

# Nordea



## Annual Report 2025

### Non-UCITS Nordea Global Private Markets (AIF)

Disclaimer: This is a translation from the original document written in Finnish. In case of discrepancies the Finnish original document prevails.

# Annual Report 2025

## Non-UCITS Nordea Global Private Markets (AIF)

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*In accordance with the Finnish Act on Common Funds, the Annual Report 2025 of Non-UCITS Nordea Global Private Markets (AIF) presents, among other things, the following fund-specific information:*

- *a graph illustrating NAV per unit performance of the representative unit class in the Fund*
- *investment allocation*
- *the most central changes in the fund portfolio, January–December 2025*
- *basic facts for the Fund*
- *return figures in the base currency and in other currencies in which the Fund may be subscribed for*
- *risk measures in the base currency or in the primary subscription currency*
- *costs and charges*
- *sustainability-related information*
- *use of derivatives*
- *fund-specific investments*
- *income statements, balanced sheets and notes to these*
- *other information required by law or the authorities*

*The figures presented in the annual report—market shares, market values, new subscriptions, number of owners, basic facts, key figures and the fund's investments—include fund transactions made in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, unless otherwise stated.*

*The annual report is published online at [www.nordeafunds.com/fi](http://www.nordeafunds.com/fi) in Finnish and Swedish and at the [Funds Now](#) service. In Finland, the annual report is also available at Nordea branches.*

*The services and products of Nordea Funds Ltd are not available to any resident of the United States of America irrespective of his/her citizenship, any partnership, corporation or entity organised or existing under the laws of the United States of America or of any state, territory or possession thereof, or any estate or trust which is subject to United States tax regulations.*

# Managing Director's review

In 2025, global financial markets were shaped by geopolitical uncertainty, shifting economic policies, and significant market movements. Despite these challenges, the year ultimately developed favorably for investors. Market conditions demonstrated once again that periods of uncertainty can be followed by rapid normalization when economic fundamentals remain broadly supportive. Overall, 2025 delivered positive outcomes for both equity and fixed income investors.

Global economic growth exceeded 3% during the year, broadly in line with forecasts made at the beginning of 2025. Regional developments, however, differed markedly. In the United States, economic activity remained resilient, supported by strong consumer demand and substantial investments in areas such as data centers, energy, and infrastructure. In Europe, growth was more subdued, although signs of recovery were evident particularly in Southern Europe and Ireland. In the Nordic countries and Germany, economic development was more moderate, but expectations improved toward the end of the year as planned investments in defense, digitalization, and infrastructure increased.

In the spring, the announcement of substantial U.S. import tariffs temporarily weakened growth expectations. Concerns regarding potential retaliatory measures and a slowdown in global trade weighed on market sentiment. As the scope of the tariffs proved less restrictive than initially anticipated, confidence recovered, and corporate earnings development remained broadly stable.

Geopolitical tensions continued throughout the year, particularly related to the war in Ukraine and instability in the Middle East. While these factors contributed to elevated uncertainty, their direct impact on financial markets remained limited. Declining oil prices helped ease inflationary pressures, and central bank actions contributed to greater stability in bond markets. During the year, the European Central Bank lowered its key policy rate to two percent, while the U.S. Federal Reserve continued to reduce interest rates in the autumn as labor market conditions softened and inflation pressures eased.

Equity markets delivered solid returns globally. The MSCI All Country World Index rose by 8.3% in euro terms and ended the year close to its historical high. Early year volatility related to tariff announcements led to a temporary correction, but market sentiment improved as uncertainty diminished.

Corporate earnings benefited from increased investment activity, particularly within the technology sector. Demand related to artificial intelligence and semiconductors supported earnings growth. European equity markets benefited from relatively attractive valuation levels and strong performance in the banking sector. Following an extended period of weaker performance, the Helsinki Stock Exchange was among the more positively performing markets during the year.



Fixed income investments also generated positive returns, although market movements within the asset class were pronounced. Long term interest rates declined significantly in the United States, while yields on German government bonds increased in response to fiscal stimulus measures. These divergent developments highlighted the importance of diversification within fixed income portfolios and created selective opportunities, particularly in corporate bonds. Funds investing in European high yield corporate bonds achieved the strongest returns among long duration bond funds.

In Finland, the combined assets of domestically registered funds increased to EUR 201.8 billion during 2025. Nordea maintained a strong market position, with net subscriptions into Nordea funds amounting to EUR 201.75 million for the year. The balanced performance of the fund range supported our position as a reliable long term partner for investors.

Within our fund offering, equity funds performed particularly well. Nordea Finnish Passive Fund was the strongest performing fund of the year, with a return of 36.1%. Nordea Finnish Transition Fund and Nordea Pro Finland Fund also delivered returns exceeding 28%. At the same time, funds investing in emerging markets experienced significant volatility. Returns on bond funds ranged from 1.4% to 10.9%, reflecting divergent developments across fixed income markets, while balanced funds generated returns between 4.7% and 15.5%.

Several funds outperformed their respective benchmark indices during the year. Nordea Emerging Market Equities Fund, Nordea Tactical Asset Allocation Fund, and Nordea Global Dividend Fund delivered the strongest relative performance, exceeding their benchmarks by 5.8–9.7 percentage points. This performance underscores the importance of professional portfolio management and disciplined investment processes. From an investor perspective, active management proved effective in navigating market uncertainty and identifying opportunities.

Active ownership remains an integral part of Nordea's investment approach. Through voting at shareholders' meetings, our funds seek to influence corporate governance and promote sustainable long term value creation. In 2025, our objective was to participate in at least 90% of the shareholders' meetings of companies held by our funds. During the year, we exercised voting rights at more than 3,200 shareholders' meetings.

While 2025 offered strong returns, it also highlighted the inherent volatility of financial markets. The outlook for 2026 is cautiously positive. Market conditions are expected to remain variable, but the longer term economic foundation remains supportive. Key factors to monitor include geopolitical developments, central bank policy decisions, and the sustainability of investment activity related to artificial intelligence.

Nordea will continue to focus on ensuring the competitiveness, efficiency, and responsible management of its funds across different market environments. Long term investing and diversification remain fundamental principles for investors. Regular fund investing supports participation in both rising and declining markets over time.

Helsinki, February 2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'JD', with a stylized, cursive flourish.

Josefin Degerholm  
Managing Director and CEO

# Report of the Board of Directors of Nordea Funds Ltd for the financial period from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2025

## General market developments in 2025

In the end, 2025 proved to be a favourable year for both equity and fixed income investors, although the year also included periods of heightened market volatility. The global equity index MSCI All Country World, which measures the total return of developed and emerging equity markets, rose by 8.3% in euro terms, ending the year close to its all-time high. Fixed income investments also generated positive returns, although a modest rise in long term interest rates weighed on overall performance.

The favourable market development was supported by strong corporate earnings growth, which remained resilient despite changes in US economic policy. Global economic growth exceeded 3% in 2025, broadly in line with forecasts made at the beginning of the year. During the spring, growth expectations were temporarily revised downwards following the announcement by President Donald Trump of substantial import tariffs on US trading partners. These measures were expected to trigger strong retaliatory actions and a significant slowdown in global trade. However, the implementation of the tariffs was postponed, and as a result of trade negotiations, the final tariff levels remained clearly lower than initially announced. Consequently, the economic impact was limited, and global growth forecasts were revised upwards again towards the end of the year.

The US economy once again demonstrated its resilience. According to preliminary estimates, gross domestic product grew clearly above 2%, supported by strong consumer demand despite a slight weakening in employment. Economic growth was further underpinned by substantial investments in data centres, which also required additional investments in energy production and transmission networks. Strong economic growth translated into improved corporate performance, with earnings growth strengthening and spreading across an increasing number of sectors during the year. The US dollar depreciated by 12% against the euro, driven by interest rate cuts and changes in capital flows caused by political uncertainty.

Economic growth in the euro area reached close to 1.5%, which can be considered a relatively positive outcome given the prevailing trade policy and geopolitical uncertainties. Growth was particularly strong in Southern Europe and Ireland, while Germany and the Nordic countries continued to experience subdued economic development. Nevertheless, a turnaround appears likely, as Germany has decided to make substantial investments in defence, infrastructure and digitalisation in the coming years. Defence spending is also being significantly increased in other European NATO countries, supporting industrial growth and fostering innovation with spillover effects into civilian applications. Although European corporate earnings growth remained modest overall, European equity markets performed well due to low

valuation levels and strong performance in the banking sector.

The geopolitical environment remained challenging, although the situation in Gaza stabilised following a ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas. The Trump administration also initiated peace negotiations aimed at ending the war in Ukraine. Towards the end of the year, China conducted large scale military exercises off the coast of Taiwan in response to arms sales between Taiwan and the United States. These developments did not have a significant impact on financial markets. The price of Brent crude oil declined by 19% during the year as OPEC+ countries increased production and unwound part of their earlier production cuts.

Inflation continued to slow. In the euro area, inflation decelerated close to the 2% target, while in the United States it remained closer to 3% than 2%. The European Central Bank continued to cut policy rates in the early part of the year, before leaving the deposit rate unchanged at 2% in June. The US Federal Reserve initially remained cautious due to uncertainty surrounding the inflationary impact of import tariffs. In September, however, the Fed resumed interest rate cuts as a slowdown in employment growth outweighed inflation concerns. At year end, the Federal Reserve's target range for the policy rate stood at 3.50–3.75%.

## Strong performance in Equity markets

The total return of the global equity market, measured in local currencies, reached 20% in 2025. Due to currency movements, the return in euro terms was more moderate at 8.3%, which is historically close to the long term average.

In euro terms, North American equities returned 4.5%, although the equity market performed strongly in US dollar terms. The rally in technology stocks continued, led by the semiconductor sector. Performance among the so called "Magnificent Seven" technology companies was uneven. Only Alphabet and Nvidia clearly outperformed the S&P 500 index, while the share price increases of the other companies in the group were more subdued.

European equities returned 20%, driven in particular by banks and defence sector companies. The outlook for defence companies improved as European NATO countries committed to significantly increasing defence budgets over the coming years, while also raising the share of defence equipment manufactured in Europe. Among major European stock exchanges, Copenhagen was the only market to post a negative return, following a sharp decline in the share price of pharmaceutical company Novo Nordisk. The Helsinki Stock Exchange, by contrast, was a positive surprise, delivering a return of 35%, supported by a low starting valuation after a prolonged period of weak performance.

Emerging market equities returned 18%, although performance varied widely between countries. South Korea and Taiwan were among the best performers, driven by large semiconductor companies dominating local equity markets. The artificial intelligence boom increased demand for memory chips, leading to a sharp rise in memory chip prices towards the end of the year. Technology stocks also supported equity market performance in China. Early in the year, the Chinese company DeepSeek launched an advanced artificial intelligence model that surprised both investors and technology experts. Over the course of the year, several other Chinese technology companies introduced their own AI models, demonstrating that China's progress in artificial intelligence development was more advanced than previously assumed.

Equity markets in Latin America performed strongly as both share prices and local currencies recovered following weakness in the previous year. Nearly 80% of Mexico's exports are destined for the United States, making US trade policy a significant risk factor for the Mexican economy. Trade negotiations between the United States and Mexico will continue in 2026 as the North American trade agreement is reviewed.

The largest equity market decline occurred in early April, when President Donald Trump announced significantly higher import tariffs on US trading partners. Markets quickly stabilised, however, after the tariffs were frozen and bilateral trade negotiations were initiated with several countries. The average tariff level under the new agreements is approximately 15%, although due to numerous exemptions, the effective tariff level is somewhat lower. While tariffs were expected to weigh on corporate earnings growth, the impact remained limited, supporting equity market performance towards the end of the year.

## Favourable development in Corporate bonds

Returns on fixed income investments were generally positive. Euro denominated investment grade corporate bonds returned 3%, while high yield bonds returned nearly 5%. Corporate default rates remained low, contributing to a broad based tightening of credit spreads, which supports bond returns. By the end of the year, credit spreads were historically low, suggesting limited scope for further tightening and an increased risk of widening.

Returns on euro area government bonds were modest due to rising long term interest rates. In Germany, higher long term rates reflected large investment packages that improved growth prospects but also increased government borrowing needs. In France, rising yields were driven by a challenging domestic political situation, which has hindered efforts to reduce the budget deficit.

Short term interest rates declined as the European Central Bank continued to cut policy rates in the early part of the year. The final rate cut was implemented in June, after which the main policy rate was maintained at 2%. Inflation in the euro area has stabilised at around 2%, and growth prospects are stable, suggesting that policy rates are likely to remain unchanged in the coming months. Expected returns on money market funds therefore closely follow central bank policy rates.

## Outlook for 2026

Global economic growth is expected to continue at around three per cent in 2026. Economic growth in the United States is forecast at approximately 2%, supported by tax cuts boosting consumer demand and a recovery in investment activity. In Europe, growth is expected to accelerate, particularly in Germany and the Nordic countries, following a prolonged period of subdued performance. In China, economic growth is expected to reach the government's target range of 4–5%, as the country's leadership has committed to increasing stimulus measures.

Corporate earnings growth is expected to accelerate globally to as much as 15%, creating favourable conditions for a continued rise in equity prices. Earnings growth is expected to be broadly based both geographically and across sectors. While technology companies are expected to continue to deliver strong earnings growth, their outperformance relative to other sectors is likely to moderate. As a result, return differentials between sectors are expected to narrow as earnings growth differences diminish.

Valuation levels in the US equity market have risen significantly above those of other regions following the recent market rally. In particular, valuation levels of technology companies are high by historical standards, although not as extreme as during the technology bubble at the turn of the millennium. While the United States is likely to remain attractive to investors due to its strong growth outlook, the US dollar may continue to weaken if the Federal Reserve proceeds with interest rate cuts.

In Europe, equities are valued at approximately one-third lower than those in the United States when measured by price/earnings multiples. Provided that earnings growth in Europe continues in line with expectations, European equity markets may continue to rise. Investor interest in Europe has increased significantly following announcements of increased investment in technological self-sufficiency, defence and energy production. While these initiatives require substantial investment, they also create new innovations and growth opportunities for companies.

We expect equity markets to continue rising in 2026, although returns are likely to be somewhat more moderate than in the previous year. The main risk factors include a potential end to the artificial intelligence boom, an erosion of the Federal Reserve's independence, or a severe geopolitical conflict. Following strong market performance, equity markets remain sensitive to negative news, and periods of heightened volatility can be expected.

## Fund market development in 2025

The year 2025 was, in many respects, an interesting one for fund markets. Throughout the year, geopolitical tensions and discussions around tariffs kept investors alert. Inflation remained moderate, providing a more stable foundation for investments. Overall, markets experienced both ups and downs, but despite this volatility, the general picture was favourable for investors.

According to statistics published by the Finance Finland (FA), the total assets of funds registered in Finland increased to EUR 201.8 billion at the end of 2025, compared with EUR 183.5 billion in the previous year. FA data indicate that the average return on European equity funds was 16%, North American equity funds recorded an average return of 0%, and globally investing equity funds returned 6%. Among fixed income funds, those investing in emerging markets performed particularly well, with an average return of 5.4%. Euro area government bond funds delivered an average return of 1.0%.

According to FA, Finnish fund markets (measured by fund assets) grew by 9.9% in 2025 (compared with growth of 23% in 2024). The market value of funds registered in Finland increased by EUR 18,261 million during the period January–December 2025. Net subscriptions amounted to EUR 5,554 million during the financial year. Subscriptions during the period were directed primarily towards European equity funds and euro-denominated investment-grade corporate bond funds.

## Performance of the Nordea funds and assets under management

Overall, 2025 was a favourable year for fund investors. Both equity and fixed income investments performed positively, and investor interest in funds remained strong.

Among funds registered and sold in Finland, equity funds delivered the strongest performance in 2025, with returns ranging from –13.8% to 36.1%. The best-performing fund was Nordea Finnish Passive Fund, which generated a return of 36.1%. Nordea Finnish Transition Fund and Nordea Pro Finland Fund also achieved returns exceeding 28%. The weakest performance was recorded by the Nordea India Fund, which declined by 13.8%.

Returns on short-term fixed income funds ranged from 1.9% to 3.6%, while returns on long-term fixed income funds ranged from 1.4% to 10.9%. Funds investing in European high-yield corporate bonds performed best, whereas funds investing in European government bonds delivered the weakest performance.

Returns on balanced funds ranged from 4.7% to 15.5%, with funds holding a high allocation to equities performing particularly well.

The funds that outperformed their benchmark indices by the largest margins in 2025 were Nordea Emerging Market Equities Fund, Nordea Tactical Asset Allocation Fund and Nordea Global Dividend Fund, exceeding their benchmarks by 5.8–9.7 percentage points.

Investor interest in Nordea funds remained strong in 2025. According to FA, net subscriptions to Nordea funds registered in Finland amounted to EUR 201.75 million. Subscriptions related to internal transactions, such as cross-border mergers involving funds registered in Finland, are generally excluded from FA-reported net subscriptions.

According to FA, Nordea funds' market share of assets under management in funds registered in Finland was 46.7% at the end of December (EUR 94,231.27 million at the end of 2025). This represents a decrease of 0.8 percentage points from the previous year's 47.5% (EUR 87,132.0 million at the end of 2024). The market value of Nordea funds registered in Finland increased by EUR 7,099.22 million, or 8.14%.

Nordea funds maintained their position as market leader in Finland. At year-end, Nordea Funds Ltd's Finnish-registered funds had 1,662,705 unitholders, representing an increase of approximately 76,542 investors compared with the previous year. Measured by the number of unitholders, Nordea is the largest asset manager in Finland.

*'Nordea funds' refers to the funds managed by Nordea Funds Ltd and registered in Finland.*

### Conflicts of interest

There were no conflicts of interest between the portfolio management organisation and Nordea fund investments in the financial period.

## Significant events in 2025

Guidelines issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) concerning fund names that use environmental, social and governance (ESG) or sustainability-related terms entered into force in May 2025. As a result, the rules of funds whose names include ESG-related terms were updated in spring 2025 to comply with both ESMA guidelines and the requirements of the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority.

During the year, the implementation project for the amendments to the AIFM and UCITS Directives was initiated. The new fund regulation, expected to enter into force in April 2026, includes new requirements relating, among other things, to liquidity management.

## Significant events after the end of the financial period

There have been no other significant events since the end of the financial year.

## Changes to funds and new funds

Nordea Funds Ltd continuously develops and harmonises its fund offering, with the objective of providing clients with high-quality and responsible investment products. As part of this work, three new funds were launched in Finland in 2025:

- Nordea USA Passive Fund – equity fund – 3.3.2025
- Nordea Nordic IG Sustainable Stars – Long Duration Fund – long-term fixed-income fund – 4.6.2025
- Nordea Likviditetsfond – short-term fixed-income fund – 25.8.2025

Russia's invasion of Ukraine continued to shape developments in 2025, as in the three preceding years. The consequences of the conflict continue to affect the Nordea Eastern Europe Fund and Nordea Russia Fund, and the liquidation of these funds remains ongoing due to sanctions and trading restrictions.

Four fund mergers were completed in funds registered in Finland during 2025.

Nordea Swedish Ideas Equity Fund merged into Nordea Nordic Fund on 13 June 2025.

Nordea Emerging Europe Fund merged into Nordea Emerging Market Equities Fund on 21 November 2025.

Nordea European Smaller Companies Fund merged into the Luxembourg-registered Nordea 1, SICAV – European Small and Mid Cap Sustainable Stars Equity Fund on 1 December 2025.

Nordea Emerging Market Bond Fund, a long-term fixed income fund, merged into the Luxembourg-registered Nordea 1, SICAV – Emerging Market Bond Fund on 12 December 2025.

The long-term fixed income fund Nordea Conservative Yield Fund merged into Nordea EUR Short-Term Corporate Sustainable Stars Bond Fund, a short-term fixed income fund, on 6 February 2026. The merger was completed in early 2026, but the fund is included in the audit of the 2025 financial year.

In response to new ESMA guidelines, fund name changes were implemented within the Responsible Funds family and the Stars funds.

## Risk management principles and risks

Nordea Funds Ltd applies the risk management principles of the Nordea Group in its operations. In addition, both the funds and the fund management company have specific guidelines governing the risk management function. Nordea Funds Ltd has an internal, independent risk management function as well as a compliance function, both of which also report to the Nordea Group. The risk management function is responsible for monitoring risks related to the funds, the fund management company and outsourced services, and reports its findings to the Board of Directors and the Managing Director in accordance with agreed procedures.

In line with its risk management guidelines, the fund management company seeks on a continuous basis to identify, assess, measure, monitor and manage risks related to its operations. Particular attention is paid to market risk,

liquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk, operational risks and sustainability risks. In accordance with the guidelines, each fund is assigned a specific risk profile, and other risks related to the fund are assessed. The guidelines set out requirements for establishing a continuous risk management process and for monitoring realised risks to ensure that fund investments are made in accordance with pre-approved principles.

## Ownership Steering Activities of Nordea Funds in 2025

### Nordea Funds' Commitment to Active Ownership

Active ownership by Nordea Funds Ltd is based on acting on behalf of unitholders and ensuring that their interests are safeguarded. Ownership steering is conducted actively both across the Nordic countries and globally. The document [Corporate Governance Principles](#) (in English) sets out Nordea Funds Ltd's principles.

Nordea Funds Ltd's corporate governance principles aim to promote shareholder value, reduce the risk related to investments and increase transparency in the interactions between the company and its shareholders. The corporate governance principles lay down the fund management company's views on several owner issues, such as the composition of the Board of Directors, share issuance authorisations, remuneration and sustainability. The ownership steering principles aim to promote shareholder value, reduce investment-related risks and enhance transparency between companies and their unitholders. The principles outline the fund management company's views on a range of ownership matters, including board composition, share issue authorisations, remuneration and sustainability issues.

Promoting good governance practices in the companies in which the funds invest and advocating in the interests of the unitholders are important aspects of the funds' corporate governance activities. Long-term, positive development in the company's management practices benefits not only the unitholders in the Nordea funds but also the company's shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. The objective is to enhance the return on fund investments and to ensure a functioning and reliable capital market.

### Active ownership is an integral part of responsible investment

Corporate governance is closely linked to responsible investing. Nordea aims to be the leading service provider in responsible investment. For this reason, Nordea Funds Ltd's corporate governance unit works together with Nordea's Responsible Investments (RI) unit. The unit is responsible for tasks related to the responsible investment of Nordea funds together with the portfolio management organisation.

In 2025, the fund management company engaged in dialogue on ESG issues with a number of companies, often together with other teams in the RI unit. *ESG stands for Environmental, Social and Governance*. In 2025, the fund management company supported several shareholder proposals related to climate issues, tax reporting and social issues.

Further information [on responsible investment](#) (in English) is available at the Nordea funds website [www.nordeafunds.com](http://www.nordeafunds.com), at the

branch websites, and in the appendix [Responsible in-vestment policy for Nordea funds](#) (in English).

## Key events in 2025

The fund management company continued its efforts to vote at least 90% of general meetings of companies in which the funds invest. During 2025, Nordea's ownership steering unit voted at more than 3,200 general meetings (compared with approximately 3,400 during the corresponding period in 2024).

During the year, Nordea Funds Ltd used two external voting advisors in the proxy voting process referred to in the Finnish Securities Markets Act, namely ISS and Glass Lewis. External voting advisers are used in order to get analysed background information. However, the evaluation and voting decisions are always made by Nordea Funds Ltd.

Swedish companies, a few Finnish companies, and certain Norwegian companies have nomination committees where the principal shareholders are represented. In Finland, representatives of the government and pension companies traditionally sit on nomination committees. In some cases, Nordea's representatives have also been invited to participate in nomination committees. Nordea funds welcome the opportunity to participate in the nomination committees of companies. In 2025, they participated in 46 nomination committees.

Further information on the ownership policy and [Nordea Funds Ltd's corporate governance principles](#) (in English) is available to unitholders/investors at the [Nordea funds website](#) and at the branch websites.

Nordea Funds Ltd has a [voting portal](#) (in English) that provides detailed information about how the fund management company's representatives have voted during the year.

## Key Themes in General Meetings and Nomination Committee Work

### Board remuneration and other remuneration matters

In 2025, nomination committee work returned to normal operating procedures, and work relating to remuneration and board member recruitment proceeded as usual. Nordea's experts devote significant time each year to assessing executive remuneration programmes in companies in which Nordea funds hold significant stakes. The assessment process is described in the ownership steering principles document. A continuing trend in 2025 was that an increasing number of companies incorporated sustainability factors into their remuneration programmes.

## Engagement and preparation ahead of general meetings

Throughout the year, Nordea funds engaged in discussions with several companies, based on Nordea's voting guidelines. Some companies justified their proposals to general meetings more actively in line with Nordea's voting guidelines than previously, while others decided to amend their proposals. Nordea considers close dialogue between companies and major shareholders regarding board proposals to be essential.

### Shareholder initiatives

Together with Nordea's portfolio management organisation, Nordea Funds Ltd engaged in dialogue with individual companies on strategic matters and future development. Nordea acted either independently or in cooperation with other significant shareholders.

### Directed share issues and resale of treasury share

Boards frequently seek authorisation from general meetings for directed share issues, and increasingly also for the resale of previously repurchased treasury shares. Nordea funds generally encourage caution in relation to directed share issues. Authorisations that grant pre-emptive rights to existing shareholders are considered best practice, while authorisations without such rights should be limited in size. Nordea representatives voted against several proposals during the year where authorisations were deemed excessive.

### Multi-year board mandates

Nordea funds consider that authorisations granted by general meetings to boards should be valid only until the next general meeting, i.e. for one year. In certain countries, it is common for companies to propose broader, multi-year authorisations covering multiple matters. Nordea representatives generally oppose such practices.

### Separation of the roles of CEO and Chair of the Board

Nordea funds believe that one of the board's most important responsibilities is to supervise and evaluate the performance of the CEO and executive management. Consequently, the roles of Chair of the Board and CEO should not be held by the same individual, and Nordea experts consistently vote against proposals that combine these roles. Among large US technology companies, there are several examples where Nordea funds have supported proposals to separate these roles and opposed proposals appointing the CEO as Chair of the Board.

### Sustainability matters remain a key focus

Interest in sustainability and climate-related issues continued to grow, resulting in an increasing number of shareholder proposals addressing these topics at general meetings.

# Accounting and valuation principles for the Nordea funds registered in Finland

These accounting and valuation principles apply to all the Nordea funds registered in Finland.

## Accounting principles

The financial statements of the investment funds are prepared in accordance with Ministry of Finance Decrees 231/2014 and 258/2019, the Act on Common Funds, and other laws and regulations in force in Finland concerning financial statements. The financial statements of 31 December 2025 are based on the calculation of the net asset value (NAV) of the funds on 31 December 2025.

Capital gains and losses on securities are recognised according to the average price principle. The difference between the purchase price and market value of securities is recognised in the fund's value. Unrealised value changes are recognised through profit or loss. Unrealised value changes and realised capital gains and losses are presented in the income statement under 'Net income for securities' and itemised in the notes to the income statement. The gains and losses on derivatives contracts are determined for each contract individually.

The income statement item 'Other expenses' includes account management fees, other fees, and exchange-rate losses. Exchange-rate gains and losses arise from converting financial items denominated in foreign currencies into euros or, in general, into the fund's base currency. Similarly, exchange rate gains are presented under 'Other income'.

## Valuation principles

Assets and liabilities are recognised at face value in the financial statements. Securities and derivatives contracts are valued at market value.

Deposits are valued by adding the accrued interest on the capital, which can also be negative.

Equities, equity-related securities and derivatives contracts are valued at their market value at the latest trading price prior to the valuation point in accordance with section 13 of the fund-specific rules or the common fund rules on the balance sheet date. If no market value is available for an equity or equity-related security, it is valued in accordance with the valuation principles approved by the Board of Directors of Nordea Funds Ltd. The market value of fund units and units in collective investment undertakings is their latest published or available value.

Bonds and receivables from banks (cash at banks) are valued at market value in accordance with the common fund rules. Primarily, bonds are valued based on quotes published through market information sources, or, if no reliable value can be obtained for a bond through market information systems, the bonds are valued at the market interest rate which best corresponds to the remaining term to maturity, plus a security-specific risk premium.

If no reliable value can be obtained for a money-market instrument (government debt security, certificate of deposit, or municipal or commercial paper) through market information systems, the money-market instrument is valued at the market interest rate which best corresponds to the remaining term to maturity, plus a security-specific risk premium. If no reliable valuation is available, interest-bearing securities are valued in accordance with the valuation principles approved by the Board of Directors.

The risk premium can be positive or negative.

Items denominated in foreign currencies are valued using the exchange rates prevailing at the valuation point on the balance sheet date.

The valuation principles approved by the Board of Directors are available on the Nordea Funds Ltd's website and at subscription places and fund management companies during their opening hours

# Principles for calculation of key figures and other additional information

Nordea funds present fund-specific key figures in their semi-annual and annual reports in accordance with the recommendation of the Finnish Investment Fund Association and Ministry of Finance Degrees 231/2014 and 258/2019.

Nordea funds report the following key figures: volatility, tracking error, Sharpe ratio, turnover rate, administrative costs, trading expenses/transaction costs, brokerage fees paid to the Group, sensitivity to interest-rate movements (modified duration) and interest-rate risk (duration).

When reporting about the use of derivatives contracts the ESMA\* guidelines are applied to a certain degree. Nordea funds have not engaged in securities lending in their investment activities since spring 2019, despite the fact that the funds may have the possibility to do so according to their rules. Certain provisions of EU regulation 2015/2365\*\* are applied when reporting about securities lent and total return swaps or repurchase agreements.

\* *European Securities and Market Authority. ESMA 2014/937FI: Guidelines for competent authorities and UCITS management companies, Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues*

\*\* *Regulation EU 2015/2365 on the reporting and transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse*

## **Use of derivatives**

The use of derivatives is described on the page where the 'The most central changes in the fund portfolio' are disclosed in the annual report, which states the frequency and purpose of using derivatives during the calendar year. 'Additional information' on the next page shows the types of derivatives used during the reporting period.

## **Active share and calculation method for the global exposure**

Nordea funds have also reported the active share in accordance with the fund management company's own recommendation since 2015.

Nordea funds also report which of the three methods is used when calculating the global exposure:

- The commitment approach (measuring the degree of committed capital)
- The absolute Value-at-Risk method
- The relative Value-at-Risk method

The CESR\*\*\* guidelines apply to the calculation of global exposure. If the global risk exposure is calculated using the VaR method, the annual report also includes the utilisation rates of the internal VaR limit and the leveraging levels used during the review period.

\*\*\* *Committee of European Securities Regulators. CESR 2010/10-788: CESR's Guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS.*

## A consistent calculation and reporting practice for key figures increases the comparability between funds

The purpose of reporting is to provide greater transparency into investment fund activities and make it easier for customers to compare funds when weighing up investment decisions. Nordea Funds Ltd reports various return and key figures, either in its annual reports and other publications, or in the Funds Now service at [www.nordea.fi/rahasto](http://www.nordea.fi/rahasto).

Fund-specific key figures are reported in the annual and semi-annual reports (in Finnish and Swedish only). These reports are published at [www.nordea.fi/rahasto](http://www.nordea.fi/rahasto).

## What do the key figures reveal?

*Volatility* is a key figure that measures the variation in the return of an investment. A high volatility figure indicates that the uncertainty, or risk, associated with the variation in the return of the fund unit is likely to be high, and vice versa. Nordea funds disclose the volatility of both the fund unit and the benchmark index, if a benchmark has been defined for the fund.

In contrast, *tracking error (TE)* indicates how much the return on a fund unit differs from the benchmark. If the investments in the portfolio deviate significantly from the benchmark breakdown, there is a greater possibility of the return on investment being above or below the benchmark return. If the fund has a low TE, the return on the unit is likely to reflect the benchmark fairly closely.

*The active share (AS)* figure describes how much of the content of the fund's portfolio differs from the benchmark breakdown. The higher the figure, the more the equities in the portfolio and/or their weights deviate from the benchmark index and the more actively the fund's investment activities have been managed.

The *Sharpe ratio* is a ratio used to measure the return and risk of a fund unit. The higher the figure, the better return the investment has generated relative to its risk.

The *turnover rate* indicates how many times securities have been purchased or sold in relation to the fund's total assets.

The higher the turnover rate, the more the fund has traded in addition to the turnover resulting from the subscription for and redemption of fund units.

The *Administrative costs\* figure* (previously Ongoing charges) include the management fee actually charged from the fund's assets in euros during the 12 months preceding the end of the review period and other expenses charged from the fund's assets over the year. However, the figure does not take into account performance-based fees or trading expenses, which are reported separately.

*\*Administrative costs refer to management fees and other administrative or operating costs (the percentage includes management fee). Administrative costs are also presented in the Key Information Document (PRIIPS KID) and the Funds Now service at [www.nordea.fi/rahasto](http://www.nordea.fi/rahasto). If the management fee has changed since the start of the year, the key information document and the Funds Now service present a forward-looking estimate of the administrative costs instead of the administrative costs for the previous calendar year.*

The *fund's trading expenses* are reported in the annual and semi-annual reports for the preceding 12 months. This indicator describes how the commissions and brokerage fees paid from the fund's assets to brokers for trades affect the fund's value on an annual basis.

The trading expenses, also called fund transaction costs, reported in the funds' annual and semi-annual reports are calculated in a different way and are regulated by different legislation than the transaction costs disclosed in the Key Information Document. For this reason, they do not describe the expenses related to the funds' trades in the same way, for example, because the first is calculated over 12 months, while the latter is calculated over 36 months. There are also other differences in the calculation principles.

Under the MiFID II directive, which came into force at the beginning of 2018, asset managers must itemise the costs of research related to portfolio management, such as analysis, from other trading expenses. One of the aims of the directive is to raise transparency in financial markets and make investment services more comparable. The asset manager can decide whether it will be liable for the costs itself or whether it will pass on the costs to customers in the fees charged from the fund.

Nordea has decided to bear the costs of external research itself, effective from the beginning of 2018 when the MiFID II directive came into force. Research costs will therefore no longer reduce the returns that unitholders receive from their fund investment in 2018 and onwards.

*Brokerage fees paid to the Group* is a key figure that indicates the proportion of the value of all the securities trades in euros where a broker belonging to the same Group was used.

The *interest-rate sensitivity, modified duration*, refers to the sensitivity of a fund to changes in the interest-rate level and describes how many per cent the value of the fund will rise or fall if the general interest-rate level suddenly falls or rises by one percentage point.

The *interest-rate risk (Macaulay duration)*, given in years, refers to the uncertainty of returns caused by changes in the interest rates. In other words, it indicates how the value of the fund

vary depending on the interest rate level. When interest rates increase, values of bonds generally decrease. This risk is generally higher the longer the term-to-maturity or duration of a bond investment.

## How are the key figures calculated in the annual and semi-annual reports?

### Performance of the NAV per unit

The NAV per unit performance chart is based on monthly observations taken on the last NAV calculation day of each month. It describes the performance of the NAV per unit over the past five years or since the launch date of the fund.

### Return figures

The return figures of the fund/unit series are calculated based on the development of the value of a growth unit and are expressed in the fund's base currency, as well as in the other currencies that can be used to subscribe for fund units. The funds that only have distribution units are an exception to this. Due to computational reasons, small differences in the return figures can occur between the growth and distribution units.

If the fund has a benchmark index, the benchmark index return will be shown in the fund's base currency and in other currencies in which the fund's units can be subscribed for. If the growth unit in a fund's unit series has been launched after the previous reporting period, the benchmark index return shown will be the benchmark index return of the fund's representative unit series.

### Risk measures

#### *Variation in return/volatility/standard deviation (%)*

Investments in securities involve fluctuations in the market value of the investment: the value of the investment can rise and fall. When the value fluctuates, there is uncertainty over the return on the investment. This is called risk. The magnitude of a risk is indicated by the variation in the annual return, also known as volatility (standard deviation).

Volatility refers to the fluctuation of the return on the growth unit in the fund around its average value. The volatility of the benchmark is also calculated for each Nordea fund that has had a benchmark for at least three years.

The volatility of a fund unit is calculated based on the monthly returns of the growth unit over the preceding 36 months, and then the figure is annualised. The funds that only have distribution units are an exception to this.

If the fund has operated for between two and three years, the fund's volatility over the relevant operating period is calculated and reported as an annualised figure.

#### *Tracking error/active risk (%)*

The tracking error (TE) is the difference in the return between a growth unit in the fund and the benchmark. It describes how high the fund's risk is relative to the benchmark. The TE is

calculated based on the differences between the monthly returns of a growth unit in the fund and the benchmark over the preceding 36 months. It is expressed as an annual percentage. The swing pricing method used in certain funds increases the calculated TE, although the fund's active risk does not increase. This particularly affects the TE in passive equity funds.

A TE can be calculated if the fund has had a benchmark for at least three years.

### **Active share (%)**

The active share (AS) figure is usually calculated for equity funds that have a benchmark. The AS is expressed as a percentage and describes how much of the content of the fund's portfolio differs from the breakdown of the benchmark.

The AS is a measure of active portfolio management. If the AS figure is between 0% and 20%, the fund is a passive or index-type fund.

The higher the figure, the more the equities in the portfolio and/or their weights deviate from the index breakdown and the more actively the fund's investment operations have been managed.

Certain funds, such as Nordic country-specific equity funds, are actively managed and have a concentrated investment universe. The degree of concentration generally limits the AS figure that can be attained.

### **Sharpe ratio**

The Sharpe ratio represents how much more a fund unit has generated return over a risk-free deposit per percentage of volatility. The Sharpe ratio is the difference between the return on a fund unit and the risk-free return divided by the volatility. The return and volatility of a fund unit are calculated using observations over the preceding 36 months. The Sharpe ratio can be calculated if the fund has a history of at least 24 months.

## **Other key figures**

### **Portfolio turnover rate (%)**

The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by deducting the aggregate value of the securities purchased and sold by the fund (sum 1, expressed in euros) from the aggregate value of the subscriptions and redemptions (sum 2, expressed in euros). The turnover rate is the difference stated above (sum 2 minus sum 1) divided by the average market value of the fund calculated using the daily market values over the preceding 12 months.

If the turnover rate is 0%, the turnover caused by subscriptions and redemptions of fund units has largely steered the fund's trading activities. This calculation method also permits a negative turnover rate in cases where the aggregate value of the fund's purchases and sales is less than the aggregate value of the subscriptions and redemptions.

In the semi-annual or annual reports, the turnover rate of the portfolio is not annualised if the fund has operated for less than a year.

Under the definition of turnover rate, a security refers to any financial instrument that the fund has traded in, except for transactions related to certain options, forward contracts or

equity borrowing/lending agreements, among other things.

Turnover rate is not disclosed if the fund has operated for less than six months.

### **Interest-rate sensitivity, modified duration**

Changes in the general interest-rate level have an inverse effect on the prices of the fund's fixed-income investments.

Example: if the modified duration, i.e. interest-rate sensitivity, of a fund is 6–10 and the general interest-rate level suddenly falls by 1 percentage point, the value of the fund will rise by an average of 6–10%, and vice versa. In other words, a rise in the general interest-rate level will lower the value of the fund by the amount indicated by the interest-rate sensitivity.

The figure is presented on the second fund-specific page.

### **Interest-rate risk (Macaulay duration), years**

The interest-rate duration is the average remaining term-to-maturity, weighted by the present values of the cash flows from the fund's money-market and bond investments, and it is presented on the second fund-specific page.

The average term to maturity of the investments of fixed-income funds is presented in the "The most central changes in the fund portfolio" section on the first fund-specific page.

## **Costs and charges**

### **Administrative costs (%) \***

The administrative costs describe the proportion of the fees charged by the fund management company from the value of the fund. The administrative costs are an annualised figure representing the sum of the four cost items charged from the fund's assets. The administrative costs do not include the fund's performance-based fee or trading expenses. The effects of these on the fund's value are disclosed separately.

The fund's unit series-specific administrative costs have been calculated in the annual report and semi-annual report based on the management fees and other expenses related to the growth unit. Due to computational reasons, small differences in the administrative costs can occur between the growth and distribution units.

Those Nordea funds which are fund of funds do not pay subscription or redemption fees when investing in domestic or foreign Nordea funds. As a rule, when a fund invests in other Nordea funds, no management fee is charged from the assets of the underlying funds. Consequently, these expenses do not affect the administrative costs figure of the Nordea funds. Other expenses charged from the assets of a Nordea fund or UCITS in which a fund invests are included in the fund's administrative costs if possible. The calculation uses either the exact amount or an estimate of the other expenses. In certain funds of funds, subscription taxes and other expenses are not usually charged from the assets of the underlying funds. However, these other expenses are usually charged from the UCITS assets under normal circumstances.

Nordea funds disclose the management fee as a percentage (varying by fund between 0,10% and 1,85% p.a.) in the semi-annual and annual reports in addition to the administrative costs.

### **Administrative costs = A + B + C + D**

A = The amount of the management fee in euros charged from the fund's assets in practice, divided by the market value of the fund calculated from average daily observations over the 12 months preceding the end of the review period, expressed as a percentage p.a. The management fee is expressed as an annualised percentage if the fund has operated for less than a year when the review period ends.

Performance-based fees, if any, are not included in the administrative costs figure—they must always be disclosed separately.

#### *Administrative costs in different calendar years*

The administrative costs are calculated in accordance with regulations. Due to computational reasons, the management fee component of the administrative costs and, consequently, the administrative costs themselves may, in certain cases, be below the official management fee percentage, even though a fee calculated according to the official management fee percentage is charged daily. Similarly, in some calendar years, the management fee component of the administrative costs may, in certain cases and depending on the number of NAV calculation days, be slightly higher than the official management fee percentage.

#### *Investments in domestic or foreign Nordea funds*

The administrative costs figure for a fund of funds (investor fund) is not usually affected by the management fees of the underlying domestic or foreign Nordea Funds (underlying funds). When an investor fund invests in a domestic or foreign Nordea fund, a sum corresponding to the management fee for the investment charged from the underlying fund's assets and paid to the fund management company, is refunded in the investor fund's assets so as to avoid charging the management fee twice.

The investor fund does not pay any subscription or redemption fees when investing in domestic or foreign Nordea underlying funds or when selling underlying fund units.

#### *Investments in funds managed by entities other than Nordea*

When an investor fund invests in an external, i.e. non-Nordea fund, the aim is to select such a unit series for which subscription, redemption and management fees are not charged.

The subscription, redemption and management fees of external underlying funds are stated in the annual or semi-annual reports in connection with the fund's investments but are not included when calculating the investor fund's administrative costs figure.

#### *Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)*

In addition to the investment fund's annual management fee, the performance of the NAV per unit in the fund is affected by the management fees charged from the assets of the ETFs that the fund invests in. The fund does not pay subscription or redemption fees when investing in ETFs. ETF units are traded like equities on stock exchanges. Thus, normal trading fees are paid when buying and selling exchange-traded fund units, and these are included in the investor fund's trading expenses.

The management fees charged from the assets of the ETFs are included when calculating the investor fund's administrative costs figure.

B = Fee paid to the custodian (%), if any, charged from the fund's assets. The management fee includes the compensation paid to the custodian for all the domestic Nordea funds, so it is not charged separately.

C = Fees related to management of bank accounts and other fees that may be charged from the fund's assets. Since the other fees included in the management expenses figure are also annual, the account management and other fees are annualised if the fund has operated for less than one year at the end of the review period.

D = Any other fees that may be charged directly from the fund's assets, according to the fund rules. Nordea funds registered in Finland have no such costs other than trading expenses or performance-based fees. The administrative costs figure does not include these costs/fees—they are reported separately.

The alternative investment fund Nordea Global Private Markets (AIF) is an exception to the above: according to its fund rules, other expenses, such as the operating expenses mentioned in the fund-specific pages in the annual and semi-annual reports, may also be charged from the fund's assets.

Unlike the funds registered in Finland, in addition to the management fee, other fees specified in the sub-fund rules, may be charged from the assets of a foreign SICAV target fund, for example a fund registered in Luxembourg. Such fees may include, for example, fees paid to the custodian, the costs of producing statutory documents (fund prospectus, semi-annual and annual reports), other notification expenses, legal fees and audit fees.

The above fees affect the investor fund's administrative costs figure when it invests in such funds, including feeder funds where the underlying fund is also a fund of funds. The fees (D) charged from the assets of external foreign UCITS are not included in the administrative costs presented in this report. The administrative costs of foreign funds are calculated and published in the annual and interim reports of those funds.

*According to current practice in Finland, the above expenses (D) are included in the management fee charged by the fund management company.*

### **Fund trading expenses (%)**

A fund's trading expenses (in this report 'Fund transaction costs') are calculated by dividing the fund's aggregated trading expenses (in euros), including foreign exchange expenses, over the 12 months preceding the end of the review period, by the fund's maximum market value during the corresponding period. The trading expenses related to fixed-income investments made by fixed-income and balanced funds cannot be reported separately because the trading expenses/brokerage fees are included in the trading prices of bond investments.

### ***Commissions/brokerage fees paid to the Group (%)***

The percentage of the total trading expenses paid in brokerage fees to the fund management company's related party—the investment service company belonging to the same Group—is reported for each fund individually. Under Chapter 1 section 21 of the Act on Investment Service Companies, an investment service company or credit institution is considered a related party if it belongs to the same consolidated group of companies.

## **Nordea Funds Ltd's remuneration policy**

The Board of Directors of Nordea Funds Ltd confirms the fund management company's remuneration policy annually. Sections 1 and 2 below present the remuneration that the fund management company paid its employees in 2025.

Nordea's internal audit has reviewed the fund management company's remuneration system and processes for the financial period 2025. According to the audit findings, the employee remuneration processes that materially affect the risk profile of the fund management company or the funds it manages were considered relevant. No material changes were made to the policy during the financial period 2025.

The fund management company has outsourced portfolio management to Nordea Investment Management AB (NIM). Section 3 below presents the remuneration that the portfolio management organisation paid its employees in 2025. The amounts of such fixed remuneration and variable compensation are calculated based on the aggregate market value of funds managed by Nordea Funds Ltd as a proportion of the total assets under management at NIM at the end of 2025.

Information on the fund management company's remuneration principles and the compensation committee is also available at [www.nordeafunds.com](http://www.nordeafunds.com) (in English).

### **1. Remuneration paid by the fund management company to its employees in 2025 (EUR)**

Fixed salaries	4 170 529,46
Variable compensation	407 298,86
Number of recipients (fixed salaries)	56
Number of recipients (variable compensation)	30

### **2. Total remuneration paid by the fund management company in 2025 (EUR)**

Senior management and personnel in risk-taking positions	191 387,48
Personnel in the fund management company's internal control	281 770,00

### **3. Total remuneration paid by the portfolio management organisation to its employees in 2025 (EUR)**

Fixed salaries	11 188 145,33
Variable compensation	8 698 699,29

# Nordea Global Private Markets

## The most central changes in the fund portfolio, January–December 2025

In 2025, the Nordea Global Private Markets Fund increased its allocation to all of its private asset classes on an absolute basis. On a relative basis, the fund increased its exposure somewhat to infrastructure and to timberland, while modestly reducing its exposure to private credit. As of end of December, the fund’s exposure to private equity remained at 48%; the same percentage exposure level as of end of December 2024.

The Fund does not have a benchmark as no standard benchmark available matches its investment profile. Using such a benchmark would potentially lead to evaluating the risk and performance of the fund on irrelevant grounds.

### Sustainability-related information

The fund is classified as an article 6 fund in accordance with the SFDR regulation (Sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector). Additional information is available in the fund prospectus and at [www.nordea.fi/funds](http://www.nordea.fi/funds). The abbreviation ESG refers to the international standards on the environment, social issues and good governance.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

### Use of derivatives

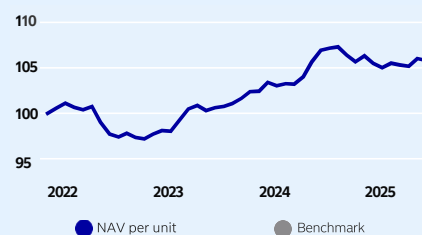
The fund did not use derivatives in its investment operations during the review period.

**Responsible portfolio manager**  
 Nordea Investment Management AB  
**Country of registration** Finland  
**Start date** 13 May 2022  
**Base currency** EUR  
**SFDR category** Article 6

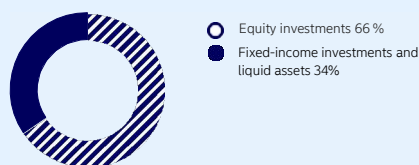
### Risk level



### NAV per unit performance, A growth



### Investment allocation



The graph shows the allocation of investments, including derivatives.

*One of the fundamentals of investing is that higher risk is counter-balanced by better return expectations. The NAV per unit in a fund may increase or decrease depending on the market conditions. Historical performance of a fund investment is no guarantee of future results.*

**Basic facts**

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Fund value (EUR million)	406,5	261,1	113,5
NAV per unit A growth (EUR)	10,56985	10,68339	10,05067
NAV per unit A growth (NOK)	124,81442	125,64239	112,75338
NAV per unit A growth (SEK)	114,27624	122,23399	111,88905
NAV per unit B growth (EUR)	10,70532	10,78251	10,10848
NAV per unit B growth (NOK)	126,41412	126,80810	113,40192
NAV per unit B growth (SEK)	115,74088	123,36807	112,53262
NAV per unit C growth (EUR)	11,02891	11,06408	10,34194
NAV per unit C growth (NOK)	130,23524	130,11951	-
NAV per unit C growth (SEK)	119,23938	126,58965	-
NAV per unit I growth (EUR)	10,86198	10,89661	10,17466
NAV per unit I growth (NOK)	128,26404	128,14997	114,14436
NAV per unit I growth (SEK)	117,43461	124,67355	113,26937

**Costs and charges**

Management fee A (% p.a.)	1,75
Management fee B (% p.a.)	1,40
Management fee C (% p.a.)	1,00
Management fee I (% p.a.)	1,00
Administrative costs* A (%)	2,94
Administrative costs* B (%)	2,59
Administrative costs* C (%)	2,19
Administrative costs* I (%)	2,19
Performance fee (%)	-
Fund transaction costs (%)	-
Brokerage fees paid to the Group (%)	-
Management fee (EUR thousand)	4 541,3
Custodial fee (EUR thousand)	-

\* Administrative costs refer to management fees and other administrative or operating costs (the percentage includes management fee).

The total annual expenses of the Nordea Global Private Markets fund and its underlying funds, which may also be funds of funds, are as follows (per 31 December 2025): the management fee for the fund's series of units + 1,19% (other fees related to the fund and other fees from target funds and their underlying funds). Administrative costs do not include potential incidental costs, such as carried interests paid out for the profits of the fund's investments. The effect of paid out profits is estimated to be 0,30%. This estimate includes a 5-year average, and it's being used should historical data not be available.

When the fund invests in other Nordea funds, no management fee is charged from the target funds' or from the underlying funds' assets. When the fund invests in UCITS managed by Nordea and external fund managers, other expenses, such as legal expenses or costs related to drawing down loans, may also be deducted from the UCITS assets and are included in the administrative costs of this fund. Between 1 January and 31 December 2025, the fund did not exercise its opportunity to draw down loans for the investment fund or investment activities.

The management fee of the Nordea Global Private Markets alternative fund includes fees for the use of an agent and the monthly custodial fee paid by the fund management company to the custodian for holding the fund's securities and fulfilling the custodian's other legal obligations.

In addition to the above fees, the following operating expenses may be deducted from Nordea Global Private Markets' assets:

1. legal, specialist, consulting, registration and trading fees when investing, divesting or preparing for such transactions, as well as taxes and other tax-related charges;
2. costs related to drawing down loans, such as interest paid to the lender, and other expenses directly related to the loans;
3. expenses related to the valuation of the fund's assets and assessment expenses, insofar as such activities are outsourced.

**Swing pricing method**

The Fund may employ the swing pricing method. Provided that the Fund employs the swing pricing method, it is implemented when the AIF experiences net inflows or net outflows exceeding a pre-determined threshold. If the AIF experiences net inflows, the NAV per unit is adjusted upwards using a swing factor (the NAV per unit will increase), and in case of net outflows the NAV per unit is adjusted downwards using a swing factor (the NAV per unit will decrease). The swing factor in use may not exceed 5%. The fund did not employ the swing pricing method between 1 January and 31 December 2025.

**Return and risk**

	31 Dec 2025
Unit series A growth EUR return (%)	-1,06
Unit series A growth NOK return (%)	-0,66
Unit series A growth SEK return (%)	-6,51
Unit series B growth EUR return (%)	-0,72
Unit series B growth NOK return (%)	-0,31
Unit series B growth SEK return (%)	-6,18
Unit series C growth EUR return (%)	-0,32
Unit series C growth NOK return (%)	-5,81
Unit series C growth SEK return (%)	-0,32
Unit series I growth EUR return (%)	0,09
Unit series I growth NOK return (%)	-5,81
Unit series I growth SEK return (%)	-
Return on benchmark EUR (%)	-
Return on benchmark NOK (%)	-
Return on benchmark SEK (%)	-
Fund volatility (%)	2,10
Benchmark volatility (%)	-
Active Share (%)	-
Sharpe ratio	-0,20
Turnover rate (%)	-11

**Tracking error**

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
	-	-	-	-	-

The fund's risk indicators were calculated based on the value trends of the euro-denominated unit series A growth.

The returns on the NAVs per unit were calculated based on the performance of the growth unit series.

Calculating principles for the key figures and other additional information are presented in a separate section in the report.

The annual report of 31 December 2025 is based on the NAV calculation on 31 December 2025.

**Benchmark**

No benchmark

**Method of calculating the global risk exposure**

The fund's global risk exposure is calculated using a commitment approach.

**AIF's risk profile and risk management system**

The fund is an alternative investment fund (AIF) as it may make investments that are not possible for funds covered by the UCITS Directive. The fund primarily invests in alternative funds that implement alternative investment strategies, such as real estate investment, forest investment, infrastructure, private equity or private debt strategies. No more than 50% of the fund's assets may be invested in a single underlying fund.

The risk of this AIF mainly consists of the following risk factors:

- Liquidity: The fund may carry a liquidity risk, which means the risk that it might not be possible to convert the fund's investments into cash in the planned timetable or at the desired price. In both normal and exceptional market conditions, the amount of redemptions may exceed the subscriptions, which can lead to a situation where the fund's liquid assets, operating cash flow or a drawable short-term loan do not cover the redemption need.
- Investment strategy: The underlying alternative funds in which the fund invests use alternative investment strategies, the risks related with which may have a significant impact on the performance of the fund unit.
- Risks related to drawing down loans: The availability and price of financing can considerably vary in different market situations, which may adversely affect the fund's return on its investments.

The fund has an internal risk management process to regularly monitor risk factors, which may include overall risk, interest-rate risk, credit risk, currency risk, counterparty risk, operational risk and the development of the fund's risk indicator. The fund does not have any such investments where special arrangements have been made due to their inherently poor liquidity.

**More information about leverage**

The leveraging arrangements do not grant the right to reuse any collateral or guarantees. The highest, lowest, and average levels of leverage during the year, in accordance with the commitment method, were 102%, 100%, and 100%, respectively. The highest, lowest, and average levels of leverage during the year, calculated according to the gross method, were 95%, 89%, and 93%, respectively.

## Investments, 31 December 2025 (EUR)

### Other securities

	Number/ nominal value (thousand)	Price /%	Market value/ Value change (thousand)	%
Investment funds			385 716,4	94,88
<b>Equity funds</b>			<b>251 925,5</b>	<b>61,97</b>
NSIF - Global Infrastructure Fund Y-EUR	420,2	133,27	55 998,9	13,78
NSIF - Global Private Equity Fund Y-EUR	6 760,7	28,98	195 926,7	48,20
<b>Long-term fixed income funds</b>			<b>119 146,3</b>	<b>29,31</b>
NSIF - Global Private Credit Fund Y-EUR	926,5	128,59	119 146,3	29,31
<b>Alternative funds</b>			<b>14 644,6</b>	<b>3,60</b>
NPE Global Future Fund I – B	3,5	42,18	147,3	0,04
Nuveen Global Timberland Fund LUX SCSp	16,4	884,18	14 497,3	3,57
			Market value/ Value change (thousand)	%
<b>Securities in total</b>			<b>385 716,4</b>	<b>94,88</b>
<b>Cash and other assets, net</b>			<b>20 806,0</b>	<b>5,12</b>
<b>Fund value</b>			<b>406 522,4</b>	<b>100,00</b>

### Allocation

	No. of units (thousand)	%
Unit series B growth	13 424,1	35,35
Unit series A growth	9 968,4	25,92
Unit series C growth	8 270,3	22,44
Unit series I growth	6 098,0	16,29

### Additional information on derivatives and securities financing

The information is based on the status on 31 December 2025 unless otherwise stated. The market values and other monetary amounts are in the fund's base currency (EUR thousand) unless otherwise stated.

The fund did not employ securities lending or borrowing during the reporting period. The fund had no total return swaps, repurchase agreements, reversed repurchase agreements or secured margin lending transactions. The fund did not use derivatives during the period.

Income statement (EUR)	1.1. - 31.12.2025	1.1. - 31.12.2024
<b>Income and changes in value</b>		
Net income for securities	1 699 733,10	15 112 975,41
Net income from derivative contracts	166 967,26	
Interest income	568 297,34	625 185,80
Other income	714 977,11	259 912,55
<b>Expenses</b>		
Fees		
Management fees	-4 541 299,90	-2 531 026,58
Other expenses	-270 265,24	-200 359,37
<b>Profit/loss for the financial year</b>	<b>-1 661 590,33</b>	<b>13 266 687,81</b>

Balance sheet (EUR)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Assets</b>		
Securities at market value	385 716365,40	246 309 023,36
Other receivables		
Accrued income	46 439,60	45 411,45
Cash in hand and at banks	25 244 522,99	26 079 193,45
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>411 007 327,99</b>	<b>272 433 628,26</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Net asset value of the fund	406 522 403,99	261 130 985,59
Liabilities		
Payable for securities purchased	4 000 000,00	11 000 000,00
Other payables		
Accrued expenses	484 924,00	302 642,67
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>411 007 327,99</b>	<b>272 433 628,26</b>

## Notes

Notes to the income statement (EUR)	1.1. - 31.12.2025	1.1. - 31.12.2024
Net income from securities		
Equity-related items		
Unrealised net change in value	-1 963 699,64	9 660 035,55
Interest-rate-related items		
Unrealised net change in value	3 663 432,74	5 452 939,86
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 699 733,10</b>	<b>15 112 975,41</b>
Increases in the fair value of investments	7 638 827,79	15 112 975,41
Decreases in the fair value of investments	-5 939 094,69	
<b>Notes to the balance sheet (EUR)</b>		
Total assets 1.1.	261 130 985,59	113 479 178,93
Subscription of fund units	161 285 994,93	145 446 849,68
Redemption of fund units	-14 232 986,20	-11 061 730,83
Profit for the financial year	-1 661 590,33	13 266 687,81
Total net assets 31.12.	406 522 403,99	261 130 985,59
Disposable funds for profit distribution as at 31.12 in accordance with the fund rules	406 522 403,99	261 130 985,59

# Board of Directors 2025 – signatures

Helsinki, 10 March 2026

## Board of Directors of Nordea Funds Ltd

Marianne Philip  
Chairperson

Linn Edström Larsson

Hanna Kaskeala

Brian Stougaard Jensen

Henrika Vikman

Josefin Degerholm  
Managing Director, CEO

### Auditor's note

All the investment funds managed by Nordea Funds Ltd except for the following investment funds: Nordea European Sustainable Stars Fund, Nordea India Fund, Nordea China Fund and Nordea Conservative Yield Fund

A report on the audit has been issued today.

Helsinki, 11 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy  
Firm of Authorised Public Accountants

Taru Mäenpää  
Authorised Public Accountant

### Auditor's note

Nordea European Sustainable Stars Fund, Nordea India Fund, Nordea China Fund and Nordea Conservative Yield Fund

A report on the audit has been issued today.

Helsinki, 25 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy  
Firm of Authorised Public Accountants

Taru Mäenpää  
Authorised Public Accountant

# **Decision on the distribution of the fund dividend, taken by the annual general meeting of Nordea Funds Ltd**

The financial statements of the funds managed by Nordea Funds Ltd were adopted by the annual general meeting of Nordea Funds Ltd held on 12 March 2026 and 25 March 2026.

The general meeting decided on the distribution of fund dividend for the Nordea funds registered in Finland. As Nordea Global Private Markets Fund only has growth (accumulating) fund units in issue, no dividend distribution will take place.

Helsinki, 25 March 2026

Josefin Degerholm  
Managing Director, CEO

# Nordea Funds Ltd

## Board of Directors

Marianne Philip\*, Chairperson  
Danish citizen  
Attorney-at-Law, Partner,  
Kromann Reumert

Linn Edström Larsson, Vice Chairperson  
Swedish citizen  
Chief Financial Officer,  
Nordea Asset Management

Hanna Kaskeala\*  
Finnish citizen  
Senior Vice-President, Sustainability and Communications,  
Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company

Brian Stougaard Jensen  
Danish citizen  
Head of Product Office,  
Nordea Asset Management

Henrika Vikman  
Finnish citizen  
Head of Nordea Asset Management Governance

\* independent board member

## Nordea Funds Ltd

Josefin Degerholm, Managing Director, CEO  
Finnish citizen

## Nordea Funds Ltd's branches

### **Norway**

Nordea Funds, Norwegian branch NUF  
Branch Manager Bjørn Stolpestad  
Norwegian citizen

### **Sweden**

Nordea Funds Ab, Svensk filial  
Branch Manager Ellinor Nordgren  
Swedish citizen

### **Denmark**

Nordea Fund Management, Filial af Nordea Funds Oy, Finland  
Branch Manager Rasmus Eske Bruun  
Danish citizen

## Auditors of Nordea Funds Ltd and the Nordea funds registered in Finland

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy,  
Authorised Public Accountants  
- Principal Auditor Taru Mäenpää,  
Authorised Public Accountant,  
- Deputy Auditor Jukka Paunonen,  
Authorised Public Accountant

The auditors are Finnish citizens