

Investment Guidelines

Nordea Bank Sveriges Pensionsstiftelse

Approved by the board 2020-09-21

Appendix

1	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2	INVESTMENT STRATEGY.....	3
3	ORGANISATION	5
4	RISK MANAGEMENT AND PORTFOLIO RISK RESTRICTIONS	7
5	PORTFOLIO MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	9

I Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the investments

The purpose of the Nordea Bank Sveriges Pensionsstiftelse (the Foundation) is to provide a pledge for the pensions promises that is covered by the statutes of the Foundation. The Foundation is regulated by Lag (1967:531) om tryggande av pensionsutfästelse m.m and supervised by the Swedish Financial Supervision Authority (Finansinspektionen) for financial matters.

1.2 Purpose of the Investment Guidelines

The purpose of the Investment Guidelines is to describe the general principles governing the Foundations investment portfolio. The Investment Guidelines establishes the rules and restrictions for these activities in regards to:

- investment objective and risk acceptance
- investment strategy
- organisational structure and responsibilities
- risk management and investment portfolio risk restrictions
- investment portfolio monitoring and reporting.

The Investment Guidelines shall be revised annually and approved by the Board, or when the investment strategy is significantly changed. The Investment Guidelines are complemented by an Investment Management Agreement (IMA), that in more detail regulates the asset manager's assignment.

1.3 Investment objective

The pension promises are long-term commitments. Hence, the duration of the liabilities and the Foundations investment horizon is long-term (over 10 years).

The investment objective of the Foundation is to achieve a match between the liabilities and the assets and also to create opportunities to improve the funding ratio in the long term. The long term portfolio return target is set to be 1-2 percentage points above the financial costs of the liabilities.

1.4 Risk acceptance

The Foundation recognizes that a certain degree of investment risk is necessary to meet the investment objective. The asset portfolio will seek to achieve the investment objectives and minimize the probability of the Foundation becoming seriously underfunded.

In order to reduce the investment risk, the principle of diversification of portfolio assets within and across different asset classes and markets will be applied. More specifically, the diversification principle implies that the Foundation invests in various asset classes to achieve the investment objective.

A review of the different risks associated with the management of the Foundation's assets and the measures taken to monitor and mitigate these risks is provided in Section 4, Risk management and portfolio risk restrictions.

1.5 Responsible investments

Since the Foundation does not manage its own assets all ESG-related issues are handled directly by the external asset manager. The Foundation requires that international conventions and norms are considered in the asset manager's investment analysis, decision-making processes and governance. The Foundation requires that the asset manager's most recent Responsible Investment Policy is publicly available at all times. The investments shall be in accordance with Nordea Asset Management Responsible Investment Policy. Currently, the specific screening is limited to listed equity fund products.

2 Investment Strategy

2.1 Eligible investments and instruments

The Foundation may invest in:

- cash deposits
- UCITS-funds
- AIF-funds
- direct fixed income investments
- derivatives in accordance with 4.10 Derivates
- Repos may be used (as a very small part of the total assets) as a cash management strategy for collateral purposes

The Foundation may invest in securities issued by Nordea Bank Abp in accordance with 4. 5 Concentration risk

2.2 Investment strategy and asset allocation limits.

The investment strategy is determined in order for the investment portfolio to meet the investment objective and the risk acceptance level.

The nature and duration of the pension liabilities and their expected development over time is considered in the investment strategy, in order to minimize the likelihood of the Foundation becoming underfunded in the future. Highly rated long-dated Swedish bonds display characteristics similar to those of the liabilities and therefore forms a large part of the asset allocation. Interest rate swaps is used for liability matching purposes as a liquid and flexible strategy to reduce the relative interest rate risk against fluctuations in the market valuation of liabilities. Equity investments and high yield bonds are included in the strategy to enable an expected improvement of the future funding ratio. This is based on the Foundation's expectations that the overall stock market provides a risk premium relative to the bond market. The impact from ESG factors on the overall assets' performance relative to the liabilities is considered insignificant in relation to other risk factors.

Since equities and high yield bonds have a significant higher risk compared to high rated bonds, the maximal allocation is limited to reduce the total investment portfolio risk. For increased diversification, investments should be in spread over different sectors and regions.

The investment strategy and the asset allocation limits are set out below:

Asset Class	Neutral al- location, %	Allocation range, %		Modified duration		
		Min	Max	Neutral	Min	Max
Equities	16	12	20			
Swedish equity	4	2	6			
European equity	4	2	6			
North American equity	4	2	6			
Emerging Markets equity	4	2	6			
Fixed Income	66	63	69	9.5	8.5	10.5
High yield European corporate bonds (1)	7	4	10	4	2	6
High yield US corporate bonds (1)	7	4	10	4	2	6
Covered bonds (2) (3)	23	17	29	10	8	12
Nominal government bonds (2) (4)	5	1	6	13	9	17
Inflation-linked government bonds (2)	24	18	30	10	6	14
Private Equity	5	0	5			
Cash	3					
Interest Rate Swaps, nominal (2)	13,500	12,500	14,500	15	14	16
Collateral, nominal (2)	1,680					

- (1) Only via UCITS-funds.
- (2) Denominated in SEK.
- (3) Bonds issued according to Lag (2003:1223) om utgivning av säkerställda obligationer.
- (4) Max 50% in investment grade municipal and agency bonds.

2.3 Asset allocation

The minimum and maximum allocation ranges are designed so that the Foundation in the short term does not need to rebalance the portfolio in a fast changing market environment. They also create possibilities for Foundation to make tactical asset allocation deviations from the neutral asset allocation. If an asset allocation limit is breached, the portfolio weights shall be rebalanced to bring the portfolio allocation into compliance with the allocation range.

2.4 Implementation

The investment strategy shall be implemented through the use of one or more external asset managers, who oversees the daily management of the portfolio. The external asset managers shall report to the Board.

3 Organisation

3.1 Board

The Foundation Board is responsible for establishing the Investment Guidelines and, furthermore, to ensure that the requirements of Tryggandelagen are fulfilled.

- Ensure and control that the investment portfolio is managed in accordance with the Investment Guidelines.
- At least once a year review and amend when necessary the Investment Guidelines and strategic asset allocation, and all other governing documents to reflect among others: changes within the Foundation, changes affecting retirement benefits or changes in financial markets.
- Monitor and evaluate the investment portfolio performance against the investment objective. Monitor the overall investment portfolio risk and other investment restrictions.
- Make sure that adequate resources and procedures are available and established for implementing the investment portfolio management.
- Approve and dismiss external asset managers. Follow up and evaluate external asset managers' performance. Ensure that conditions and terms set out in the IMA are in accordance with the Investment Guidelines.

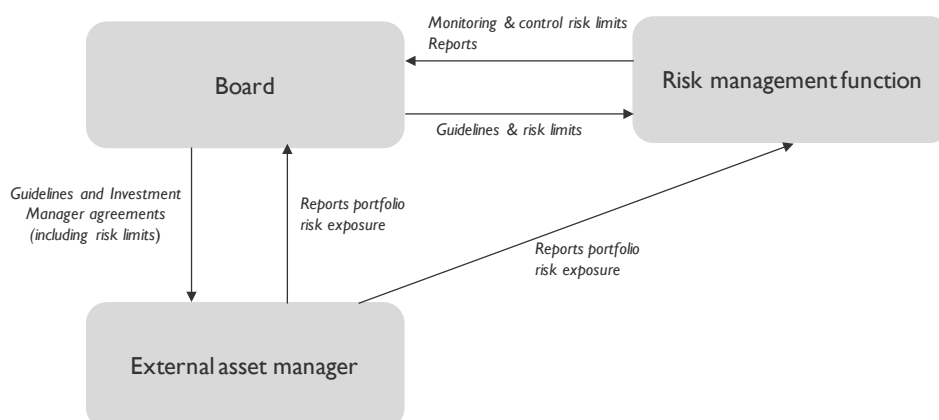
3.2 Asset managers

The external asset managers shall:

- handle the operative and daily investment portfolio asset management
- handle the tactical asset allocation within the allocation limits, and investments within each asset class
- propose any changes in the Investment Guidelines to the board
- make sure sufficient and timely portfolio reporting is delivered to the board including the portfolio exposure in relation to the risk limits set out in these guidelines

3.3 Risk management system

The Board is ultimately responsible for the risk exposure and the Risk Management framework within the Foundation. The Foundation shall have independent Risk Management function that is separated from the asset management.



3.4 The Risk management function shall:

- monitor and control that the investment restrictions and risk limits set out in the Investment Guidelines and IMA are complied with and report to the board

- report any incidents that have occurred in the management of the assets to the board.

The Foundations Risk Management Policy describes in detail the Foundations risk management process, organisation and risk reporting.

3.5 Governance documents

The Foundations existing governance documents are:

- Statutes
- Internal Governance Policy
- Risk Management Policy (with risk assessment template)
- Investment Guidelines (with consequence statement)
- Outsourcing Policy
- Contingency plan
- Remuneration Policy
- Policy for the internal audit function

3.6 External investment consultant

- The Foundation could, if it chooses to, appoint one or more external investment consultants for advice on investment portfolio implementation, investment strategy, investment portfolio and risk monitoring and continuously evaluation of the external asset managers.

3.7 Audit

- The Foundation's investment portfolio management and accounts shall be audited by the auditors appointed by the Foundation.

3.8 Signing authority

- Two authorised signatories, as defined by the Foundation Board and registered with the County Administrative Board, are required for any contractual agreement entered into by the Foundation or any authorisation to transfer funds.

4 Risk management and portfolio risk restrictions

4.1 Scenario based stress test

The portfolio risk level is monitored by the use of a scenario-based analysis. The analysis consists of various severe-but-plausible economic scenarios under which the current asset portfolio is stressed. The scenario generating the most-severe stress loss is defining the stress loss figure for the time period.

Nordea Treasury and ALM's risk control function is responsible for performing the stress test on a quarterly basis and reporting the outcome to the Board.

4.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the assets relative the liabilities will be affected negatively by a change in market prices of assets or liabilities. The market risk is limited by the asset allocation limits and the maximum allocation to asset with higher risk. The market risk is monitored by the VaR-analysis. The investment portfolio's market risk is reduced by diversifying the investments to several asset classes and investments in liability matching assets.

4.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the assets will show an unfavourable change in relation to the liabilities due to a change in the level of interest rates.

The future pension payments are discounted by an interest rate to arrive at the market value for the liabilities. The interest rate is based on the market rate for long term Swedish government bonds. The present value of the liabilities is therefore sensitive to changes in the long-term interest rates.

The portfolio interest rate risk is limited by the duration limits for each bond asset class and for the total bond portfolio (including interest rate derivatives). By matching the duration of the bond portfolio with the duration of the liabilities the interest rate risk relative the liabilities is reduced.

4.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of default on a debt that may arise from a borrower failing to make required payments, or changes in market value of assets relative to the liabilities because of changes in the credit spread. This risk applies on the bond asset classes and is highly relevant for the high yield bond asset classes and limited by the maximum allowed allocation to the asset classes. By investing in credits in different credit categories, regions and diversified over many issuers the credit risk is diversified.

4.5 Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the risk of losses arising from exposure to a single issuer or company. Allocation to equities and high yield bonds are implemented by investments in diversified UCITS-funds which carries restrictions on exposure to a single issuer. The concentration risk for direct investments (in fixed income instrument only) is limited by the following:

- exposure to the Swedish Government could be 100% of the nominal and the inflation-linked bond portfolio
- exposure to Swedish covered bonds issued by a single issuer is limited to 25% of the covered bonds portfolio
- exposure to companies for which the Foundation's assets act as a pledge is limited to 5% of total portfolio assets. Exposure to the overall Nordea Group is limited to 10% of total portfolio assets.
- exposure to other issuers are limited to 10% within each asset class.

- counterparty risk arising from derivatives is limited in section 4.10, Derivatives.

4.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation cannot fulfill its payment obligations at the due date without a significant increased cost when selling assets. Since the duration of the liabilities is over 10 years, the liquidity requirement for the Foundation's assets is relatively low. A majority of the und investments are done in UCITS funds that, under normal market conditions, are traded on a daily basis. Any Private Equity investments are in AIF funds, which are not traded on a daily basis. Direct investments in bonds are done in highly rated bonds. The majority of the total assets must be traded on regulated markets. Assets which are not traded on regulated markets, OTF-platforms or MTF-platforms must be kept on cautious levels.

4.7 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of the assets will show an unfavorable change in relation to the liabilities due to a change in exchange rates between the Swedish krona and foreign currencies. Currency risk can arrive from investments in the asset classes European equity, North American equity, Emerging Markets equity and High Yield bonds. Foreign currency exposure from investments in High Yield bonds should normally be fully hedged, and minimum 75% hedged to the Swedish Krona. Currency exposure in equity investments could be treated as part of the total investment portfolio risk diversification. Currency exposure from investments in European equity and North American equity should normally be 75% hedged and minimum 50% hedged to Swedish krona. Currency exposure from investments in Emerging Markets equity are not hedged.

4.8 Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk associated with the other party to a financial contract not meeting its obligations. Transactions with the Foundation's assets shall be carried out with an institution that is supervised by a financial supervisory authority, and that has the relevant authority for the transaction at hand. External asset managers shall be authorized for discretionary asset management by a financial supervisory authority.

All security transactions are to be done on a "delivery against cash" basis. This reduces the counterparty risk.

4.9 Custody

The Foundation's assets shall be held by a financial institution, which have the Swedish Financial Supervision Authority's or a similar foreign authority permit to receive securities for custody.

4.10 Derivatives

The Foundation may use derivatives if it contributes to the reduction of risk, or to improve the efficiency of the portfolio management. The Foundation may use FX-forwards for currency hedging purposes and interest rate swaps to reduce the relative interest rate risk against the liabilities. The interest rate swaps shall be implemented by the use of clearing centrals in order to manage and reduce counterparty risk.

5 Portfolio monitoring and reporting

5.1 Investment portfolio reporting from external asset managers

External asset managers shall report on portfolio performance showing market values, asset allocation, performance and portfolio exposure to the risk limits. The external asset managers may also be asked to present their results to the Board in face to face meetings when deemed appropriate.

5.2 Monthly and Quarterly Reporting

The purpose of the reporting is to monitor the portfolio in relation to the investment objectives and risk limits. The report should also show the current asset allocation and the absolute and relative return of the external asset managers, the different asset classes and the total investment portfolio.

5.3 Benchmark

The total portfolio return shall be benchmarked against the return of the strategic asset allocation, derived from the returns of the constituent benchmark indices, which are indicated in the table below.

Investments within each asset class may be monitored against different benchmarks that better reflect their investment style and strategy.

Asset Class	Benchmark name	Benchmark weight, %
Equities		16
Swedish equity	OMX Stockholm Benchmark Index	4
European equity	MSCI Europe Net Return	4
North American equity	MSCI North America Net Return	4
Emerging Markets equity	MSCI Emerging Markets – Net Return Index	4
Fixed Income		66
High yield European corporate bonds	Merrill Lynch European Currency High Yield Constrained Index Total Return 100% Hedged to SEK	7
High yield US corporate bonds	ICE BofAML US High Yield Index 100% Hedged to SEK	7
Covered bonds	Swedish Covered Bond Index*	23
Nominal government bonds	Barclays SEK Gov. 10+	5
Inflation linked government bonds	Barclays ILB 10Y	24
Private Equity	Peer-based benchmark	5
Cash		3

*Landshypotek Bank AB 1.75% 19-01-2027, Sveriges Säkerställda Obligationer 2% 17-06-2026, Nordea Hypotek AB 1.69% 15-12-2026, Sveriges Säkerställda Obligationer 2.25% 19-12-2031, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken 4.5% 21-09-2039, Sveriges Säkerställda Obligationer 1.625% 21-12-2026