

Weekly Focus

US to cut rates despite high inflation

Over the last month, **market expectations have increasingly turned towards a 25bp rate cut when the Fed makes its decision on Wednesday** next week. This has been driven by lower inflation expectations and weaker forward-looking economic data, such as the balance between orders and inventories in the PMI and ISM surveys for November – private sector data that is still coming in a timely manner while the aftereffects of the government shutdown continue to hamper official data. Opinions clearly differ among members of the rate-setting committee, but we now see it as most likely that they will chose to do as the market expects and deliver the rate cut next week even though inflation is clearly above target. Arguably, even if rates are cut to 3.5% - 3.75%, they will still be high enough to dampen the economy and inflation pressures. However, with wider financial conditions still supportive and fiscal policy to be eased in 2026, we see a good case for the Fed to signal a cautions stance where future rate cuts will come at a slow pace. Ahead of the rate decision, we will get the much-delayed data on job openings in September.

President Trump has flagged that he has made a decision about **who will be the next Fed chairman**, and betting markets overwhelmingly expect it to be Trump loyalist Kevin Hassett, who will presumably push for more rate cuts. However, the usual rotation of regional Fed presidents as voting committee members could likely push in a more hawkish direction next year.

In the **euro area, wage growth was 4.0% y/y** in Q3 according to the compensation per employee measure which is the one the ECB prefers. In the ECB's staff projection, the number had been forecast at 3.2%, so this is a data point that speaks clearly against another rate cut in 2026. In the same direction, GDP growth for Q3 was revised up from 0.2% to 0.3% q/q and inflation for November came in slightly higher than expected at 2.2%. For both GDP and inflation though, the upside surprises were really due to rounding up from a slightly higher second decimal so in reality, they were very small surprises.

Chinese PMI data again came in weaker than expected, with the index for new orders declining from 50.5 to 50.1 in the private sector RatingDog version and staying below the 50-threshold in the official NBS version. This came despite a clear increase in the export orders index, which suggest that the weak export data we saw in October was a one-off caused by the short-lived escalation in the trade war with the US we saw in that month. This is likely to be confirmed by the foreign trade data for November that will be released on Monday. The NBS PMI for employment declined to 46.7. This index often correlates with consumer spending in China. Together with the weakness in domestic orders, **the clear picture is that domestic demand remains subdued despite the recovery in exports**.

A rate hike in Japan later this month is almost fully priced in. The last remaining piece of the puzzle is wage growth which remains too low to compensate for inflation, so focus could turn to the October wage data due on Monday.

Key global views

- Economic growth close to trend levels in the US and the euro area.
- Risk to inflation is on the upside in the US and the downside in the euro area.
- Gradual Fed rate cuts is the main scenario, no changes from ECB.

Key market movers

- Monday: China trade data, Japan wage data
- Tuesday: Australia rate decision, US JOLTS data
- Wednesday: US rate decision, China CPI
- Thursday: Swiss and Turkey rate decisions

Selected reading from Danske Bank

- *Nordic Outlook – Cruising at modest speed*, 3 December
- *Fed preview: Hawkish cut is the consensus choice*, 5 December
- *Executive Briefing: stable euro area and US question marks*, 3 December
- *China Flash – PMIs point to the need for new stimulus*, 1 December

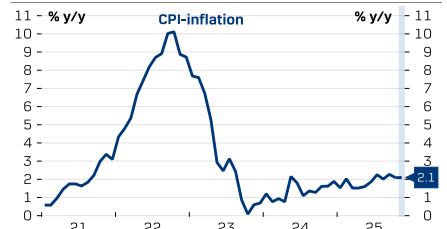
Editor

Chief Economist
Las Olsen
laso@danskebank.dk

Market Movers Scandinavia

- **In Denmark**, Monday will bring the release of industrial production for October. Tuesday will bring the release of foreign trade data and the current account for October. Total exports rose by 3.4% m/m in September, while imports declined by 1.1%, with especially goods exports to the US increasing notably. The current account surplus increased significantly to DKK 38.4bn, up DKK 9.2bn from August, supported by higher trade and investment income surpluses. On Wednesday, inflation data for November is released. We expect it to be unchanged at 2.1% y/y. Particularly interesting are food prices as recent years' price surge continues to weigh heavy on consumer sentiment. Current food price inflation is 4.5%.

We expect CPI inflation at 2.1% y/y in November



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

- In **Sweden**, economic indicators for October (specifically the GDP indicator, industrial orders, PVI, and household consumption), which will be released on Wednesday, along with labour market data to be released on Thursday and Friday, will reveal whether the recovery observed in recent data will continue. We anticipate a modest slowdown in growth in Q4 compared to Q3, reflecting a lagging effect of the summer's slowdown in indicators. Thus, a minor setback would not be unexpected. Regarding the labour market, we expect data from Sweden's Public Employment Service (SPES) to show continued improvement. As SPES typically serves as a leading indicator for the labour force survey (LFS), we might see some improvement there as well. However, it could still be too early for significant changes.

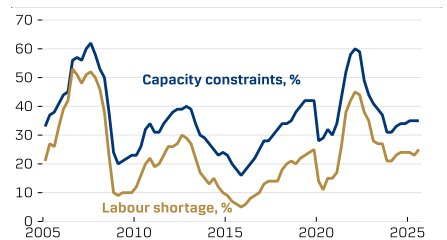
SPES is typically a leading indicator for the LFS



Source: Sweden's public employment service, statistics Sweden, Macrobond and Danske Bank

- **Norwegian inflation** has fluctuated widely in recent months, with core inflation falling to 3.0 % y/y in September before bouncing back to 3.4% in October. The upside surprise in October was driven by imported inflation, which rose from 1.1% to 2.0%. A closer look at the details reveals that most of this was driven by electronics and various household appliances. Hence, we suspect that this was driven by price adjustments ahead of the price reductions in connection with Black Week. Our suspicion is supported by the fact that the imported NOK has been relatively stable over the past year and that global commodity prices show no signs of rising. We therefore expect that core inflation will decline to 3.1% y/y in November. In that case, inflation will be exactly in line with Norges Bank's estimate from the September MPR. Following the Swedish flash CPI figures, the risks appear to be tilted to the downside for our estimate.

Capacity close to normal



Source: Macrobond, Danske Bank

We believe that the Regional Survey will confirm that growth continues to rise at a moderate pace. At the same time, we believe that capacity utilization will be more or less unchanged and indicate that the level of activity is somewhat below normal. Specifically, we expect that respondents in the RS will expect 0.4% growth next quarter, that capacity utilization will be unchanged at 35%, and that the number of companies experiencing labor shortages will fall from 25% to 24%.

Scandi Update

Denmark – Slight increase in Danish unemployment in November

In Denmark, Nationalbanken's press release on the November FX reserve revealed that they did not intervene in the foreign exchange market in November, in line with our expectations. November marks the 34th consecutive month without interventions.

The unemployment indicator from the Danish Agency for Labour Market suggests that unemployment increased by 400 people from October to November when adjusted for seasonal fluctuations.

This week, we have published our Nordic Outlook, with new economic forecasts globally and for the Nordic countries. There is still a positive outlook for the Danish economy, even if the production growth effect from Novo Nordisk is excluded. This is highlighted in our latest forecast for the Danish economy, *Nordic Outlook - Cruising at modest speed*, 3 December. The big question for next year's growth will be to what extent households will translate solid real income growth – also supported by markedly lower electricity prices and income tax cuts, into higher spending. Consumers continue to be cautious, but if they gradually start to put the pessimism behind them, there is significant potential for even higher growth than we project.

Sweden – Downside surprise in core inflation

Inflation (preliminary) declined in November with CPIF ex energy at 2.4% y/y (-0.6% m/m), CPIF 2.3% y/y (-0.2% m/m) and CPI 0.3% y/y (-0.4% m/m). It was a downside surprise where lower core inflation led to declines in both CPIF and CPI figures, compared to our forecast and consensus. It was relatively in line with the Riksbank on the y/y estimate. The surprise in underlying inflation compared to our forecast is likely driven by greater price reductions during Black Friday than anticipated. The monthly decline from October to November was unusually large compared to the past 10 years (see graph). The details, specifically which components of inflation have decreased, will be crucial for shaping the outlook and will be published on Thursday next week. If the decline is driven by seasonal factors such as Black Friday or travel prices, it is more likely to be relatively temporary.

Services PMI rose strongly to 59.1 in November (prior: 55.9), the highest level since 2022 signalling robust growth in the sector. The increase was primarily driven by increased business volume, which saw a significant jump to 65.2 (prior: 55.3). However, the manufacturing sector showed weaker development, with the PMI declining to 54.6. The composite PMI index rose to a yearly high of 57.8, an improvement compared to 55.6 in October. Overall, the data adds to the recent positive signals from the Swedish economy.

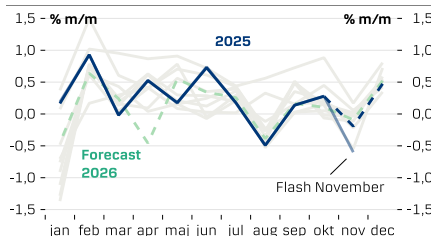
Outlook for higher growth and lower inflation

	2024	Forecast 2025	2026	2027
GDP Growth	3.5%	2.6% [1.8%]	2.7% [2.3%]	2.1%
Inflation	1.4%	1.9% [1.9%]	1.1% [1.2%]	1.8%
Unemployment	2.9%	2.9% [2.9%]	3.0% [3.0%]	3.0%
Deposit rate*	2.60%	1.60% [1.60%]	1.60% [1.60%]	1.60%

Note: Parentheses indicate forecasts from September 2025.

Source: Danske Bank, Statistics Denmark, Danmarks Nationalbank

CPIF ex energy, m/m last 10 years

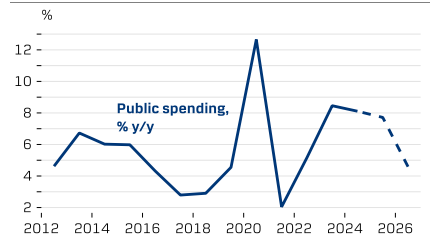


Source: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and Danske Bank.

Norway – fiscal policy tighter than feared

This week, the government reached an agreement with the other four parties on the left on the budget plan for 2026. In advance, there was no shortage of predictions that the negotiations would lead to a sharp increase in the (oil-adjusted) deficit, and thus a significantly more expansionary fiscal policy that could prevent further rate cuts from Norges Bank. The bottom line is that the oil-adjusted deficit increases by NOK 4.6bn from the original budget proposal in October, so that the budget indicator increases from 0.5% to 0.6% of GDP, while the withdrawal from the Petroleum Fund remains unchanged at 2.8%. Without having all the details, we also guess that the budget's effect on the economy increases from 0.1% to around 0.3% of GDP, as some of the cut proposals bear the hallmarks of creative accounting. Nevertheless, this will be one of the least expansionary budgets in several years and is unlikely to influence Norges Bank's rate setting in any way.

Public spending slowing down



Source: Boligprodusentenes forening, Danske Bank

Calendar – 8-12 December 2025

During the week				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
Sun 07	CH	Foreign exchange reserves	USD bn	Nov		3355	3343.3
Monday, December 8, 2025				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CH	Trade balance	USD bn	Nov		103.4	90.1
-	US	Import prices	m/m y/y	Oct			0.0% 0.3%
-	US	New home sales	1000 (m/m)	Sep		718	800.0 (20.5%)
-	US	Personal spending	m/m	Oct			
-	US	PCE headline	m/m y/y	Oct		
-	US	PCE core	m/m y/y	Oct		
-	US	Construction spending	m/m	Sep		0.10%	0.20%
-	US	Housing starts	1000 (m/m)	Sep		1329	1307.0 [...]
-	US	Building permits, preliminary	1000 (m/m)	Sep		1350	1330.0 [...]
-	US	PPI	m/m y/y	Oct		0.2% ...	0.3% 2.7%
-	US	PPI core	m/m y/y	Oct		0.2% ...	0.1% 2.6%
00:30	JN	Labour cash earnings	y/y	Oct		2.20%	2.10%
00:50	JN	GDP deflator, final	y/y	3rd quarter		2.80%	2.80%
00:50	JN	GDP, final	q/q ann.	3rd quarter		-0.5% -2.0%	-0.4% -1.8%
00:50	JN	Bank lending	y/y	Nov			4.10%
08:00	DE	Industrial production	m/m	Oct			8.00%
08:00	GE	Industrial production	m/m y/y	Oct		-0.5% ...	1.3% -1.0%
10:30	EC	Sentix Investor Confidence	Index	Dec		-6	-7.4
Tuesday, December 9, 2025				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
-	CH	Money supply M2	y/y	Nov		8.20%	8.20%
00:50	JN	Money supply M2	y/y	Nov			1.60%
04:30	AU	Reserve Bank of Australia rate decision	%		3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
08:00	DE	Current account (nsa sa)	DKK bn	Oct			... 38.4
08:00	NO	PPI	m/m y/y	Nov			0.1% -6.9%
12:00	US	NFIB small business optimism	Index	Nov		98.2	98.2
16:00	US	JOLTS Job openings	K	Oct		
Wednesday, December 10, 2025				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
00:50	JN	PPI	m/m y/y	Nov		0.3% 2.7%	0.4% 2.7%
02:30	CH	CPI	y/y	Nov		0.70%	0.20%
02:30	CH	PPI	y/y	Nov		-2.00%	-2.10%
08:00	DE	CPI	m/m y/y	Nov	-0.3% 2.1%		0.4% 2.1%
08:00	NO	CPI	m/m y/y	Nov			0.1% 3.1%
08:00	NO	Core inflation (CPI-ATE)	m/m y/y	Nov	0.2% 3.1%	... 3.1%	0.6% 3.4%
08:00	SW	Industrial orders	m/m y/y	Oct			-2.6% 7.2%
08:00	SW	Private Sector Production	m/m y/y	Oct			0.9% 4.7%
08:00	SW	Household consumption	m/m y/y	Oct			0.3% 3.3%
11:55	EC	ECB's Lagarde speaks					
14:30	US	Employment cost index	m/m	3rd quarter		0.90%	0.90%
15:45	CA	Bank of Canada rate decision	%		2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
16:30	US	DOE U.S. crude oil inventories	K				574
20:00	US	FOMC meeting	%		3.75%	3.75%	4.00%
20:00	US	Budget statement	USD bn	Nov			-284.4
20:00	US	Fed chair Powell speaks					
Thursday, December 11, 2025				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
00:50	JN	BSI Large all industry	q/q	4th quarter			470.00%
01:01	UK	RICS house price balance	Index	Nov			-0.2
01:30	AU	Employment change	1000	Nov		20	42.2
08:00	SW	CPI, final	m/m y/y	Nov	-0.4% 0.3%		-0.4% 0.3%
08:00	SW	Underlying inflation CPIF, final	m/m y/y	Nov	-0.2% 2.3%		-0.2% 2.3%
08:00	SW	Underlying inflation CPIF excl energy, final	m/m y/y	Nov	-0.6% 2.4%		-0.6% 2.4%
09:30	SZ	SNB policy rate	%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12:00	TU	Central Bank of Turkey rate decision	%			38.50%	39.50%
14:30	US	Initial jobless claims	1000				191
14:30	US	Trade balance	USD bn	Sep		-66.6	-59.6
Friday, December 12, 2025				Period	Danske Bank	Consensus	Previous
05:30	JN	Industrial production, final	m/m y/y	Oct			1.4% 1.5%
08:00	GE	HICP, final	m/m y/y	Nov		-0.5% 2.6%	-0.5% 2.6%
08:00	SW	Unemployment	%	Nov	7.90%		8.90%
08:00	SW	Unemployment, s.a.	%	Nov	8.80%		9.30%
08:00	UK	Index of services	m/m 3m/3m	Oct		0 ...	0.002 0.002
08:00	UK	Monthly GDP estimate	m/m q/q	Oct		0.001 0	-0.001 0.003
08:45	FR	HICP, final	m/m y/y	Nov		... 0.8%	-0.2% 0.8%
09:00	SP	HICP, final	m/m y/y	Nov			0.0% 3.1%

Source: Danske Bank

Macroeconomic forecast

Scandinavia

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Inflation ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem-ploym. ²	Public budget ³	Public debt ³	Current acc. ³
Denmark	2025	2.6	1.8	0.0	-2.8	2.8	-0.4	1.9	3.8	2.9	2.4	28.9	12.3
	2026	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	1.1	3.4	3.0	0.8	27.9	12.9
	2027	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.3	3.0	0.9	26.7	12.9
Sweden	2025	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	5.6	4.9	2.8	3.6	8.7	-	33.8	-
	2026	2.6	2.5	1.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	1.6	3.5	8.3	-	34.2	-
	2027	2.4	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.0	3.5	7.5	-	35.9	-
Norway	2025	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	3.1	4.7	2.2	-	-	-
	2026	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.7	2.3	-	-	-
	2027	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	-	-	-

Euroland

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Inflation ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem-ploym. ²	Public budget ³	Public debt ³	Current acc. ³
Euro area	2025	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.4	6.4	-3.2	88.8	2.7
	2026	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	6.4	-3.3	89.8	2.5
	2027	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.8	6.2	-3.4	90.4	2.4
Finland	2025	0.3	0.0	-2.1	0.1	4.3	2.1	0.5	3.1	9.5	-4.4	89.5	-
	2026	1.5	1.7	-1.7	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	3.7	9.3	-3.6	90.6	-
	2027	1.8	2.2	-0.3	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	3.0	8.7	-3.5	90.9	-

Global

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Inflation ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem-ploym. ²	Public budget ³	Public debt ³	Current acc. ³
USA	2025	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.4	0.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.3	-5.6	99.9	-3.6
	2026	1.9	1.3	1.6	5.3	0.9	0.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	-6.2	101.7	-3.3
	2027	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.8	2.8	4.6	2.6	4.0	4.3	-6.3	103.4	-3.3
China	2025	4.9	4.5	-	4.5	-	-	0.0	-	5.2	-9.1	96.8	1.7
	2026	4.8	4.8	-	5.0	-	-	0.7	-	5.2	-9.0	102.8	1.5
	2027	4.7	4.7	-	4.8	-	-	1.0	-	5.2	-9.1	106.4	1.5

Source: OECD and Danske Bank. 1) % y/y. 2) % of labour force. 3) % of GDP.

Financial forecast

Scandinavia

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Inflation ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem- ploym. ²	Public budget ³	Public debt ³	Current acc. ³
Denmark	2025	2.6	1.8	0.0	-2.8	2.8	-0.4	1.9	3.8	2.9	2.4	28.9	12.3
	2026	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	1.1	3.4	3.0	0.8	27.9	12.9
	2027	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.4	1.8	3.3	3.0	0.9	26.7	12.9
Sweden	2025	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	5.6	4.9	2.8	3.6	8.7	-	33.8	-
	2026	2.6	2.5	1.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	1.6	3.5	8.3	-	34.2	-
	2027	2.4	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.0	3.5	7.5	-	35.9	-
Norway	2025	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	3.1	4.7	2.2	-	-	-
	2026	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.7	2.3	-	-	-
	2027	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	-	-	-

Euroland

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Inflation ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem- ploym. ²	Public budget ³	Public debt ³	Current acc. ³
Euro area	2025	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.4	6.4	-3.2	88.8	2.7
	2026	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	6.4	-3.3	89.8	2.5
	2027	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.8	6.2	-3.4	90.4	2.4
Finland	2025	0.3	0.0	-2.1	0.1	4.3	2.1	0.5	3.1	9.5	-4.4	89.5	-
	2026	1.5	1.7	-1.7	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.4	3.7	9.3	-3.6	90.6	-
	2027	1.8	2.2	-0.3	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	3.0	8.7	-3.5	90.9	-

Global

	Year	GDP ¹	Private cons. ¹	Public cons. ¹	Fixed inv. ¹	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Inflation ¹	Wage growth ¹	Unem- ploym. ²	Public budget ³	Public debt ³	Current acc. ³
USA	2025	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.4	0.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.3	-5.6	99.9	-3.6
	2026	1.9	1.3	1.6	5.3	0.9	0.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	-6.2	101.7	-3.3
	2027	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.8	2.8	4.6	2.6	4.0	4.3	-6.3	103.4	-3.3
China	2025	4.9	4.5	-	4.5	-	-	0.0	-	5.2	-9.1	96.8	1.7
	2026	4.8	4.8	-	5.0	-	-	0.7	-	5.2	-9.0	102.8	1.5
	2027	4.7	4.7	-	4.8	-	-	1.0	-	5.2	-9.1	106.4	1.5

Source: Danske Bank

Disclosures

This research report has been prepared by Danske Bank A/S ('Danske Bank').

Analyst certification

Each research analyst responsible for the content of this research report certifies that the views expressed in the research report accurately reflect the research analyst's personal view about the financial instruments and issuers covered by the research report. Each responsible research analyst further certifies that no part of the compensation of the research analyst was, is or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations expressed in the research report.

Regulation

Danske Bank is authorised and regulated by the Danish Financial Services Authority (Finanstilsynet). Danske Bank is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority in the UK. Subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request.

Danske Bank's research reports are prepared in accordance with the recommendations of Capital Market Denmark.

Conflicts of interest

Danske Bank has established procedures to prevent conflicts of interest and to ensure the provision of high-quality research based on research objectivity and independence. These procedures are documented in Danske Bank's research policies. Employees within Danske Bank's Research Departments have been instructed that any request that might impair the objectivity and independence of research shall be referred to Research Management and the Compliance Department. Danske Bank's Research Departments are organised independently from, and do not report to, other business areas within Danske Bank.

Research analysts are remunerated in part based on the overall profitability of Danske Bank, which includes investment banking revenues, but do not receive bonuses or other remuneration linked to specific corporate finance or debt capital transactions.

Financial models and/or methodology used in this research report

Calculations and presentations in this research report are based on standard econometric tools and methodology as well as publicly available statistics for each individual security, issuer and/or country. Documentation can be obtained from the authors on request.

Risk warning

Major risks connected with recommendations or opinions in this research report, including as sensitivity analysis of relevant assumptions, are stated throughout the text.

Expected updates

Weekly

Date of first publication

See the front page of this research report for the date of first publication.

General disclaimer

This research has been prepared by Danske Bank A/S. It is provided for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment, legal or tax advice. It does not constitute or form part of, and shall under no circumstances be considered as, an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to purchase or sell any relevant financial instruments (i.e. financial instruments mentioned herein or other financial instruments of any issuer mentioned herein and/or options, warrants, rights or other interests with respect to any such financial instruments) ('Relevant Financial Instruments').

This research report has been prepared independently and solely on the basis of publicly available information that Danske Bank A/S considers to be reliable but Danske Bank A/S has not independently verified the contents hereof. While reasonable care has been taken to ensure that its contents are not untrue or misleading, no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, the fairness, accuracy, completeness or reasonableness of the information, opinions and projections contained in this research report and Danske Bank A/S, its affiliates and subsidiaries accept no liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss, including without limitation any loss of profits, arising from reliance on this research report.

The opinions expressed herein are the opinions of the research analysts and reflect their opinion as of the date hereof. These opinions are subject to change and Danske Bank A/S does not undertake to notify any recipient of this research report of any such change nor of any other changes related to the information provided in this research report.

This research report is not intended for, and may not be redistributed to, retail customers in the United Kingdom (see separate disclaimer below) and retail customers in the European Economic Area as defined by Directive 2014/65/EU.

This research report is protected by copyright and is intended solely for the designated addressee. It may not be reproduced or distributed, in whole or in part, by any recipient for any purpose without Danske Bank A/S's prior written consent.

Disclaimer related to distribution in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the Communication is for distribution only to (I) persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the 'Order'); (II) high net worth entities falling within article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order; or (III) persons who are an elective professional client or a per se professional client under Chapter 3 of the FCA Conduct of Business Sourcebook (all such persons together being referred to as 'Relevant Persons'). In the United Kingdom, this document is directed only at Relevant Persons, and other persons should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

Disclaimer related to distribution in the European Economic Area

The Communication is being distributed to and is directed only at persons in member states of the European Economic Area ('EEA') who are 'Qualified Investors' within the meaning of Article 2(e) of the Prospectus Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/1129) ('Qualified Investors'). Any person in the EEA who receives this document will be deemed to have represented and agreed that it is a Qualified Investor. Any such recipient will also be deemed to have represented and agreed that it has not received this document on behalf of persons in the EEA other than Qualified Investors or persons in the UK and member states (where equivalent legislation exists) for whom the investor has authority to make decisions on a wholly discretionary basis. Danske Bank A/S will rely on the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations and agreements. Any person in the EEA who is not a Qualified Investor should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

Disclaimer related to distribution in the United States

The Communication was created by Danske Bank A/S and is distributed in the United States by Danske Markets Inc., a U.S. registered broker-dealer and subsidiary of Danske Bank A/S, pursuant to SEC Rule 15a-6 and related interpretations issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The communication is intended for distribution in the United States solely to 'U.S. institutional investors' as defined in SEC Rule 15a-6. Danske Markets Inc. accepts responsibility for this investment recommendation in connection with distribution in the United States solely to 'U.S. institutional investors'. Any U.S. investor recipient of the Communication who wishes to purchase or sell any Relevant Financial Instrument may do so only by contacting Danske Markets Inc. directly and should be aware that investing in non-U.S. financial instruments may entail certain risks. Financial instruments of non-U.S. issuers may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and may not be subject to the reporting and auditing standards of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Communication is for the general information of our clients and is a 'solicitation' only as that term is used within CFTC Rule 23.605 promulgated under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act. Unless otherwise expressly indicated, the Communication does not take into account the investment objectives or financial situation of any particular person.

Report completed: 5 December 2025, 10:00 CET

Report first disseminated: 5 December 2025, 13:15 CET