



Del av Storebrand

Fakta om fondet

ISIN: NO0008000445

Startdato, andelsklasse: 01.12.1993

Startdato, fond: 01.12.1993

Domisil: NO

Andelskurs (NAV): 5 886,30 NOK

Forvaltningskapital: 14 523 MNOK

Referanseindeks: MSCI Nordic/MSCI AC ex. Nordic

Minste tegningsbeløp: 250 NOK

Antall investeringer: 61



Søren Milo Christensen
Forvaltet fondet siden
09. april 2018



**Sondre Solvoll
Bakketun**
Forvaltet fondet siden
08. november 2022

Investeringsstrategi

SKAGEN Vekst investerer i selskaper som er lavt priset i forhold til forventet lønnsomhet og vekst. Fondet investerer hovedsakelig i Norden og sekundært i resten av verden. Fondet passer til investorer som har minst fem års investeringshorisont. Det tegnes i fondsandeler, og ikke direkte i aksjer eller andre verdipapirer. Referanseindeksen reflekterer fondets investeringsmandat. Siden fondet er aktivt forvaltet vil imidlertid porteføljen avvike fra indeksens sammensetning. Fondets investeringsmandat ble endret med virkning fra 01.01.2014 fra at fondet investerte minst 50 % av sine midler i Norge til at fondet investerer minst 50 % av sine midler i Norden. Dette betyr at avkastning før endringen ble oppnådd under andre omstendigheter enn i dag.

Informasjon om kostnader

For å forstå hvordan kostnader påvirker investeringen og den forventede avkastningen, se nøkkelinformasjonen (KID)

Løpende kostnader: 1,00 % (Hvor forvaltningshonoraret utgjør 1,00 %)

Variabelt forvaltningshonorar: 10,00 % (se detaljer i prospektet)

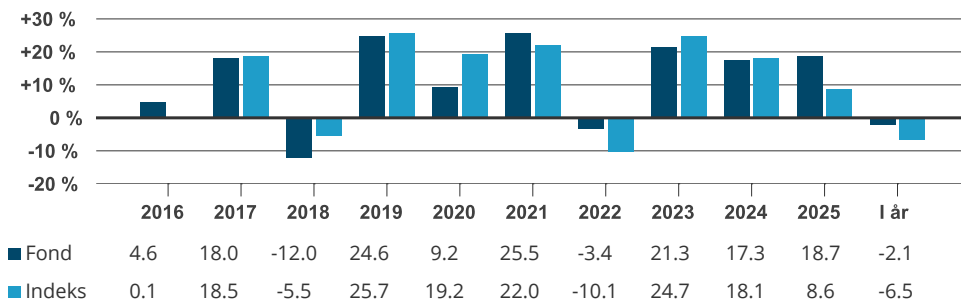
SKAGEN Vekst A

Månedssrapport for Mars 31.03.2026. Alle tall er i NOK etter avgifter.

Dette er markedsføring. Vennligst les prospektet før du tar en endelig investeringsbeslutning.

Historisk avkastning er ingen garanti for fremtidig avkastning. Fremtidig avkastning vil blant annet avhenge av markedsutviklingen, forvalters dyktighet, fondets risiko og kostnader. Avkastningen kan bli negativ som følge av kurstap.

Historisk avkastning NOK



Før 01.01.2014 var referanseindeksen en likt sammensatt referanseindeks av Oslo Børs Hovedindeks (OSEBX) og MSCI All Country World. Referanseindeksen før 01.01.2010 var Oslo Børs Hovedindeks (OSEBX).

Periode	Fond (%)	Indeks (%)	Nøkkeltall	1 år	3 år	5 år
Måned	-5,41	-5,30	Standardavvik	9,26	9,21	9,81
Hittil i år	-2,07	-6,50	Std.avvik indeks	8,32	10,78	11,68
12 måneder	19,50	7,85	Tracking error (TE)	3,31	5,32	6,52
3 år	13,13	9,37	Information ratio (IR)	3,52	0,71	0,58
5 år	13,26	9,50	Fondets aktive andel er 86 %			
10 år	12,07	11,38				
Siden start	13,43	10,60				

Avkastninger over 12 måneder er årlige.

Risikoindikator (SRI)

Vi har klassifisert dette fondet som **3 av 7**, som innebærer en medium-lav risikoklasse.

Risikoindikatoren angir det samlede risikonivået for dette verdipapirfondet sammenlignet med andre investeringsprodukter. Indikatoren angir hvor sannsynlig det er at du kan tape penger på investeringen på grunn av markedsutviklingen. En medium-lav risikoklasse rangerer risikoen for fremtidig tap som skyldes markedsutviklingen som medium-lav. Eksempler på risikoer som ikke nødvendigvis fanges opp av risikoindikatoren: hendelsesrisiko, likviditetsrisiko, operasjonell risiko, motpartsrisiko, derivatrisiko og valutarisiko. Dersom fondet investerer i verdipapirer i en annen valuta enn fondets basisvaluta påvirkes verdien av endringer i vekselskursen. I tillegg kan verdien av din utbetaling påvirkes hvis din lokale valuta er en annen enn fondets valuta. Dette produktet har ingen beskyttelse mot ugunstig fremtidig markedsutvikling, og du kan tape deler av eller hele din investering.

Q1 commentary, March 2026

March was marked by a sharp deterioration in market sentiment as the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East pushed energy prices materially higher, triggering a broad pullback in equity markets. SKAGEN Vekst was also affected by this development, posting a negative absolute return for the month and marginally underperforming the benchmark.

The weak performance in March meant that the fund delivered a negative return for the first quarter as a whole. However, SKAGEN Vekst still significantly outperformed the benchmark over the first three months of the year helped by strong performance from a number of our large holdings. Shell was the largest positive contributor to SKAGEN Vekst's absolute return in March, as a surge in oil and gas prices driven by the war in the Middle East led to upward revisions to earnings expectations. We used this strength to reduce our position in Shell. Yara was another strong performer, as the fertiliser industry was hit by severe supply disruptions following the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East. Around

one-third of global seaborne fertiliser volumes pass through the Strait of Hormuz, alongside significant flows of natural gas and other critical fertiliser inputs. These disruptions triggered a sharp increase in fertiliser prices of 40–50%, coinciding with the peak of the Northern Hemisphere planting season. Yara stands to benefit from higher end-product prices and is also a relative winner given its ability to source lower-cost inputs from the US for much of its European production footprint. We took advantage of the recent strength in the share price to materially reduce our position. Another beneficiary of rising energy prices in March was the seismic data and services company TGS. While the recent surge in energy prices may prove temporary, the probability of a more prolonged period of elevated prices increases the longer the conflict persists. In parallel, the renewed focus on energy security is likely to support demand for the services TGS provides. Although vessel utilisation is expected to remain low in the near term, communication from major E&P companies has recently shifted towards a greater emphasis on exploration, strengthening our confidence in an emerging exploration cycle. The largest negative contributor to the fund's absolute return in March was Samsung Electronics, as the market began to question whether memory prices had peaked. This concern was further reinforced by news that Google had developed an algorithm capable of improving memory efficiency in large-language-model inference. While we believe the current elevated level of memory prices is unlikely to be sustained over the long term, and while we have reduced our position over the past few months, we continue to believe the stock is fundamentally undervalued relative to its long-term earnings power. Following a very strong start to the year, Hana Financial also had a difficult month despite a lack of company-specific news. In the recent equity market sell-off, we have observed a clear pattern whereby stocks that had performed the strongest in preceding months were also sold off most aggressively. That said, there is little doubt that persistently high energy costs would be a clear negative for the Korean economy, given that it imports most of its energy, with the Middle East accounting for a significant share of those imports. After a strong run earlier in the year, supported by rising metals prices, Boliden also pulled back in March. While some of the weakness can be attributed to easing metals prices, the primary driver was seismic activity at the Garpenberg mine late in the month, which forced operations to shut down. Preliminary inspections suggest significant damage to mine infrastructure, and management has indicated that operations are likely to run at only around 30% capacity for an extended period. There remains considerable uncertainty regarding the duration of these disruptions, but given that Garpenberg accounts for around a quarter of group operating income, the earnings impact in 2026 is expected to be meaningful, albeit partly offset by higher metals prices. In our view, the market reaction effectively wrote off most of the mine's value, which we see as excessive from a long-term perspective. We therefore took advantage of the weakness to buy back shares sold earlier this year.



During March, we initiated a small position in EasyJet, taking advantage of share-price weakness linked to the Middle East conflict. As one of Europe's largest low-cost carriers, EasyJet was among the hardest hit airline stocks as jet fuel prices rose sharply despite being debt-free with a solid fuel-hedging programme, and being well positioned to benefit from increased demand for travel to European destinations as travellers avoid the Middle East. In addition, its successful expansion into the travel-agency business in recent years has added a more diversified earnings stream that is less sensitive to fuel price volatility. While we do not claim to have particular insight into the duration of the conflict or the trajectory of fuel prices, we see this as an attractive entry point for long-term investors that have the ability to wait for a more normalised fuel environment. We also recently established a small position in the silicon and silicones producer Elkem. The company has faced prolonged challenges from an oversupplied silicones market and has decided to divest its silicones division. Following the disposal, the remaining operations will consist primarily of a structurally attractive, albeit currently cyclically challenged, silicon and carbon solutions business. The share price weakened after the transaction was announced, as the terms were less favourable than expected and accompanied by an equity raise. We took advantage of this weakness to initiate a position and added further as broader market volatility increased following the escalation of the Iran conflict. Vestas' share price saw a significant pullback in February following a disappointing set of results. As the conflict in the Middle East escalated, the stock continued to correct in early March, and we used that weakness to initiate a position. Not only had the share price fallen to a very attractive level from a fundamental perspective, but we also believe the conflict has pushed energy security sharply higher up the political agenda. Combined with the ongoing need to accelerate power generation to meet rising demand from AI, we viewed this as a very attractive entry point. We exited our position in BASF during the month after the share price reached our target price.

Over the past 18 months we have reduced our exposure to the US equity market, which we view as overvalued – both relative to global peers and to its own historical norms. Within the US, growth stocks in particular appear priced at levels that have historically led to poor future returns. In contrast, many markets outside the US are trading closer to historical averages, offering more compelling opportunities. We are especially optimistic about Korea, where depressed valuations stand in stark contrast to the clear evidence of positive structural changes in corporate governance. The lack of evidence for stimulus measures in Germany led to renewed price declines in European stocks, creating opportunities to invest in Wienerberger and BASF in autumn 2025. At a sector level, we have reduced our exposure to IT materially over the past year. While AI represents a transformative long-term opportunity, much of this potential is already reflected in elevated share prices. We used this opportunity to sell our positions in Broadcom and Applied Materials – both highly successful investments, delivering returns of more than 10x and 9x respectively since purchase. The recent surge in capital investment has largely been driven by fears among major IT players of losing their competitive moats. Over time, these investments will need to

deliver tangible economic returns to justify current valuations. We also see rising risks that the market may begin to question the core investment thesis of dominant IT companies – namely, their ability to generate high-margin, low-capital-intensity earnings growth. We continue to favour attractively valued companies in the financial, industrial, and energy sectors, which we believe are better positioned in an environment where inflation remains above post-pandemic lows. Following a difficult period for consumer staples, we increased our exposure through new investments in Nomad Foods and expanded positions in Molson Coors, Essity, and Carlsberg during the second half of 2025.

From a macroeconomic perspective, we believe markets are underestimating the likelihood of persistently higher inflation and interest rates – particularly in the US, where factors such as large budget deficits, tighter immigration policies, and increased tariffs on foreign goods make a meaningful decline in inflation unlikely. We have positioned the fund to offer strong downside protection should the US market's "Goldilocks" scenario – or similarly optimistic expectations for the IT sector – fail to materialise. However, if consensus forecasts of declining inflation, steady economic growth, and robust IT sector profits prove accurate, we expect the fund may underperform the broader market but still deliver solid absolute returns over the next 12 months.

Bidragstyttere forrige måned

 Største bidragstyttere	Vekt (%)	Bidrag (%)	 Største negative bidragstyttere	Vekt (%)	Bidrag (%)
Shell PLC	2,15	0,34	Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	3,45	-0,86
Yara International ASA	1,46	0,29	Hana Financial Group Inc	3,61	-0,62
TGS Nopec Geophysical Company ASA	1,09	0,18	Boliden AB	1,19	-0,47
GN Store Nord AS	1,44	0,16	Essity AB	2,75	-0,42
ISS A/S	3,40	0,15	KB Financial Group Inc	2,68	-0,40

Bidrag til fondets absolutt avkastning i NOK

Innhold

Største beholdninger	Andel (%)	Landfordeling	Andel (%)	Sektorfordeling	Andel (%)
Novo Nordisk A/S	4,2	Danmark	18,3	Finans	23,9
ISS A/S	3,7	Sverige	10,9	Industri	18,8
Ping An Insurance Group Co of China Ltd	3,5	Sør-Korea	10,8	Konsumentvarer	12,7
Hana Financial Group Inc	3,5	Finland	9,6	Råvarer	7,9
Nordea Bank Abp	3,3	Norge	9,6	Forbruksvarer	6,9
UPM-Kymmene Oyj	3,3	USA	8,8	Helse	6,0
Bonheur ASA	3,1	Kina	6,3	Teknologi	5,9
DSV A/S	3,0	Storbritannia	5,5	Eiendom	5,8
Bakkafrost P/F	3,0	Brasil	3,5	Energi	4,1
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	2,9	Færøyene	3,0	Kommunikasjon	3,4
Total andel	33,2 %	Total andel	86,4 %	Total andel	95,3 %

Bærekraft

SKAGENs tilnærming til bærekraft

Vår ESG-strategi er basert på fire tilnærminger. Våre bærekraftaktiviteter dreier seg om aktivt engasjement i våre porteføljeselskaper, i tråd med SKAGENs aktive investeringsfilosofi, der mener vi at vi har størst gjennomslag. Det fulle potensialet i en bærekraftig investeringsstrategi fungerer best når man kombinerer de følgende fire tilnærmingene.

- ✓ Ekskludering
- ✓ Forsterket screening
- ✓ ESG-faktaark
- ✓ Aktive eiere

Artikkel 8

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

Fondet fremmer miljømessige og sosiale egenskaper ved å styre kapitalen mot selskaper og utstedere som oppfyller definerte ESG-kriterier (miljø, sosiale forhold og selskapsstyring). Dette oppnås gjennom etterlevelse av internasjonale normer og konvensjoner, ved å hensynta negative konsekvenser for bærekraftig utvikling (PAI) og gjennom produkt- eller aktivitetsbaserte utelukkelse. Se prospekt for nærmere informasjon om fondets bærekraftsegenskaper.

VIKTIG INFORMASJON

Historisk avkastning er ingen garanti for fremtidig avkastning. Fremtidig avkastning vil blant annet avhenge av markedsutviklingen, forvalterens dyktighet, fondets risikoprofil og forvaltningshonorar. Avkastningen kan bli negativ som følge av kurstap. Det er knyttet risiko til investeringer i fondet på grunn av markedsbevegelser, utvikling i valuta, rentenivåer, konjunkturer, bransje- og selskapsespesifikke forhold. Før tegning oppfordres det til å lese fondenes nøkkelinformasjon og prospekt, som også inneholder informasjon om kostnader, på www.skagenfondene.no/fond

En oversikt over investorrettigheter er tilgjengelig på www.skagenfondene.no/kontakt-oss/investorers-rettigheter/

Beslutningen om å investere i et fond må hensynta alle karakteristika ved fondet. Informasjon om bærekraft i SKAGEN Fondene finnes på www.skagenfondene.no/barekraft/barekraftige-investeringer/