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Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier

Nordea 2, SICAV

A Luxembourg UCITS

Prospectus • October 2019

nordea.lu

Nordea

Contents

A Word to Potential Investors

All investments involve risk

With these funds, as with most investments, future performance may differ from past performance. There is no guarantee that any fund will meet its objectives or achieve any particular level of performance.

Fund investments are not bank deposits. The value of your investment can go up and down, and you could lose some or all of your invested money. Levels of income could also go up or down (as a rate or in absolute terms). No fund in this prospectus is intended as a complete investment plan, nor are all funds appropriate for all investors.

Before investing in any fund, you should understand its risks, costs and terms of investment, and how well these characteristics align with your own financial circumstances and risk tolerance.

As a potential investor, it is your responsibility to know and follow all applicable laws and regulations, including any foreign exchange restrictions, and to be aware of potential tax consequences. We recommend that you consult an investment adviser, legal adviser and tax adviser before investing.

Any difference among portfolio security currencies, share class currencies, and your home currency may expose you to currency risk. If your home currency is different from your share class currency, the performance you experience as an investor could be very different from that of the share class.

Who can invest in these funds

Distributing this prospectus, offering these shares for sale, or investing in these shares is legal only where the shares are registered for public sale or where sale is not prohibited by local law or regulation. This prospectus is not an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction, or to any investor, where not legally permitted or where the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so.

The shares in the SICAV may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the USA. Unless otherwise decided by the board or the management company, US persons may not subscribe for shares in the SICAV.

US persons do not include any "Non-United States person" as used in Rule 4.7 under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. Therefore, US taxpayers, as defined for US federal income tax purposes, may subscribe for shares in the SICAV as long as they do not qualify as a US person.

For more information on restrictions on share ownership, contact us (see below).

Which information to rely on

In deciding whether or not to invest in a fund, you should look at (and read completely) the most recent prospectus, and the relevant Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDs), along with the most recent financial reports. All of these documents are available online at nordea.lu. By subscribing for shares in any of these funds, you are considered to accept the terms described in these documents.

Together, all these documents contain the only approved information about the funds and the SICAV. Information in this prospectus, or any document about the SICAV or funds, may have changed since the publication date.

In case of any inconsistency in translations of this prospectus, the KIIDs or the financial reports, the English version will prevail.

Currency abbreviations

AUD	Australian dollar	**HKD**	Hong Kong dollar
CAD	Canadian dollar	**JPY**	Japanese yen
CNH	Offshore renminbi	**NOK**	Norwegian kroner
CHF	Swiss franc	**PLN**	Polish złoty
DKK	Danish kroner	**SEK**	Swedish kronor
EUR	Euro	**SGD**	Singapore dollar
GBP	British pound	**USD**	United States dollar

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Fund Descriptions

All of the funds described in this prospectus are part of Nordea 2, SICAV, which functions as an umbrella structure for them. The SICAV exists to offer investors access to active professional investment management through a range of funds designed to seek income and/or long-term growth while diversifying investments with the aim of mitigating the impact of risks.

By law and regulation, each fund is permitted to invest as described in "General Investment Powers and Restrictions" on page 33, and equally is required to comply with the restrictions stated in that same section. However, each fund also has its own investment policy, which is generally narrower than what is permitted by law and regulation. Descriptions of the specific investment objectives, main investments, and other key characteristics of each fund begin on the next page.

The board of the SICAV has overall responsibility for the SICAV's business operations and its investment activities, including the investment activities of all of the funds. The board has delegated the day-to-day management of the funds to the management company, which in turn has delegated some of its functions to investment managers and service providers. The board retains supervision over the management company.

More information about the SICAV, the board, the management company and the service providers appears in the final sections of this prospectus, "The SICAV" and "The Management Company".

Terms with specific meanings

The terms below have the following meanings in this prospectus.

2010 Law The Luxembourg Law of December 17, 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investment.

articles The Articles of Incorporation of the SICAV.

base currency The currency in which a fund does the accounting for its portfolio and maintains its primary NAV.

board The Board of Directors of the SICAV.

business day Each day the management company is open for business. This excludes all legal and bank holidays in Luxembourg as well as Good Friday and 24 December. At its discretion, the management company may also be closed on other days; in such cases, shareholders will be notified as required by law.

eligible state Any state that the board considers to be consistent with a given fund's investment portfolio.

financial reports The annual report of the SICAV, along with any semi-annual report that has been issued since the most recent annual report.

fund Except where indicated otherwise, any sub-fund for which the SICAV serves as an umbrella UCITS. Equivalent to "Sub-Fund" in the articles and certain other documents, as indicated in those documents.

institutional investors Investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law, such as credit institutions and other financial professionals investing on the behalf of themselves or other investors (whether retail in connection with a discretionary management agreement or institutional), as well as insurance companies, pension funds, or other UCIs.

KIID Key Investor Information Document.

member state A member state of the EU or of the European Economic Area.

NAV Net asset value per share; the value of one share of a fund.

Nordea Group Nordea Bank Abp and all its affiliated entities, including Nordea Investment Funds S.A.

prospectus This document.

public authority Any government, government agency, supranational entity, local authority or government-sponsored organisation.

regulated market A regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament, regularly operating, recognised, and open to the public.

SICAV Nordea 2, SICAV.

US person Any of the following, but not limited to:

- a US resident, a trust of which a US resident is a trustee, or an estate of which a US resident is an executor or administrator
- a partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under US federal or state law
- an agency or branch of a non-US entity located in the US
- a non-discretionary or similar account (other than an estate or trust account) that is held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a US person
- a discretionary or similar account (other than an estate or trust account) that is held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) residing in the US
- a partnership or corporation organised or incorporated by a US person under non-US laws primarily for investing in securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, unless organised or incorporated and owned by accredited investors (as defined in the 1933 Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts
- any other U.S. person defined by US Rule 902 of Regulation S

valuation day A day on which a fund processes transactions in its shares and for which it publishes a NAV. Unless otherwise defined for a particular fund, a business day is not a valuation day if, on that day, any stock exchange or market on which a substantial portion (as determined by the board or its designee) of the fund's investment trades is closed, restricted, suspended, cancelled or otherwise altered.

VAG refers to the German Act on the Supervision of Insurance Undertakings or "Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz" which regulates inter alia the investment limits for undertakings which carry on insurance business and certain pension funds.

we, us The SICAV, acting through the board or through any service providers described in this prospectus except for the auditor and any distributors.

you Any past, current or prospective shareholder, or an agent for the same.

Nordea 2 —
Emerging Markets Enhanced Equity Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI Emerging Markets Net Total Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of companies in emerging markets.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in emerging markets.

The fund may invest in, or be exposed to, the following instruments up to the percentage of total assets indicated:
- China A-shares: 25%

The fund will be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:
- Country risk — China
- Currency
- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:
- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to emerging equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —
European Enhanced Equity Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI Europe Net Total Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of European companies.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities Issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in Europe.

The fund will be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —

Global Enhanced Equity Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI World Net Total Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of companies from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities.

The fund will be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to global equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —
Global Enhanced Small Cap Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI World Small Cap Net Total Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in small capitalisation equities of companies in from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities issued by companies whose market capitalisation (at the time of purchase) is between USD 200 million and USD 10 billion.

The fund will be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Small and mid-cap equity

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to global equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —

Global Opportunity Equity Fund - NOK Hedged

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI All Country World Net Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of companies from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency. The majority of the fund's portfolio currency exposure is hedged to the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details. Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Sub-Investment manager(s) Loomis, Sayles & Company, LP.

Base currency NOK.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Hedging
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a responsible investment approach and with minimised currency risk in the base currency
- are interested in exposure to global equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —

Global Sustainable Enhanced Equity Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI All Country World – Net Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of companies from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities.

The fund will be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details. Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies with a particular focus on their ability to comply with international standards for environmental, social and corporate governance, and to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets a return in line with the global equity market, and a low carbon footprint.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Currency
- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a responsible and diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to global equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —

Japanese Enhanced Equity Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark MSCI Japan Net Total Return Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of Japanese companies.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in Japan.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency JPY.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Concentration
- Derivatives
- Equity

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —

Stable Emerging Markets Aksjer Etisk

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark None.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of companies in emerging markets.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in emerging markets.

The fund may invest in, or be exposed to, the following instruments up to the percentage of total assets indicated:
- China A-shares: 25%

The fund will be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details. Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency NOK.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:
- Country risk — China
- Currency
- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:
- are looking for investment growth with a responsible investment approach
- are interested in exposure to emerging equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Nordea 2 —
Swedish Enhanced Equity Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the long term.

Benchmark OMX Stockholm Benchmark Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities of Swedish companies.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 75% of total assets in equities and equity-related securities issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in Sweden.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks) and efficient portfolio management.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects companies that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency SEK.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Concentration
- Derivatives
- Equity

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed equity markets

The fund intends to qualify as an equity fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 50% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act

Nordea 2 —

Emerging Market Local Debt Enhanced Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark JP Morgan GBI Emerging Market Global Diversified. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy

The fund mainly invests in emerging market bonds denominated in local currencies.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities that are denominated in local currencies.

These securities are issued by public authorities or quasi sovereign issuers, or by companies that are domiciled or conduct the majority of their business, in emerging markets.

The fund may invest directly in Chinese debt securities traded on the China Interbank Bond Market or Bond Connect.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment opportunities. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark. The team also manages currencies actively.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to emerging bond markets

Nordea 2 —

Emerging Market Hard Currency Enhanced Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in emerging market bonds denominated in hard currencies.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities, and credit default swaps, that are denominated in hard currencies (such as USD and EUR) .

These securities are issued by public authorities or quasi-sovereign issuers, or by companies that are domiciled, or

conduct the majority of their business, in emerging markets.

The Fund is allowed to invest directly into Chinese Debt Securities via CIBM or via Bond Connect.

The fund's main currency exposure is to the base currency, although it may also be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment opportunities. The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Country risk - China
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to emerging bond markets

Nordea 2 —

Emerging Market ESG Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in emerging market bonds denominated in local currencies or hard currencies such as USD and EUR.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities that are denominated in local currencies or hard currencies such as USD or EUR.

These securities are issued by public authorities or quasi-sovereign issuers, or by companies that are domiciled or conduct the majority of their business, in emerging markets.

The fund may invest directly in Chinese debt securities traded on the China Interbank Bond Market or Bond Connect.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details. Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects issuers with a particular focus on their ability to comply with international standards for environmental, social and corporate governance, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

The team also manages currencies actively.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Country risk – China
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension
- Securities handling
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for income and investment growth with a responsible investment approach
- are interested in exposure to emerging bond markets

Nordea 2 —

Euro Corporate Enhanced Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark ICE BofA Merrill Lynch EMU Corporate Bonds Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in corporate bonds denominated in EUR.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in EUR-denominated corporate bonds.

The fund also invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities with a long-term rating of AAA/Aaa or lower, but not lower than BBB-/Baa3, or equivalent.

The fund's main currency exposure is to the base currency, although it may also be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

The above rating criteria also apply to the underlying securities of derivatives.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment opportunities .

The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 3 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets

Nordea 2 —

Euro Corporate ESG Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark ICE BofA Merrill Lynch EMU Corporate Bonds Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in corporate bonds denominated in EUR and credit default swaps.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in EUR-denominated corporate bonds and credit default swaps whose underlying credit risk is linked to such bonds.

The fund also invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities with a long-term rating of AAA/Aaa or lower, but not lower than BBB-/Baa3, or equivalent.

The fund may invest in, or be exposed to, the following instruments up to the percentage of total assets indicated:

- asset-backed securities (ABSs): 20%

The fund's main currency exposure is to the base currency, although it may also be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details. Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

The above rating criteria also apply to the underlying securities of derivatives.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects issuers with a particular focus on their ability to comply with international standards for environmental, social and corporate governance, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 3 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for income and investment growth with a responsible investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets

Nordea 2 —
Global High Yield Enhanced Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index . For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests globally in corporate high yield bonds.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in subordinated and high yield debt securities issued by companies.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment opportunities.

The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Sub-Investment manager(s) Mackay Shields LLC.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to global bond markets

Nordea 2 —
High Yield ESG Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Master II Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in corporate high yield bonds.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in subordinated and high yield debt securities issued by companies.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects issuers with a particular focus on their ability to comply with international standards for environmental, social and corporate governance, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Sub-Investment manager(s) Aegon USA Investment Management, LLC.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for income and investment growth with a responsible investment approach
- are interested in exposure to global bond markets

Nordea 2 —

LCR Optimised Danish Mortgage Bond Fund - EUR Hedged

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark Synthetic reference Index composed of 70% Nordea Danish Mortgage Callable Hedged (EUR) and 30% Bloomberg Barclays Series-E Denmark Government 1-3 Yr Bond Index EUR Hedged. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in Danish covered and government bonds.Specifically, the fund invests at least 90% of total assets in covered bonds that are issued by mortgage institutions or banks being domiciled or exercising the predominant part of their economic activity in Denmark, and Danish government bonds.

The Fund aims to only invest in bonds which have a minimum rating of AA- or equivalent as issued by a rating agency at the time of investment.

In the event that a bond is downgraded to below AA- or equivalent it will be sold within 4 weeks.

The fund's currency exposure is all hedged to the base currency to the extent possible, however it may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks). The Fund will not use leverage due to borrowing as part of its investment strategy.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment opportunities.

It also aims to invest according to the Basel III Liquidity Cover Ratio regulation.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- Concentration
- Covered bond
- Interest rate
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 3 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a LCR investment approach.
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets

Specific minimum investment amount:

- Class I: EUR 5,000,000 or equivalent in other currencies

Nordea 2 —

US Corporate Enhanced Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark Bloomberg Barclays US Investment Grade Corporate Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in US corporate bonds.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities that are issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in the United States of America. The fund also invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities with a long-term rating of AAA/Aaa or lower, but not lower than BBB-/Baa3, or equivalent.

The fund's main currency exposure is to the base currency, although it may also be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's diversified portfolio, the management team selects securities that appear to offer superior investment opportunities.

The team targets modest levels of return above the fund's benchmark.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Sub-Investment manager(s) Mackay Shields LLC.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Relative VaR.

Expected leverage 175%.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 3 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for investment growth with a diversified investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets

Nordea 2 —

US Corporate ESG Bond Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth in the medium to long term.

Benchmark Bloomberg Barclays US Credit Index. For performance comparison only.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in US corporate bonds.

Specifically, the fund invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities that are issued by companies that are domiciled, or conduct the majority of their business, in the United States of America.

The fund also invests at least two thirds of total assets in debt securities with a long-term rating of AAA/Aaa or lower, but not lower than BBB-/Baa3, or equivalent.

The fund may invest in, or be exposed to, the following instruments up to the percentage of total assets indicated:
- asset-backed securities (ABSs): 20%

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Furthermore, the fund applies additional negative screening to exclude specific sectors or companies based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team selects issuers with a particular focus on their ability to comply with international standards for environmental, social and corporate governance, and that appear to offer superior growth prospects and investment characteristics.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Sub-Investment manager(s) Mackay Shields LLC.

Base currency USD.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:
- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension

Global exposure calculation Commitment.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 3 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:
- are looking for Income and investment growth with a responsible investment approach
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets

Nordea 2 —

Balanced Growth Target Date Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth and achieve relatively stable income over a seven-year period.

Benchmark None.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests, directly or through derivatives, in equities as well as various other asset classes such as bonds, money market instruments and currencies from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund may invest in equities and equity-related securities, debt securities and debt-related securities and money market instruments.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies.

See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team uses a risk-balanced and dynamic asset allocation process, with a focus on bonds and equities.

The team also takes both long and short positions and manages currencies actively. The investments will be made taking into consideration the maturity date of the fund.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Convertible securities
- Covered bonds
- Credit
- Currency
- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension
- Securities handling
- Short position
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Absolute VaR.

Expected leverage 450%.

The fund may extensively use financial derivatives to implement the investment policy and achieve its target risk profile.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for 7 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a combination of investment growth and stable income
- are interested in exposure to multiple asset classes

The fund intends to qualify as a mixed fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 25% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Share Classes and Distribution Policy The fund intends (but not guarantee) to distribute interim dividend annually up to 3% of the initial subscription price to LE- EUR, the only share class offered in the fund.

Initial subscription period From 23 January 2017 to 15:30 CET on 6 March 2017. Unless we decide otherwise, the Fund is closed to subscription since the end of the initial subscription period.

Maturity The fund will mature 7 years after the end of the initial subscription period and the fund will be liquidated. If exceptional market conditions make it unacceptable in the shareholders' interest to sell the fund's asset for purposes of liquidating the fund at the maturity date, we may decide to defer the maturity date by up to 6 months.

Nordea 2 —

Global Asset Allocation Target Date Fund 1

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth and achieve relatively stable income over a five-year period.

Benchmark None.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests, directly or through derivatives, in bonds as well as various other asset classes such as equities, money market instruments and currencies from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund may invest in corporate and government debt securities and debt-related securities, equities and equity-related securities, money market instruments, and UCITS/UCIs, including exchange-traded funds.

The fund may invest in credit default swaps. The fund may invest in, or be exposed to, the following instruments up to the percentage of total assets indicated:

- asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABSs/MBSs): 20%

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management. Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team uses a risk-balanced and dynamic asset allocation process, with a focus on bonds.

The team also takes both long and short positions and manages currencies actively.

The investments will be made taking into consideration the maturity date of the fund.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Credit
- Currency
- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension
- Securities handling
- Short position
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Absolute VaR.

Expected leverage 450%.

The fund may extensively use financial derivatives to implement the investment policy and achieve its target risk profile.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors

through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a combination of investment growth and stable income
- are interested in exposure to multiple asset classes

Share Classes and Distribution Policy During the first 4 years, the fund intends (but not guarantee) to distribute annually an interim dividend of EUR 2 per Share to LE-EUR and LP-EUR , the only share classes offered in the fund Dividend may include distribution out of the capital.

Initial subscription period From 21 August 2017 to 28 November 2017 at 15:30 CET.

Unless we decide otherwise, the Fund is closed to subscription since the end of the initial subscription

Maturity This fund will mature 5 years after the end of the initial subscription period and the fund will be liquidated. If exceptional market conditions make it unacceptable in the shareholders' interest to sell the fund's asset for purposes of liquidating the fund at the maturity Date, we may decide to defer the maturity date by up to 6 months.

Nordea 2 —
VAG Optimised Stable Return Fund

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To provide shareholders with investment growth and achieve relatively stable income.

Benchmark None.

Investment policy The fund mainly invests, directly or through derivatives, in equities as well as various other asset classes such as bonds, money market instruments and currencies from anywhere in the world.

Specifically, the fund may invest in equities and equity-related securities, debt securities and debt-related securities and money market instruments.

The fund is not allowed to invest into securities or instruments with a rating lower than B- or equivalent, as issued by a rating agency.

The fund may be exposed (through investments or cash) to other currencies than the base currency.

Responsible Investment Policy The fund manages its investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management.

Thus, the fund is subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. See the Responsible Investment Policy section of this prospectus for more details.

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for hedging (reducing risks), efficient portfolio management and to seek investment gains.

Strategy In actively managing the fund's portfolio, the management team uses a risk-balanced and dynamic asset allocation process, with a focus on bonds and equities.

The team also takes both long and short positions and manages currencies actively. The fund is managed taking the provisions of VAG into consideration.

Investment manager(s) Nordea Investment Management AB.

Base currency EUR.

Risk Considerations

Read the "Risk Descriptions" section carefully before investing in the fund, with special attention to the following:

- ABS/MBS
- Convertible securities
- Covered bonds
- Credit
- Currency
- Depositary receipt
- Derivatives
- Emerging and frontier markets
- Equity
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Prepayment and extension
- Securities handling
- Short position
- Taxation

Global exposure calculation Absolute VaR.

Expected leverage 450%.

The fund may extensively use financial derivatives to implement the investment policy and achieve its target risk profile.

Investor Considerations

Suitability The fund is suitable for all types of investors through all distribution channels.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest for at least 3 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a combination of investment growth and stable income
- are interested in exposure to multiple asset classes

The fund intends to qualify as a mixed fund in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (please refer to chapter Investing in the Funds for further information) as it continuously invests at least 25% of total assets in equities ("Kapitalbeteiligungen") as defined within the German Investment Tax Act.

Specific minimum investment amount:

- Class I: EUR 5,000,000 or equivalent in other currencies

Credit Policy

The management company, through appointed investment managers, assesses credit quality of bonds and money market instruments according to ratings of credit agencies or internal evaluations or both.

The management company and investment managers only use ratings of credit agencies approved by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Responsible Investment Policy

The board believes that responsible investing is an important part of good corporate citizenship as well as being important for long-term value creation. All funds manage their investments following the Responsible Investment Policy of Nordea Asset Management.

As described in this policy, all funds are subject to norms-based screening and exclusion of certain sectors or companies. The Responsible Investment Policy can be found on Nordea.com. Some funds apply additional responsible investment principles based on environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) criteria.

The Responsible Investment Policy and activities are overseen by the Responsible Investment Committee of Nordea Asset Management. The committee includes members from the Senior Executive Management team and is chaired by the CEO of Nordea Asset Management.

Nordea Asset Management has signed the UN Principles for Responsible Investments and are thus committed to integrating ESG factors into our investment analysis, decision-making processes and active ownership practices.

Risk Descriptions

All investments involve risk.

The risk descriptions below correspond to the main risk factors listed for each fund. A fund could potentially be affected by risks beyond those listed in the “Fund Descriptions” or described here, nor are these risk descriptions themselves intended to be exhaustive. Each risk is described as if for an individual fund.

Any of these risks could cause a fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments or a benchmark, to experience high volatility (ups and downs in NAV), or to fail to meet its objective over any period of time.

ABS/MBS risk Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (MBSs and ABSs) typically carry prepayment and extension risk and can carry above-average liquidity risk.

MBSs (a category that includes collateralised mortgage obligations, or CMOs) and ABSs represent an interest in a pool of debt, such as credit card receivables, auto loans, student loans, equipment leases, home mortgages and home equity loans.

The pool of securities underlying ABSs and MBSs may be structured in tranches. Senior debt takes priority over all other tranches, mezzanine debt is next in line for payment, and junior debt payments are made only after all obligations of both the senior and mezzanine tranches have been satisfied. Credit, prepayment, extension and liquidity risks will all be affected by the seniority of the particular tranche.

MBSs and ABSs also tend to be of lower credit quality than many other types of debt securities. To the extent that the debts underlying an MBS or ABS go into default or become non-collectable, the securities based on those debts will lose some or all of their value, particularly if there are no government guarantees. To the extent that any assets or collateral exist, it may be difficult to convert them into cash.

CDO/CLO risk The lower tranches of CDOs and CLOs can experience significantly higher risk than upper tranches of the same CDOs or CLOs.

These securities can be hurt by a decline in the underlying assets. Because of their complex structure, they can also be hard to value accurately and their behavior in different market conditions may be unpredictable.

CoCo bonds risk Issuers of contingent convertible securities (CoCo bonds or CoCos) can cancel or suspend scheduled income payments at will. CoCos carry extension risk, and they can be highly volatile.

A CoCo bond can be junior not only to other debt obligations but to equity holders as well. It can also lose some or all of its value instantaneously in case of a write-down or if a trigger event occurs; for example, the trigger could be activated either through a loss of capital (numerator) or an increase in risk-weighted assets (denominator). Because CoCos are in effect perpetual loans, the principal amount may be paid off on the call date, anytime afterward, or never. CoCos can also have liquidity risk.

There is a risk that volatility or price collapses could spread across issuers and that the CoCos could become illiquid. This risk could be worse depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. In case of conversion into equity, the portfolio manager would be forced to sell any new equity shares if the fund’s investment policy does not permit equities; this could involve liquidity risk. While CoCos tend to offer attractive yields, any assessment of their risk must include not only their credit ratings (which may be below investment grade) but also the other risks associated with CoCos, such as the risk of conversion, coupon cancellation, and liquidity risk.

Collateral risk The value of collateral might not cover the full value of a transaction, and might not cover any fees or returns due to the fund. If any collateral the fund holds as protection against counterparty risk (including assets in which cash collateral has been invested) declines in value, it may not fully protect the fund against losses. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the fund to meet redemption requests. In the case of securities lending or buy-sellback transactions, the collateral held could yield less income than the assets transferred to the counterparty. While the fund uses industry standard agreements with respect to all collateral, in some jurisdictions even these agreements might prove to be difficult or impossible to enforce under local law.

Concentration risk To the extent that the fund invests a large portion of its assets in a limited number of industries, sectors, or issuers, or within a limited geographical area, it can be more risky than a fund that invests more broadly.

Focusing on any company, industry, sector, country, region, type of stock, type of economy, etc. makes the fund more sensitive to the factors that determine market value for the area of focus. These factors may include economic, financial or market conditions as well as social, political, environmental or other conditions. The result can be both higher volatility and a greater risk of loss.

Convertible securities risk Because convertible securities are structured as bonds that typically can, or must, be repaid with a predetermined quantity of equity shares, rather than cash, they carry both equity risk and the credit and default risks typical of bonds.

Because of their hybrid nature, convertible securities typically are less exposed to the performance and risk of the issuer's stock as well as of the issuer's bonds, meaning it is likely they will underperform one or the other at any given time. With convertible securities that have the option of repaying principal either in cash or equity securities, repayment will typically be in the form of whichever is worth less at the time of repayment, which could mean that the fund misses out on the benefits of appreciation in the issuer's equities. At the same time, if a convertible security is repaid in the issuer's equities, it is possible that these equities could fall in value before the fund is able to liquidate them.

Counterparty risk Any entity with which the fund does business could become unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the fund.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt, the fund could lose some or all of its money and could experience delays in getting back securities or cash that were in the possession of the counterparty. This could mean the fund is unable to sell the securities or receive the income from them during the period in which it seeks to enforce its rights, a process that itself is likely to create additional costs. In addition, the value of the securities could fall during the period of delay.

Agreements with counterparties can be affected by liquidity risk and operational risk, either of which could cause losses or limit the fund's ability to meet redemption requests.

Because counterparties are not liable for losses caused by a "force majeure" event (such as a serious natural or human-caused disaster, riot, terrorist act or war), such an event could cause significant losses for which the fund would likely have no recourse.

Country risk – China The legal rights of investors in China are uncertain, government intervention is common and unpredictable, and some of the major trading and custody systems are unproven.

In China, it is uncertain whether a court would protect the fund's right to securities it may purchase, whether purchased via a local broker under a Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (QFII) Licence, the Stock Connect program or other methods. The structure of these schemes does not require full accountability of some of its component entities and leaves investors such as the fund with relatively little standing to take legal action in China. The regulations of these schemes may be subject to change.

In addition, Chinese security exchanges or authorities may tax or limit short-swing profits, recall eligible stocks, set or change quotas (maximum trading volumes, either at the investor level or at the market level) or otherwise block, limit, restrict or delay trading, hampering or preventing a fund from implementing its intended strategies.

Stock Connect program The Shanghai- or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs (Stock Connect) are joint projects of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEC), China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (ChinaClear), and the Shanghai and the Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC), a clearing house that in turn is operated by HKEC, acts as nominee for investors accessing Stock Connect Securities.

Creditors of the nominee or custodian could assert that the assets in accounts held for the funds are actually assets of the nominee or custodian. If a court should uphold this assertion, creditors of the nominee or custodian could seek payment from the assets of the relevant fund. HKSCC, as nominee, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners (such as the funds). Consequently, title to such securities, or the rights associated with them (such as participation in corporate actions or shareholder meetings), cannot be assured.

Should the SICAV or any fund suffer losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC, the SICAV would have no direct legal recourse against HKSCC, because Chinese law does not recognize any direct legal relationship between HKSCC and either the SICAV or the depositary.

Should ChinaClear default, HKSCC's contractual liabilities will be limited to assisting participants with claims. A fund's attempts to recover lost assets could involve considerable delays and expenses,and may not be successful.

China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM) China prohibits outside lenders from extending credit directly to individuals or entities within China. Outside investors (such as the fund) can buy Chinese corporate and government bonds. Because these bonds are denominated in RMB, whose value and liquidity is to some extent controlled by the government, currency risks (described below) may affect the liquidity and trading price of Chinese bonds. Many of the same concerns about investor rights apply to Chinese bonds as well.

Bond Connect Bond Connect aims to enhance the efficiency and flexibility of investing in the China Interbank Bond Market. Although Bond Connect removes CIBM's investment quota and the need for a bond settlement agent, investments made through Bond Connect may be subject to high price volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities. Large spreads between bid and offer prices, which make it harder to sell bonds at a profit, are also a risk, as is counterparty risk.

Currencies In China, the government maintains two separate currencies: onshore renminbi (which must remain within China and generally cannot be owned by foreigners) and offshore renminbi (which can be owned by anyone). The exchange rate, and the extent to which the currencies can be exchanged, is determined by a combination of market and government actions. This effectively creates currency risk within a single nation's currency, as well as liquidity risk.

Covered bond risk Covered bonds are a type of ABSs/MBSs, usually issued by financial institutions, backed by a pool of assets (cash flows from receivables such as loans, credit card debt etc.) that secure or "cover" the bond if the issuer becomes insolvent.

Unlike ABSs/MBSs, with covered bonds the assets being used as collateral remain on the issuer's balance sheet, giving bondholders additional recourse against the issuer in case of default.

Danish covered bonds The vast majority of these bonds are backed by mortgage pools. They offer variable or fixed interest. Danish covered bonds follow a "balance principle" whereby each new loan is in principle funded by the issuance of new bonds of equal size, identical cash flow and maturity characteristics, further reducing default risk.

Note that Danish law and regulation allow that in times of significantly rising interest rates or difficult market environments for bond issuance, some Danish mortgage bonds can extend their maturity, thus increasing the impact of interest rate risk.

To the extent that the fund invests in Danish covered bonds that are callable (which many are), it takes on prepayment risk.

Credit risk A bond or money market security, whether from a public or private issuer, could lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates. This risk is greater the lower the credit quality of the debt, and the greater the fund's exposure to below investment grade bonds. In extreme cases, a debt security could go into default, meaning the issuers or guarantors of certain bonds could become unable to make payments on their bonds.

If the financial health of the issuer of a bond or money market security weakens, or if the market believes it may weaken, the value of the bond or money market security may fall or become more volatile, and it may become illiquid.

Below investment grade bonds are considered speculative. Compared to investment grade bonds, the prices and yields of below investment grade bonds are more sensitive to economic events and more volatile, and the bonds are less liquid.

Debt issued by governments and government-owned or -controlled entities can be subject to many risks, especially in cases where the government is reliant on payments or extensions of credit from external sources, is unable to institute the necessary systemic reforms or control domestic sentiment, or is unusually vulnerable to changes in geopolitical or economic sentiment. Even if a government issuer is financially able to pay off its debt, investors may have little recourse should it decide to delay, discount or cancel its obligations. Debt issued by corporations is usually less liquid than debt issued by government or supranational entities.

Bonds that are in default may become illiquid or worthless. Trying to recover principal or interest payments from a defaulted issuer can be difficult, particularly if the bonds are unsecured or subordinate to other obligations, and can involve additional costs.

Currency risk To the extent that the fund holds assets that are denominated in currencies other than the base currency, any changes in currency exchange rates could reduce investment gains or income, or increase investment losses, in some cases significantly.

Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably, and it may be difficult for the fund to unwind its exposure to a given currency in time to avoid losses. Changes in exchange rates can be influenced by such factors as export-import balances, economic and political trends, governmental intervention and investor speculation.

Intervention by a central bank, such as aggressive buying or selling of currencies, changes in interest rates, restrictions on capital movements or a "de-pegging" of one currency to another, could cause abrupt or long-term changes in relative currency values.

Custody risk The depositary, and any entity to whom custody of fund assets is further delegated, are all considered counterparties and are subject to counterparty risk. In addition, because cash deposits are not segregated at the depositary or sub-custodian level, these assets would be at greater risk in the event of a bankruptcy or other failure of any of these parties.

Depositary receipt risk Depositary receipts (certificates that represent securities held on deposit by financial institutions) carry illiquid securities and counterparty risks.

Depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) and Participation Notes (P-Notes), can trade below the value of their underlying securities. Owners of depositary receipts may lack some of the rights (such as voting rights) they would have if they owned the underlying securities directly.

Derivatives risk Small movements in the value of an underlying asset can create large changes in the value of a derivative, making derivatives highly volatile in general, and exposing the fund to potential losses significantly greater than the cost of the derivative.

Derivatives are subject to the risks of the underlying asset(s) as well as carrying their own risks. Some of the main risks of derivatives are:

- the pricing and volatility of some derivatives, in particular credit default swaps, may diverge from the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s)
- in difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by some derivatives
- using derivatives involves costs that the fund would not otherwise incur
- changes in tax, accounting, or securities laws could cause the value of a derivative to fall or could force the fund to terminate a derivative position under disadvantageous circumstances

Exchange-traded derivatives Trading in these derivatives or their underlying assets could be suspended or subject to limits. There is also a risk that settlement of these derivatives through a transfer system may not happen when or as expected.

OTC derivatives — non-cleared Because OTC derivatives are in essence private agreements between a fund and one or more counterparties, they are less highly regulated than market-traded securities. They also carry greater counterparty and liquidity risks. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that a fund had been planning on using, the fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative.

OTC derivatives — cleared Because these derivatives are cleared on a trading platform, their liquidity risks are similar to those for exchange-traded derivatives. However, they still carry counterparty risk that is similar to non-cleared OTC derivatives.

ETF risk An ETF may trade below its full value, especially during intra-day trading. In addition, index tracking ETFs may not exactly reflect the underlying index (or benchmark).

To lower transaction costs, indexing ETFs will typically hold a smaller set of securities than the underlying index or benchmark. This leads to tracking error, which is typically limited, but over time can lead to an increasing divergence between the ETF and the index or benchmark.

Emerging and frontier markets risk Emerging and frontier markets are less established, and more volatile, than developed markets. They involve higher risks, particularly market, credit, legal and currency risks, and are more likely to experience risks that, in developed markets, are associated with unusual market conditions, such as liquidity and counterparty risks.

Reasons for this higher level of risk include:

- political, economic, or social instability
- economies that are heavily reliant on particular industries, commodities, or trading partners
- high or capricious tariffs or other forms of protectionism
- quotas, regulations, laws, restrictions on repatriation of monies, or other practices that place outside investors (such as the fund) at a disadvantage
- changes in laws or failure to enforce laws or regulations, to provide fair or functioning mechanisms for resolving disputes or pursuing recourse, or to otherwise recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed markets
- excessive fees, trading costs, taxation, or outright seizure of assets
- inadequate reserves to cover issuer or counterparty defaults
- incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities and their issuers
- non-standard or sub-standard accounting, auditing or financial reporting practices
- markets that are small and have low trading volumes, and consequently can be vulnerable to liquidity risk and to manipulation of market prices
- arbitrary delays and market closures
- less developed market infrastructure that is unable to handle peak trading volumes
- fraud, corruption and error

In certain countries, securities markets may also suffer from impaired efficiency and liquidity, which may worsen price volatility and market disruptions. To the extent that emerging markets are in different time zones from Luxembourg, and may have different trading days, these risks could be compounded for the fund if it is not able to react in a timely fashion to price movements that occur when the fund is not open for business.

For purposes of risk, the category of emerging markets includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, as well as countries such as China, Russia and India that have successful economies but may not offer the highest levels of investor protection. Frontier markets are the least developed of the emerging market countries. The list of emerging and less developed markets is subject to continuous change.

Equity risk Equities can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher (often significantly higher) market risks than bonds or money market instruments.

If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

Hedging risk – portfolio Any attempts to reduce or eliminate certain risks may not work as intended, and to the extent that they do work, they will generally eliminate potentials for gain along with risks of loss.

Any measures that the fund takes that are designed to offset specific risks may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at all times. Hedging involves costs, which reduce investment performance.

Hedging risk – contagion It may not be possible to fully isolate all risks (such as counterparty risk) and all costs of currency hedged share classes from classes that are not currency hedged. For a list of funds with share classes that could experience contagion risk, go to nordea.lu.

Hedging risk – currency hedged share classes Any attempts to reduce or eliminate the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the base currency of the fund and the currency of the share class may not be successful. The currency hedging on the hedged share classes has no correlation with the currency exposure of the fund´s portfolio holdings, which may include currencies other than the base currency of the fund or the currency of the share class.

Hedging risk – duration hedged share classes Duration hedging will not completely eliminate exposure to interest rate risk.

Should the assets under management of a duration hedged share class fall below a certain level, the duration hedging might be severely impaired.

Inflation-linked debt securities The inflation protection that these securities are designed to offer does not protect them from interest rate risk. Interest payments on inflation-linked securities are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and interest are adjusted for inflation. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security may be considered taxable ordinary income, even though the fund will not receive the principal until maturity. In the case of inflation-indexed bonds, whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Any decline in the index measuring inflation will result in a decline in the value of the bonds and, in turn, a decline in the interest rate.

To the extent that the inflation index used by an inflation–linked security does not accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services, the security will fail to protect against the erosion of purchasing power caused by inflation.

Interest rate risk When interest rates rise, bond values generally fall. This risk is generally greater the longer the maturity or duration of the bond investment.

Investment fund risk As with any investment fund, investing in the fund involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly:

- the actions of other investors, in particular sudden large outflows of cash or behavior that results in a tax penalty for the fund, could cause losses to other investors
- the investor cannot direct or influence how money is invested while it is in the fund
- the fund is subject to various investment laws and regulations that limit the use of certain securities and investment techniques that might improve performance; to the extent that the fund decides to register in jurisdictions that impose narrower limits, this decision could further limit its investment activities
- because the fund is based in Luxembourg, any protections that would have been provided by other regulators (including, for investors outside Luxembourg, those of their home regulator) may not apply
- because fund shares are not publicly traded, the only option for liquidation of shares is generally redemption, which could be subject to any redemption policies set by the fund
- the fund could suspend redemptions of its shares, for any of the reasons described in "Rights We Reserve" under "Investing in the Funds"
- the fund's buying and selling of investments may not be optimal for the tax efficiency of any given investor
- to the extent that the fund invests in other UCITS/UCIs, it will have less direct knowledge of, and no control over, the decisions of the UCITS/UCI's investment managers, it could incur a second layer of investment fees (which will further erode any investment gains), and it could face liquidity risk in trying to unwind its investment in a UCITS /UCI
- to the extent that the SICAV conducts business with affiliates of Nordea Group, and these affiliates (and affiliates of other service providers) do business with each other on behalf of the SICAV, conflicts of interest may be created; to mitigate these, all such business dealings are conducted on an "arm's length" basis, and all entities, and the individuals associated with them, are subject to strict "fair dealing" policies that prohibit profiting from inside information and showing favoritism)

Where a fund invests in another UCITS / other UCI, these risks apply to the fund, and in turn indirectly to shareholders.

Leverage risk The fund's high net exposure to certain investments could make its share price more volatile.

To the extent that the fund uses leverage to increase its net exposure to any market, rate, basket of securities or other financial reference source, fluctuations in the price of the reference source will be amplified at the fund level.

Liquidity risk Certain securities may be hard to value or sell at a desired time and price, especially in any quantity. In addition, temporary market conditions could cause any security to become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price.

Liquidity risk could affect the fund's value and its ability to pay redemption proceeds or to repay, for example, buy-sellback agreement proceeds by the agreed deadline.

Securities that are inherently less liquid than, for example, large equities that trade daily on major exchanges, may include Rule 144A securities as well as a security of any type that represents a small issue, trades infrequently, or is traded on markets that are comparatively small or that have long settlement times.

Market risk Prices and yields of many securities can change frequently — sometimes with significant volatility — and can fall, based on a wide variety of factors.

Examples of these factors include:

- political and economic news
- government policy
- changes in technology and business practices
- changes in demographics, cultures and populations
- natural or human-caused disasters
- weather and climate patterns
- scientific or investigative discoveries
- costs and availability of energy, commodities and natural resources

The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, short-term or long-term, narrow or broad.

Operational risk The operations of the fund could be subject to human error, faulty processes or governance, or technological failures.

Operational risks may subject the fund to errors affecting valuation, pricing, accounting, tax reporting, financial reporting, custody and trading, among other things. Operational risks may go undetected for long periods of time, and even if they are detected it may prove impractical to recover prompt or adequate compensation from those responsible.

Prepayment and extension risk Any unexpected behaviour in interest rates could hurt the performance of callable debt securities (securities whose issuers have the right to pay off the security's principal before the maturity date).

When interest rates fall, issuers tend to pay off these securities and re-issue new ones at lower interest rates. When this happens, the fund may have no alternative but to reinvest the money from these prepaid securities at a lower rate of interest ("prepayment risk").

At the same time, when interest rates rise, borrowers tend not to prepay their low-interest mortgages. This can lock in the fund to receiving below-market yields until interest rates fall or the securities mature ("extension risk"). It can also mean that the fund must either sell the securities at a loss or forgo the opportunity to make other investments that may turn out to have performed better.

The prices and yields of callable securities typically reflect the assumption that they will be paid off at a certain point before maturity. If this prepayment happens when expected, the fund generally will not suffer any adverse effects. However, if it happens substantially earlier or later than expected, it can mean that the fund effectively overpaid for the securities.

These factors can also affect the fund's duration, increasing or decreasing sensitivity to interest rates in undesired ways. In some circumstances, the failure of rates to rise or fall when anticipated could cause prepayment or extension risks as well.

Real estate investments risk Real estate and related investments, including real estate investment trusts (REITs), can be hurt by any factor that makes an area or individual property less valuable.

Specifically, investments in real estate holdings or related businesses or securities (including interests in mortgages) can be hurt by natural disasters, economic declines, overbuilding, zoning changes, tax increases, population or lifestyle trends, environmental contamination, defaults on mortgages, failures of management, and other factors that may affect the market value or cash flow of the investment.

Securities handling risk Some countries may restrict securities ownership by outsiders or may have less regulated custody practices.

These practices may leave the fund more vulnerable to fraud, error, ownership disputes, and other sources of financial loss unrelated to market declines.

Small and mid-cap equity risk Stocks of small and mid-size companies can be more volatile and less liquid than stocks of larger companies.

Small and mid-size companies often have fewer financial resources, shorter operating histories, and less diverse business lines, and as a result can be at greater risk of long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

Short position risk The use of a short position (whose value moves in the opposite direction from the value of the security itself) may increase the risk of both loss and volatility.

In theory, potential losses from using short positions can be unlimited as security prices could potentially rise infinitely, whereas the loss from investing in a long position cannot exceed the amount invested.

The short selling of investments may be subject to changes in regulations, which could create losses or the inability to continue using short positions as intended or at all.

Standard practices risk Investment management practices that have worked well in the past, or are accepted ways of addressing certain conditions, could prove ineffective.

Taxation risk A country could change its tax laws or treaties in ways that affect the fund or shareholders.

Tax changes potentially could be retroactive and in some cases could affect investors with no direct investment in the country.

General Investment Powers and Restrictions

Each fund, and the SICAV itself, must comply with all applicable EU and Luxembourg laws and regulations, as well as certain circulars, technical standards and other requirements. This section presents, in tabular form, the portfolio management requirements of the 2010 Law as well as the requirements set by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) for risk monitoring and management. In case of any discrepancy, the 2010 Law itself, in the original French version, would prevail over either the articles or the prospectus (with the articles taking precedence over the prospectus).

If any violation of the 2010 Law by a fund is detected, the investment manager must make compliance with the relevant policies a priority in its securities trades and management decisions for the fund, taking due account of the interests of shareholders.

Except where noted, all percentages and restrictions apply to each fund individually, and all asset percentages are measured as a percentage of total assets.

Permitted assets, techniques and transactions

The table below describes what is allowable to any UCITS. The funds may set limits that are more restrictive in one way or another, based on their investment objectives and policies. A fund's usage of any asset, technique or transaction must be consistent with its investment policies and restrictions.

No fund can acquire assets that come with unlimited liability attached, underwrite securities of other issuers, or issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for their shares.

Security / Transaction	Requirements	
1. Transferable securities and money market instruments	Must be listed or traded on an official stock exchange in an eligible state, or on a regulated market in an eligible state (a market that operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public).	Recently issued securities must include in their terms of issue a commitment to apply for official listing on a regulated market and such admission must be received within 12 months of issue.
2. Money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in row 1	Must be subject (at the securities or issuer level) to regulation aimed at protecting investors and savings and must meet one of the following: • be issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, or a central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the EU, a public international body to which at least one EU member state belongs, a sovereign nation, or a member state of a federation • be issued by an undertaking whose securities qualify under row 1 (with exception of recently issued securities) • be issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to, and complies with, EU prudential supervision rules or other rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent	Can also qualify if the issuer belongs to a category approved by the CSSF, is subject to investor protections that are equivalent to those described directly at left, and meets one of the following criteria: • is issued by a company with at least EUR 10 million in capital and reserves that publishes annual accounts consistent with Directive 78/660/EEC • is issued by an entity dedicated to financing a group of companies at least one of which is publicly listed • is issued by an entity dedicated to financing securitisation vehicles that benefit from a banking liquidity line
3. Transferable securities and money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in rows 1 and 2	• Limited to 10% of fund assets.	
4. Units of UCITS or other UCIs that are not linked to the SICAV*	Must be limited by constitutional documents to investing no more than 10% of assets in other UCITS or other UCIs. If the target investment is an "other UCI", it must: • invest in UCITS-allowable investments • be authorised by an EU member state or by a state the CSSF considers to have equivalent laws on supervision, with sufficient cooperation between authorities	• issue annual and semi-annual reports to enable an assessment of assets, liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period • offer investor protections that are equivalent to those of a UCITS, in particular as to the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales
5. Units of UCITS or other UCIs that are linked to the SICAV*	Must meet all requirements in row 4. The SICAV's annual report must state the total annual management and advisory fees charged both to the fund and to the UCITS/other UCIs in which the fund has invested during the relevant period.	The UCITS/other UCI cannot charge a fund any fees for subscribing for or redeeming shares.
6. Shares of other funds of the SICAV	Must meet all requirements in rows 4 and 5. The target fund cannot invest, in turn, in the acquiring fund (reciprocal ownership).	The acquiring fund surrenders all voting rights in shares it acquires. The value of the shares does not count in the calculation of the assets of the SICAV for the purpose of verifying the minimum capital requirements imposed by the 2010 Law.
7. Real estate and commodities, including precious metals	Direct ownership of precious metals or commodities, or certificates representing them, is prohibited. Investment exposure is allowed only indirectly, through assets, techniques and transactions allowed under the 2010 Law.	Direct ownership of real estate or other tangible property is prohibited except for what is directly necessary to conducting the SICAV's business.

* A UCITS or other UCI is considered to be linked to the SICAV if both are managed or controlled by the same Management Company or another affiliated entity.

Security / Transaction	Requirements	
8. Deposits with credit institutions	Must be repayable or withdrawable on demand, and any maturity date must be no more than 12 months in the future.	The credit institutions either must have a registered office in an EU/EEA member state or, if not, be subject to prudential supervision rules the CSSF consider to be at least as stringent as EU rules.
9. Cash and cash equivalents	The SICAV may hold ancillary liquid assets.	
10. Derivatives and equivalent cash-settled instruments	• Underlying assets must be those described in rows 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 or must be financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies consistent with fund investment objectives and policies. • All usage must be adequately captured by the risk management process described in "Management and monitoring of global risk" below.	OTC derivatives must meet all of the following criteria: • be subject to reliable and verifiable independent daily valuations • be able to be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at their fair value at any time at the SICAV's initiative • be with counterparties that are institutions subject to prudential supervision and that belong to categories approved by the CSSF.
11. Securities lending, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions	Must be used as an efficient portfolio management technique only. The volume of transactions must not interfere with a fund's pursuit of its investment policy or its ability to meet redemptions. With loans of securities and with repurchase transactions, the fund must ensure that it has sufficient assets to settle the transaction. • All counterparties must be subject to EU prudential supervision rules or to rules the CSSF consider to be at least as stringent. • A fund may lend securities: • directly to a counterparty • through a lending system organised by a financial institution that specialises in this type of transaction • through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution	• For each transaction, the fund must receive and hold collateral that is at least equivalent, at all times during the lifetime of the transactions, to the full current value of the securities lent. • During the life of a repurchase contract, the fund cannot sell the securities which are the object of the contract, either before the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or the repurchase term has expired. • The fund must have the right to terminate any of these transactions at any time and to recall the securities that have been lent or are subject to the repurchase agreement. • The SICAV cannot grant or guarantee any other type of loan to a third party.
12. Borrowing	The SICAV is not allowed to borrow in principle except if it is on a temporary basis and represents no more of 10% of a fund's assets.	The SICAV may however acquire foreign currency by means of back-to-back loans
13. Short sales	Direct short sales are prohibited.	Short positions may be acquired only through derivatives.

Diversification requirements

To ensure diversification, a fund cannot invest more than a certain amount of its assets in one issuer, as defined below.

For purposes of this table, companies that share consolidated accounts (whether in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU or with recognised international rules) are considered to be a single issuer. The percentage limits indicated by the vertical brackets in the center of the table indicate the maximum aggregate investment in any single issuer for all bracketed rows.

	Maximum investment/exposure, as a % of total net assets			
Category of securities	**In any one issuer**	**In aggregate**	**Other**	**Exceptions**
A. Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a sovereign nation, any EU public local authority, or any public international body to which one or more EU member states belongs.	35%			**A fund may invest in as few as six issues if it is investing in accordance with the principle of risk spreading and meets both of the following criteria:** • **it invests no more than 30% in any one issue** • **the securities are issued by an EU member state, its local authorities or agencies, a member state of the OECD or of the G20, Singapore or Hong Kong, or by a public international body of which one or more EU member state belongs** **The exception described for Row C applies to this row as well.**
B. Bonds issued by a credit institution whose registered office is in an EU member state and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders*.	25%		80% in any issuer in whose bonds a fund has invested more than 5% of assets.	
C. Any transferable securities and money market instruments other than those described in rows A and B above.	10%	35%	20% in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group. 40% in aggregate in all issuers in which a fund has invested more than 5% of its assets (does not include deposits and OTC derivative contracts with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision and securities indicated in rows A and B).	For index-tracking funds, the 10% increases to 20% in the case of a published, sufficiently diversified index that is adequate as a benchmark for its market and is recognised by the CSSF. This 20% increases to 35% (but for one issuer only) in exceptional market conditions, such as when the security is highly dominant in the regulated market in which it trades.
D. Deposits with credit institutions.	20%			
E. OTC derivatives with a counterparty that is a credit institution as defined in row 8 above (first table in section).	10% max risk exposure (OTC derivatives and EPM techniques combined)	20%		
F. OTC derivatives with any other counterparty.	5% max risk exposure			
G. Units of UCITS or UCIs as defined in rows 4 and 5 above (first table in section).	20% in one or more UCITS or other UCIs.		Target funds of an umbrella structure whose assets and liabilities are segregated are considered as a separate UCITS or other UCI. Assets held by the UCITS or other UCIs do not count for purposes of complying with rows A - F of this table.	

*These bonds also must invest all sums deriving from their issuance in assets that, for the life of the bonds, are capable of covering all claims attaching to the bonds and in case of issuer bankruptcy would be used, on a priority basis, to reimburse principal and accrued interest.

Additional requirements set by the management company

Unless specifically stated in "Fund Descriptions", a fund's investment in the following securities is limited to the following percentage of the fund's total assets:

- 10% in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (MBSs and ABSs)
- 10% in contingent convertible bonds
- 10% in China A shares
- 10% in other UCITS/UCIs

Limits on concentration of ownership

These limits are intended to prevent the SICAV or a fund from the risks that could arise (for itself or an issuer) if it were to own a significant percentage of a given security or issuer. A fund does not need to comply with the investment limits described under "Diversification requirements" (above) and "Limits on concentration of ownership" (below) when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets, so long as any resulting violations of the investment restrictions are corrected as described in the introduction to "General Investment Powers and Restrictions".

Category of securities	Maximum ownership, as a % of the total value of the securities issued
Securities carrying voting rights	Less than would enable the SICAV to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer
Non-voting securities of any one issuer	10%
Debt securities of any one issuer	10%
Money market securities of any one issuer	10%
Shares of any fund of an umbrella UCITS or UCI	25%

These limits can be disregarded at purchase if at that time the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the instruments in issue, cannot be calculated.

These rules do not apply to:

- securities described in row A of the table above
- shares of a non-EU company that mainly invests in its home country and represents the only way to invest in that country in accordance with the 2010 Law
- purchases or repurchases of shares of subsidiaries that provide management, advice or marketing in their country, when done as a way of effecting transactions for SICAV shareholders in accordance with the 2010 Law

Master and feeder funds

The SICAV can create one or more funds that qualify as a master fund or a feeder fund, or can designate any existing fund a master fund or a feeder fund. The rules below apply to any fund that is a feeder fund.

Security	Investment Requirements	Other Terms and Requirements
Units of the master fund	At least 85% of assets.	The master fund cannot charge any fees for subscribing or redeeming shares/units.
Derivatives and ancillary cash and cash equivalents*	Up to 15% of assets.	Derivatives must only be used for hedging. In measuring derivatives exposure, the feeder fund must combine its own direct exposure with, in proportion to its investment, either the actual exposure created by the master fund or its maximum permitted exposure. The timing of NAV calculation and publication for the master fund and for the feeder fund must be coordinated in a way designed to prevent market timing and arbitrage between the two funds.

* Also includes movable and immovable property, which is allowed only if it is directly necessary to the SICAV's business.

Management and monitoring of global risk

The management company uses a risk management process, approved and supervised by its board, to monitor and measure at any time the overall risk profile of each fund from direct investment, derivatives, techniques, collateral and all other sources. Global risk assessments are calculated every trading day (whether or not the fund calculates a NAV for that day), and encompass numerous factors, including coverage for contingent liabilities created by derivative positions.

Any derivatives embedded in transferable securities or money market instrument count as derivatives held by the fund, and any exposure to transferable securities or money market instruments gained through derivatives (except certain index-based derivatives) counts as investment in those securities or instruments.

Risk monitoring approaches There are three main risk measurement approaches: the commitment approach and the two forms of value at risk (VaR), absolute and relative. These approaches are described below, and the approach each fund uses is described in "Fund Descriptions". The board and the management company choose which approach each fund will use based on the fund's investment policy and strategy.

Approach	Description
Absolute Value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR)	The fund seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience in a month (meaning 20 trading days), and requires that 99% of the time, the fund's worst outcome does not exceed a 20% reduction in net asset value, and 95% of the time does not exceed a 14.1% reduction.
Relative Value-at-Risk (Relative VaR)	Used for funds that measure and limit overall exposure compared to a benchmark that represents the relevant segment of the reference financial market. The fund seeks, with 99% confidence, to maintain an estimated fund VaR that does not exceed twice the VaR of the benchmark.
Commitment	The fund calculates its global exposure by taking into account either the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset or the derivative's notional value, as appropriate. This allows the fund to reduce its global exposure by taking into account the effects of certain hedging or offsetting positions, consistent with ESMA guidelines 10/788. A fund using this approach must ensure that its overall market exposure does not exceed 200% of total assets (100% from direct investment and 100% from derivatives).

Gross leverage Any fund that uses the Absolute or Relative VaR approach must also calculate its expected level of gross leverage, which is stated in "Fund Descriptions". A fund's expected level of leverage is an indicative level, not a regulatory limit, and the actual level of leverage may exceed the expected level from time to time. However, a fund's use of derivatives will remain consistent with its investment objective, investment policies and risk profile, and will comply with its VaR limit.

Gross leverage is a measure of total derivative usage and is calculated as the "sum of the notionals" (the exposure of all derivatives, without treating opposing positions as cancelling each other out). As the leverage calculation considers neither the sensitivity to market movements nor whether it increases or decreases a fund's overall risk, it may not be representative of the actual investment risk level within a fund.

How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques

Legal and regulatory framework

A fund may use the following instruments and techniques consistent with the 2010 Law, Grand Ducal regulation of 8 February 2008, CSSF Circulars 08/356 and 14/592, ESMA guidelines 14/937, the Securities Financing Transactions (SFT) regulation (EU) 2015/2365 and any other applicable law and regulation. Each fund's usage must also be consistent with its investment objective and policies and will not increase its risk profile beyond what it otherwise would have been.

What the funds can use derivatives for

A fund may use derivatives for any of the following purposes, consistent with what is described in "Fund Descriptions".

Hedging Hedging is taking a market position that is in the opposite direction from the position created by other portfolio investments, for the purpose of reducing or canceling out exposure to price fluctuations or certain factors that contribute to them.

- **Credit hedging** Typically done using credit default swaps. The goal is to hedge against credit risk. This includes purchasing or selling protection against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as proxy hedging (taking an opposite position in a different investment that is likely to behave similarly to the position being hedged).
- **Currency hedging** Typically done using currency forwards. The goal is to hedge against currency risk. A fund may engage in:
  - direct hedging (same currency, opposite position)
  - cross-hedging (reducing exposure to one currency while increasing exposure to another, the net exposure to the base currency being left unchanged), when it provides an efficient way of gaining the desired exposures
  - proxy hedging (taking an opposite position in a different currency that is considered likely to behave similarly to the base currency)
  - anticipatory hedging (taking a hedge position in anticipation of an exposure that is anticipated to arise as the result of a planned investment or other event)
- **Duration hedging** Typically done using interest rate swaps, swaptions and futures. The goal is to seek to reduce the exposure to rate shifts for longer-maturity bonds.
- **Price hedging** Typically done using options on indices (specifically, by selling a call or buying a put). Usage is generally limited to situations where there is sufficient correlation between the composition or performance of the index and that of the fund. The goal is to hedge against fluctuations in the market value of a position.
- **Interest rate hedging** Typically done using interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, writing call options on interest rates or buying put options on interest rates. The goal is to manage interest rate risk.

Investment exposure A fund can use any allowable derivative to gain exposure to permissible assets, in particular when direct investment is economically inefficient or impracticable.

Leverage A fund can use any allowable derivative to increase its total investment exposure beyond what would be possible through direct investment. Leverage typically increases portfolio volatility.

Efficient portfolio management Reducing risks or costs or generating additional capital or income.

Derivatives the funds can use

A derivative is a financial contract whose value depends on the performance of one of more reference assets (such as a security or basket of securities, an index or an interest rate).

The following are the most common derivatives used by the funds:

- financial futures
- options, such as options on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, or commodity indices
- warrants
- forwards, such as currency forwards (foreign exchange contracts for future delivery at a specified price)
- swaps (contracts where two parties exchange the returns from two different reference assets, such as foreign exchange or interest rate swaps and swaps on baskets of equities but NOT including total return, credit default, commodity index, volatility or variance swaps)
- credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps (contracts where one party receives a fee from the counterparty in exchange for agreeing that, in the event of a bankruptcy, default or other "credit event", it will make payments to the counterparty designed to cover the latter's losses)
- structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities
- total return swaps (transaction in which one counterparty makes payments based on a fixed or variable rate to the other counterparty, who transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation); this category includes contracts for difference
- swaptions (options that provide the right, but not the obligation, to engage in a swap)

Futures are generally exchange-traded. All other types of derivatives are generally OTC (over the counter, meaning they are in effect private contracts between a fund and a counterparty).

For any index-linked derivatives, the index provider determines the rebalancing frequency and there is no cost to the relevant fund when the index itself rebalances.

A fund may use more exotic derivatives (derivatives whose payoff structure or underlying asset(s) are more complex) to the extent that is it consistent with its investment restrictions.

Instruments and techniques the funds can use

A fund can use the following instruments and techniques with respect to any and all securities it holds, but only for efficient portfolio management (as described above).

Securities lending Under these transactions, the fund lends assets to qualified borrowers, for a determined duration or returnable on demand, in exchange for cash or other compensation. The borrower must put in collateral consistent with the provisions of this prospectus. A fund may lend any securities that it holds.

Repurchase transactions (buy-sell back transactions, sell-buy back transactions, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements) Under these transactions, the fund respectively buys or sells securities to a counterparty, against payment, and has either the right or the obligation to sell back or buy back (respectively) the securities at a later date and a specific (and typically higher) price.

Only the following assets may be used for repurchase transactions:

- short-term bank certificates or money market instruments
- shares or units of investment-grade money market UCIs
- adequately liquid bonds of non-governmental issuers
- bonds issued or guaranteed by an OECD country (including the country's local public authorities) or by a supranational institution or undertaking with regional (including EU) or world-wide scope
- shares included in a main index and traded on an EU regulated market or a stock exchange of an OECD country

Usage

All figures for expected usage are based on yearly averages and will be updated with each new prospectus version.

Securities lending Permitted: 100% of total assets. Expected: 0%. Any expected usage above that level is disclosed in "Fund Descriptions".

Repurchase transactions Permitted: 49% of total assets. Expected: 0%. Any expected usage above that level is disclosed in "Fund Descriptions".

Total return swaps (TRSs), including contracts for difference and similar derivatives Permitted: 100% of expected gross leverage. Expected usage, if any, is disclosed in "Fund Descriptions".

Revenues

In general, any net revenues from the use of derivatives and techniques will be paid to the applicable fund, net of reasonable operational costs and fees, in particular:

- 85% of the net revenues from securities lending transactions
- 100% of the net revenues from repurchase transactions
- 100% of the net revenues from total return swap transactions

The revenues received from securities lending, repurchase transactions and total return swaps, and the related fixed or variable fees and operational costs, are disclosed in financial reports.

Counterparties to derivatives and techniques

In addition to the requirements stated in Row 11 of table "Permitted assets, techniques and transactions" on page 33 a counterparty must meet the following criteria:

- undergo analysis applicable to the counterparty's intended activity, which can include a review of such aspects as company management, liquidity, profitability, corporate structure, capital adequacy, and asset quality, as well as the regulatory framework; legal status and geographic criteria are typically be considered as well
- be considered creditworthy by the management company
- typically have a public credit rating that is at least investment grade

Unless otherwise stated in this prospectus, no counterparty to a derivative held by any fund can serve as an investment manager of that fund or any other fund within the SICAV, or otherwise have any control or approval over the composition or management of such a fund's investments or transactions or over the assets underlying a derivative. Affiliated counterparties are allowed provided that the transactions are conducted at arm's length.

The SICAV has authorised the lending agent to arrange loans of securities to qualified entities, such as banks, funds and pension schemes, most of them within Europe. The generally low levels of counterparty risk and market risk associated with securities lending are further mitigated by counterparty default protection from the lending agent and the receipt of collateral.

Collateral policies

These policies apply to assets received from counterparties in connection with transactions in securities lending, sell-buyback transactions and OTC derivatives.

Acceptable collateral The main securities that may be accepted as collateral are:

- cash and cash equivalents, such as a letter of credit or a demand note from a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty
- investment grade bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings
- shares or units issued by money market UCIs that calculate a daily net asset value are rated at least AAA or equivalent
- investment grade bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity
- shares listed or dealt on a regulated market of a EU Member State or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD

- shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds or shares qualifying under the two bullets immediately above

Non-cash collateral must be traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing and must be able to be sold quickly for close to its pre-sale valuation. To ensure that collateral is suitably independent from the counterparty as far as both credit risk and investment correlation risk, collateral issued by the counterparty or its group is not accepted. The collateral is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. Counterparty credit exposure is monitored against credit limits and collateral is valuated on a daily basis.

Collateral received from a counterparty in any transaction may be used to offset the overall exposure to that counterparty.

Diversification All collateral held by the SICAV must be diversified by country, market and issuer, with exposure to any issuer no greater than 20% of a fund's assets. A fund could be fully collateralised by different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more member states belong. In this case, the fund should receive collateral from at least 6 different issues, with no issue exceeding 30% of the fund's total assets.

Reuse and reinvestment of collateral Cash collateral will either be placed on deposit or invested in high-quality government bonds, repurchase transactions or short-term money market funds (as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds) that calculate a daily net asset value and are rated AAA or equivalent.

Non-cash collateral will not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Custody of collateral Collateral (as well as other securities that can be held in custody) transferred by title to a fund will be held by the depositary or a sub-custodian. With other types of collateral arrangements, such as a pledge agreement, collateral can be held by a third party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and is unrelated to the collateral provider.

Valuation and haircuts All collateral is marked to market (valued daily using available market prices), taking into account any applicable haircut (a discount to the value of collateral intended to protect against any decline in collateral value or liquidity).

The SICAV has implemented a haircut policy relating to the classes of assets received as collateral. The policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by the SICAV under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions.

A fund may demand additional collateral (variation margin) from the counterparty to ensure that the collateral value at least equals the corresponding counterparty exposure.

The value of collateral received should, during the duration of the contract, be at least equal to 90% of the global valuation of the securities concerned by such transactions or techniques.

Risks

The risks associated with above-mentioned instruments and techniques are described in "Risk Descriptions".

Investing in the Funds

Share Classes

Within each fund, the SICAV can create and issue share classes. All share classes within a fund invest commonly in the same portfolio of securities but may have different characteristics and investor eligibility requirements.

Each share class is identified first by a core share class labels (described in the table below) and then by any applicable suffixes and currency abbreviation. Within any given share class of any fund, all shares have equal rights of ownership. The information below describes all currently existing core share classes and suffixes.

Available classes

While any fund is permitted to issue any core share class, and to configure it with any combination of the features described below, in practice only certain configurations are available in any given fund. Also, some funds or share classes that are available in certain jurisdictions may not be available in others. For the most current information on available share classes, go to nordea.lu.

Core share class characteristics

Core Class	Available to	Distributor Commission or Retrocession Available	Management Company Requirements	Minimum initial investment amount*
C	• All investors investing through an approved distributor that provides independent portfolio management or investment advice. • Approved distributors in countries that prohibit receiving and retaining commissions. • Approved distributors that provide non-independent advice (as defined by MiFID II, for EU distributors) and have client agreements that prohibit receiving and retaining commissions.	No	None	None
E	• All investors.	Yes	None	None
I	• Institutional investors.	Yes	None	EUR 1,000,000 or equivalent in other currencies
P	• All investors.	Yes	None	None
Q	• All investors investing through an account with, Nordea Bank Abp or its subsidiaries and branches.	Yes	None	None
R	Institutional Investors at the discretion of the Management Company	Yes	None	EUR 20,000,000 or equivalent in other currencies
X	• Institutional investors who meet the terms of the written agreement, who agree to hold the shares in custody at the administrative agent in their own name and who have an arrangement where part or all of the fees normally charged to the fund/share class are collected directly from the investor by the management company; at the discretion of the management company	No	Written agreement before first investment	EUR 25 million or equivalent in other currencies
Y	• Specialised Investment Funds (governed by the Law of 13 February 2007) and UCIs that have appointed Nordea Investment Funds S.A. as management company or alternative investment fund manager; at the discretion of the management company • UCIs that have appointed a Nordea entity as management company; at the discretion of the management company • Other entities belonging to the Nordea Group for strategic purposes; at the discretion of the management company	No	None	None
Z	• Institutional investors who are willing to seed newly launched funds, who meet all terms of the written agreement and who agree to hold the shares in custody at the administrative agent in their own name; at the discretion of the Management Company	No	Written agreement before first investment	On application

* Amounts apply for each share class of each fund, and include initial investments made by switches, subject to "Rights We Reserve".

Share class supplemental labels

Core share classes are issued either as distributing shares or accumulating shares, Additionally, hedging features may be added. Suffixes are added to the core share class label to indicate these characteristics. Currency codes are added as a suffix on share classes to indicate the share class currency.

Distributing share classes Distributing share classes are entitled to payment of a dividend, subject to approval by a vote of shareholders at the general meeting or by the SICAV, as relevant. Dividends may be paid out of capital and/or may reduce the NAV of the relevant share class. Dividends paid out of capital could be taxed as income in certain jurisdictions.

Dividends are by default paid in cash by bank transfer and in the currency of the share class. Shareholders may request to have their distributions reinvested in further distributing shares of the same fund and share class, if offered as an option below.

No interest is paid on unclaimed dividend payments, and after 5 years these unclaimed payments will be returned to the fund. No fund will make a dividend payment if the assets of the fund are below the minimum capital requirement, or if paying the dividend would cause that situation to occur.

The SICAV currently offers the following categories of distributing shares:

Share classes with suffix "A"

- eligible for annual distributions
- dividends can be re-invested upon request

Share classes with suffix "J"

- available at the discretion of the Management Company
- eligible for annual distributions
- generally available only to Institutional Investors in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden
- dividends can be re-invested upon request

Share classes with suffix "L"

- available at the discretion of the Management Company
- eligible for annual interim distributions
- we may decide the payment of a dividend out of the capital, in this case the capital will be eroded and the potential for future capital growth may be impacted
- the ex-dividend day will normally be the anniversary date of the relevant share-class
- we may decide to review the expected distribution rate

Share classes with suffix "M"

- available at the discretion of the Management Company
- generally available only to residents of Hong Kong and Singapore
- eligible for monthly distributions

Accumulating share classes Accumulation shares retain all net investment income in the share price and generally do not distribute any dividends. For classes E, Z, X and Y, any shares that do NOT contain the suffix "A", "J" "L"or "M" are accumulation shares. For all other classes, shares that DO contain the suffix "B" are accumulation shares.

Currency hedged share classes (suffix "H")

Currency hedged shares seek to hedge the NAV, expressed in the fund's base currency, to the currency of the share class. The SICAV may use derivatives such as currency forwards (deliverable or non-deliverable) to perform the currency hedging. In practice it is unlikely that the hedging will eliminate 100% of the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. For more on currency hedging, see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques".

When currency hedging applies to P-Shares, the letter "P" is omitted. Ex:

- currency hedged BP-Shares are denominated "HB-Shares",
- currency hedged AP-Shares are denominated "HA-Shares",
- currency hedged MP-Shares are denominated "HM-Shares".

Currency codes Each share class carries the standard three-letter code for the currency in which it is denominated. A share class may be issued in any currency as decided by the SICAV.

Share Class Fees

Subscription fee This fee may be charged when you invest. It is calculated as a percentage of the amount being invested. The subscription fees shown here are the maximum you might pay with any of these one-off charges. The actual subscription fee you pay varies by fund and share class, though in no case will it exceed the applicable maximum shown.

Maximum subscription fees, by fund type and share class

Fund Type*	C, P, Q	E, I, R, X, Y, Z
Equity	5.00%	None
Balanced	1.00%	None
Bond	3.00%	None

* See "Contents" on page 2 for the list of funds by fund type.

Charges taken from the fund over a year

These fees cover fund operating costs, including management and distribution costs. These fees are accrued on a daily basis on the total assets in the relevant share classes and funds and deducted from fund assets quarterly, and therefore reduce the performance of your investment.

These fees are the same for all shareholders of a given fund and share class.

Management fees These fees, payable out of the assets of the relevant funds, are due to the management company. Management fees for Z shares are set in the separate terms that apply to investors in these shares. Management fees for X shares are not taken from the fund but are paid by investors in this type of shares. Management fees for Y shares are zero.

The annual management fees for all funds and classes are listed below:

Fund	E, P,Q (max fee)	C (max fee)	I (max fee)	R (max fee)
Balanced Growth Target Date Fund	0.75%	NA	NA	NA
Emerging Market ESG Bond Fund	0.90%	0.60%	0.50%	On application
Emerging Market Hard Currency Enhanced Bond Fund	0.90%	0.60%	0.50%	On application
Emerging Market Local Debt Enhanced Fund	0.90%	0.70%	0.60%	On application
Emerging Markets Enhanced Equity Fund	0.80%	0.50%	0.40%	0.25%
Euro Corporate Enhanced Bond Fund	0.50%	0.30%	0.20%	On application
Euro Corporate ESG Bond Fund	0.60%	0.40%	0.30%	On application
European Enhanced Equity Fund	0.60%	0.40%	0.30%	0.15%
Global Asset Allocation Target Date Fund 1	0.80%	NA	NA	NA
Global Enhanced Equity Fund	0.60%	0.40%	0.30%	0.15%

Fund	E, P,Q (max fee)	C (max fee)	I (max fee)	R (max fee)
Global Enhanced Small Cap Fund	0.80%	0.50%	0.40%	0.25%
Global High Yield Enhanced Bond Fund	0.90%	0.60%	0.50%	On application
Global Opportunity Equity Fund – NOK Hedged	1.50%	0.95%	0.85%	On application
Global Sustainable Enhanced Equity Fund	1.00%	0.60%	0.50%	0.25%
High Yield ESG Bond Fund	1.00%	0.80%	0.70%	On application
Japanese Enhanced Equity Fund	0.60%	0.40%	0.30%	0.15%
LCR Optimised Danish Mortgage Bond Fund – EUR Hedged	0.40%	0.30%	0.20%	On application
Stable Emerging Markets Aksjer Etisk	1.80%	1.10%	1.00%	On application
Swedish Enhanced Equity Fund	0.60%	0.40%	0.30%	On application
US Corporate Enhanced Bond Fund	0.70%	0.45%	0.35%	On application
US Corporate ESG Bond Fund	0.70%	0.45%	0.35%	On application
VAG Optimised Stable Return Fund	1.50%	0.95%	0.85%	On application

Depositary fee This fee is paid to the depositary and consists of a custody fee (for safekeeping, administration and transaction charges) and a fiduciary fee. Safekeeping and administration charges are based on the value of assets held in custody and vary from fund to fund depending on the countries the funds are invested in. The depositary furthermore charges a fixed fee per year and per fund domicile. The fiduciary fee is calculated as a percentage of each fund's total assets. The maximum depositary fee, not including transaction costs, is 0.125% a year.

Administration fee This fee is paid to the management company in its capacity as administrative agent for the SICAV. The maximum administration fee is 0.40% a year.

Distribution fee This fee is paid to the management company and in principle forwarded to the local distributor or intermediary. The fee is charged only on E shares and is 0.75% a year.

Performance fee As per the table below, the management company may receive a performance fee, calculated and accrued daily and paid yearly in arrears, in respect of each calendar year. The performance fee is passed on to the investment manager for the respective fund.

For institutional share classes (except I share classes), the management company has the discretion to decide, prior to the first investment, to charge or not a performance fee and to determine the rate of performance fee that is applied to the share class.

In the case of X share classes, a performance fee may be directly invoiced by the management company to the investors per the separate charging structure agreed upon between each individual investor and the management company.

The investment manager may elect to forego its right to the performance fee. In such a case, the management company is not entitled to receive a performance fee from the respective fund.

If and where applicable, performance fee is calculated as follows: at the end of the calendar year for which performance fee is to be calculated, the performance fee for each share is equal to maximum 20% of the appreciation of the net asset value per share (net of performance fee) as at the end of such calendar year, after deduction of the hurdle rate (see applicable rates and hurdle rates in the table below). The performance fee is calculated only on the performance exceeding the all-time highest year-end net asset value per share (the high watermark) .

In case of net redemptions as observed on any valuation day, the pro rata of the year-to-date performance accrual that relates to such net redeemed shares is considered as due regardless of the performance of the fund after such net redemption.

The initial subscription price represents the first high watermark.

If at the end of the first financial period (determined separately for each share class), the net asset value per share of the share class exceeds its respective high watermark (i.e. its initial subscription price) and its hurdle rate, a performance fee is due. Otherwise, no performance fee is due for the first financial period.

For the subsequent financial periods, entitlement to a performance fee arises only when two conditions are met:

1) the net asset value per share has exceeded the hurdle rate in the relevant calendar year; or, in case of net redemption on any valuation day, if the net asset value per share has exceeded the hurdle rate on the period starting at the beginning of the calendar year and finishing on the valuation day where the redemption price is fixed

2) the net asset value per share exceeds the highest of (i) the first high watermark, or (ii) the previous all-time high year end net asset value per share.

The hurdle rate applied for non-hedged share classes is a variable short-term interest rate (see table below). For hedged share classes, an equivalent variable short-term interest rate expressed in the relevant currency is applied for the respective currency. A floor of 0% is applied to the hurdle rate, i.e. as long as the interest rate used as hurdle rate for any share class is negative, the hurdle rate is considered to be 0%.

Fund	Hurdle rate	Max fee %	
		C, E, P and Q classes	I class
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

How fund expenses are applied and used

All expenses that are paid from funds' total assets are reflected in NAV calculations, and the actual amounts paid are documented in the SICAV's annual reports. Expenses are calculated and accrued each valuation day for each fund and share class and paid quarterly in arrears.

All fees paid by the SICAV are subject to VAT where applicable. Each fund and share class pays all costs it incurs directly and also pays its pro rata share (based on its total net asset value) of costs not attributable to a specific fund or share class.

Expenses not included in the management, depositary and administration fees

- all taxes payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the SICAV;
- ordinary brokerage fees and bank charges
- all fees of the auditor and the legal adviser
- all expenses connected with publications and the supply of information to shareholders, in particular the cost of printing, the distribution of the financial reports as well as any prospectuses
- all expenses related to the maintenance, production, printing, translation, distribution, dispatch, storage and archiving of the KIIDs
- all expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registration of the SICAV with all governmental agencies and stock exchanges
- any advertising costs and expenses other than those specified above that the management company determines to be directly related to the offer or distribution of shares

Share Class Policies

We issue shares in registered form only. With these shares, the owner's name is recorded in the SICAV's register of shareholders and the owner receives a confirmation of subscription.

Other policies

Shares are issued to one one-thousandth of a share (three decimal places). Fractional shares receive their pro rata portion of any dividends, reinvestments and liquidation proceeds.

Shares carry no preferential or preemptive rights. No fund is required to give existing shareholders any special rights or terms for subscribing for new shares. All shares must be fully paid up.

Subscribing, Switching, Redeeming and Transferring Shares

In general we recommend that you place all transaction orders through your intermediary or an authorised distributor, unless there is reason not to do so. If you are an institutional investor, you can place transactions through your intermediary, an authorised distributor or the transfer agent.

Information that applies to all transactions except transfers

Dealing requests You can submit requests to subscribe, switch or redeem shares.

When placing any request, you must include all necessary identifying information, including the account number and the name and address of the accountholder exactly as they appear on the account. Your request must indicate the fund, share class, ISIN number, reference currency, transaction size (currency; number of shares or invested amount) and type of transaction (purchasing, switching or redeeming). Any requests that we consider to be incomplete or unclear may be delayed or rejected. We cannot be responsible for any losses or missed opportunities arising from unclear requests.

Once you have placed a request, you can withdraw it only prior to the cut-off time on the same day. At or after cut-off time, any request that is accepted will be considered final and irrevocable.

No request will be accepted or processed in any way that is inconsistent with this prospectus.

Cut-off times and processing schedule Unless specified otherwise in "Fund Descriptions", dealing requests received by the transfer agent before 15h30 CET on a valuation day will be processed that day. Any dealing request received at or after the cut-off time will be processed on the next applicable valuation day.

Note that the NAV at which a dealing request will be processed cannot be known at the time the request is placed.

Pricing Shares are priced at the NAV for the relevant share class and are quoted (and processed) in the currency of that share class. Except for initial offering periods, during which the price is the initial offer price, the share price for a transaction will be the NAV calculated for the day on which the transaction request is processed.

Currencies We accept and make payments exclusively in the share class currency, except in a share class whose currency is a non-deliverable currency. In such cases, payments will be made in the fund's base currency.

Fees charged by intermediaries Your local intermediary may impose their own fees as part of any contractual arrangements that they may have with an investor. Such fees are independent of the SICAV, the depositary and the management company, are deducted from your transaction amounts and are generally kept by the intermediary. Consult your financial advisor or local intermediary to learn what your actual fee rate would be for a given investment.

Late or missing payments to shareholders The payment of a dividend or redemption proceeds to any shareholder may be delayed, reduced, or withheld if required by foreign exchange rules, other rules imposed by the shareholder's home jurisdiction, or for other reasons. In such cases we cannot accept responsibility, nor do we pay interest on amounts delayed.

Changes to account information You must promptly inform us of any changes in personal or bank information, particularly any information that might affect your eligibility for any share class. We will require adequate proof of authenticity for any request to change the bank account associated with your fund investment.

Settlement Settlement of dealing transactions occurs generally no later than 3 business days after the requests have been processed (without exceeding 8 business days). For redemptions and switches, the dealing period can also be extended if the SICAV or the management company decides to do so because of exceptional circumstances (for example, if a fund does not have adequate liquidity to pay out redemption proceeds). Neither the SICAV nor the management company is responsible for any delays or charges incurred at any receiving bank or settlement system.

Exceptions and unusual circumstances The language in this "Investing in the Funds" section, up until "Rights We Reserve", describes generally applicable terms and procedures. See "Rights We Reserve" on page 47 or descriptions of terms and procedures that may apply under certain unusual circumstances or at the discretion of the SICAV.

Subscribing for shares Also see "Information that applies to all transactions except transfers" above.

To make an initial investment, submit a completed application form and all account opening documentation (such as all required tax and anti-money laundering information). However, the original documents must also be send via postal letter. Note that some distributors may have their own account opening requirements. Once an account has been opened, you can place your initial and any additional orders.

Payment must be sent via bank transfer (net of any bank charges) in the currency denomination of the share class(es) you want to subscribe for or, if that currency is non-deliverable, in the base currency of the fund. We do not accept cheques or third-party payments.

Shares will be allocated to your account as soon as your order has been processed. However, they cannot be sold, switched or redeemed until your payment is received. If we do not receive good payment, on time (see "Settlement" above), for the full amount of your subscription, we may cancel the subscription and seek full payment of our costs and any investment losses. We may do this by taking action against you and your intermediaries or by deducting the amount owed from any assets of yours we hold, including fund shares, payments you are due to receive from us, or a late-arriving or insufficient subscription payment.

Switching shares Also see "Information that applies to all transactions except transfers" above.

You can switch shares of any fund into the same class of shares in any other fund in the SICAV. You can also switch into a different share class, either within the same fund or as part of a switch to a different fund; in this case, you must indicate your desired share class on your request.

All switches are subject to the following conditions:

- you must meet all eligibility and minimum initial investment requirements for the share class into which you are requesting to switch
- for any switches into shares with a higher subscription fee than what you paid, you may be charged the difference
- both share classes involved must be denominated in the same currency
- the switch must not violate any restrictions stated in this prospectus (including in "Fund Descriptions")
- The switch might not be accepted until any previous transaction involving the shares to be switched has been fully settled.

We will let you know if any switch you request is not permitted by this prospectus.

We process all switches on a value-for-value basis, using the NAVs of the two investments that are in effect as at the time we process the switch.

Because a switch is considered two separate transactions (a simultaneous redemption and subscription) it may create tax or other implications. The subscription and redemption components of a switch are subject to all terms of each respective transaction.

Redeeming shares Also see "Information that applies to all transactions except transfers" above.

Redemption requests that are for more than the value of the account (at the time the redemption is processed) will be considered as "not in good order" and rejected.

The SICAV does not pay interest on redemption proceeds whose arrival is delayed for reasons beyond its control.

Note that any redemption proceeds will only be paid out once all investor documentation has been received, including any requested in the past that was not adequately provided.

We pay redemption proceeds only to investors identified in the SICAV's register of shareholders. Payment is made by bank transfer, using the bank account details we have on file for your account. The account to be paid to must always be in the name of the registered shareholder(s). If any required information is missing, the payment will be held back until such information has been provided.

All payments are made at the shareholder's expense and risk.

Transferring shares

We do not execute transfers of shares that involve a change of beneficial ownership.

How We Calculate NAV

Timing and formula

Unless indicated otherwise in "Fund Descriptions", we calculate the NAV for each share class of each fund on each valuation day. Each NAV is calculated in the base currency of the fund and, where applicable, exchanged to the currency in which each share class is denominated.

All NAVs whose pricing involves currency conversion of an underlying NAV are calculated using market exchange rates in effect at the time the NAV calculation process starts. NAVs are rounded up or down to the smallest commonly used fractional currency amount.

To calculate NAV for each share class of each fund, we use this general formula:

$$\frac{\text{(assets − liabilities)}}{\text{number of outstanding shares}} = \text{NAV}$$

Appropriate provisions will be made to account for the costs, charges and fees attributable to each fund and class as well as accrued income on investments.

Swing pricing

On business days when net dealing in fund shares exceeds a certain threshold, a fund's NAV may be adjusted by a swing factor. This adjustment reflects an assessment of the overall costs incurred in buying or selling investments to satisfy, respectively, net subscriptions or net redemptions of shares (understanding that a fund generally maintains adequate daily liquidity to handle ordinary cash flows with little or no impact on ordinary investment operations).

Swing pricing is intended to reduce the impact of these costs on shareholders who are not dealing their shares at that time, and is applied to the relevant funds/share classes by adjusting their NAV price by the swing factor. To the extent that markets have different charging structures on the buy and sell side, the swing factor may not be equal for net subscriptions or net redemptions.

Thresholds and swing factors (as fixed by the board or the management company) can vary by fund. Under normal market conditions, the adjustment swing factor will not be larger than 1.75% of NAV for all share classes within a fund. In extraordinary situations the board can raise this limit to protect the interests of shareholders.

Asset Valuations

In general, we determine the value of each fund's assets as follows:

- **Cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received.** Valued at full value, plus any accrued interest.
- **Fixed income instruments.** In general, valued at the most recent prices received from pricing services.
- **Equities.** Listed equities are generally valued based on the latest observable market prices retrieved at the valuation point. For markets where foreign and domestic shares co-exist, suspended shares and other exotic equities, other models are used.
- **Listed derivatives.** Futures and other liquid derivatives are valued based on market quotes, while more illiquid listed derivatives are valued on standard vendor valuation models that draw on objective market data from underlying instruments.
- **OTC derivatives.** Valued based on market prices developed through standard vendor valuation models that draw on objective market data from proven data vendors.
- **Shares or units of UCITS or UCIs.** Valued based on the latest traded price (ETF's), latest official net asset value, or a price provided by an approved pricing source available at the valuation point.
- **Currencies.** Valued at the market foreign exchange rate (applies to currencies held as assets, to hedging positions, and when translating values of securities denominated in other currencies into the base currency of the fund).
- **All other assets.** Valued in good faith at a prudent estimate of their sales price.

All valuation methodologies are established by the board. In any circumstances where it proves impossible to calculate with accuracy or confidence using the usual method, or when, because of unusual market conditions, time differences across markets or other reasons, we believe the values from usual sources and methods are not current or accurate, the board or the management company can choose a different valuation method, using generally recognised, auditable valuation principles. This explicitly includes the application in distressed markets of adjustments in the NAV valuation to reflect the high volatility, the fast-moving prices of securities and the distressed liquidity in the relevant markets.

The NAV may also be adjusted to reflect certain dealing charges incurred by a fund if there is no swing factor applied on the fund.

All assets quoted in a currency other than the base currency of the relevant fund will be valued in the fund's base currency using market exchange rates in effect at the time the NAV calculation process starts.

Taxes

Taxes paid from fund assets

The SICAV is subject to a taxe d'abonnement (subscription tax) at the following rates:

- Classes C, E, P and Q: 0.05%.
- Classes I, R, X, Y and Z: 0.01%.

This tax is calculated and payable quarterly, on the aggregate net asset value of the outstanding shares of the SICAV. The SICAV is not currently subject to any Luxembourg stamp tax, withholding tax, municipal business tax, net worth tax, or taxes on income, profits or capital gains.

To the extent that any country in which a fund invests imposes **taxes on income or gains** earned in that country, most of these taxes will be deducted before the fund receives its income or proceeds. Some of these taxes may be recoverable. The fund might also have to pay other taxes on its investments. See also "Tax risks" in the "Risk descriptions" section.

While the above tax information is accurate to the best of the board's knowledge, it is possible that a tax authority may modify existing taxes or impose new ones (including retroactive taxes) or that the Luxembourg tax authorities may determine, for example, that any class currently identified as being subject to the 0.01% taxe d'abonnement should be reclassified as being subject to the 0.05% rate. The latter case could happen for an institutional share class of any fund for any period during which an investor not entitled to hold institutional shares was found to have held such shares.

Taxes you are responsible for paying

The following is summary information and is provided for general reference only. Investors should consult their own tax advisors.

Taxes in your country of tax residence Distributions of dividends interest, as well as gains realized in the redemption of fund shares, are generally taxable to a beneficial owner in any jurisdiction in which they are a tax resident.

International tax agreements Several international tax agreements require the SICAV to report certain information about fund shareholders to the Luxembourg tax authorities every year, and for those authorities to forward that information to other countries, as follows:

- **Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)** Collected: financial account information, such as interest and dividend payments, capital gains, and account balances. Forwarded to: the home countries of any shareholder located in the EU (DAC) or in OECD countries that have adopted CRS standards.
- **US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)** Collected: information on direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts or entities by certain US Persons. Forwarded to: US Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Any shareholder who fails to comply with the SICAV's information or documentation requests may be subject to penalties from their jurisdiction of residence and may be held liable for any penalties imposed on the SICAV that are attributable to the shareholder's failure to provide the documentation. However, shareholders should be aware that such a violation on the part of another shareholder could reduce the value of all other shareholders' investments, and that it is unlikely the SICAV will be able to recover the amount of such losses.

While the management company will make good-faith efforts to ensure compliance with all applicable obligations of tax law, the SICAV cannot guarantee that it will be exempt from withholding requirements or that it will provide all necessary information for shareholders to comply with their tax reporting requirements.

German Investment Fund Tax Act If the prospectus or the articles indicate that a fund intends to continuously invest a certain level of its assets in equities (as at the date of this prospectus, the levels are 50% to qualify as "equity funds" and 25% to qualify as "mixed funds", German taxable investors may qualify for a full or a partial tax exemption for investments in that fund.

Measures to Prevent Improper and Illegal Behaviour

Money laundering, terrorism, fraud and tax avoidance

To comply with Luxembourg laws, regulations, circulars, etc. aimed at preventing crime and terrorism, as well as international tax agreements, we require investors to provide documentation to prove identity (either before opening an account or at any time afterward). The information we require is based on legal, regulatory and other requirements, which may change from time to time, and we may ask for additional documents at any time if we believe it is necessary. If you become ineligible for investing in the SICAV, you must immediately inform the management company.

The identification we request typically includes:

- natural persons: an identity card or passport copy duly certified by a public authority (such as a notary, police official or ambassador) in his or her country of residence
- corporations and other entities investing on their own behalf: a certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents or other official statutory document, plus, for the entity's owners or other economic beneficiaries, the identification described above for natural persons
- financial intermediaries: a certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents or other official statutory document, plus certification that the account owner has obtained necessary documentation for all end investors

We also are required to verify the legitimacy of transfers of money that come to us from financial institutions that are not subject to Luxembourg verification standards or the equivalent. We may delay or deny the opening of your account and any associated transaction requests (including switches and redemptions) until we receive, and judge to be satisfactory, all requested documents and/or all incoming cash transfers. We will not be liable for any resulting costs, losses, or lost interest or investment opportunities.

Market timing and excessive trading

The funds are in general designed to be long-term investments and not vehicles for frequent trading or for market timing (defined as short-term trading intended to profit from arbitrage opportunities arising from deficiencies in NAV calculations or from timing differences between market openings and NAV calculations).

These types of trading are not acceptable as they may disrupt portfolio management and drive up fund expenses, to the detriment of other shareholders. We may therefore take various measures to protect shareholder interests, including rejecting, suspending or cancelling any request we believe represents excessive trading or market timing. We may also forcibly redeem your investment, at your sole cost and risk, if we believe you have engaged in excessive trading or market timing.

Late trading

We take measures to ensure that any request to subscribe for, switch or redeem shares that arrives at or after the cut-off time for a given NAV will not be processed at that NAV.

Privacy of Personal Data

We require personal data from potential investors and shareholders for various purposes, such as to maintain the SICAV's register of shareholders, process requests, provide shareholder services, guard against unauthorised account access, conduct statistical analyses, provide you with information on other products and services, and comply with various laws and regulations.

We (here meaning the SICAV, the management company or any other service provider identified in this prospectus) may do any of the following with personal data:

- gather, store, modify, process and use it in physical or electronic form (including making recordings of telephone calls to or from potential investors, shareholders or their representatives)

- share it with external processing centres, the transfer or payment agents, or other third parties as necessary for the purposes we have described; these third parties, may or may not be Nordea Bank Group entities, and some may be located in jurisdictions with different or lesser information protection standards than Luxembourg
- use it for aggregate data and statistical purposes, and in connection with sending you marketing messages about other products and services offered by a Nordea Asset Management entity, including Nordea Investment Funds S.A. and Nordea Investment Management AB (together, the Nordea Asset Management entities).
- share it as required by applicable law or regulation

We take reasonable measures to ensure the accuracy and confidentiality of all personal data, and do not use or disclose it beyond what is described in this section without the potential investor's or shareholder's consent, unless we are required to do so. At the same time, neither the SICAV nor any Nordea Group entity accepts liability for personal data obtained by unauthorised third parties, except in the case of gross negligence or serious misconduct by the SICAV, a Nordea Group entity or any of their employees or officers. Personal data is held only as long as needed or as required by law, whichever is longer.

Subject to applicable law, you have the right to review, correct or request deletion of the personal data we and any service providers have on file for you at any time, free of charge. Note that the deletion of certain data could prevent us from providing services to you. Information on our Data Privacy policy can be found on nordea.lu.

Rights We Reserve

Within the limits of law and the articles, we reserve the right to do any of the following at any time:

- **Reject or cancel any application to open an account or any request to subscribe for shares, for any reason.** We can reject the entire amount or part of it. If a request to subscribe for shares is rejected, monies will be returned at the purchaser's risk within 7 business days, without interest and minus any incidental expenses.
- **Declare additional dividends** or change (temporarily or permanently) the method used for calculating dividends, within the limits of law and the articles.
- **Require shareholders to prove beneficial ownership of shares or eligibility to hold shares, or compel an ineligible shareholder to relinquish ownership.** If the directors of the management company believe that shares are being held in whole or in part by or for an owner who is, or appears likely to become, ineligible to own those shares, we can request certain information from the owner to establish eligibility or confirm beneficial ownership. If no information is provided, or if we consider the information provided to be unsatisfactory, we may either request that the owner redeem the shares and provide evidence of having done so, or we may redeem the shares without the owner's consent, on the next dealing day following notice. We may take these steps to ensure the SICAV's compliance with law and regulation, to avoid the adverse financial consequences for the SICAV (such as tax charges), or for any other reason. The SICAV will not be held liable for any gain or loss associated with these redemptions.
- **Temporarily suspend the calculation of NAVs and transactions in a fund's shares** when , at the sole discretion of the board, a suspension would be consistent with the interests of shareholders and any of the following is true:
  - a certain portion (as defined by the board) of the fund's assets cannot be traded due to a full or partial closure or other restrictions or suspensions on a relevant market.
  - a disruption of communication systems or other emergency has made it impractical to reliably value or to trade fund assets
  - an emergency exists that makes it impracticable to value or liquidate assets
  - the fund is a feeder fund and its master fund has suspended its NAV calculations or share transactions
  - for any other reason any portfolio investments cannot be properly or accurately valued
  - the fund is unable to repatriate monies needed to pay out redemption proceeds, or is unable to exchange monies needed for operations or redemptions at what the board considers to be a normal currency exchange rate
  - the fund or SICAV is being liquidated or merged, or notice has been given of a shareholder meeting at which it will be decided whether or not to liquidate or merge
  - any other circumstances exist under which the law allows for a suspension

A suspension could apply to any share class and fund, or to all, and to any type of request (subscribe, switch, redeem).

If your order is delayed in processing because of a suspension, you will be notified promptly in writing.

All requests whose processing has been delayed because of a suspension of transactions will be executed at the next NAV to be calculated.

- **Implement special procedures during times of high net subscription, switch or redemption requests.** If on any valuation day a fund receives and accepts dealing requests whose value exceeds 10% of the fund's total net asset value, the SICAV or the management company may extend processing of some or all requests for a period of as long as 8 valuation days.
- **Soft or hard close a fund or share class to further investment** — temporarily or indefinitely, immediately or at a future date, and in all cases without notice, when the management company believes it is in the best interests of shareholders (such as when a fund has reached the size where further growth appears likely to be detrimental to performance). A closure may apply only to new investors (soft closure) or to further investments from existing shareholders as well (hard closure).
- **Accept securities as payment for shares, or fulfill redemption payments with securities (in-kind payments).** If you wish to request a subscription or redemption in kind, you must get advance approval from the management company. You must pay all costs associated with the in-kind nature of the transaction (such as any required auditors' report).

Any securities accepted as a payment in kind for a subscription of shares must be consistent with the fund's investment policy, and acceptance of these securities must not affect the fund's compliance with the 2010 Law.

If you receive approval for an in-kind redemption, we will seek to provide you with a selection of securities that closely or fully matches the overall composition of the fund's portfolio at the time the transaction is processed.

The board may request that you accept securities instead of cash in fulfillment of part or all of a redemption request. If you agree to this, the SICAV may provide an independent valuation report from its auditor and other documentation.

- **Reduce or waive any stated sales charge, or minimum initial investment amount, for any share class, fund, investor, or request,** so long as it is consistent with equal treatment of shareholders.

Notices and Publications

The following table shows which material (in its most recent version) is made available through which channels.

Information/document	Sent	Media	Online	Office
Prospectus and KIIDs			●	●
Application form			●	●
NAVs (share prices) and the start and end of any suspension of the processing of share transactions		●	●	●
Dividend announcements				●
Financial reports			●	●
Shareholder notices	●	●	●	●
Statements/confirmations	●			
Articles and core agreements (management company, investment management, depositary, fund service, other major service providers)				●
Information on our core policies (conflicts of interest, remuneration, engagement, complaints handling, etc.)			●	●

KEY

Sent to all investors directly registered in the SICAV's shareholder list at the address of record.

Media Published, as required by law or as determined by the board, in newspapers or other media (such as newspapers in Luxembourg and other countries where shares are available, or electronic platforms such as Bloomberg or Fundsquare, where daily NAVs are published), as well as the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations.

Online Posted online on nordea.lu, and in some jurisdictions on local Nordea websites.

Office Available free of charge upon request from the registered offices of the SICAV and the management company, and available for inspection at those offices. Many items are also available free on request from the central administration, depositary and local representatives.

Shareholder notices include convening notice of shareholder meetings (the annual general meeting and any extraordinary meetings) as well as notices of prospectus changes, suspension of trading in shares (including the lifting of such suspensions), and all other items for which notice is required.

Statements and confirmations are sent when there are transactions in your account. Other items are sent when issued.

Audited annual reports are available within four months of the end of the financial year. Unaudited semi-annual reports are available within two months of the end of the period they cover.

Information on past performance, by fund and share class, appears in the applicable KIID and on nordea.lu.

The articles, the remuneration policy and certain other materials will be sent to the investor, or otherwise made available, free of charge upon request.

The SICAV

Operations and Business Structure

Name and registered office

Nordea 2, SICAV
562, rue de Neudorf
L-2220 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal structure Open-ended investment company organised as a société anonyme and qualifying as a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV)

Legal jurisdiction Luxembourg

Incorporated 25 April 2016

Duration Indefinite

Articles of incorporation First published in the Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations, on 13 May 2016.The most recent amendment was published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations (RESA) on 14 June 2018.

Regulatory authority
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
283, route d'Arlon
L-1150 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
cssf.lu

Registration number (Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register) B-205880

Financial year 1 January to 31 December

Capital Sum of the assets of all of the funds, at any time

Minimum capital (under Luxembourg law) EUR 1,250,000 or equivalent in any other currency

Par value of shares None

Share capital and reporting currency EUR

Qualification as a UCITS The SICAV qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) under Part 1 of the 2010 Law and EU directive 2009/65 and is registered on the CSSF's official list of collective investment undertakings. The SICAV is also governed by the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies.

Financial independence of the funds The assets and liabilities of each fund are segregated from those of other funds; there is no cross-liability, and a creditor of one fund has no recourse to the other funds.

To lower costs and increase diversification, the funds may commingle certain assets and manage them as a single pool. In such a case, the assets of each fund will remain segregated as far as accounting and ownership is concerned, and the allocation of performance and costs is assigned to each fund on a pro rata basis.

Board of Directors of the SICAV

Claude Kremer (Chair)
Founding Partner and Head of Investment Management Practice, Arendt & Medernach
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Michael Maldener
Managing Director
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Henrika Vikman
CEO,
Nordea Funds Ltd
Helsinki, Finland

Markku Kotisalo
Conducting officer and Head of Fund Administration of the management company,
Luxembourg Grand-Duché of Luxembourg

The board is responsible for the overall investment policy, objectives and management of the SICAV and funds and, as described more fully in the articles, has broad powers to act on behalf of the SICAV and the funds, including:

- appointing and supervising the management company
- setting investment policy and approving the appointment of any investment manager or sub-investment manager
- making all determinations regarding the launch, modification, merger or discontinuation of funds and share classes, including such matters as timing, pricing, fees, base currency, dividend policy and payment of dividends, liquidation of the SICAV, and other conditions
- determining eligibility requirements and ownership restrictions for investors in any fund or share class, and what steps may be taken in the case of any violation
- determining the availability of any share class to any investor or distributor or in any jurisdiction
- determining when and how the SICAV will exercise its rights and will distribute or publicize shareholder communications
- ensuring that the appointments of the management company and the depositary bank are consistent with the 2010 Law and any applicable contracts of the SICAV
- determining whether to list any shares on the Luxembourg stock exchange

The board may delegate some of these responsibilities to the management company.

The board is responsible for the information in this prospectus and has taken all reasonable care to ensure that it is materially accurate and complete. The prospectus will be updated as required when funds are added or discontinued or when other material changes are made.

Directors serve until their term ends, they resign, or their mandate is revoked, in accordance with the articles. Any additional directors will be appointed in accordance with the articles and Luxembourg law. Independent directors (directors who are not employees of Nordea Group or any of its affiliates) may receive compensation for serving on the board.

Professional Firms Engaged by the SICAV

The management company and various professional firms are engaged by the SICAV through service agreements and must provide periodic reports to the board relating to their services. Any professional firm must cooperate fully with a transition of its duties, consistent with its service agreement, its duties under law, and the instructions of the board.

Management company

See "The Management Company" on page 52.

Depositary

J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A.
6, route de Trèves
L-2633 Senningerberg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The depositary provides such services as:

- providing safekeeping of the assets of the SICAV (custody of assets that can be held in custody and ownership verification and record keeping of other assets)
- fulfilling oversight duties to ensure that the activities defined in the depositary and custodian agreement are carried out in accordance with the board's instructions and, above all, with the 2010 Law and the articles of incorporation. The oversight of the activities of the fund includes the calculation of NAV, the processing of fund shares and the receipt and allocation of income and revenues to each fund and share class, among others
- cash flow monitoring

The depositary must use reasonable care in exercising its functions and is liable to the SICAV and shareholders for any losses that result from failing to properly perform its duties, as defined in the depositary and custodian agreement. It may entrust assets to third party banks, financial institutions or clearinghouses but this will not affect its liability.

Where the law of a third country requires that certain investments be held in custody by a local entity but no local entities satisfy the delegation requirement, the depositary may nevertheless delegate to a local entity so long as the SICAV has informed investors and has given the depositary appropriate instructions, and only for as long as no other local entity exists that meets the delegation requirements.

Up-to-date information on any safekeeping function delegated by the depositary and an up-to-date list of delegates is available at nordea.lu.

The depositary has no influence or control over the funds' investment decisions, and is not allowed to carry out activities with regard to the SICAV that may create conflicts of interest between the SICAV, the shareholders and the depositary itself (including its delegates), unless it has properly identified any such potential conflicts of interest, has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the SICAV and its shareholders.

The maximum depositary fee is shown in the "Depositary fee" section on page 42.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers, société cooperérative
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
L-2182 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The auditor provides independent review of the financial statements of the SICAV and all funds once a year. If performance fee are charged, the auditor also verifies all performance fee calculations.

Shareholder Meetings and Voting

The annual general meeting is held within 6 months of the end of each financial year, typically at the SICAV's registered office or another location within Luxembourg City, but potentially elsewhere if the board believes it warranted by exceptional circumstances. Other shareholder meetings may be held at other places and times, with appropriate approval and notification.

At the annual general meeting, shareholders generally vote on such matters as the election or re-election of board members, ratification of the auditors, and approval of distribution amounts and the financial report for the past year. Interim dividends can be declared by the board, subject to final approval at the annual meeting.

Written notice convening annual general meetings, including the agenda, date, time, and location, will be provided to shareholders as required by Luxembourg law. To the extent permitted by law, the convening notice to a general meeting of shareholders may provide that the quorum and majority requirements will be assessed against the number of shares issued and outstanding at midnight (Luxembourg time) on the fifth day prior to the relevant meeting, meaning that participation in the meeting will be based on the number of shares held by each shareholder on that date. Resolutions that concern all shareholders generally will be taken in a general meeting.

Each share gets one vote in all matters brought before a general meeting of shareholders. Fractional shares do not have voting rights.

For information on admission and voting at any meeting, refer to the applicable meeting notice.

Shareholder rights when investing through an intermediary

Only investors registered in the register of shareholders can fully exercise their shareholder rights, such as voting in the SICAV's general meetings. When investing through an intermediary, investors may not be able to exercise certain shareholder rights. Consult your intermediary for more information on your shareholder rights.

Merger or Liquidation

Mergers

Within the limits of the 2010 Law, the board may decide to merge a fund with another fund within the SICAV, or with a fund in another UCITS, wherever domiciled.

A merger between the SICAV and another UCITS is also possible, as permitted by the 2010 Law. The board is authorised to approve mergers of other UCITS into the SICAV. However, a merger of the SICAV into another UCITS must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a shareholder meeting (no quorum requirement).

Shareholders whose investments are involved in any merger will receive at least one month's advance notice of the merger, during which they will be able to redeem or switch their shares free of any redemption and switching charges. At the end of the notice period, shareholders who still own shares in a fund and class that is being merged out of existence and who have not expressly indicated their willingness to participate in the merger will receive shares of the receiving fund of the merger.

Liquidation of a fund or share class

The board may decide to liquidate a fund or share class if the board believes any of the following is true:

- the value of the assets of the fund or share class is so low as to make continued operation economically inefficient
- there has been a substantial change in political, economic, monetary or regulatory conditions or other circumstances beyond the control of the board
- the liquidation is appropriate as part of an economic rationalisation (such as an overall adjustment of fund offerings)
- to do so would be in the interests of shareholders
- for feeder funds, if the fund becomes a non-feeder fund, or if the master fund liquidates, merges, or splits, and the CSSF approves neither the feeder remaining with the split or merged master fund nor the appointment of a new master fund

If none of the above is true, the board must ask shareholders to approve the liquidation. Even if one of the above is true, the board may opt to submit the matter to a shareholder meeting for a vote. In either case, the liquidation is approved if it receives the votes of a simple majority of the shares present or represented at a validly held meeting (no quorum required).

Once a liquidation has been decided by the board or voted, shareholders must continue to hold their shares, participate in the liquidation process and receive any proceeds due.

Liquidation of the SICAV

The liquidation of the SICAV requires a shareholder vote. Such a vote can be taken at time at a general meeting of shareholders. If it is determined that the SICAV's capital has fallen below two-thirds of legally required minimum capital (under Luxembourg law), or below one-quarter of the minimum set by the articles, then shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on dissolution at a general meeting held within 40 days of the determination.

Voluntary liquidations (meaning a decision to liquidate that is initiated by shareholders) require a quorum of at least one-half of the capital and approval by at least 2/3 of the votes cast. Otherwise, dissolution will occur if approved by a majority of the shares present and represented at the meeting, or, if the capital is below 1/4 of the minimum set by the articles, by 1/4 of the shares present and represented (no quorum required).

Should it be voted that the SICAV will liquidate, one or more liquidators appointed by the shareholder meeting and duly approved by the CSSF will liquidate the SICAV's assets in the best interest of shareholders and will distribute the net proceeds (after deduction of any costs relating to the liquidation) to shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

Amounts from any liquidations that are not claimed by shareholders within 6 months will be deposited in escrow with the Caisse de Consignation. Amounts still unclaimed after 30 years will be forfeited according to Luxembourg law.

The Management Company

Operations and Business Structure

Name and registered office
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.
562, rue de Neudorf
L-2220 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal form Société anonyme

Incorporated 12 September 1989, in Luxembourg (as Frontunner Management Company S.A.)

Regulatory authority
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
283, route d'Arlon
L-1150 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Registration number (Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register) B-31619

Other funds managed See shareholder reports

Directors of the Management Company

Nils Bolmstrand (Chair)
Head of Nordea Asset Management
Stockholm, Sweden

Brian Stougård Jensen
Head of Product and Business Development and member of Senior Executive Management Group,
Nordea Asset Management
Copenhagen, Denmark

Graham Goodhew
Retired; formerly member of the board and Conducting Officer, JP Morgan Asset Management (Europe) S.à r.l. and executive director of JPMorgan Chase
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Conducting Officers

Michael Maldener
Managing Director
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Singour Chhor
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Christophe Wadeleux
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Markku Kotisalo
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Responsibilities

The management company is responsible for, among other things:

- investment management (including portfolio management and risk management) with respect to all funds
- administration, including corporate agency duties
- marketing

Concerning administration, the management company serves as the administrative agent. In this capacity, it handles the administrative work required by law and regulation and by the articles of incorporation, such as calculating NAVs, maintaining the SICAV's register of shareholders and accounting records, opening and closing accounts, processing requests for transactions in fund shares, and providing documentation of these transactions to shareholders.

Concerning distribution, the management company serves as the principal distributor. In this capacity it is responsible for all distribution and marketing in jurisdictions in which the SICAV is permitted to engage in those activities.

Concerning corporate agency duties, the management company serves as corporate agent. In this capacity it is responsible for all such duties required by Luxembourg law, in particular the mailing of shareholder documents.

The management company is subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

Delegation of Responsibilities

With the consent of the SICAV and the CSSF, the management company has the option of delegating to third parties portfolio management, administration and marketing responsibilities so long as it retains supervision, implements appropriate controls and procedures, and updates the prospectus in advance. For example, the management company can appoint one or more investment managers to handle the day-to-day management of fund assets, or investment advisors to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments.

An investment manager in turn can, with the approval of the management company, appoint one or more sub-investment managers. The investment manager or a sub-investment manager may also appoint investment advisors (meaning entities that provide recommendations but do not have the ability to set strategy or place trades in portfolio securities). Information about which entities currently have appointments as investment managers and sub-investment managers, and to which funds, appears in"Fund Descriptions".

The management company must require any delegated entity to comply with the provisions of the prospectus, articles of incorporation and other applicable provisions. Also, regardless of the nature and extent of its delegations, the management company remains liable for the actions of its delegates.

The management company can also appoint various service providers, including distributors, to market and distribute fund shares in any jurisdiction where the shares are approved for sale.

The investment managers, sub-investment managers and sub-investment advisors and all service providers engaged by the management company have agreements to serve for an indefinite period and must provide periodic reports relating to their services. The management company may terminate any of these agreements immediately if it determines that it is in the interest of shareholders. Otherwise, a party of any of these agreements can resign or be replaced by the management company. The management company will pay any costs associated with any direct delegates and other service providers.

Complaints handling

The management company makes every effort to respond to all formal complaints quickly. A copy of our complaints procedure is available to shareholders free of charge upon request and information on the Complaints Handling procedure is available at nordea.lu.

Any legal disputes involving the management company, the SICAV or any shareholder will be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent Luxembourg court and adjudicated under Luxembourg law (except that for service providers, the process is as described in their contracts with the SICAV or the management company).

Corporate Conduct Policies

Conflicts of interest

Because the management company, an investment manager and certain sub-distributors are all part of the Nordea Group, they will at times find their obligations to the SICAV or to a fund to be in conflict with other professional obligations they have pledged to honor. A Nordea Group entity could be an issuer or counterparty for a security or derivative a fund is considering buying or selling. In addition, a Nordea Group entity that serves the SICAV in a given capacity could serve another SICAV (whether affiliated with Nordea Group or not) in a similar or different capacity.

Other service providers, such as the depositary, administrative agent and central administration agent could have potential conflicts in interest with the SICAV or the management company. In such cases, the management company seeks to identify, manage and, where necessary, prohibit any action or transaction that could pose a conflict between the interests of, for example, the management company and shareholders, or the SICAV and other clients. The management company strives to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. Information on the management company's conflict of interest policy is available at nordea.lu.

Remuneration policy

The management company has implemented a remuneration policy, based on that of Nordea Group, that is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking that is inconsistent with the risk profile of the funds. The management company has committed to ensuring that all individuals subject to the policy — which includes the management company's directors, managers and employees — will comply with the policy.

The remuneration policy integrates governance, a pay structure that is balanced between fixed and variable components, and risk and long-term performance alignment rules. These alignment rules are designed to be consistent with the interests of the management company, the SICAV and the shareholders, with respect to such considerations as business strategy, objectives, values and interests, and include measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The management company ensures that the calculation of any variable remuneration is based on the applicable multi-year performance of the relevant fund(s) and that the actual payment of such remuneration is spread over the same period. Material risk-takers and employees in control functions do not receive variable remuneration.

Information on the remuneration policy is available at nordea.lu.

Best execution

The investment managers and sub-investment managers, consistent with their duty to act in the best interests of shareholders, have an obligation to execute orders on terms most favorable to their clients. Consequently, the investment managers and sub-investment managers select counterparties and enter into transactions in accordance with best execution principles.

Voting of portfolio securities

The SICAV has delegated the right to make all decisions about exercising voting rights on securities held in the funds' portfolios to the management company, which in turn has delegated it to Nordea Investment Management AB in its role as investment manager.

Benchmarks

As of 1 January 2020, any benchmarks the funds use, whether to calculate performance fees or simply as a relevant market reference, must comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "Benchmark Regulation"). This means a benchmark must either be provided by a registered provider or must itself be registered (if the provider is based outside the EU).

Benchmarks may be used by some funds as a reference for comparison purposes against which the performance of each fund is measured, as indicated in the "Fund Descriptions". The funds are actively managed, and the investment manager may freely select the securities that it will invest in. Consequently the performance may differ substantially from that of the benchmark.

The SICAV does not have any tracker funds (being funds tracking the return of an index or combination of indices).

Funds may use interest rate benchmarks for the purpose of performance fee calculation as indicated in "Performance fee" on page 42.

The management company has a written plan for what it will do if a fund's benchmark fails to comply with the Benchmark Regulation on time, or has changed materially or ceases to be provided. The plan is available upon request and free of charge at the registered office of the management company.

Investment Managers Engaged by the Management Company

Investment Managers

Nordea Investment Management AB (including branches)
Mäster Samuelsgatan 21, M540
Stockholm 10571, Sweden
Sub-Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Advisors Engaged by the Investment Managers

Sub-Investment Managers

Aegon USA Investment Management, LLC
6300 C Street SW, Cedar Rapids
Iowa, 52499, USA

Loomis, Sayles & Company, LP
c/o Corporation Service Company
2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400
Wilmington, DE 19808, USA

MacKay Shields LLC
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105, USA

Other Service Providers Engaged by the Management Company and/or the SICAV

Distributors and nominees

The SICAV and/or the management company can engage local distributors or other agents in countries or markets where it is not barred from distributing fund shares. In some countries, use of an agent is mandatory, and the agent may not merely facilitate transactions but may hold shares in its own name on behalf of investors. Fees of distributors and agents are paid out of the management fee.

Distributors can act as nominees, which may affect your rights as an investor. See "Share class policies" on page 43.

Local representative and paying agents

Austria

Paying Agent and Information Agent
Erste Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG
Am Belvedere 1
AT-1100 Vienna, Austria
Tel +43 50100 12139 | Fax +43 50100 9 12139

Denmark

Representative Agent
Nordea Bank Abp, Danish Branch
Grønjordsvej 10
DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark
Tel +45 33 33 65 44 | Fax: +45 33 33 10 04

Germany

Information Agent
Société Générale S.A. Frankfurt Branch
Neue Mainzer Straße 46-50
DE- 60311 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Italy

Paying Agents
BNP Paribas Securities Services
Piazza Lino Bo Bardi, 3
IT-20124 Milan, Italy
Tel +39 2 7247 4294 | Fax +39 2 7247 4805

Spain

Representative Agent
Allfunds Bank S.A.U.
C/ de los Padres Dominicos, 7
ES-28050 Madrid, Spain
Tel +34 91 270 95 00 | Fax +34 91 308 65 67

Sweden

Paying Agent
Nordea Bank Abp, Swedish Branch
Smalandsgatan 17
SE-105 71 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel +46 8 61 47000 | Fax +46 8 20 08 46

Switzerland

Representative and Paying Agent
BNP Paribas Securities Services, Paris
Succursale de Zurich
Selnaustrasse 16
8002 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel +41 58 212 61 11 | Fax +41 58 212 63 30

United Kingdom

Facilities Agent
Financial Express Limited
2nd Floor, Golden House
30 Great Pulteney Street
W1F 9NN, London, United Kingdom
Tel +44 207 534 7505

Interpreting this prospectus

The following rules apply unless law, regulation or context require otherwise.

- terms that are defined in the 2010 Law but not here have the same meaning as in the 2010 Law
- the words “include”, “such as” or “for example”, in any form, does not denote comprehensiveness
- a reference to an agreement includes any undertaking, deed, agreement and legally enforceable arrangement, whether or not in writing, and a reference to a document includes an agreement in writing and any certificate, notice, instrument and document of any kind
- a reference to a document, agreement, regulation or legislation refers to the same as it has been amended or replaced (except as prohibited by this prospectus or applicable external controls), and a reference to a party includes the party’s successors or permitted substitutes and assigns
- a reference to legislation includes reference to any of its provision and any rule or regulation promulgated under the legislation
- any conflict in meaning between this prospectus and the articles will be resolved in favor of the prospectus for “Fund Descriptions” and in favor of the articles in all other cases