term.

Exit charges in connection with early termination of a structured deposit will be considered lacking transparency unless one of the following circumstances applies:

- The charges amount to an sum defined in advance.
- The charges amount to an sum defined in advance for each month remaining for the deposit agreement.
- The charges amount to a fixed percentage of the amount deposited.