

Sustainability related disclosures

Capitalised terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Fund's supplement.

Product name: Nordea Stable Performance FAM Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300NRHNS6GWUSXS14

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective : ____% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective : ____%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments
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A. Summary

The fund promotes certain environmental and/or social characteristics. It does not have as its objective sustainable investment. While this fund does not commit to invest in a minimum proportion of sustainable investment, it may make such investments.

Specific sustainability indicators will be used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund in accordance with specific methodologies described below. The asset allocation of the fund is presented in the form of a chart that holds a specification of the percentage of investments expected to be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics of the fund. Internal limit monitoring systems run pre- and post-trade screenings for the holdings of the fund. Pre-trade limits block the unfit investment opportunities from Nordea's portfolio management tool, and post-trade limits flag any exposure or activity that is not aligned with Nordea's investment guidelines.

Internal and external data sources and data providers are used to ensure that the fund is invested in accordance with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted. Data received from external providers may be complemented by internal research and analysis. Nordea aim to mitigate limitations to data sources by applying solid due diligence measures in relation to external data providers, and manual verification processes.

B. No sustainable Investment Objective

The Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not Applicable

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

How does this financial product take into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Not Applicable

Are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

Not Applicable

C. Environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product

What are the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social characteristics ("E/S") characteristics of this Fund include:

Sector- and value-based exclusions Exclusion filters are applied to the portfolio construction process to restrict investments in companies and issuers with material exposure to certain activities deemed to be detrimental to the environment or the society at large, including tobacco companies and fossil fuel companies.

The Investment Manager's ("NAM") Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel policy whereby the Fund will not invest in companies that have significant exposure to fossil fuels unless they have a credible transition strategy.

The Fund uses a benchmark that is not aligned with the Fund's E/S characteristics. This Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

D. The Investment Strategy

What investment strategy does this financial product follow and how is the strategy implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis?

ESG is integrated into the strategy by excluding companies and issuers due to their exposure to certain activities that have been deselected based on ESG considerations.

More information on the general investment policy of the product can be found in the Investment Guidelines

Active ownership

On behalf of its clients, NAM undertakes a range of engagement activities with investee companies and corporate and sovereign issuers in order to encourage them to improve their ESG practices, and promote a long-term approach to decision-making.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- Sector or value-based exclusions prevent investments into activities that are deemed to be inappropriate for the strategy. More information is available in the sustainability-related website information in accordance with SFDR article 10.
- NAM's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy sets thresholds for companies' exposure to fossil fuel production, distribution and services. This means that the product will not invest in companies with material involvement in fossil fuel production, distribution or services if they do not have a documented transition strategy that aligns with the Paris Agreement.
- The product adheres to NAM's Responsible Investment Policy and does not invest in companies that are on Nordea's exclusion list due to violation of international norms or involvement in controversial business activities.

The binding elements are documented and monitored on an ongoing basis. Separately, NAM has risk management processes in place to control financial and regulatory risk and ensure appropriate escalation of any potential issues within a clear governance structure.

NAM conducts a thorough due diligence on external data vendors to clarify applied methodologies and verify data quality. However, as the regulation and standards of non-financial reporting is rapidly developing, data quality, coverage and accessibility remains challenging – especially for smaller companies and less developed markets.

In addition to the exclusions of the Investment Manager, the Manager's exclusion list which is based on the Manager's exclusion policy and compiled by the Manager will apply. Exclusion categories considered in the exclusion policy are United Nations Global Compact Principles, Controversial Weapons, Tobacco, Climate Change and Forced Labour.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices of investee companies is addressed in various layers of the security selection process. Governance safeguards are inherent in the NAM level norms-based screening as well as the NAM PAI processes. Additionally, at the product level, companies are screened for good governance by assessing their employee relations, pay practices, management structures and tax compliance. In respect of sovereign issuers, the assessment of good governance practices is based on three pillars; 1) The principles of governance (democratic governance), 2) Execution of governance and 3) Efficiency of governance.

Is there a commitment to reduce by a minimum rate the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the strategy? (Including an indication of the rate)

Not applicable.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

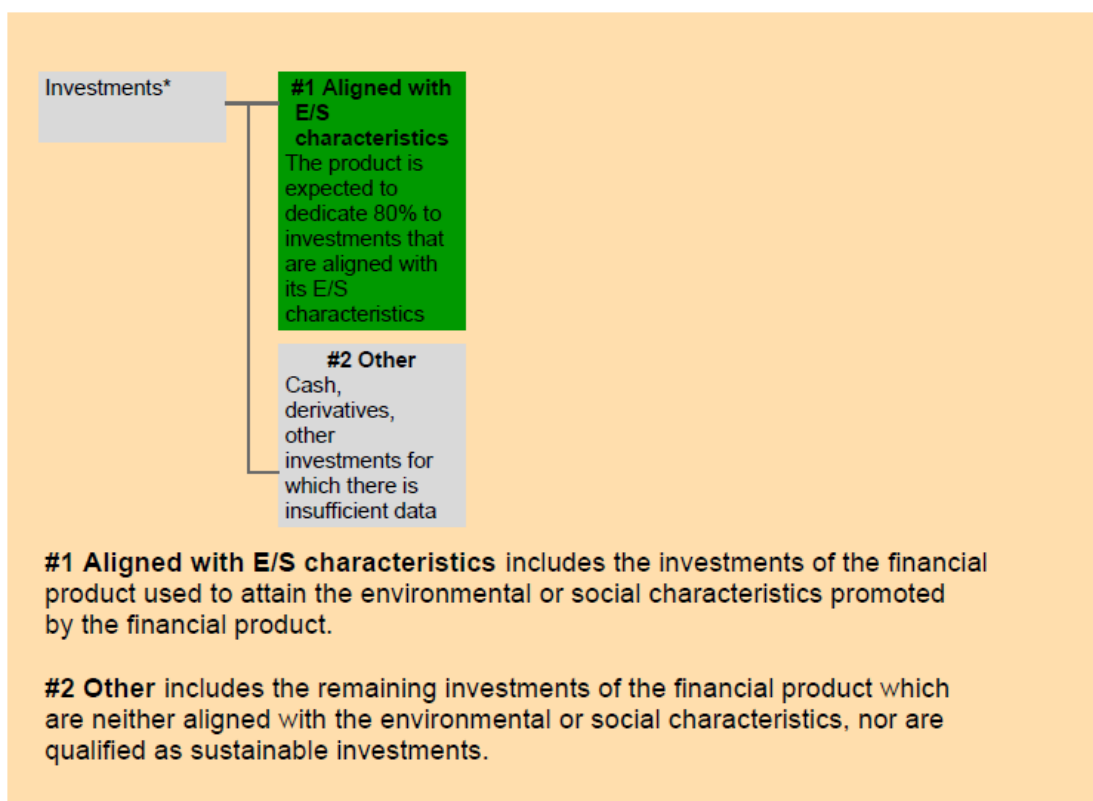
- Yes
 No

Yes, the Investment Manager's proprietary quantitative PAI tool assesses the impact of its investment universe (direct investments mainly) across multiple PAI indicators. Investment teams have access to both absolute PAIs metrics and normalised scale values, allowing them to identify outliers and adjust their view of investee companies and issuers accordingly. The specific PAI indicators that are taken into consideration are subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

Information on PAI on sustainability factors will be made available in the periodic reporting pursuant to SFDR Article 11(2).

E. Proportion of Investments

What is the planned asset allocation for this financial product?



**Investments means the products NAV which is the total market value of the product.*

The asset allocation may change over time and percentages should be seen as an average over an extended period of time. Calculations may rely on incomplete or inaccurate company or third party data.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy? (including what methodology is used for the calculation of the alignment with the EU Taxonomy and why; and what the minimum share of transitional and enabling activities)

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash may be held as ancillary liquidity or for risk balancing purposes. The product may use derivatives and other techniques for the purposes described in the investment guidelines. This category may also include securities for which relevant data is not available.

F. Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the E/S characteristics of the fund:

- **Carbon Footprint:** Defined as the total carbon emissions (scope 1 and 2) for a portfolio, normalised by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tons CO₂e / M€ invested. The Carbon Footprint expresses the share of companies' and issuers' greenhouse gas emissions that is owned or funded by the company's investments. Carbon emission will be measured by the carbon footprint for investments made in corporate issuers.
- **Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns:** Defined as the volume of carbon emissions per million euros of Gross Domestic Product, expressed in tons CO₂e/ M€ Carbon Footprint. Carbon emission will be measured using GHG Intensity for investments made in sovereigns. As the financial product may invest in both corporate and sovereign instruments, both indicators will be used depending on the specific investment made.
- **Social Violations:** Measured as the number of investee companies or countries subject to social and human rights violations as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law. Social violations are measured in absolute, as well as in relative numbers.
- **Violations of United Nations Global Compact:** Used to measure the share of investments in companies or issuers that have been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The ten UNGC principles are related to Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption issues.

How are the environmental or social characteristics and the sustainability indicators monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal/external control mechanism?

Sector- and value-based exclusions and other binding restrictions are monitored in the limit system which is run internally by the Risk Management Limit Team (the “Limit Team”). When it is decided to limit exposure to certain sectors or activities, Nordea build those into their internal limit monitoring system that runs both pre and daily post-trade screenings for Nordea’s holdings. Pre-trade limits block the unfit investment opportunities from Nordea’s portfolio management tool, and post-trade limits flag any exposure or activity that is not aligned with Nordea’s investment guidelines. Depending on the E/S characteristic that the incident concerns, and depending on the type of exposure, certain specific action, such as divesting, may be taken.

G. Methodologies

What is the methodology to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product using the sustainability indicators?

The methodologies that apply to measure how environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund are met, are set out here below.

Sector- and value-based exclusions

Exclusions aim at limiting the investment exposure to certain sectors or activities that may be considered to be damaging for the environment and/or the society at large. Sector screenings assess a company’s involvement in a specific activity measured by the revenue derived from this activity. Sector exclusions are the result of screenings based on the data and methodology of Nordea selected data vendors.

NAM Paris Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy

NAM’s Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy (“PAFF”), has been developed with the Paris agreement in mind. The Paris agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its goal is to limit global warming, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. The NAM PAFF Policy sets thresholds for companies’ exposure to fossil fuel production, distribution and services, which are implemented and monitored as specific exclusions in Nordea limit system. However, investments may be allowed in companies that help accelerate the transition to clean energy and phase out of fossil fuel. The NAM PAFF policy can be found [here](#).

While this fund does not commit to invest in a minimum proportion of sustainable investment, it may make sustainable investments.

H. Data Sourcing and processing

What are the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics including the measures taken to ensure data quality, how data is processed and the proportion of data that is estimated?

Data Sources

Nordea use a range of different internal and external data sources and data providers to ensure that the fund is invested in accordance with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted. Data received from external providers may be complemented by internal research and analysis provided by Nordea's Investment Teams and the Responsible Investment Team.

Measures taken to ensure data quality

Nordea apply various measures to control the quality of the external and internal data sets used. This may include internal control measures commonly used in computer programming such as:

- Quality assurance test whereby controls are made to check that the external data values are in the expected range and behave as intended
- Unit testing whereby individual data and functions created to generate insights or transform said data are tested to determine if they are fit for use and produce the expected output
- Four-eyes review of any code changes by Nordea's specialists Segregation of duties whereby there is a separation of responsibilities of key processes between more than one person, based on their area of expertise
- Segregation of IT environments that protects the integrity and availability of the environment producing the data and allows for testing of new data in terms of quality and robustness before it is used in a production environment
- Sanity test whereby the functionality and output of the system is tested to ensure that it works as expected
- Review of the data and insights generated by said data by Nordea's analysts/specialists

Furthermore, to the extent possible, data reported by companies, regulatory authorities and/or non-governmental organisations are prioritised over data from data providers' estimation models. This is done in order to minimize the reliance on third party estimation efforts which in turns improves the overall quality of the data Nordea use as input in their investment processes.

The external data providers and other data sources are assessed on an ongoing basis for data quality, coverage and other attributes.

How data is processed

As described above, the data used partly derives from external data providers that provide raw data on issuer level. It is sought o obtain as much and the most granular company data possible.

The external data received is enriched with additional external data sets, it may be complemented by in-house ESG analysis of the data, and company identifiers (ISIN) are

matched with the incoming raw data to companies that Nordea can potentially invest into as well as current investee companies.

Proportion of data that is estimated

Although Nordea prioritise reported data over estimated data, the Investment Manager do rely to some extent on estimations and on estimated data provided by Nordea's external data providers where reported data is not available or of adequate quality.

I. Limitations to methodologies and data

What are the limitations to the methodologies and data sources? (Including how such limitations do not affect the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics and the actions taken to address such limitations)

The fact that some proportion of the data received from external data providers may be estimated data, may be seen as a limitation to the methodologies and data sources.

Information is mainly based on historical data and may not reflect the future ESG performance or risks of the investments.

To mitigate the limitations to data sources, Nordea have ensured to have solid due diligence measures in place in relation to external data providers. Manual verification processes is another mitigating factor.

Nordea evaluate the quality of internal and external data on an ongoing basis, and continuously assess if new data providers can improve the analysis and models. Nordea have also implemented a Supplier Code of Conduct for data providers to follow. Prior to a data provider being chosen as a supplier, extensive market research is conducted, and the potential data providers are assessed on issues such as: data quality, coverage, security, methodology, price, reliability and conflict of interest.

J. Due Diligence

What is the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets and what are the internal and external controls in place?

NAM conducts due diligence reviews of all internal and external data on an ongoing basis, and continuously assesses if new data providers can improve the analysis and models. As set out above, Nordea have also implemented a Supplier Code of Conduct for data providers to follow. Prior to a data provider being chosen as a supplier, extensive market research is conducted, and the potential data providers are assessed on issues such as data quality, coverage, security, methodology, price, reliability and conflict of interest.

When it comes to calculation of any potential alignment with the EU Taxonomy, Nordea strive to source data directly from companies, but as self-reported data remains scarce, this may be supplemented with data sourced from third party providers. ESG data in general is continually maturing and the data coverage is improving. NAM is constantly searching the market for the data which adheres to EU regulation requirements and can be used to provide clients with necessary reports on the products' ESG profiles.

K. Engagement Policies

Is engagement part of the environmental or social investment strategy?

Yes

If so, what are the engagement policies? (Including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies)

Engagement is not part of the investment strategy of the fund. However, Nordea undertake, on behalf of our clients, a range of engagement activities with investee companies and corporate- and sovereign issuers in order to encourage them to improve their ESG practices and promote a long-term approach to decision-making.

Please refer to Nordea's Engagement Policy for additional detail. Engagement Policy for NIFSA can be found [here](#) and Engagement Policy for NIM can be found [here](#).

L. Reference Benchmark

Has a reference benchmark been designated for the purpose of attaining these characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Yes

No

How is that index designated as a reference benchmark aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product? (including the input data, the methodologies used to select those data, the rebalancing methodologies and how the index is calculated)

The Fund uses a benchmark that is not aligned with the Fund's E/S characteristics. This Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

This question is not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

This question is not applicable.