

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accessing the attached base prospectus supplement (the "Supplement") you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions.

The information contained in the Supplement may be addressed to and/or targeted at persons who are residents of particular countries only as specified in the Base Prospectus (as defined in the Supplement) and is not intended for use, and should not be relied upon, by any person outside those countries. **Prior to relying on the information contained in the Supplement, you must ascertain from the Base Prospectus whether or not you are an intended addressee of, and eligible to view, the information contained therein.**

The Supplement and the Base Prospectus do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration, exemption from registration or qualification under the securities law of any such jurisdiction.

The securities described in the Supplement and the Base Prospectus have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and may include notes in bearer form that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, such securities may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act ("**Regulation S**")). The securities described in the Supplement and the Base Prospectus will only be offered in offshore transactions to non-U.S. persons in reliance upon Regulation S.

For a more complete description of restrictions on offers and sales of the securities described in the Supplement and the Base Prospectus, see pages iii to viii and the section "*Subscription and Sale*" in the Base Prospectus.

VIKTIG INFORMATION

När du tar del av detta tillägg till grundprospekt ("Tilläggsprospektet") godtar du att bli bunden av följande villkor.

Informationen i detta Tilläggsprospekt kan vara adresserad till och/eller riktad till personer som bor i särskilda länder som endast anges i Grundprospektet (såsom definierat i Tilläggsprospektet) och är inte avsedd för användning och ska inte förlitas på av någon person utanför de länderna. **Innan du förlitar dig på innehållet i detta Tilläggsprospekt måste du säkerställa genom Grundprospektet att du är en avsedd adressat av, och behörig att ta del av, informationen däri.**

Tilläggsprospektet och Grundprospektet utgör inte, och får inte användas i samband med, ett erbjudande att sälja eller en inbjudan att köpa värdepapper i USA eller i någon annan jurisdiktion i vilken ett sådant erbjudande, inbjudan eller försäljning skulle vara olagligt utan registrering, ett undantag från registrering eller kvalificering enligt annan bestämmelse under värdepapperslagarna i en sådan jurisdiktion.

De värdepapper som beskrivs i Tilläggsprospektet och i Grundprospektet har inte, och kommer inte, att registreras i enlighet med U.S. Securities Act of 1933, såsom den har ändrats ("**Securities Act**"), eller vid någon regulatorisk myndighet för värdepapper i någon stat eller annan jurisdiktion av de förenta staterna och kan inkludera fysiska värdepapper som är föremål för krav enligt amerikansk skattelagstiftning. Med förbehåll för vissa undantag, får värdepapperen inte erbjudas eller säljas direkt eller indirekt inom USA eller till, för, eller till förmån för, U.S. persons (såsom begreppet definieras i Regulation S i Securities Act ("**Regulation S**")). De värdepapper som beskrivs i Tilläggsprospektet och Grundprospektet kommer endast erbjudas i offshore-transaktioner till personer som inte är U.S. persons i enlighet med Regulation S.

För en mer komplett beskrivning av restriktionerna för erbjudanden och försäljning av värdepapperen som beskrivs i Tilläggsprospektet och Grundprospektet, se sidorna iii till viii och avsnittet "*Teckning och Försäljning*" i Grundprospektet.

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 DATED 24 APRIL 2015 TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS
DATED 19 DECEMBER 2014**



NORDEA BANK AB (PUBL)

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Kingdom of Sweden)

NORDEA BANK FINLAND PLC

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Finland)

€10,000,000,000

Structured Note Programme

This supplement no. 2 (the "**Supplement**") is supplemental to, and must be read in conjunction with, the base prospectus dated 19 December 2014 and the base prospectus supplement dated 11 February 2015 (the "**Base Prospectus**") prepared by Nordea Bank AB (publ) ("**NBAB**") and Nordea Bank Finland Plc ("**NBF**") and together with NBAB, the "**Issuers**") with respect to their €10,000,000,000 Structured Note Programme (the "**Programme**") and constitutes a supplement for the purposes of Article 16 of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). Terms defined in the Base Prospectus have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

This Supplement has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "**Central Bank**"), as competent authority under the Prospectus Directive. The Central Bank only approves this Supplement as meeting the requirements imposed under Irish and European law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive.

The Issuers accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuers (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statements in or incorporated by reference into this Supplement and (b) any statement in or incorporated by reference into the Base Prospectus, the statements in this Supplement will prevail.

Save as disclosed in this Supplement, no other significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in the Base Prospectus has arisen or been noted since the publication of the Base Prospectus.

An investor which has agreed, prior to the date of publication of this Supplement, to purchase or subscribe for Notes issued under the Programme may withdraw its acceptance before the end of the working day 28 April 2015 in accordance with the Prospectus Directive.

This Supplement is drawn up in the English language. In case there is any discrepancy between the English text and the Swedish text, the English text stands approved for the purposes of approval under the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS

With effect from the date of this Supplement, the information appearing in the Base Prospectus shall be amended and/or supplemented in the manner described below. References in this Supplement to "SGD" are references to Singapore Dollars.

NBF ANNUAL REPORT 2014

On 27 February 2015, NBF published its annual report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (the "**NBF Annual Report 2014**"). The NBF Annual Report 2014 contains audited consolidated financial statements. By virtue of this Supplement, the audited consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement, the related notes of the NBF Annual Report 2014 and the auditor's report are set out in the annex hereto, and such annex forms part of this Supplement and the Base Prospectus.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The third paragraph of the "General Information" section on page 603 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced by the following:

- "3. Since 31 December 2013 (in the case of NBAB), and 31 December 2014 (in the case of NBF), the date to which the latest audited financial statements of each Issuer were prepared, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of NBAB, NBF or the Nordea Group."

The fourth paragraph of the "General Information" section on page 603 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced by the following:

- "4. Since 31 December 2014, the date to which the latest financial statements of each Issuer were prepared, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of NBAB, NBF or the Nordea Group."

UPDATE OF THE SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

The Summary of the Programme in English and Swedish included in the Base Prospectus is updated in Appendix 1 to this Supplement.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Selected Financial Information sections relating to NBF in English on pages 570-572 of the Base Prospectus are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the updated Selected Financial Information in Appendix 2 to this Supplement.

The Selected Financial Information sections relating to NBF in Swedish on pages 577-579 of the Base Prospectus are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the updated Selected Financial Information in Appendix 3 to this Supplement.

AMENDMENTS TO SECTION "NOTES – TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND STRUCTURE

The following text shall be inserted on page 141 of the Base Prospectus at the end of paragraph 3 "Different types of Notes:"

"No Notes linked to collective investment schemes (as defined under the SFA) may be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore".

The table of proprietary indices on page 145 of the Base Prospectus shall be deleted and replaced with the following:

<u>Index Tracker</u>	<u>Index Name</u>	<u>Index Sponsor</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Website for obtaining information about the Index</u>
NQNDMOT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Momentum Sweden TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNOVOT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Volatility Sweden TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNODIT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Sweden TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NQNDDMT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Momentum TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNODVT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Volatility TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNODMT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Momentum TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com

Nasdaq and Nordea have jointly designed the selection criteria and rebalancing rules for the Indices listed above. Nasdaq is responsible for the methodology, calculation, dissemination and administration of the Indices.

AMENDMENTS TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

- The following text shall be inserted on page 171 of the Base Prospectus immediately before Condition 1 (*Definitions*):

"In respect of Notes that are denominated in Singapore dollars and issued with a denomination of less than SGD 200,000 (the "**SGD Notes**"), the SGD Notes will be booked in Sweden where the Issuer is Nordea Bank AB (publ) or Finland where the Issuer is Nordea Bank Finland Plc. The branch or office of the Issuer of the SGD Notes is not subject to regulation or supervision in Singapore. The SGD Notes and repayment of the SGD Notes are not secured by any means (whether by mortgage, charge, guarantee or other means)."

- The definition of "Performance Percentage" in Conditions 6(g)(i) and 6(g)(ii) on page 243 of the Base Prospectus will be deleted and replaced with the following:

"**Performance Percentage**" will be the percentage specified in the Final Terms:

- The following new condition 3A shall be inserted on page 195 of the Base Prospectus:

"3A. Application of Swedish and Finnish Bail-in Power to Norwegian law Notes

The provisions of this Condition 3A (*Application of Swedish and Finnish Bail-in Power to Norwegian law Notes*) shall be applicable to all Notes which are expressed to be governed by Norwegian law in the applicable Final Terms.

- For as long as any Note is outstanding, each holder irrevocably acknowledges and agrees and shall be deemed by its holding of any Note to acknowledge and agree that:
 - any liability of the Issuer to a holder of the Note may be subject to the exercise by the Relevant Resolution Authority of a Write-down or Conversion Power (and it consents to any such exercise);
 - it is (and it consents to being) bound by any exercise by the Relevant Resolution Authority of a Write-down or Conversion Power in relation to any such liability and in particular (but without limitation) by:
 - any reduction, in part or in full, in the principal amount or outstanding amount due (including any accrued but unpaid interest) in respect of any such liability; and/or

- (ii) the conversion of all or part of such liability into (or the transfer to it in place of all or part of that liability of) ordinary shares, other instruments of ownership or other securities or obligations of the Issuer or any other person,

that may result from any such exercise;

- (c) the terms of the Note and its rights as a holder thereunder are subject to and will be varied, to the extent necessary, to give effect to any such exercise and it will be bound by any such variation (and it consents to any such variation);
- (d) it will accept (and it consents to accepting) in place of all or part of its rights under the Note, ordinary shares, other instruments of ownership or other securities or obligations of the Issuer or another person into which any such liability may be converted (or which may be transferred to it) as a result of any such exercise; and
- (e) the provisions of this clause constitute (and it consents to their constituting) the entire agreement between the parties on the matters described herein to the exclusion of any other agreements, arrangements or understandings between the parties relating to the subject matter thereof.

The Issuer's obligations under the Notes may be subject to the exercise by the Relevant Resolution Authority of a Write-down or Conversion Power and no repayment of the principal amount of any Note or payment of interest on such Note shall become due and payable after any such exercise unless such repayment or payment would be consistent with any provision made or action taken pursuant to such exercise and would be permitted to be made by the Issuer under the laws and regulations of the Sweden or Finland (as applicable) and the European Union applicable to the Issuer.

As used in this Condition:

"Relevant Legislation" means any laws, orders, regulations, rules, instruments or requirements from time to time in force or applicable in Finland or Sweden (as applicable) relating to the resolution of banks, banking group companies, credit institutions, investment firms or financial institutions or any of their affiliates.

"Relevant Resolution Authority" means any regulatory or governmental agency, body or authority which has authority under the Relevant Legislation to exercise a Write-down or Conversion Power.

"Write-down or Conversion Power" means:

- (a) any power under the Relevant Legislation to make a bail-in provision in relation to a bank or other entity to which the Relevant Legislation applies, that is (in summary) the power to make any of the following (or any combination of the following):
 - (i) provision cancelling a liability owed by the entity (or a contract under which the entity has a liability);
 - (ii) provision modifying, or changing the form of, a liability owed by the entity (or modifying a contract under which the entity has a liability, converting or replacing an instrument, creating a new security or converting liabilities into securities issued by the entity or another person); and
 - (iii) provision that a contract under which the entity has a liability is to have effect as if a specified right had been exercised under it; or
- (b) any other power under the Relevant Legislation:
 - (i) to reduce, in part or in full, the principal amount of or outstanding amount due (or any accrued but unpaid interest) in respect of the liability of a person under an agreement or instrument;

- (ii) to convert, in part or in full, the liability of a person under an agreement or instrument directly or indirectly into ordinary shares, other instruments of ownership or other securities or obligations of that person or another person; or
 - (iii) to cancel any agreement or instruments issued by a person; or
 - (c) any power under the Relevant Legislation related or ancillary to any of the powers referred to above.
- (2) Upon the Issuer's becoming aware of the exercise of the Write-down or Conversion Power with respect to the Notes by the Relevant Resolution Authority, the Issuer shall notify the Fiscal Agent or cause the Fiscal Agent to be notified, in writing as soon as possible thereafter. The Fiscal Agent shall give a public notice to the Noteholders on behalf of the Issuer as soon as practicable in accordance with Condition 16 (*Notices*) of the Write-down or Conversion Power being exercised.
- (3) Upon the exercise of the Write-down or Conversion Power with respect to the Notes by the Relevant Resolution Authority, the Issuer shall be released, unless, at the time that such repayment or payment, respectively, is scheduled to become due, such repayment or payment would be permitted to be made by the Issuer under the laws and regulations of Sweden or Finland (as applicable) and the European Union applicable to the Issuer, from its payment obligations (in relation to repayment of the principal amount, payment of interest and any other payments due) under the Notes, to the extent that outstanding principal amounts under the Notes have been subject to the exercise of the Write-down or Conversion Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority.
- (4) Notwithstanding that the Issuer may be delayed in delivering or fail to deliver any of the notices referred to in Condition 3A(2) above, such delay or failure shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the Write-down or Conversion Power.
- (5) Any repayment of the principal amount and payments of interest on the Notes made to the Noteholders after the exercise of the Write-down or Conversion Power in the excess of the amount permitted to be paid by the Issuer under the laws and regulations of Sweden or Finland (as applicable) and the European Union applicable to the Issuer, shall be null and void, and the Noteholders who received the payments shall return the received amounts to the Issuer immediately.
- (6) No Noteholders shall be entitled, after the exercise of the Write-down or Conversion Power, to set off any of their former rights and entitlements to repayment of the principal amount or payments of interest in respect of the Notes against any other obligations which they may owe to the Issuer at that time, to the extent that those rights and entitlements in respect of the Notes have been cancelled, reduced or converted by operation of the Write-down or Conversion Power.
- (8) All expenses necessary for the procedures under this Condition 3A, including, but not limited to, those incurred by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent shall be borne by the Issuer."

AMENDMENTS TO THE FORMS OF FINAL TERMS

The following drafting note will be inserted on page 413 of the Base Prospectus immediately before the heading "General Terms".

[The following must be inserted where the Notes are denominated in Singapore dollars and are issued with a denomination of less than SGD 200,000

"The Notes will be booked in [Sweden / Finland]. The [branch/office] of the Issuer at which the issue is booked is not subject to regulation or supervision in Singapore. The Notes and repayment of the Notes are not secured by any means (whether by mortgage, charge, guarantee or other means)."

The following drafting note will be inserted on page 473 of the Base Prospectus immediately before the heading "General Terms".

[The following must be inserted where the Notes are denominated in Singapore dollars and are issued with a denomination of less than SGD 200,000

"The Notes will be booked in [Sweden / Finland]. The [branch/office] of the Issuer at which the issue is booked is not subject to regulation or supervision in Singapore. The Notes and repayment of the Notes are not secured by any means (whether by mortgage, charge, guarantee or other means)."

AMENDMENTS TO THE SECTION HEADED "TAXATION"

The following text will be inserted at the end of the section headed "Taxation" on page 596 of the Base Prospectus:

"Singapore Taxation

The statements below are general in nature and are based on certain aspects of current tax laws in Singapore and administrative guidelines and circulars issued by the MAS in force at the date of this Base Prospectus and are subject to any changes in such laws, guidelines or circulars, or the interpretation of such laws, guidelines or circulars, occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. These laws, guidelines and circulars are also subject to various interpretations and the relevant tax authorities or the courts could later disagree with the explanations or conclusions set out below. Neither these statements nor any other statements in this Base Prospectus are intended or are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any holder of the Notes or of any person acquiring, selling, or otherwise dealing with the Notes or on any tax implications arising from the acquisition, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes. The statements made herein do not purport to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to subscribe for, purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and do not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities or financial institutions in Singapore which have been granted the relevant Financial Sector Incentive(s)) may be subject to special rules or tax rates. The statements below are also only with respect to Notes issued by each of the Issuers. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the Singapore or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership of or disposal of the Notes, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local tax laws to which they are subject. It is emphasised that none of the Issuers and any other persons involved in the Programme accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the subscription for, purchase, holding or disposal of the Notes.

General

Under the Income Tax Act, Cap 134 of Singapore, (the "SITA") an individual is a tax resident in Singapore in a year of assessment if in the preceding year he was physically present in Singapore or exercised an employment in Singapore (other than as a director of a company) for 183 days or more or if he resides in Singapore.

A Singapore tax resident individual is taxed at the current progressive rates ranging from 0% to 20%. Non-resident individuals, subject to certain exceptions, are subject to Singapore income tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore at the current rate of 20%.

A company is a tax resident in Singapore if the control and management of its business is exercised in Singapore.

The corporate tax rate in Singapore is currently 17%. In addition, three-quarters of up to the first S\$10,000, and one-half of up to the next S\$290,000, of a company's chargeable income otherwise subject to normal taxation is exempt from corporate tax. New companies will also, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, be eligible for full tax exemption on the first S\$100,000 and 50% tax exemption on the next S\$200,000 of normal chargeable income a year for each of the company's first three consecutive years of assessment.

Qualifying Debt Securities Scheme

With respect to any tranche of the Notes issued as debt securities under the Programme (the "**Relevant Notes**") during the period from the date of this Base Prospectus to 31 December 2018 where more than half of the issue of such Relevant Notes is distributed by Financial Sector Incentive (Capital Market), Financial Sector Incentive (Standard Tier) or Financial Sector Incentive (Bond Market) companies (as

defined in the SITA), such tranche of Relevant Notes may be, pursuant to the SITA and the MAS Circular FSD Cir 02/2013 entitled "Extension and Refinement of Tax Concessions for Promoting the Debt Market" (the "**MAS Circular**") issued by the MAS on 28 June 2013, qualifying debt securities ("**QDS**") under the SITA.

If the Relevant Notes are QDS:

- (a) subject to certain conditions having been fulfilled (including the furnishing of a return on debt securities for the Relevant Notes in the prescribed format within such period as the relevant authorities may specify and such other particulars in connection with the Relevant Notes as the relevant authorities may require to the MAS and such other relevant authorities as may be prescribed), interest, discount income (not including discount income arising from secondary trading), prepayment fee, redemption premium and break cost (collectively, the "**Qualifying Income**") from the Relevant Notes paid by the Issuer and derived by any company or a body of persons (as defined in the SITA) in Singapore is subject to tax at a concessionary rate of 10% (except for holders of the relevant Financial Sector Incentive(s) who may be taxed at different rates).

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- (i) if, during the primary launch of any tranche of Relevant Notes, such Relevant Notes are issued to fewer than four persons and 50% or more of the issue of such Relevant Notes is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by related parties of the Issuer, such Relevant Notes would not qualify as QDS; and
- (ii) even though a particular tranche of Relevant Notes are QDS, if, at any time during the tenure of such tranche of Relevant Notes, 50% or more of such Relevant Notes which are outstanding at any time during the life of their issue is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by any related party(ies) of the Issuer, Qualifying Income derived from that tranche of Relevant Notes held by:
 - (A) any related party of the Issuer; or
 - (B) any other person where the funds used by such person to acquire such Relevant Notes are obtained, directly or indirectly, from any related party of the Issuer,

shall not be eligible for the concessionary rate of tax described above.

The term "**related party**", in relation to a person, means any other person who, directly or indirectly, controls that person, or is controlled, directly or indirectly, by that person, or where he and that other person, directly or indirectly, are under the control of a common person.

The terms "**break cost**", "**prepayment fee**" and "**redemption premium**" are defined in the SITA as follows:

"**break cost**", in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any fee payable by the issuer of the securities on the early redemption of the securities, the amount of which is determined by any loss or liability incurred by the holder of the securities in connection with such redemption;

"**prepayment fee**", in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any fee payable by the issuer of the securities on the early redemption of the securities, the amount of which is determined by the terms of the issuance of the securities; and

"**redemption premium**", in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any premium payable by the issuer of the securities on the redemption of the securities upon their maturity.

References to "**break cost**", "**prepayment fee**" and "**redemption premium**" in this Singapore tax disclosure have the same meaning as defined in the SITA.

All foreign-sourced income received in Singapore on or after 1 January 2004 by Singapore tax-resident individuals will be exempt from income tax, provided that such foreign-sourced income is not received through a partnership in Singapore.

Where interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost (i.e. the **Qualifying Income**) is derived from the Relevant Notes by any person who is not resident in Singapore and who carries on any operations in Singapore through a permanent establishment in Singapore, the tax exemption available for QDS under the SITA shall not apply if such person acquires such Relevant Notes using the funds and profits of such person's operations through a permanent establishment in Singapore. Any person whose Qualifying Income derived from the Relevant Notes is not exempt from tax (including for the reasons described above) is required under the SITA to include such income in a return of income made under the SITA.

Under the Qualifying Debt Securities Plus Scheme ("**QDS Plus Scheme**"), subject to certain conditions having been fulfilled (including the furnishing of a return on debt securities in respect of the QDS in the prescribed format within such period as the relevant authorities may specify and such other particulars in connection with the QDS as the relevant authorities may require to the MAS and such other relevant authorities as may be prescribed), income tax exemption is granted on Qualifying Income derived by any investor from QDS (excluding Singapore Government Securities) which:

- (a) are issued during the period from 16 February 2008 to 31 December 2018;
- (b) have an original maturity of not less than 10 years;
- (c) cannot be redeemed, called, exchanged or converted within 10 years from the date of their issue; and
- (d) cannot be reopened with a resulting tenure of less than 10 years to the original maturity date.

However, even though a particular tranche of Relevant Notes are QDS which qualify under the QDS Plus Scheme, if, at any time during the tenure of such tranche of Relevant Notes, 50% or more of such Relevant Notes which are outstanding at any time during the life of the issue is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by any related party(ies) of the Issuer, Qualifying Income from such Relevant Notes derived by:

- (a) any related party of the Issuer; or
- (b) any other person where the funds used by such person to acquire such Relevant Notes are obtained, directly or indirectly, from any related party of the Issuer,

shall not be eligible for the tax exemption under the QDS Plus Scheme as described above.

The MAS Circular states that, with effect from 28 June 2013, the QDS Plus Scheme will be refined to allow QDS with certain standard early termination clauses (as prescribed in the MAS Circular) to qualify for the QDS Plus Scheme at the point of issuance of such debt securities. The MAS has also clarified that if such debt securities are subsequently redeemed prematurely pursuant to such standard early termination clauses before the 10th year from the date of issuance of such debt securities, the tax exemption granted under the QDS Plus Scheme to Qualifying Income accrued prior to such redemption will not be clawed back. Under such circumstances, the QDS Plus status of such debt securities will be revoked prospectively for such outstanding debt securities (if any), and holders thereof may still enjoy the tax benefits under the QDS scheme if the QDS conditions continue to be met.

The MAS has stated that, notwithstanding the above, QDS with embedded options with economic value (such as call, put, conversion or exchange options which can be triggered at specified prices or dates and are built into the pricing of such debt securities at the onset) which can be exercised within ten years from the date of issuance of such debt securities will continue to be excluded from the QDS Plus Scheme from such date of issuance.

Capital Gains

Any gains considered to be in the nature of capital made from the sale of the Notes will not be taxable in Singapore. However, any gains derived by any person from the sale of the Notes which are gains from

any trade, business, profession or vocation carried on by that person, if accruing in or derived from Singapore, may be taxable as such gains are considered revenue in nature.

Holders of the Notes who apply or are required to apply Singapore Financial Reporting Standard 39 — Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("**FRS 39**") may, for Singapore income tax purposes, be required to recognise gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) on the Notes, irrespective of disposal, in accordance with FRS 39. Please see the section below on "Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39".

Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39

The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore has issued a circular entitled "Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39 — Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (the "**FRS 39 Circular**"). The SITA has since been amended to give effect to the FRS 39 Circular.

The FRS 39 Circular generally applies, subject to certain "opt-out" provisions, to taxpayers who are required to comply with FRS 39 for financial reporting purposes.

Holders of the Notes who may be subject to the tax treatment under the FRS 39 Circular should consult their own accounting and tax advisers regarding the Singapore income tax consequences of their acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes.

Estate Duty

Singapore estate duty has been abolished with respect to all deaths occurring on or after 15 February 2008".

AMENDMENTS TO THE SECTION HEADED "SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE"

The following text will be inserted above the heading "General" on page 601 of the Base Prospectus:

"Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) has not been registered as a prospectus with the MAS under the SFA. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such Notes or cause such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

This Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) has not been registered as a prospectus with the MAS under the SFA. Accordingly, this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

No Notes linked to collective investment schemes (as defined under the SFA) may be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore."

**TILLÄGGSPROSPEKT NR. 2 DATERAT 24 APRIL 2015 TILL GRUNDPROSPEKTET
DATERAT 19 DECEMBER 2014**



NORDEA BANK AB (PUBL)
(Registrerat aktiebolag i Konungariket Sverige)

NORDEA BANK FINLAND PLC
(Registrerat bolag i Republiken Finland med begränsat ansvar för aktieägarna)

€10 000 000 000
Program för Strukturerade Lån

Detta Tilläggsprospekt nr. 2 ("**Tilläggsprospektet**") är ett tillägg till, och måste läsas tillsammans med, grundprospektet daterat den 19 december 2014 samt tillägget till sådant grundprospekt daterat 11 februari 2015 ("**Grundprospektet**") utfärdat av Nordea Bank AB (publ) ("**NBAB**") och Nordea Bank Finland Plc ("**NBF**" och tillsammans med NBAB, "**Emittenterna**") för deras €10 000 000 000 Program för Strukturerade Lån ("**Programmet**") och utgör ett tillägg i enlighet med Artikel 16 i direktiv 2003/71/EG, såsom ändrat ("**Prospektdirektivet**"). Definierade termer i Grundprospektet har samma betydelse när de används i detta Tilläggsprospekt.

Detta Tilläggsprospekt har godkänts av Irlands centralbank (En: *Central Bank of Ireland*) ("**Centralbanken**"), som behörig myndighet enligt Prospektdirektivet. Centralbanken godkänner endast att Tilläggsprospektet uppfyller de krav som ställs enligt irländsk och europeisk lagstiftning i enlighet med Prospektdirektivet.

Emittenterna är ansvariga för informationen i detta Tilläggsprospekt. Såvitt Emittenterna (som har iakttagit all vederbörlig omsorg för att säkerställa att så är fallet) känner till, är informationen i detta Tilläggsprospekt korrekt och utelämnar inte något som sannolikt skulle påverka innebörden av information.

I den utsträckning det föreligger diskrepans mellan (a) information i, eller som är införlivad genom hänvisning i, detta Tilläggsprospekt och (b) information i, eller som är införlivad genom hänvisning i, Grundprospektet, ska informationen i detta Tilläggsprospekt äga företräde.

Förutom såsom informeras om i Tilläggsprospektet, har ingen annan betydelsefull ny omständighet, väsentligt misstag eller felaktighet som relaterar till information i Grundprospektet uppstått eller noterats sedan datumet för publicerandet av Grundprospektet.

En investerare som innan datumet för publicering av detta Tilläggsprospekt har gjort en anmälan om eller på annat sätt samtyckt till köp eller teckning av Lån som omfattas av Programmet har rätt att återkalla sin anmälan eller sitt samtycke till köp eller teckning innan slutet av arbetsdagen den 28 april 2015, i enlighet med Prospektdirektivet.

Detta Tilläggsprospekt är författat på engelska. För det fall att det finns någon diskrepans mellan den engelska texten och den svenska texten, är det den engelska texten som är godkänd i enlighet med förfarandet för godkännande under Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EG) Regulations 2005.

ÄNDRINGAR I GRUNDPROSPEKTET

Med effekt från datumet för detta Tilläggsprospekt, ska information i Grundprospektet ändras och/eller kompletteras såsom beskrivs nedan. Hänvisningar till ("SGD") i detta Tilläggsprospekt ska anses vara en hänvisning till singaporeanska dollar.

NBF ÅRSREDOVISNING 2014

Den 27 februari 2015 publicerade NBF dess årsredovisning för året som slutade den 31 december 2014 ("**NBF Årsredovisning 2014**"). NBF Årsredovisning 2014 innehåller reviderade konsoliderade finansiella rapporter. Genom detta Tilläggsprospekt anses den reviderade konsoliderade resultatrapporten, rapporten över totalresultat, balansräkningen, rapport över förändringar i eget kapital, kassaflödesanalysen och de därtill relaterade noterna i NBF Årsredovisning 2014 och revisionsberättelsen i annexet härtill, och annexet utgör del av detta Tilläggsprospekt och Grundprospektet.

ALLMÄN INFORMATION

Den tredje punkten i avsnittet "Allmän Information" på sidan 603 i Grundprospektet raderas och ersätts av följande:

3. Sedan den 31 december 2013 (för NBAB) och den 31 december 2014 (för NBF) vilket är de datum per vilket de senaste reviderade räkenskaperna för respektive Emittent upprättades, har det inte inträffat någon väsentlig förändring av handels- eller finansiella positionen för NBAB, NBF eller Nordeakoncernen."

Den fjärde punkten i avsnittet "Allmän Information" på sidan 603 i Grundprospektet raderas och ersätts av följande:

4. Sedan den 31 december 2014, vilket är det datum per vilket de senaste reviderade räkenskaperna för respektive Emittent upprättades, har det inte inträffat någon väsentlig förändring av handels- eller finansiella positionen för NBAB, NBF eller Nordeakoncernen."

UPPDATERING AV PROGRAMMETS SAMMANFATTNING

Den engelsklydande och svensklydande Sammanfattningen till Programmet som återfinns i Grundprospektet uppdateras i enlighet med Appendix 1 till detta Tilläggsprospekt.

UTVALD FINANSIELL INFORMATION

Det avsnitt som innehåller engelsklydande Utvald Finansiell Information avseende NBF, som återfinns på sidorna 570-572 av Grundprospektet, ska bortses från i sin helhet och ersättas med den Utvalda Finansiella Informationen som återfinns i Appendix 2 till detta Tilläggsprospekt.

Det avsnitt som innehåller svensklydande Utvald Finansiell Information avseende NBF, som återfinns på sidorna 577-579 av Grundprospektet, ska bortses från i sin helhet och ersättas med den Utvalda Finansiella Informationen som återfinns i Appendix 3 till detta Tilläggsprospekt.

TILLÄGG TILL AVSNITTET "LÅN – VILLKOR OCH STRUKTUR"

Följande text ska läggas till på sidan 156 i Grundprospektet på slutet av stycke 3 "Lånetyper:"

"Inga Lån länkade till kollektiva investeringsplaner (En. *collective investment scheme*) (såsom definierat i SFA) får erbjudas eller säljas, eller vara föremål för inbjudan att teckna eller försäljning, direkt eller indirekt, till någon person i Singapore".

Tabellen innehållandes Egna Sammansatta Index på sidan 159 i Grundprospektet ska raderas och ersättas med följande:

Index Ticker	Namn på Index	Indexsponsor	Valuta	Webbsida för att
NQNDMOT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Momentum Sweden TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNOVOT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Volatility Sweden TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNODIT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Sweden TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NQNDDMT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Momentum TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNODVT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Volatility TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com
NDNODMT	NASDAQ Nordea SmartBeta Dividend Momentum TR Index	NASDAQ/Nordea	SEK	www.nasdaq.com

Nasdaq och Nordea har gemensamt framtagit urvalskriterium och ombalanseringsregler för de Index som listats ovan. Nasdaq är ansvarig för metod, uträkning, spridande och administrering av Indexen.

ÄNDRINGAR AV VILLKOR FÖR LÅN

1. Följande text ska läggas till på sidan 279 av Grundprospektet direkt före Villkor 1 (*Definitioner*):

"Avseende Lån som denomineras i singaporeanska dollar och som har en denominering lägre än SGD 200 000 ("**SGD-Lånen**"), kommer SGD-Lånen att bokas i Sverige där Nordea Bank AB (publ) är Emittent och i Finland där Nordea Bank Finland Plc är Emittent. Inget kontor eller ingen filial avseende någon av Emittenterna kommer att ha singaporeanska myndigheter som tillsynsmyndighet eller regleras av singaporeanska regelverk. SFD-Lånen och återbetalning av SGD-Lånen är inte säkerställda på något vis (inklusive, men inte begränsat till, återbetalning, hypotek, inteckning, garanti eller liknande)."

2. Definition av "Värdeutvecklingsprocentsatsen" i Villkor 6(g)(i) och 6(g)(ii) på sidan 373 av Grundprospektet ska bortses från i sin helhet och ersättas med följande lydelse:

"Värdeutvecklingsprocentsatsen" ska vara den procentsats som specificeras i Slutliga Villkor.

3. Följande nya Villkor 3A ska läggas till på sidan 323 i Slutliga Villkor

"3A. Tillämpning av svenska och finska skuldnedskrivningsverktyget avseende Lån som regleras av norsk rätt

Bestämmelserna i detta Villkor 3A (*Tillämpning av svenska och finska skuldnedskrivningsverktyget avseende Lån som regleras av norsk rätt*) ska vara tillämpliga på alla Lån för vilka det anges att norsk rätt är tillämpligt i tillämpliga Slutliga Villkor.

(I) Så länge som något Lån är utestående medger varje innehavare oåterkalleligt och ska anses, genom att denne innehar ett Lån, ha medgivit och noterat att:

- (a) Emittentens förpliktelser gentemot en innehavare av ett Lån kan vara föremål för Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheter utövade av Behörig Myndighet (och innehavaren samtycker till sådant utövande);
- (b) den är, och samtycker till att vara, bunden av en Behörig Myndighets utövande av Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheter av alla förpliktelser och, i synnerhet (dock utan begränsning), av:
 - (i) en nedskrivning, helt eller delvis, av kapitalbelopp eller något utestående belopp till vilken innehavaren är berättigad (inklusive upplupen men inte betald ränta) i förhållande till varje sådan förpliktelse; och/eller

(ii) konvertering, helt eller delvis, av en sådan förpliktelse till (eller överlåtelse till denne istället för hela eller delar av en sådan förpliktelse av) aktier, andra instrument avseende ägande, eller andra värdepapper eller förpliktelser för Emittenten eller någon annan person,

som kan uppstå eller inträffa vid sådant utövande;

- (c) villkoren avseende Lånen och dennes rättigheter som innehavare är föremål för och kan ändras, i nödvändig utsträckning, för att ge effekt till sådant utövande och att denne kommer att vara bunden av sådana ändringar;
- (d) den kommer att godta (och samtycker till att godta), istället för hela eller delar av sina rättigheter avseende Lånen, aktier, andra instrument avseende ägande eller andra värdepapper eller förpliktelser för Emittenten eller någon annan person till vilken någon sådan förpliktelse kan konverteras (eller som kan överlåtas till den) som resultat av något sådant utövande; och
- (e) denna bestämmelse utgör (och denne samtycker till att bestämmelsen utgör) en fullständig reglering mellan parterna avseende frågorna beskrivna häri och att det inte finns några andra avtal, överenskommelser eller liknande mellan parterna avseende detta ämne.

Emittentens förpliktelser som följer av Lånen kan vara föremål för Behörig Myndighets utövande av Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheter och ingen återbetalning av något Låns kapitalbelopp eller betalning av ränta avseende sådant Lån ska bli betalbar efter något sådant utövande med mindre än att sådan återbetalning eller betalning görs i förenlighet med någon bestämmelse eller någon åtgärd vidtagen enligt sådant utövande och som är tillåten enligt svensk eller finsk rätt (som tillämpligt) samt tillämplig EU-rätt.

I detta Villkor betyder:

”**Relevant Lagstiftning**”: alla lagar, förordningar, regelverk, bestämmelser, regler, instrument eller krav som vid någon tid är i kraft eller tillämpliga i Sverige eller Finland (som tillämpligt) avseende upplösning av banker, bolag inom bankkoncerner, kreditinstitut, investeringsbolag eller finansiella institut eller någon närstående till dessa.

”**Behörig Myndighet**”: alla myndigheter eller tillsynsmyndigheter som har någon befogenhet enligt Relevant Lagstiftning att vidta Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheter.

”**Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheter**”:

- (a) all befogenhet eller makt att under Relevant Lagstiftning vidta en skuldnedskrivningsåtgärd i förhållande till en bank eller person för vilken Relevant Lagstiftning är tillämplig, det vill säga, till exempel en eller flera av följande:
 - (i) en åtgärd som innebär en avskrivning av en persons förpliktelse (eller ett avtal under vilken en sådan person har en förpliktelse);
 - (ii) en åtgärd som ändrar eller omvandlar en persons förpliktelse (eller ändra ett avtal under vilken en sådan person har en förpliktelse, konvertering eller ersättande av ett instrument, skapande av ett värdepapper eller att konvertera förpliktelser till värdepapper utgiven av personen eller någon annan person; och/eller
 - (iii) en åtgärd som medför att, under ett avtal under vilken en enhet har någon skyldighet, någon rätt därunder har utövats; eller
- (b) någon annan befogenhet eller makt att under Relevant Lagstiftning:
 - (i) minska, helt eller delvis, kapitalbelopp eller utestående belopp (eller någon upplupen men ej betald ränta) som en person är skyldig under ett avtal eller ett instrument;

(ii) konvertera, helt eller delvis, en persons förpliktelser under ett avtal eller instrument, direkt eller indirekt till aktier, andra instrument avseende ägande eller andra värdepapper eller förpliktelser av en sådan person eller annan person;

(iii) att avsluta eller avskrika något avtal eller instrument utfärdade av en person; eller

(c) all befogenhet eller makt under Relevant Lagstiftning som är närliggande eller relaterad till någon av makterna eller befogenheterna ovan.

(2) Efter att Emittenten blivit varse om att någon Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenhet avseende Lån utövats av en Behörig Myndighet ska Emittenten underrätta den som är Fiscal Agent eller tillse att denne underrättas därom i skrift så snart som möjligt. Den som är Fiscal Agent ska offentligt underrätta Fordringshavarna å Emittentens vägnar så snart som möjligt i enlighet med Villkor 16 (*Meddelanden*) om den Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenhet som utövats.

(3) Efter att en åtgärd avseende Skuldnedskrivning- eller konverteringsbefogenhet utövats rörande Lånen av en Behörig Myndighet ska Emittenten frisläppas (om inte sådan betalning eller återbetalning vid sådan tidpunkt ändå skulle varit betalbar och sådan betalning eller återbetalning vore tillåten enligt svensk eller finsk rätt (som tillämpligt) samt tillämplig EU-rätt) från sina betalningsskyldigheter avseende betalningsförpliktelser (för såväl kapitalbelopp, ränta och andra belopp) avseende Lånen i den utsträckning som sådana kapitalbelopp under Lånen varit föremål för en Behörighet Myndighets Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenhet.

(4) Om Emittenten är sen med att leverera eller misslyckas med att leverera någon underrättelse som hänvisas till i 3A(2) ovan ska sådan försening eller misslyckande att leverera inte påverka giltigheten eller verkställbarheten av en åtgärd som vidtagits enligt Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheten.

(5) Någon återbetalning av kapitalbelopp eller betalning av ränta avseende Lånen som görs till Fordringshavarna efter utövande av Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheten ska vara ogiltig i den utsträckning som de belopp som betalats av Emittenten inte tillåts betalas enligt svensk eller finsk rätt (som tillämpligt) samt tillämplig EU-rätt, och de Fordringshavare som mottagit sådana betalningar ska omedelbart återbära beloppen till Emittenten.

(6) Inga Fordringshavare ska vara berättigade att, efter utövande av en Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenhet, kvitta några av deras tidigare rättigheter eller berättiganden till återbetalning av kapitalbelopp eller betalningar av ränta avseende Lånen mot några andra förpliktelser som de kan vara skyldiga Emittenten vid sådan tidpunkt, i den utsträckning som sådana rättigheter eller berättiganden avseende Lånen har avskrivits, minskats eller konverterats genom en åtgärd vidtagen enligt Skuldnedskrivnings- eller konverteringsbefogenheten.

(8) Alla nödvändiga utgifter för de åtgärder som vidtas enligt detta Villkor 3A, inklusive, men inte begränsat till, de utgifter som Emittenten och Fiscal Agent ådragit sig, ska betalas av Emittenten.

TILLÄGG TILL MALLAR FÖR SLUTLIGA VILLKOR FÖR LÅN

Följande kommentar ska tilläggas på sidan 413 i Gundprospektet precis före överskriften "Allmänna Villkor".

[Följande måste läggas till när Lånen är denominerade i singaporianska dollar och emitteras med en denominering som understiger SGD 200 000:]

"Lånen kommer att bokas i [Sverige / Finland]. [Det kontor] / [Den filial] tillhörig Emittenten där Lånen bokas är inte föremål för tillsyn i Singapore och regleras inte av singaporianska regelverk. Lånen och återbetalning av Lånen är inte säkerställda på något vis (inklusive, men inte begränsat till, återbetalning, hypotek, inteckning, garanti eller liknande)."

Följande kommentar ska tilläggas på sidan 473 i Gundprospektet precis före överskriften "Allmänna Villkor".

[Följande måste läggas till när Lånen är denominerade i singaporeanska dollar och emitteras med en denominering som understiger SGD 200 000:]

"Lånen kommer att bokas i [Sverige / Finland]. [Det kontor] / [Den filial] tillhörig Emittenten där Lånen bokas är inte föremål för tillsyn i Singapore och regleras inte av singaporienska regelverk. Lånen och återbetalning av Lånen är inte säkerställda på något vis (inklusive, men inte begränsat till, återbetalning, hypotek, inteckning, garanti eller liknande)."

TILÄGG TILL AVSNITTET MED ÖVERSKRIFTEN "TAXATION"

Följande text ska tilläggas på slutet av avsnittet med överskriften "Taxation" på sidan 596 i Grundprospektet:

"Singapore Taxation

The statements below are general in nature and are based on certain aspects of current tax laws in Singapore and administrative guidelines and circulars issued by the MAS in force at the date of this Base Prospectus and are subject to any changes in such laws, guidelines or circulars, or the interpretation of such laws, guidelines or circulars, occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. These laws, guidelines and circulars are also subject to various interpretations and the relevant tax authorities or the courts could later disagree with the explanations or conclusions set out below. Neither these statements nor any other statements in this Base Prospectus are intended or are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any holder of the Notes or of any person acquiring, selling, or otherwise dealing with the Notes or on any tax implications arising from the acquisition, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes. The statements made herein do not purport to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to subscribe for, purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and do not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities or financial institutions in Singapore which have been granted the relevant Financial Sector Incentive(s)) may be subject to special rules or tax rates. The statements below are also only with respect to Notes issued by each of the Issuers. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the Singapore or other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership of or disposal of the Notes, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local tax laws to which they are subject. It is emphasised that none of the Issuers and any other persons involved in the Programme accepts responsibility for any tax effects or liabilities resulting from the subscription for, purchase, holding or disposal of the Notes.

General

Under the Income Tax Act, Cap 134 of Singapore, (the "SITA") an individual is a tax resident in Singapore in a year of assessment if in the preceding year he was physically present in Singapore or exercised an employment in Singapore (other than as a director of a company) for 183 days or more or if he resides in Singapore.

A Singapore tax resident individual is taxed at the current progressive rates ranging from 0% to 20%. Non-resident individuals, subject to certain exceptions, are subject to Singapore income tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore at the current rate of 20%.

A company is a tax resident in Singapore if the control and management of its business is exercised in Singapore.

The corporate tax rate in Singapore is currently 17%. In addition, three-quarters of up to the first S\$10,000, and one-half of up to the next S\$290,000, of a company's chargeable income otherwise subject to normal taxation is exempt from corporate tax. New companies will also, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, be eligible for full tax exemption on the first S\$100,000 and 50% tax exemption on the next S\$200,000 of normal chargeable income a year for each of the company's first three consecutive years of assessment.

Qualifying Debt Securities Scheme

With respect to any tranche of the Notes issued as debt securities under the Programme (the "**Relevant Notes**") during the period from the date of this Base Prospectus to 31 December 2018 where more than half of the issue of such Relevant Notes is distributed by Financial Sector Incentive (Capital Market), Financial Sector Incentive (Standard Tier) or Financial Sector Incentive (Bond Market) companies (as defined in the SITA), such tranche of Relevant Notes may be, pursuant to the SITA and the MAS Circular FSD Cir 02/2013 entitled "Extension and Refinement of Tax Concessions for Promoting the Debt

Market" (the "**MAS Circular**") issued by the MAS on 28 June 2013, qualifying debt securities ("**QDS**") under the SITA.

If the Relevant Notes are QDS:

- (a) subject to certain conditions having been fulfilled (including the furnishing of a return on debt securities for the Relevant Notes in the prescribed format within such period as the relevant authorities may specify and such other particulars in connection with the Relevant Notes as the relevant authorities may require to the MAS and such other relevant authorities as may be prescribed), interest, discount income (not including discount income arising from secondary trading), prepayment fee, redemption premium and break cost (collectively, the "**Qualifying Income**") from the Relevant Notes paid by the Issuer and derived by any company or a body of persons (as defined in the SITA) in Singapore is subject to tax at a concessionary rate of 10% (except for holders of the relevant Financial Sector Incentive(s) who may be taxed at different rates).

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- (i) if, during the primary launch of any tranche of Relevant Notes, such Relevant Notes are issued to fewer than four persons and 50% or more of the issue of such Relevant Notes is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by related parties of the Issuer, such Relevant Notes would not qualify as QDS; and
- (ii) even though a particular tranche of Relevant Notes are QDS, if, at any time during the tenure of such tranche of Relevant Notes, 50% or more of such Relevant Notes which are outstanding at any time during the life of their issue is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by any related party(ies) of the Issuer, Qualifying Income derived from that tranche of Relevant Notes held by:
 - (A) any related party of the Issuer; or
 - (B) any other person where the funds used by such person to acquire such Relevant Notes are obtained, directly or indirectly, from any related party of the Issuer,

shall not be eligible for the concessionary rate of tax described above.

The term "**related party**", in relation to a person, means any other person who, directly or indirectly, controls that person, or is controlled, directly or indirectly, by that person, or where he and that other person, directly or indirectly, are under the control of a common person.

The terms "**break cost**", "**prepayment fee**" and "**redemption premium**" are defined in the SITA as follows:

"**break cost**", in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any fee payable by the issuer of the securities on the early redemption of the securities, the amount of which is determined by any loss or liability incurred by the holder of the securities in connection with such redemption;

"**prepayment fee**", in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any fee payable by the issuer of the securities on the early redemption of the securities, the amount of which is determined by the terms of the issuance of the securities; and

"**redemption premium**", in relation to debt securities and qualifying debt securities, means any premium payable by the issuer of the securities on the redemption of the securities upon their maturity.

References to "**break cost**", "**prepayment fee**" and "**redemption premium**" in this Singapore tax disclosure have the same meaning as defined in the SITA.

All foreign-sourced income received in Singapore on or after 1 January 2004 by Singapore tax-resident individuals will be exempt from income tax, provided that such foreign-sourced income is not received through a partnership in Singapore.

Where interest, discount income, prepayment fee, redemption premium or break cost (i.e. the **Qualifying Income**) is derived from the Relevant Notes by any person who is not resident in Singapore and who carries on any operations in Singapore through a permanent establishment in Singapore, the tax exemption available for QDS under the SITA shall not apply if such person acquires such Relevant Notes using the funds and profits of such person's operations through a permanent establishment in Singapore. Any person whose Qualifying Income derived from the Relevant Notes is not exempt from tax (including for the reasons described above) is required under the SITA to include such income in a return of income made under the SITA.

Under the Qualifying Debt Securities Plus Scheme ("**QDS Plus Scheme**"), subject to certain conditions having been fulfilled (including the furnishing of a return on debt securities in respect of the QDS in the prescribed format within such period as the relevant authorities may specify and such other particulars in connection with the QDS as the relevant authorities may require to the MAS and such other relevant authorities as may be prescribed), income tax exemption is granted on Qualifying Income derived by any investor from QDS (excluding Singapore Government Securities) which:

- (a) are issued during the period from 16 February 2008 to 31 December 2018;
- (b) have an original maturity of not less than 10 years;
- (c) cannot be redeemed, called, exchanged or converted within 10 years from the date of their issue; and
- (d) cannot be reopened with a resulting tenure of less than 10 years to the original maturity date.

However, even though a particular tranche of Relevant Notes are QDS which qualify under the QDS Plus Scheme, if, at any time during the tenure of such tranche of Relevant Notes, 50% or more of such Relevant Notes which are outstanding at any time during the life of the issue is beneficially held or funded, directly or indirectly, by any related party(ies) of the Issuer, Qualifying Income from such Relevant Notes derived by:

- (a) any related party of the Issuer; or
- (b) any other person where the funds used by such person to acquire such Relevant Notes are obtained, directly or indirectly, from any related party of the Issuer,

shall not be eligible for the tax exemption under the QDS Plus Scheme as described above.

The MAS Circular states that, with effect from 28 June 2013, the QDS Plus Scheme will be refined to allow QDS with certain standard early termination clauses (as prescribed in the MAS Circular) to qualify for the QDS Plus Scheme at the point of issuance of such debt securities. The MAS has also clarified that if such debt securities are subsequently redeemed prematurely pursuant to such standard early termination clauses before the 10th year from the date of issuance of such debt securities, the tax exemption granted under the QDS Plus Scheme to Qualifying Income accrued prior to such redemption will not be clawed back. Under such circumstances, the QDS Plus status of such debt securities will be revoked prospectively for such outstanding debt securities (if any), and holders thereof may still enjoy the tax benefits under the QDS scheme if the QDS conditions continue to be met.

The MAS has stated that, notwithstanding the above, QDS with embedded options with economic value (such as call, put, conversion or exchange options which can be triggered at specified prices or dates and are built into the pricing of such debt securities at the onset) which can be exercised within ten years from the date of issuance of such debt securities will continue to be excluded from the QDS Plus Scheme from such date of issuance.

Capital Gains

Any gains considered to be in the nature of capital made from the sale of the Notes will not be taxable in Singapore. However, any gains derived by any person from the sale of the Notes which are gains from any trade, business, profession or vocation carried on by that person, if accruing in or derived from Singapore, may be taxable as such gains are considered revenue in nature.

Holders of the Notes who apply or are required to apply Singapore Financial Reporting Standard 39 — Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("**FRS 39**") may, for Singapore income tax purposes, be required to recognise gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) on the Notes, irrespective of disposal, in accordance with FRS 39. Please see the section below on "Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39".

Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39

The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore has issued a circular entitled "Income Tax Implications Arising from the Adoption of FRS 39 — Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (the "**FRS 39 Circular**"). The SITA has since been amended to give effect to the FRS 39 Circular.

The FRS 39 Circular generally applies, subject to certain "opt-out" provisions, to taxpayers who are required to comply with FRS 39 for financial reporting purposes.

Holders of the Notes who may be subject to the tax treatment under the FRS 39 Circular should consult their own accounting and tax advisers regarding the Singapore income tax consequences of their acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes.

Estate Duty

Singapore estate duty has been abolished with respect to all deaths occurring on or after 15 February 2008".

TILÄGG TILL AVSNITTET MED ÖVERSKRIFTEN "SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE"

Följande text ska tilläggas på slutet av avsnittet med överskriften "Subscription and Sale" på sidan 601 i Grundprospektet:

"Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) has not been registered as a prospectus with the MAS under the SFA. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such Notes or cause such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

This Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) has not been registered as a prospectus with the MAS under the SFA. Accordingly, this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

No Notes linked to collective investment schemes (as defined under the SFA) may be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore."

ANNEX

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Nordea Bank Finland Group and Nordea Bank Finland Plc

Income statement

EURm	Note	Group		Parent company	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating income					
Interest income	3	1,806	1,849	1,551	1,613
Interest expense	3	-617	-666	-615	-665
Net interest income	3	1,189	1,183	936	948
Fee and commission income	4	794	759	757	715
Fee and commission expense	4	-719	-872	-712	-866
Net fee and commission income	4	75	-113	45	-151
Net result from items at fair value	5	970	1,114	975	1,110
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	20	3	8	-	-
Dividends	6	-	-	117	128
Other operating income	7	41	32	29	26
Total operating income		2,278	2,224	2,102	2,061
Operating expenses					
General administrative expenses:					
Staff costs	8	-559	-553	-525	-516
Other expenses	9	-433	-466	-410	-447
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	10, 21	-92	-40	-88	-33
Total operating expenses		-1,084	-1,059	-1,023	-996
Profit before loan losses		1,194	1,165	1,079	1,065
Net loan losses	11	-60	-53	-54	-43
Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets		-	1	-16	1
Operating profit		1,134	1,113	1,009	1,023
Income tax expense	12	-232	-285	-188	-243
Net profit for the year		902	828	821	780
Attributable to:					
Shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc		902	828	821	780
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total		902	828	821	780
Net profit for the period from transferred Baltic operations	49	-29	26	-36	28
Net profit for the period from international operations to be transferred	49	86	80	86	80

Statement of comprehensive income

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net profit for the year	902	828	821	780
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement				
Currency translation differences during the year	0	-3	-	-
Available-for-sale investments ¹ :				
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	33	3	33	3
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-7	1	-6	1
Cash flow hedges:				
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	29	36	29	36
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-6	-9	-6	-9
- Transferred to the income statement during the year	-21	-	-21	-
- Tax on transfers to the income statement during the year	4	-	4	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement				
Defined benefit plans:				
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-104	73	-101	68
- Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	21	-17	20	-16
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-51	84	-48	83
Total comprehensive income	851	912	773	863
Attributable to:				
Shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc	851	912	773	863
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Total	851	912	773	863

¹ Valuation gains/losses related to hedged risks under fair value hedge accounting are accounted for directly in the income statement.

Balance sheet

EURm	Note	Group		Parent company	
		31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks		28,846	30,904	28,846	30,904
Loans to central banks	13	300	657	300	657
Loans to credit institutions	13	35,051	35,110	40,791	40,563
Loans to the public	13	113,748	113,779	106,639	107,268
Interest-bearing securities	14	34,643	34,246	34,643	34,246
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	15	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739
Shares	16	1,918	680	1,917	679
Derivatives	17	105,254	70,234	105,254	70,234
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	18	76	58	76	58
Investments in group undertakings	19	-	-	308	376
Investments in associated undertakings	20	39	59	28	34
Intangible assets	21	47	100	35	98
Properties and equipment		84	94	71	74
Investment properties	23	2	113	2	8
Deferred tax assets	12	43	5	41	2
Current tax assets	12	0	1	-	-
Retirement benefit assets	32	25	133	25	132
Other assets	24	14,624	8,277	14,586	8,233
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	25	440	572	259	386
Total assets		346,198	304,761	344,879	303,691
Liabilities					
Deposits by credit institutions	26	87,368	79,426	87,128	79,315
Deposits and borrowings from the public	27	76,879	80,909	76,873	80,908
Debt securities in issue	28	48,472	47,130	48,472	47,130
Derivatives	17	102,876	67,109	102,876	67,109
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	18	773	369	773	369
Current tax liabilities	12	41	8	39	4
Other liabilities	29	18,577	18,855	18,370	18,687
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	30	804	866	611	668
Deferred tax liabilities	12	57	53	-	-
Provisions	31	85	72	82	67
Retirement benefit liabilities	32	28	21	25	20
Subordinated liabilities	33	620	429	620	429
Total liabilities		336,580	295,247	335,869	294,706
Equity					
Non-controlling interests		-	1	-	-
Share capital		2,319	2,319	2,319	2,319
Share premium reserve		599	599	599	599
Other reserves		2,824	2,875	2,826	2,874
Retained earnings		3,876	3,720	3,266	3,193
Total equity		9,618	9,514	9,010	8,985
Total liabilities and equity		346,198	304,761	344,879	303,691
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities	34	43,426	35,061	43,426	35,056
Other assets pledged	35	5,017	4,393	5,017	4,393
Contingent liabilities	36	14,906	15,836	15,102	16,067
Credit commitments	37	16,021	15,882	13,297	13,422
Other commitments	37	769	721	452	326
Other notes					
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Note 2 Segment reporting				Note 44 Related-party transactions	
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Statement of changes in equity

Group

EURm	Attributable to the shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc								Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Cash flow hedges	Available-for-sale investments	Other reserves	Defined benefit plans	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at 1 Jan 2014	2,319	599	-8	17	2,848	18	3,720	9,513	1	9,514
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	902	902	-	902
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>										
Currency translation differences during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0
Available-for-sale investments:										
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	-	33
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	-7	-	-	-	-7	-	-7
Cash flow hedges:										
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-6	-	-	-	-	-6	-	-6
- Transferred to the income statement during the year	-	-	-21	-	-	-	-	-21	-	-21
- Tax on transfers to the income statement during the year	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
<i>Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>										
Defined benefit plans:										
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-104	-	-104	-	-104
- Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	21
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	6	26	0	-83	0	-51	-	-51
Total comprehensive income	-	-	6	26	0	-83	902	851	-	851
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Dividend for 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-750	-750	-	-750
Other changes	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	-1	1
Balance at 31 Dec 2014	2,319	599	-2	43	2,848	-65	3,876	9,618	0	9,618

¹ Total shares registered were 1,030.8 million (31 Dec 2013: 1,030.8 million). All the shares in Nordea Bank Finland Plc are held by Nordea Bank AB (publ). The carrying amount of the shares corresponds to EUR 2.25 per share. Pursuant to the Articles of Association the Bank's minimum share capital is EUR 850m and maximum share capital EUR 3,400m.

Statement of changes in equity *cont.*

Group

EURm	Attributable to the shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc							Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Cash flow hedges	Available-for-sale investments	Other reserves	Defined benefit plans	Retained earnings			
Balance at 1 Jan 2013	2,319	599	-35	13	2,848	-38	3,507	9,213	4	9,217
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	828	828	-	828
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>										
Currency translation differences during the year	-	-	-	-	0	-	-3	-3	-	-3
Available-for-sale investments:										
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cash flow hedges:										
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-9	-	-	-	-	-9	-	-9
<i>Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>										
Defined benefit plans:										
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	73	-	73
- Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-17	-	-17	-	-17
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	27	4	0	56	-3	84	-	84
Total comprehensive income	-	-	27	4	0	56	825	912	-	912
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Dividend for 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-625	-625	-	-625
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-3	8
Balance at 31 Dec 2013	2,319	599	-8	17	2,848	18	3,720	9,513	1	9,514

¹ Total shares registered were 1,030.8 million (31 Dec 2012: 1,030.8 million). All the shares in Nordea Bank Finland Plc are held by Nordea Bank AB (publ). The carrying amount of the shares corresponds to EUR 2.25 per share. Pursuant to the Articles of Association the Bank's minimum share capital is EUR 850m and maximum share capital EUR 3,400m.

Statement of changes in equity *cont.*

Parent company

EURm	Attributable to the shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc								
	Share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Other reserves					Retained earnings	Total equity
			Cash flow hedges	Available-for-sale investments	Other reserves	Defined benefit plans			
Balance at 1 Jan 2014	2,319	599	-8	17	2,848	17	3,193	8,985	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	821	821	
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>									
Currency translation differences during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Available-for-sale investments:									
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	-6	-	-	-	-6	
Cash flow hedges:									
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	29	
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-6	-	-	-	-	-6	
- Transferred to the income statement during the year	-	-	-21	-	-	-	-	-21	
- Tax on transfers to the income statement during the year	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	
<i>Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>									
Defined benefit plans:									
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-101	-	-101	
- Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	6	27	0	-81	-	-48	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	6	27	0	-81	821	773	
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Dividend for 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-750	-750	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Balance at 31 Dec 2014	2,319	599	-2	44	2,848	-64	3,266	9,010	

¹ Total shares registered were 1,030.8 million (31 Dec 2013: 1,030.8 million). All the shares in Nordea Bank Finland Plc are held by Nordea Bank AB (publ). The carrying amount of the shares corresponds to EUR 2.25 per share. Pursuant to the Articles of Association the Bank's minimum share capital is EUR 850m and maximum share capital EUR 3,400m.

Statement of changes in equity *cont.*

Parent company

EURm	Attributable to the shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc								
	Share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Other reserves					Retained earnings	Total equity
			Cash flow hedges	Available-for-sale investments	Other reserves	Defined benefit plans			
Balance at 1 Jan 2013	2,319	599	-35	13	2,848	-35	3,037	8,746	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	780	780	
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>									
Currency translation differences during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Available-for-sale investments									
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Cash flow hedges:									
- Valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	36	
- Tax on valuation gains/losses during the year	-	-	-9	-	-	-	-	-9	
<i>Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement</i>									
Defined benefit plans:									
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68	
- Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-16	-	-16	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	27	4	-	52	-	83	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	27	4	-	52	780	863	
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Dividend for 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-625	-625	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	
Balance at 31 Dec 2013	2,319	599	-8	17	2,848	17	3,193	8,985	

¹ Total shares registered were 1,030.8 million (31 Dec 2012: 1,030.8 million). All the shares in Nordea Bank Finland Plc are held by Nordea Bank AB (publ). The carrying amount of the shares corresponds to EUR 2.25 per share. Pursuant to the Articles of Association the Bank's minimum share capital is EUR 850m and maximum share capital EUR 3,400m.

No decision was made during the financial year to issue equity warrants or convertible bonds entitling to subscription of shares in the NBF. At the end of 2014, the NBF held no authorisations given by the General Meeting for issuance or buybacks of shares, equity warrants or convertible bonds.

Cash flow statement – Total operations

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating activities				
Operating profit	1,164	1,079	1,046	987
Operating profit for the period from transferred Baltic operations	-30	34	-37	36
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	891	658	837	628
Income taxes paid	-218	-282	-179	-239
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,807	1,489	1,666	1,412
Changes in operating assets				
Change in loans to central banks	3,378	-40	3,378	-40
Change in loans to credit institutions	-3,662	2,784	-3,945	3,662
Change in loans to the public	714	-13,375	1,083	-13,006
Change in interest-bearing securities	-5,827	1,634	-5,827	1,634
Change in financial assets pledged as collateral	-1,319	-1,661	-1,319	-1,661
Change in shares	-1,243	184	-1,243	182
Change in derivatives, net	1,136	-2,067	1,136	-2,068
Change in investment properties	8	-9	7	2
Change in other assets	-8,009	2,046	-8,008	2,046
Changes in operating liabilities				
Change in deposits by credit institutions	6,876	6,635	6,973	4,762
Change in deposits and borrowings from the public	-5,042	11,051	-5,037	10,685
Change in debt securities in issue	-565	-1,152	-565	-1,868
Change in other liabilities	228	-1,833	188	-1,789
Cash flow from operating activities	-11,520	5,686	-11,513	3,953
Investing activities				
Acquisition of business operations	-	0	-4	-7
Sale of business operations	9	1	9	4
Dividends from associated companies	17	27	-	-
Acquisition of associated undertakings	-	-2	-	-
Sale of associated undertakings	5	2	5	0
Acquisition of property and equipment	-53	-59	-55	-58
Sale of properties and equipment	6	13	0	1
Acquisition of intangible assets	-21	-11	-10	-9
Sale of intangible assets	1	0	1	0
Net of investments in debt securities, held to maturity	2,183	114	2,183	208
Purchase/sale of other financial fixed assets	2	-	3	-
Cash flow from investing activities	2,149	85	2,132	139
Financing activities				
Issued subordinated liabilities	191	-	191	-
Amortised subordinated liabilities	-	-27	-	-27
Dividend paid	-750	-627	-750	-625
Other changes	-34	39	-22	30
Cash flow from financing activities	-593	-615	-581	-622
Cash flow for the year	-9,964	5,156	-9,962	3,470
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	36,324	32,859	36,317	32,847
Translation difference	-3,354	1,691	-3,356	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	29,714	36,324	29,711	36,317
Change	-9,964	5,156	-9,962	3,470

Cash flow statement – Total operations *cont.*

Comments on the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year for total operations. Nordea Bank Finland's cash flow has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method, whereby operating profit is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions such as depreciation and loan losses. The cash flows are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

Operating activities

Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities and cash flows are mainly derived from the operating profit for the year with adjustment for items not included in cash flow and income taxes paid. Adjustment for non-cash items includes:

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Depreciation	36	39	33	31
Impairment charges	56	1	72	1
Loan losses	88	77	63	50
Unrealised gains/losses	51	476	52	475
Capital gains/losses (net)	-10	-8	-9	-1
Change in accruals and provisions	66	312	73	310
Translation differences	-10	2	1	1
Other	614	-241	552	-239
Total	891	658	837	628

Changes in operating assets and liabilities consist of assets and liabilities that are part of normal business activities, such as loans, deposits and debt securities in issue. Changes in derivatives are reported net.

Cash flow from operating activities includes interest payments received and interest expenses paid with the following amounts:

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Interest payments received	2,006	1,880	1,754	1,643
Interest expenses paid	-910	-708	-908	-706

Investing activities

Investing activities include acquisitions and disposals of non-current assets, like property and equipment, intangible and financial assets.

Financing activities

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in equity and subordinated liabilities, such as new issues of shares, dividends and issued/amortised subordinated liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

The following items are included in Cash and cash equivalents assets:

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	30,904	28,846	30,904
Loans to credit institutions, payable on demand	868	5,420	865	5,413
	29,714	36,324	29,711	36,317

Cash comprises legal tender and bank notes in foreign currencies. Balances with central banks consist of deposits in accounts with central banks and postal giro systems under government authority, where the following conditions are fulfilled;

- the central bank or the postal giro system is domiciled in the country where the institution is established
- the balance on the account is readily available any time.

Loans to credit institutions, payable on demand include liquid assets not represented by bonds or other interest-bearing securities. Loans to central banks, payable on demand includes instruments where Nordea has the right to resell immediately.

Notes to the financial statements

Note 1 Accounting policies

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1. Basis for presentation

NBF's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations of such standards by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as endorsed by the EU Commission. In addition, certain complementary rules in the Finnish Accounting Act, the Finnish Credit Institutions Act, the Financial Supervision Authority's Regulations and Guidelines and the Decision of the Ministry of Finance on the financial statements and consolidated statements of credit institutions have also been applied.

The disclosures, required in the standards, recommendations and legislation above, have been included in the notes, the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section or in other parts of the "Financial statements".

On 27 February 2015 the Board of Directors approved the financial statements, subject to final approval of the Annual General Meeting on 9 March 2015.

2. Changed accounting policies and presentation

The accounting policies, basis for calculations and presentation are, in all material aspects, unchanged in comparison with the 2013 Annual Report. The new accounting requirements implemented during 2014 and their effects on NBF's financial statements are described below.

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities", and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

The new standards IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities" as well as amendments to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" were implemented 1 January 2014 but has not had any significant impact on the financial statements of Nordea.

IFRS 10 clarifies which entities should be included in the consolidated accounts and how to perform the consolidation. IFRS 10 did not change the scope of consolidation for Nordea in 2014. IFRS 11 describes the accounting for investments in entities in which two or more investors have joint control, typically a 50/50 holding. Nordea has currently no such interests and IFRS 11 has not had any impact on the financial statements in 2014. IFRS 12 has added disclosures, mainly regarding unconsolidated structured entities. These disclosures can be found in note 46 "Interests in structured entities". The standard also includes guidance on disclosures for subsidiaries and associates, but these disclosure requirements are similar to the previous disclosure requirements in IAS 27 and IAS 28.

The accounting requirements in IAS 28 are unchanged apart from that the disclosure requirements have been moved to IFRS 12.

Capital Adequacy Disclosure

The information presented in Note 38 has been adapted to fulfil the disclosure recommendations regarding capital adequacy published by the FIN-FSA 18.12.2014 – 87/2014. Main changes due to the implementation of CCR are described in the footnotes of table “Summary of items included in own funds”.

3. Changes in IFRSs not yet applied by Nordea

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

IASB has during 2014 completed the new standard for financial instruments, IFRS 9 “Financial instruments”. IFRS 9 covers classification and measurement, impairment and general hedging and replaces the current requirements for these areas in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective as from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The EU commission has not yet endorsed IFRS 9 and there is currently no official timetable for this process. Nordea does not currently intend to early adopt the standard.

The changes in classification and measurement are not expected to have a significant impact on Nordea’s income statement or balance sheet as the mixed measurement model will be maintained. Significant reclassifications between fair value and amortised cost or impact on the capital adequacy and large exposures are not expected in the period of initial application, but this is naturally dependent on the financial instruments on Nordea’s balance sheet at transition. Nordea has not yet finalised the impact assessment.

The impairment requirements in IFRS 9 are based on an expected loss model as opposed to the current incurred loss model in IAS 39. In general, it is expected that the new requirements will increase loan loss provisions, decrease equity and have a negative impact on capital adequacy, but no impact on large exposures, in the period of initial application. Nordea has not yet finalised the impact assessment.

The main change to the general hedging requirements is that the standard aligns hedge accounting more closely with the risk management activities. As Nordea generally uses macro (portfolio) hedge accounting Nordea’s assessment is that the new requirements will not have any significant impact on Nordea’s financial statements, capital adequacy, or large exposures in the period of initial application. Nordea has not yet finalised the impact assessment.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

The IASB has published the new standard, IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. The new standard outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition standards and interpretations within IFRS, such as IAS 18 “Revenue”. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with earlier application permitted. The EU-commission is expected to endorse the standard during the second quarter 2015. Nordea does not currently intend to early adopt the standard. The standard does not apply to financial instruments, insurance contracts or lease contracts. Nordea has not finalised the investigation of the impact on the financial statements but the current assessment is that the new standard will not have any significant impact on Nordea’s financial statements, capital adequacy, or large exposures in the period of initial application.

Amendments to IFRS 11 “Accounting for Acquisition of Interest in Joint Operations”

The IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”, which add new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The EU commission is expected to endorse the amendment during the first quarter 2015. Nordea does not currently intend to early adopt the amendments. As Nordea does not have any joint venture the assessment is that the amendments will not have any effects on Nordea’s financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposures in the period of initial application.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”

The IASB has amended the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 regarding sales and contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture due to inconsistent treatment of gains and losses of such transactions in those standards. The amendments should be applied prospectively to transactions that occur in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The EU commission is expected to endorse the amendments during the fourth quarter 2015. Nordea does not currently intend to early adopt the amendments. The new requirements are not expected to have any effect on Nordea’s financial statements, capital adequacy, or large exposures in the period of initial application as the new requirements are in line with Nordea’s current accounting policies.

IFRIC 21 "Levies"

The IASB has published IFRIC 21 "Levies". The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The EU commission endorsed this interpretation during 2014. In contrast to IFRS, the EU commission requires the standard to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 17 June 2014. Nordea will apply the interpretation as from 1 January 2015. IFRIC 21 is an interpretation of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". IFRIC 21 clarifies that if a levy is triggered by operating as a bank at the end the reporting period, the liability for the levy is not recognised prior to that date. Nordea's assessment is that the new interpretation will not have any significant impact on Nordea's financial statements, capital adequacy, or large exposures in the period of initial application.

Other changes in IFRS

The IASB has published the following new or amended standards that are assessed to have no impact on Nordea's financial statement, capital adequacy or large exposures in the period of initial application:

- IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: "Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation"
- Amendments to IAS 19: "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions"
- "Annual Improvements to IFRSs, 2010-2012 Cycle"
- "Annual Improvements to IFRSs, 2011-2013 Cycle"
- "Annual Improvements to IFRSs, 2012-2014 Cycle"

4. Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires, in some cases, the use of judgements and estimates by management. Actual outcome can later, to some extent, differ from the estimates and the assumptions made. In this section a description is made of:

- the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, and
- the judgements made when applying accounting policies (apart from those involving estimations) that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Critical judgements and estimates are in particular associated with:

- the fair value measurement of certain financial instruments
- the impairment testing of:
 - goodwill and
 - loans to the public/credit institutions
- the effectiveness testing of cash flow hedges
- the actuarial calculations of pension liabilities and plan assets related to employees
- the valuation of investment properties
- the classification of leases
- the classification of Additional Tier 1 instruments
- the translations of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies
- the valuation of deferred tax assets
- claims in civil lawsuits.

Fair value measurement of certain financial instruments

Nordea's accounting policy for determining the fair value of financial instruments is described in section 10 "Determination of fair value of financial instruments" and Note 40 "Assets and liabilities at fair value".

Critical judgements that have a significant impact on the recognised amounts for financial instruments is exercised when determining fair value of OTC derivatives and other financial instruments that lack quoted prices or recently observed market prices. Those judgements relate to the following areas:

- The choice of valuation techniques
- The determination of when quoted prices fail to represent fair value (including the judgement of whether markets are active)
- The construction of fair value adjustments in order to incorporate relevant risk factors such as credit risk, model risk and liquidity risk
- The judgement of which market parameters that are observable.

When determining fair value of financial instruments that lack quoted prices or recently observed market prices there is also a high degree of estimation uncertainty. That estimation uncertainty is mainly a result of the judgement management exercises when:

- selecting an appropriate discount rate for the instrument and
- determining expected timing of future cash flows from the instruments.

In all of these instances, decisions are based upon professional judgement in accordance with Nordea's accounting and valuation policies. In order to ensure proper governance, Nordea has a Group Valuation Committee that on an on-going basis reviews critical judgements that are deemed to have a significant impact on fair value measurements.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value using a valuation technique, level 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy, was EUR 190,120m (138,488) and EUR 174,016m (132,026) respectively at the end of the year.

Sensitivity analysis disclosures covering fair values of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs can be found in Note 40 "Assets and liabilities at fair value".

Estimation uncertainty also arises at initial recognition of financial instruments that are part of larger structural transactions. Although subsequently not necessarily held at fair value such instruments are initially recognised at fair value and as there is normally no separate transaction price or active market for such individual instruments the fair value has to be estimated.

Impairment testing of goodwill

Nordea's accounting policy for goodwill is described in section 15 "Intangible assets" and Note 21 "Intangible assets" lists the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The estimation of future cash flows and the calculation of the rate used to discount those cash flows are subject to estimation uncertainty. The forecast of future cash flows is sensitive to the cash flow projections for the near future (generally 3-5 years) and to the estimated sector growth rate for the period beyond 3-5 years. The growth rates are based on historical data, updated to reflect the current situation, which implies estimation uncertainty.

The rates used to discount future expected cash flows are based on the long-term risk free interest rate plus a risk premium (post tax). The risk premium is based on external information of overall risk premiums in relevant countries.

Impairment testing of loans to the public/credit institutions

Nordea's accounting policy for impairment testing of loans is described in section 13 "Loans to the public / credit institutions".

Management is required to exercise critical judgements and estimates when calculating loan impairment allowances on both individually assessed and collectively assessed loans. NBF's total lending before impairment allowances was EUR 149,734m (150,385)

at the end of the year. For more information, see Note 13 "Loans and impairment".

The most judgemental area is the calculation of collective impairment allowances. When testing a group of loans collectively for impairment, judgement has to be exercised when identifying the events and/or the observable data that indicate that losses have been incurred in the group of loans. Nordea monitors its portfolio through rating migrations and a loss event is an event resulting in a negative rating migration. Assessing the net present value of the cash flows generated by the customers in the group of loans also includes estimation uncertainty. This includes the use of historical data on probability of default and loss given default supplemented by acquired experience when adjusting the assumptions based on historical data to reflect the current situation.

Effectiveness testing of cash flow hedges

Nordea's accounting policies for cash flow hedges are described in section 9 "Hedge accounting".

One important judgement in connection to cash flow hedge accounting is the choice of method used for effectiveness testing.

Where Nordea applies cash flow hedge accounting the hedging instruments used are predominantly cross currency interest rate swaps, which are always held at fair value. The currency component is designated as a cash flow hedge of currency risk and the interest component as a fair value hedge of interest rate risk. The hypothetical derivative method is used when measuring the effectiveness of these cash flow hedges, meaning that the change in a perfect hypothetical swap is used as proxy for the present value of the cumulative change in expected future cash flows on the hedged transaction (the currency component). Critical judgement has to be exercised when defining the characteristics of the perfect hypothetical swap.

Actuarial calculations of pension liabilities and plan assets related to employees

Nordea's accounting policy for post-employment benefits is described in section 19 "Employee benefits".

The defined benefit obligation for major pension plans is calculated by external actuaries using demographic assumptions based on the current population. As a basis for these calculations a number of actuarial and financial parameters are used.

The estimation of the discount rate is subject to uncertainty around whether corporate bond markets are deep enough, of high quality and also in connection to the extrapolation of yield curves to relevant maturities. In Finland the discount rate is determined with reference to corporate bonds. Other parameters, like assumptions about salary increases and inflation, are

based on the expected long-term development of these parameters and also subject to estimation uncertainty. The main parameters used at year-end is disclosed in Note 32 "Retirement benefit obligations" together with a description of the sensitivity to changes in assumptions. The defined benefit obligation was EUR 948m (788) at the end of the year.

Valuation of investment properties

Nordea's accounting policies for investment properties are described in section 17 "Investment properties".

Investment properties are measured at fair value. As there normally are no active markets for investment properties, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flow models. These models are based on assumptions on future rents, vacancy levels, operating and maintenance costs, yield requirements and interest rates.

The carrying amounts of investment properties were EUR 2m (113) at the end of the year. See Note 23 "Investment properties" for more information on amounts and parameters used in these models.

Classification of leases

Nordea's accounting policies for leases are described in section 14 "Leasing".

Critical judgement has to be exercised when classifying lease contracts. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards related to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to ownership.

The central district properties in Finland that Nordea has divested are leased back. The duration of the lease agreements was initially 3-25 years with renewal options. The lease agreements include no transfers of ownerships of the assets by the end of the lease term, nor any economic benefit from appreciation in value of the leased properties. In addition, the lease term is not for the major part of the assets' economic life. As a result, Nordea has classified these leases as operating leases. This judgement is a critical judgement that has a significant impact on the carrying amounts in the financial statement.

More information on lease contracts can be found in Note 22 "Leasing".

Classification of Additional Tier 1 instruments

NBF has issued a perpetual subordinated instrument where the interest payments to the holder are at the discretion of NBF and non-accumulating. This instrument also includes a requirement for NBF to pay interest if the instrument is no longer allowed to be included in Tier 1 capital. If there is a requirement to pay interest based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of an uncertain future event that is beyond the control of both the issuer and the holder of the instrument, the

instrument shall be classified as a financial liability. The inclusion of the subordinated loan in Tier 1 capital is decided by the regulators and is thus beyond the control of NBF and the holder of the instrument. NBF classifies the instrument as financial liability.

Assessing control for consolidation purposes

One decisive variable when assessing if Nordea controls another entity is whether Nordea is exposed to variability in returns from the investment. For structured entities where voting rights are not the dominant factor when determining control, critical judgement has to be exercised when defining when Nordea is exposed to significant variability in returns. Nordea's critical judgement is that Nordea is normally exposed to variability in returns when Nordea receives more than 30% of the return produced by the structured entity. This is only relevant for structured entities where Nordea also is the investment manager and thus have influence over the return produced by the structured entity.

Another judgement relating to control is whether Nordea acts as an agent or as a principal. For unit linked and other contracts where the policyholder/depositor decides both the amount and which assets to invest in, Nordea is considered to act as an agent and thus does not have control.

Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Nordea's accounting policies covering the translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is described in section 8 "Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies".

Valuation of deferred tax assets

Nordea's accounting policy for the recognition of deferred tax assets is described in section 18 "Taxes" and Note 12 "Taxes".

The valuation of deferred tax assets is influenced by management's assessment of Nordea's future profitability and sufficiency of future taxable profits and future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. These assessments are updated and reviewed at each balance sheet date, and are, if necessary, revised to reflect the current situation.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets was EUR 43m (5) at the end of the year.

Claims in civil lawsuits

Within the framework of the normal business operations, Nordea faces a number of claims in civil lawsuits and disputes, most of which involve relatively limited amounts. Presently, none of the current disputes are considered likely to have any significant adverse effect on Nordea or its financial position. See also Note 31 "Provisions" and Note 36 "Contingent liabilities".

5. Principles of consolidation

Consolidated entities

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company Nordea Bank Finland Plc, and those entities that the parent company controls. Control exists when NBF is exposed to variability in returns from its investments in another entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the other entity. Control is generally achieved when the parent company owns, directly or indirectly through group undertakings, more than 50 per cent of the voting rights. For entities where voting rights does not decide control, see section “Structured entities” below.

All group undertakings are consolidated using the acquisition method. Under the acquisition method, the acquisition is regarded as a transaction whereby the parent company indirectly acquires the group undertaking’s assets and assumes its liabilities and contingent liabilities. The group’s acquisition cost is established in a purchase price allocation analysis. In such analysis, the cost of the business combination is the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the acquirer, in exchange for the identifiable net assets acquired. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are expensed.

As at the acquisition date Nordea recognises the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values.

For each business combination Nordea measures the non-controlling interest in the acquired business either at fair value or at their proportionate share of the acquired identifiable net assets.

When the aggregate of the consideration transferred in a business combination and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest exceeds the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the excess is reported as goodwill. If the difference is negative, such difference is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Equity and net income attributable to non-controlling interests are separately disclosed on the balance sheet, income statement and statement of comprehensive income.

Intra-group transactions and balances between the consolidated group undertakings are eliminated.

The group undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts as from the date on which control is transferred to Nordea and are no longer consolidated as from the date on which control ceases.

In the consolidation process the reporting from the group undertakings is adjusted to ensure consistency with the IFRS principles applied by Nordea.

Note 19 “Investments in group undertakings” lists the major group undertakings in the NBF Group.

Investments in associated undertakings

The equity method of accounting is used for associated undertakings where the share of voting rights is between 20 and 50 per cent and/or where Nordea has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the investee but is not control over those policies. Investments within Nordea’s investment activities, which are classified as a venture capital organisation within Nordea, are measured at fair value in accordance with the rules set out in IAS 28 and IAS 39. Further information on the equity method is disclosed in section 6 “Recognition of operating income and impairment”.

Profits from companies accounted for under the equity method are reported post-taxes in the income statement. Consequently, the tax expense related to these profits is not included in the income tax expense for Nordea.

Nordea does generally not have any sales or contribution of assets to or from associated undertakings. Other transactions between Nordea and its associates are not eliminated.

Note 20 “Investments in associated undertakings” lists the major associated undertakings in the NBF Group.

Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity created to accomplish a narrow and well defined objective where voting rights are not the dominant factor in determining control. Often legal arrangements impose strict limits on the decision making powers of the management over the on-going activities of a structured entity. The same consolidation requirements apply to these entities, but as voting rights do not decide whether control exists, other factors are used to determine control.

Power can exist due to agreements or other types of influence over a structured entity. Nordea normally has power over entities sponsored or established by Nordea. Nordea has created a number of structured entities to allow clients to invest in assets invested in by the structured entity. Some structured entities invest in tradable financial instruments, such as shares and bonds (mutual funds). Structured entities can also invest in structured credit products or acquire assets from customers of Nordea, although only one such structured entity currently exists. Nordea is generally the investment manager and has sole discretion about investments and other administrative decisions and thus has power over these entities.

Typically, Nordea will receive service and commission fees in connection with the creation of the structured entity, or because it acts as investment manager, custodian or in some other function. Such income is normally not significant enough to expose Nordea to variability in returns and will thus not trigger consolidation. In some structured entities Nordea has also supplied substantial parts of the funding in the form of fund units, loans or credit commitments. In these structured entities Nordea is exposed to variability in returns and as the power over these entities affects the return, these structured entities are consolidated. Nordea normally considers a share of more than 30% of the return produced by a structured entity to give rise to variability and thus give control. Variability is measured as the sum of fees received and revaluation of assets held. For unit linked and other contracts where the policyholder/depositor decide both the amount and which assets to invest in, Nordea is considered to act as an agent and does thus not have control.

Further information about consolidated and unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed in Note 46 "Interests in structured entities".

Currency translation of foreign entities

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in euro (EUR), the presentation currency of the parent company Nordea Bank Finland Plc. The current method is used when translating the financial statements of foreign entities into EUR from their functional currency. The assets and liabilities of foreign entities have been translated at the closing rates, while items in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Translation differences are accounted for in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in the translation reserve in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of group undertakings are treated as items in the same functional currency as the cash generating unit to which they belong and are also translated at the closing rate.

6. Recognition of operating income and impairment

Net interest income

Interest income and expense are calculated and recognised based on the effective interest rate method or, if considered appropriate, based on a method that results in an interest income or interest expense that is a reasonable approximation of using the effective

interest rate method as basis for the calculation. The effective interest includes fees considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument (generally fees received as compensation for risk). The effective interest rate equals the rate that discounts the contractual future cash flows to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income and expenses from financial instruments are, with the exceptions described below, classified as "Net interest income".

Interest income and interest expense related to all balance sheet items held at fair value in Markets are classified as "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement. Also the interest on the net funding of the operations in Markets is recognised on this line.

The interest component in FX swaps, and the interest paid and received in interest rate swaps plus changes in accrued interest, is classified as "Net result from items at fair value", apart for derivatives used for hedging, including economical hedges of Nordea's funding, where such components are classified as "Net interest income".

Net fee and commission income

Nordea earns commission income from different services provided to its customers. The recognition of commission income depends on the purpose for which the fees are received. Fees are either recognised as revenue when services are provided or in connection to the execution of a significant act. Fees received in connection to performed services are recognised as income in the period these services are provided. A loan syndication fee received as payment for arranging a loan, as well as other fees received as payments for certain acts, are recognised as revenue when the act has been completed, i.e. when the syndication has been finalised.

Commission expenses are normally transaction based and recognised in the period when the services are received.

Income from issued financial guarantees and expenses from bought financial guarantees, including fees paid to state guarantees, are amortised over the duration of the instruments and classified as "Fee and commission income" and "Fee and commission expense" respectively.

Net result from items at fair value

Realised and unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the item "Net result from items at fair value".

Realised and unrealised gains and losses derive from:

- Shares/participations and other share-related instruments
- Interest-bearing securities and other interest-related instruments
- Other financial instruments, including credit derivatives as well as commodity instruments/derivatives
- Foreign exchange gains/losses
- Investment properties, which include realised and unrealised income, for instance revaluation gains and losses. This line also includes realised results from disposals as well as the running property yield stemming from the holding of investment properties.

Interest income and interest expense related to all balance sheet items held at fair value in Markets are classified as "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement. Also the interest on the net funding of the operations in Markets is recognised on this line.

Also the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges and net investment hedges as well as recycled gains and losses on financial instruments classified into the category Available for sale are recognised in "Net result from items at fair value".

This item also includes realised gains and losses from financial instruments measured at amortised cost, such as interest compensation received and realised gains/losses on buy-backs of issued own debt.

"Net result from items at fair value" includes also losses from counterparty risk on instruments classified into the category Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as well as impairment on instruments classified into the category Available for sale. Impairment losses from instruments within other categories are recognised in the items "Net loan losses" or "Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets" (see also the sub-sections "Net loan losses" and "Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets" below).

Dividends received are recognised in the income statement as "Net result from items at fair value" and classified as "Shares/participations and other share-related instruments" in the note. Income is recognised in the period in which the right to receive payment is established.

Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method

The profit from companies accounted for under the equity method is defined as the post-acquisition change in NBF's share of net assets in the associated undertakings. NBF's share of items accounted for in other comprehensive income in the associated undertakings is accounted for in other comprehensive

income in NBF. Profits from companies accounted for under the equity method are, as stated in section 5 "Principles of consolidation", reported in the income statement post-taxes. Consequently the tax expense related to these profits is excluded from the income tax expense for NBF.

Fair values are, at acquisition, allocated to the associated undertaking's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Any difference between NBF's share of the fair values of the acquired identifiable net assets and the purchase price is goodwill or negative goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the associated undertaking. Subsequently the investment in the associated undertaking increases/decreases with NBF's share of the post-acquisition change in net assets in the associated undertaking and decreases through received dividends and impairment. An impairment charge can be reversed in a subsequent period.

The change in Nordea's share of the net assets is generally based on monthly reporting from the associated undertakings. For some associated undertakings not individually significant the change in Nordea's share of the net assets is based on the external reporting of the associated undertakings and affects the financial statements of Nordea in the period in which the information is available. The reporting from the associated undertakings is, if applicable, adjusted to comply with Nordea's accounting policies.

Other operating income

Net gains from divestments of shares in group undertakings and associated undertakings and net gains on sale of tangible assets as well as other operating income, not related to any other income line, are generally recognised when it is probable that the benefits associated with the transaction will flow to Nordea and if the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer (generally when the transactions are finalised).

Net loan losses

Impairment losses from financial assets classified into the category Loans and receivables (see section 12 "Financial instruments"), in the items "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions" and "Loans to the public" on the balance sheet, are reported as "Net loan losses" together with losses from financial guarantees. Losses are reported net of any collateral and other credit enhancements. Nordea's accounting policies for the calculation of impairment losses on loans can be found in section 13 "Loans to the public/credit institutions".

Counterparty losses on instruments classified into the category Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including credit derivatives but excluding loans held at fair value as described above, as well as

impairment on financial assets classified into the category Available for sale are reported under “Net result from items at fair value”.

Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets

Impairment on investments in interest-bearing securities, classified into the categories Loans and receivables or Held to maturity, and on investments in associated undertakings are classified as “Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets” in the income statement. The policies covering impairment of financial assets classified into the categories Loans and receivables and Held to maturity are disclosed in section 12 “Financial instruments” and section 13 “Loans to the public/credit institutions”.

If observable indicators (loss events) indicate that an associated undertaking is impaired, an impairment test is performed to assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of the investment in the associate is compared with the recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell) and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount if required.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount, but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

7. Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments on the balance sheet

Derivative instruments, quoted securities and foreign exchange spot transactions are recognised on and derecognised (reclassified to the items “Other assets” or “Other liabilities” on the balance sheet between trade date and settlement date) from the balance sheet on the trade date. Other financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet on settlement date.

Financial assets, other than those for which trade date accounting is applied, are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred to another party. The rights to the cash flows normally expire or are transferred when the counterpart has performed by e.g. repaying a loan to Nordea, i.e. on settlement date.

In some cases, Nordea enters into transactions where it transfers assets that are recognised on the balance sheet, but retains either all or a portion of risks and rewards from the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are not derecognised from the balance sheet. If Nordea’s counterpart can sell or pledge the transferred assets, the assets are reclassified to the item “Financial instruments pledged

as collateral” on the balance sheet. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include e.g. securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements.

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the balance sheet when the liability is extinguished. Normally this occurs when Nordea performs, for example when Nordea repays a deposit to the counterpart, i.e. on settlement date. Financial liabilities under trade date accounting are generally reclassified to “Other liabilities” on the balance sheet on trade date.

For further information, see sections “Securities borrowing and lending agreements” and “Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements” within section 12 “Financial instruments”, as well as Note 42 “Transferred assets and obtained collaterals”.

8. Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The functional currency of each entity is decided based upon the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Foreign currency is defined as any currency other than the functional currency of the entity. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the date of the transaction, and unrealised translation differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the income statement in the item “Net result from items at fair value”.

Translation differences on financial instruments that are designated hedging instruments in a hedge of a net investment in a group undertaking are recognised in other comprehensive income, to the extent the hedge is effective. This is performed in order to offset the translation differences affecting other comprehensive income when consolidating the group undertaking into Nordea. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement in the item “Net result from items at fair value”.

9. Hedge accounting

Nordea applies the EU carve out version of IAS 39 for portfolio hedges of both assets and liabilities. The EU carve out macro hedging enables a group of derivatives (or proportions thereof) to be viewed in combination and be designated as the hedging instrument. It also removes some of the limitations in fair value hedge accounting relating to hedging core deposits and under-hedging strategies.

Nordea uses hedge accounting in order to have a symmetrical accounting treatment of the changes in fair value of the hedged item and changes in fair value of the hedging instruments as well as to hedge the exposure to variability in future cash flows and the exposure to net investments in foreign operations.

There are three forms of hedge accounting:

- Fair value hedge accounting
- Cash flow hedge accounting
- Hedges of net investments

NBF currently applies fair value hedge accounting and cash flow hedge accounting.

Fair value hedge accounting

Fair value hedge accounting is used when derivatives are hedging changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability attributable to a specific risk. The risk of changes in fair value of assets and liabilities in Nordea's financial statements originates mainly from loans, securities and deposits with a fixed interest rate, causing interest rate risk. Changes in fair value from derivatives as well as changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risks being hedged are recognised separately in the income statement in the item "Net result from items at fair value". Given an effective hedge, the two changes in fair value will more or less balance, meaning the net result is close to zero. The changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risks hedged with the derivative instrument are reflected in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item, which is also recognised in the income statement. The fair value change of the hedged items held at amortised cost in a portfolio hedge of interest rate risks is reported separately from the portfolio in the item "Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk" on the balance sheet.

Fair value hedge accounting in Nordea is performed mainly on a portfolio basis. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement under the item "Net result from items at fair value".

Hedged items

A hedged item in a fair value hedge can be a recognised single asset or liability, an unrecognised firm commitment, or a portion thereof. The hedged item can also be a group of assets, liabilities or firm commitments with similar risk characteristics. Hedged items in Nordea consist of both individual assets or liabilities and portfolios of assets and/or liabilities.

Hedging instruments

The hedging instruments used in Nordea are predominantly interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps, which are always held at fair value. Cash instruments are only used as hedging instruments when hedging currency risk.

Cash flow hedge accounting

Cash flow hedge accounting can be used for the hedging of exposure to variations in future interest payments on instruments with variable interest rates and for the hedging of currency exposures. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument, that is determined to be an effective hedge, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recycled to the item "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement.

Gains or losses on hedging instruments recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity through other comprehensive income are recycled and recognised in the income statement in the same period as the hedged item affects profit or loss, normally in the period that interest income or interest expense is recognised.

Hedged items

A hedged item in a cash flow hedge can be highly probable floating interest rate cash flows from recognised assets or liabilities or from future assets or liabilities. Nordea uses cash flow hedges when hedging currency risk in future payments of interest and principal in foreign currency.

Hedging instruments

The hedging instruments used in Nordea are predominantly cross currency interest rate swaps, which are always held at fair value, where the currency component is designated as a cash flow hedge of currency risk and the interest component as a fair value hedge of interest rate risk.

Hedge effectiveness

The application of hedge accounting requires the hedge to be highly effective. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if at inception and throughout its life it can be expected that changes in fair value of the hedged item as regards the hedged risk can be essentially offset by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument. The result should be within a range of 80–125 per cent. When assessing hedge effectiveness retrospectively Nordea measures the fair value of the hedging instruments and compares the change in fair value of the hedging instrument to the change in fair value of the hedged item. The effectiveness measurement is made on a cumulative basis. The hypothetical derivative method is used when measuring the effectiveness of cash flow hedges, meaning that the change in a perfect hypothetical swap is used as proxy for the present value of the cumulative change in expected future cash flows from the hedged transaction (the currency component).

If the hedge relationship does not fulfil the requirements, hedge accounting is terminated. For fair value hedges the hedging instrument is reclassified to a trading derivative and the change in the fair value of the hedged item, up to the point when the hedge relationship is terminated, is amortised to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of the hedged item.

In cash flow hedges, changes in the unrealised value of the hedging instrument will prospectively from the last time it was proven effective be accounted for in the income statement. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity through other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement if the expected transaction no longer is expected to occur. If the expected transaction no longer is highly probable, but is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective remains in other comprehensive income until the transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur.

10. Determination of fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities classified into the categories Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative instruments) are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement in the item "Net result from items at fair value".

Fair value is defined as the price that at the measurement date would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants under current market conditions in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and when they exist they are used to measure financial assets and financial liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. The absolute level for liquidity and volume required for a market to be considered active vary with the instrument classes. For some classes low price volatility is seen, also for those instruments within the class where the trade frequency is high. For instruments in such a class the liquidity requirements

are lower and, correspondingly, the age limit for the prices used for establishing fair value is higher.

If markets are active or non-active is assessed regularly. The trade frequency and volume are monitored daily.

Nordea is predominantly using published price quotations to establish fair value for items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Interest-bearing securities
- Shares (listed)
- Derivatives (listed)

If quoted prices for a financial instrument fail to represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions or if quoted prices are not available, fair value is established by using an appropriate valuation technique. The adequacy of the valuation technique, including an assessment of whether to use quoted prices or theoretical prices, is monitored on a regular basis.

Valuation techniques can range from simple discounted cash flow analysis to complex option pricing models. Valuation models are designed to apply observable market prices and rates as input whenever possible, but can also make use of unobservable model parameters. The adequacy of the valuation model is assessed by measuring its capability to hit market prices. This is done by comparison of calculated prices to relevant benchmark data, e.g. quoted prices from exchanges, the counterparty's valuations, price data from consensus services etc.

Nordea is predominantly using valuation techniques to establish fair value for items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Interest-bearing securities (when quoted prices in an active market are not available)
- Shares (when quoted prices in an active market are not available)
- Derivatives (OTC-derivatives)

For financial instruments, where fair value is estimated by a valuation technique, it is investigated whether the variables used in the valuation model are predominantly based on data from observable markets. By data from observable markets, Nordea considers data that can be collected from generally available external sources and where this data is judged to represent realistic market prices. If non-observable data has a significant impact on the valuation, the instrument cannot be recognised initially at the fair value estimated by the valuation technique and any upfront gains are thereby deferred and amortised through the income statement over the contractual life of the instrument. The deferred upfront gains are

subsequently released to income if the non-observable data becomes observable.

Note 40 “Assets and liabilities at fair value” provides a breakdown of fair values of financial instruments measured on the basis of:

- quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (level 1),
- valuation technique using observable data (level 2) and
- valuation technique using non-observable data (level 3).

The valuation models applied by Nordea are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments and incorporate the factors that market participants consider when setting a price.

New valuation models are subject to approval by a Model Risk Management Committee and all models are reviewed on a regular basis.

For further information, see Note 40 “Assets and liabilities at fair value”.

11. Cash and balances with central banks

Cash comprises legal tender and bank notes in foreign currencies. Balances with central banks consist of deposits in accounts with central banks, where the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The central bank is domiciled in the country where the institutions is established
- The balance is readily available at any time.

12. Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Each financial instrument has been classified into one of the following categories:

Financial assets:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:
 - Held for trading
 - Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)
- Loans and receivables
- Held to maturity
- Available for sale

Financial liabilities:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:
 - Held for trading
 - Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)
- Other financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. The classification of financial instruments into different categories forms the basis for how each instrument is subsequently measured on the balance sheet and how changes in its value are recognised. The classification of the financial instruments on Nordea’s balance sheet into different categories is presented in Note 39 “Classification of financial instruments”.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs. All changes in fair values are recognised directly in the income statement in the item “Net result from items at fair value”.

The category consists of two sub-categories; Held for trading and Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).

The sub-category Held for trading mainly contains derivative instruments that are held for trading purposes, interest-bearing securities and shares within Markets and Treasury. It also contains trading liabilities such as short-selling positions and lending in reverse repurchase agreements.

The major parts of the financial assets/liabilities classified into the category Designated at fair value through profit or loss are certain other assets/liabilities, interest-bearing securities and shares.

Nordea also applies the fair value option on certain financial assets and financial liabilities related to Markets. The classification stems from that Markets is managing and measuring its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Consequently, the majority of financial assets and financial liabilities in Markets are classified into the categories Financial assets/Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets, with fixed or determinable payments, that are not quoted in an active market. These assets and their impairment are further described in the separate section 13 “Loans to the public/credit institutions”.

Held to maturity

Financial assets that Nordea has chosen to classify into the category Held to maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that Nordea has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets classified into the category Held to maturity are initially recognised on the balance sheet at the acquisition price, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the instruments within this category are measured at amortised cost. In an amortised cost measurement, the difference between

acquisition cost and redemption value is amortised in the income statement over the remaining term using the effective interest rate method.

If more than an insignificant amount of the Held to maturity portfolio is sold or transferred the Held to maturity category is tainted, except for if the sale or transfer either occur close to maturity, after substantially all of the original principal is already collected, or due to an isolated non-recurring event beyond the control of Nordea.

Nordea assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the asset is impaired. If there is such evidence, an impairment loss is recorded. The loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows and is recognised as “Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets” in the income statement. See section 13 “Loans to the public/credit institutions” for more information on the identification and measurement of objective evidence of impairment, which is applicable also for interest-bearing securities classified into the category Held to maturity.

Available for sale

Financial instruments classified into the category Available for sale are measured at fair value. Changes in fair values, except for interest, foreign exchange effects and impairment losses, are recognised in the fair value reserve in equity through other comprehensive income. Interest is recognised in the item “Interest income” and foreign exchange effects and impairment losses in the item “Net result from items at fair value” in the income statement.

When an instrument classified into the category Available for sale is disposed of, the fair value changes that previously have been accumulated in the fair value reserve (related to Available for sale investments) in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and recognised in the income statement in the item “Net result from items at fair value”.

Financial assets classified into the category Available for sale are assessed in order to determine any need for impairment losses. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the accumulated loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognised as “Net result from items at fair value” in the income statement. The amount of the accumulated loss that is recycled from equity is the difference between the asset’s acquisition cost and current fair value. For equity investments a prolonged or significant decline in the fair value, compared to the acquisition cost, is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence of impairment for a debt instrument is rather connected to a loss event, such as an issuer’s financial difficulty.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than those classified into the category Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost. Interest on Other financial liabilities is recognised in the item “Interest expense” in the income statement.

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments are contracts containing a host contract and an embedded derivative instrument. Such combinations arise predominantly from the issuance of structured debt instruments, such as issued index-linked bonds.

Index-linked bonds issued by Markets as part of the trading portfolio are classified into the category Held for trading, and the entire combined instrument, host contract together with the embedded derivative, is measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair values are recognised in the income statement in the item “Net result from items at fair value”.

Securities borrowing and lending agreements

Generally, securities borrowing and securities lending transactions are entered into on a collateralised basis. Unless the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred, the securities are not recognised on or derecognised from the balance sheet. In the cases where the counterpart is entitled to resell or repledge the securities, the securities are reclassified to the balance sheet item “Financial instruments pledged as collateral”.

Securities in securities lending transactions are also disclosed in the item “Assets pledged as security for own liabilities”.

Cash collateral advanced (securities borrowing) to the counterparts is recognised on the balance sheet as “Loans to central banks”, “Loans to credit institutions” or as “Loans to the public”. Cash collateral received (securities lending) from the counterparts is recognised on the balance sheet as “Deposits by credit institutions” or as “Deposits and borrowings from the public”.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities delivered under repurchase agreements and securities received under reverse repurchase agreements are not derecognised from or recognised on the balance sheet. In the cases where the counterpart has the right to resell or repledge the securities, the securities are reclassified to the balance sheet line “Financial instruments pledged as collateral”.

Securities delivered under repurchase agreements are also disclosed in the item “Assets pledged as security for own liabilities”.

Cash received under repurchase agreements is recognised on the balance sheet as “Deposits by credit institutions” or as “Deposits and borrowings from the public”. Cash delivered under reverse repurchase

agreements is recognised on the balance sheet as “Loans to central banks”, “Loans to credit institutions” or as “Loans to the public”.

Additionally, the sale of securities received in reverse repurchase agreements trigger the recognition of a trading liability (short sale).

Derivatives

All derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Derivatives with total positive fair values, including any accrued interest, are recognised as assets in the item “Derivatives” on the asset side. Derivatives with total negative fair values, including any accrued interest, are recognised as liabilities in the item “Derivatives” on the liability side.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses from derivatives are recognised in the income statement in the item “Net result from items at fair value”.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Nordea offsets financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet if there is a legal right to offset, in the ordinary course of business and in case of bankruptcy, and if the intent is to settle the items net or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally achieved through the central counterparty clearing houses that Nordea has agreements with.

Exchanged traded derivatives are generally accounted for as settled on a daily basis when cash is paid or received and the instrument is reset to market terms. Derivative assets and liabilities against central counterparty clearing houses are, as mentioned above, generally set off on the balance sheet, but net cash collateral received or paid is generally accounted for separately as cash collateral paid (asset) or received (liability), which is also the case for cash collateral paid or received in bilateral OTC derivative transactions. Cash collateral paid or received in bilateral OTC derivative transactions are consequently not offset against the fair value of the derivatives.

Issued debt and equity instruments

A financial instrument issued by Nordea is either classified as a financial liability or equity. Issued financial instruments are classified as a financial liability if the contractual arrangement results in Nordea having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset, or a variable number of equity instruments to the holder of the instrument. If this is not the case, the instrument is generally an equity instrument and classified as equity, net of transaction costs. Where issued financial instruments contain both liability and equity components, these are accounted for separately.

13. Loans to the public/credit institutions

Financial instruments classified as “Loans to the public/credit institutions” (including loans to central

banks) on the balance sheet and into the category Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost (see also the separate section 7 “Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments on the balance sheet” as well as Note 39 “Classification of financial instruments”).

Nordea monitors loans as described in the separate section on Risk, Liquidity and Capital management. Loans attached to individual customers or groups of customers are identified as impaired if the impairment tests indicate an objective evidence of impairment.

Also interest-bearing securities classified into the categories Loans and receivables and Held to maturity are held at amortised cost and the description below is valid also for the identification and measurement of impairment on these assets. Possible impairment losses on interest-bearing securities classified into the categories Loans and receivables and Held to maturity are recognised as “Impairment of securities held as non-current financial assets” in the income statement.

Impairment test of individually assessed loans

Nordea assesses all significant loans for impairment on an individual basis. The purpose of the impairment tests is to find out if the loans have become impaired. As a first step in the identification process for impaired loans, Nordea monitors whether there are indicators of impairment (loss event) and whether these loss events represent objective evidence of impairment. More information on the identification of loss events can be found in the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section.

Loans that are not individually impaired will be transferred to a group of loans with similar risk characteristics for a collective impairment test.

Impairment test of collectively assessed loans

Loans not impaired on an individual basis are collectively tested for impairment.

These loans are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors’ ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Nordea monitors its portfolio through rating migrations, the credit decision and annual review process supplemented by quarterly risk reviews. Through these processes Nordea identifies loss events indicating incurred losses in a group. A loss event is an event resulting in a deterioration of the expected future cash flows. Only loss events incurred up to the reporting date are included when performing the assessment of the group.

The objective for the group assessment process is to evaluate if there is a need to make a provision due to the fact that a loss event has occurred, which has not yet been identified on an individual basis. This period between the date when the loss event occurred and the

date when it is identified on an individual basis is called "Emergence period". The impairment remains related to the group of loans until the losses have been identified on an individual basis. The identification of the loss is made through a default of the engagement or by other indicators.

For corporate customers and bank counterparts, Nordea uses the existing rating system as a basis when assessing the credit risk. Nordea uses historical data on probability of default to estimate the risk for a default in a rating class. These loans are rated and grouped mostly based on type of industry and/or sensitivity to certain macro parameters, e.g. dependency to oil prices etc.

Personal customers and small corporate customers are monitored through scoring models. These are based mostly on historical data, as default rates and loss rates given a default, and experienced judgement performed by management. Rating and scoring models are described in more detail in the separate section on Risk, Liquidity and Capital management.

The collective assessment is performed through a netting principle, i.e. when rated engagements are up-rated due to estimated increases in cash flows, this improvement will be netted against losses on loans that are down-rated due to estimated decreases in cash-flows. Netting is only performed within groups with similar risk characteristics where Nordea assesses that the customers' future cash flows are insufficient to serve the loans in full.

Impairment loss

If the carrying amount of the loans is higher than the sum of the net present value of estimated cash flows (discounted with the original effective interest rate), including the fair value of the collaterals and other credit enhancements, the difference is the impairment loss.

For significant loans that have been individually identified as impaired the measurement of the impairment loss is made on an individual basis.

For insignificant loans that have been individually identified as impaired and for loans not identified as impaired on an individual basis the measurement of the impairment loss is measured using a portfolio based expectation of the future cash flows.

If the impairment loss is not regarded as final, the impairment loss is accounted for on an allowance account representing the accumulated impairment losses. Changes in the credit risk and accumulated impairment losses are accounted for as changes in the allowance account and as "Net loan losses" in the income statement (see also section 6 "Recognition of operating income and impairment").

If the impairment loss is regarded as final, it is reported as a realised loss and the value of the loan and the related allowance for impairment loss are derecognised. An impairment loss is regarded as final when the obligor is filed for bankruptcy and the administrator has declared the economic outcome of the bankruptcy procedure, or when Nordea forgives its claims either through a legal based or voluntary reconstruction or when Nordea, for other reasons, deem it unlikely that the claim will be recovered.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure impairment is the original effective interest rate for loans attached to an individual customer or, if applicable, to a group of loans. If considered appropriate, the discount rate can be based on a method that results in an impairment that is a reasonable approximation of using the effective interest rate method as basis for the calculation.

Restructured loans

In this context a restructured loan is defined as a loan where Nordea has granted concessions to the obligor due to its deteriorated financial situation and where this concession has resulted in an impairment loss for Nordea. After a reconstruction the loan is normally regarded as not impaired if it performs according to the new conditions. Concessions made in reconstructions are regarded as loan losses unless Nordea retains the possibility to regain the loan losses incurred. In the event of a recovery the payment is reported as a recovery of loan losses.

Assets taken over for protection of claims

In a financial reconstruction the creditor may concede loans to the obligor and in exchange for this concession acquire an asset pledged for the conceded loans, shares issued by the obligor or other assets. Assets taken over for protection of claims are reported on the same balance sheet line as similar assets already held by Nordea. For example a property taken over, not held for Nordea's own use, is reported together with other investment properties.

At initial recognition, all assets taken over for protection of claims are recognised at fair value and the possible difference between the carrying amount of the loan and the fair value of the assets taken over is recognised as "Net loan losses". The fair value of the asset on the date of recognition becomes its cost or amortised cost value, as applicable. In subsequent periods, assets taken over for protection of claims are valued in accordance with the valuation principles for the appropriate type of asset. Investment properties are then measured at fair value. Financial assets that are foreclosed are generally classified into the categories Available for sale or Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option) (see section 12 "Financial instruments") and measured at fair value. Changes in fair values are recognised in other

comprehensive income for assets classified into the category Available for sale. For assets classified into the category Designated at fair value through profit or loss, changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement under the line "Net result from items at fair value".

Any change in value, after the initial recognition of the asset taken over, is presented in the income statement in line with the Group's presentation policies for the appropriate asset. "Net loan losses" in the income statement is, after the initial recognition of the asset taken over, consequently not affected by any subsequent remeasurement of the asset.

14. Leasing

NBF as lessor

Finance leases

Nordea's leasing operations mainly comprise finance leases. A finance lease is reported as a receivable from the lessee in the balance sheet item "Loans to the public" at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The lease payment, excluding cost of services, is recorded as repayment of principal and interest income. The income allocation is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Operating leases

Assets subject to operating leases on the balance sheet are reported in accordance with the nature of the assets, in general as properties and equipment. Leasing income is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and classified as "Net interest income". The depreciation of the leased assets is calculated on the basis of Nordea's depreciation policy for similar assets and reported as "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets" in the income statement.

NBF as lessee

Finance leases

No leases in NBF have been classified as finance leases.

Operating leases

Operating leases are not recognised on NBF's balance sheet. For operating leases the lease payments are recognised as expenses in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic way better reflects the time pattern of Nordea's benefit. The original lease terms normally range between 3 to 25 years.

Operating leasing is mainly related to office premises contracts and office equipment contracts normal to the business.

The central district properties in Finland that Nordea has divested are leased back. The duration of the lease agreements was initially 3-25 years with renewal

options. The lease agreements include no transfers of ownerships of the asset by the end of the lease term, nor any economic benefits from appreciation in value of the leased properties. In addition, the lease term is not for the major part of the assets' economic life. These leases are thus classified as operating leases. The rental expense for these premises is recognised on the basis of the time-pattern of Nordea's economic benefit which differs from the straight-line basis and better resembles an ordinary rental arrangement.

Embedded leases

Agreements can contain a right to use an asset in return for a payment, or a series of payments, although the agreement is not in the legal form of a leasing contract. If applicable, these assets are separated from the contract and accounted for as leased assets.

15. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance. The assets are under Nordea's control, which means that Nordea has the power and rights to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource. The intangible assets in Nordea mainly consist of goodwill, IT-development/computer software and customer related intangible assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of Nordea's share of net identifiable assets of the acquired group undertaking/associated undertaking at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of group undertakings is included in "Intangible assets". Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is not recognised as a separate asset, but included in "Investments in associated undertakings". Goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed in subsequent periods. Goodwill related to associated undertakings is not tested for impairment separately, but included in the total carrying amount of the associated undertakings. The policies covering impairment testing of associated undertakings is disclosed in section 6 "Recognition of operating income and impairment".

IT-development/Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with major software development investments, with the ability to generate future economic benefits, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs include software development staff costs and overhead expenditures directly attributable to preparing the asset for use. Computer software includes

also acquired software licenses not related to the function of a tangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software, generally a period of 3 to 10 years.

Customer related intangible assets

In business combinations a portion of the purchase price is normally allocated to a customer related intangible asset, if the asset is identifiable and under Nordea's control. An intangible asset is identifiable if it arises from contractual or legal rights, or could be separated from the entity and sold, transferred, licenced, rented or exchanged. The asset is amortised over its useful life, generally over 10 years.

Impairment

Goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment annually irrespective of any indications of impairment. Impairment testing is also performed more frequently if required due to any indication of impairment. The impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

At each balance sheet date, all intangible assets with definite useful lives are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the intangible asset is fully recoverable.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the asset or the cash-generating unit, which is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates largely independent cash flows in relation to other assets. For goodwill, the cash generating units are defined as the operating segments. The value in use is the present value of the cash flows expected to be realised from the asset or the cash-generating unit. The cash flows are assessed based on the asset or cash-generating unit in its current condition and discounted at a rate based on the long-term risk free interest rate plus a risk premium (post tax). If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

16. Property and equipment

Properties and equipment includes own-used properties, leasehold improvements, IT equipment, furniture and other equipment. Items of properties and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of properties and equipment comprise its purchase price, as well as any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items.

Properties and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The estimates of the useful life of different assets are reassessed on a yearly basis. Below follows the current estimates:

- Buildings: 30–75 years
- Equipment: 3–5 years
- Leasehold improvements: Changes within buildings the shorter of 10 years and the remaining leasing term. New construction the shorter of the principles used for owned buildings and the remaining leasing term. Fixtures installed in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter of 10–20 years and the remaining leasing term.

At each balance sheet date, Nordea assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and any impairment loss is recognised.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount, but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

17. Investment properties

Investment properties are primarily properties held to earn rent and/or capital appreciation. The majority of the properties in Nordea are attributable to Nordea Life & Pensions. Nordea applies the fair value model for subsequent measurement of investment properties. The best evidence of a fair value is normally given by quoted prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. As these prices are rarely available discounted cash flow projection models based on reliable estimates of future cash flows are also used.

Net rental income, gains and losses as well as fair value adjustments are recognised directly in the income statement as "Net result from items at fair value".

18. Taxes

The item "Income tax expense" in the income statement comprises current- and deferred income tax. The income tax expense is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent the tax effect relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax effect is recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax expense on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised, using the balance sheet method, for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, nor for differences relating to investments in group undertakings and associated undertakings to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, tax losses carry forward and unused tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when the legal right to offset exists. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are generally offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities.

19. Employee benefits

All forms of consideration given by Nordea to its employees as compensation for services performed are employee benefits. Short-term benefits are to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period when the services have been performed. Post-employment benefits are benefits payable after the termination of the employment. Post-employment benefits in Nordea consist only of pensions. Termination benefits normally arise if an employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or if an employee accepts an offer of voluntary redundancy.

Short-term benefits

Short term benefits consist mainly of fixed and variable salary. Both fixed and variable salaries are expensed in the period when the employees have performed services to Nordea. Nordea has also issued share-based payment programmes, which are further described in section 22 “Share-based payment”.

More information can be found in Note 8 “Staff costs”.

Post-employment benefits

Pension plans

The companies within Nordea have various pension plans, consisting of both defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans, reflecting national practices and conditions in the countries where Nordea operates. The major defined benefit pension plans are funded schemes covered by assets in pension funds/foundations. If the fair value of plan assets, associated with a specific pension plan, is lower than the gross present value of the defined benefit obligation determined using the projected unit credit method, the net amount is recognised as a liability (“Retirement benefit liabilities”). If not, the net amount is recognised as an asset (“Retirement benefit assets”). Non-funded pension plans are recognised as “Retirement benefit liabilities”.

Most pensions are based on defined contribution arrangements that hold no pension liability for Nordea. All defined benefit pension plans are closed for new employees.

Pension costs

Obligations for defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense as the employee renders services to the entity and the contribution payable in exchange for that service becomes due. Nordea’s net obligation for defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Actuarial calculations including the projected unit credit method are applied to assess the present value of defined benefit obligations and related costs, based on several actuarial and financial assumptions (as disclosed in Note 32 “Retirement benefit obligations”).

When establishing the present value of the obligation and the fair value of any plan assets, remeasurement effects may arise as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions and experience effects (actual outcome compared to assumptions). The remeasurement effects are recognised immediately in equity through other comprehensive income.

When the calculation results in a benefit the recognised asset is limited to the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Social security contribution is calculated and accounted for based on the net recognised surplus or deficit by plan and is included on the balance sheet as "Retirement benefit liabilities" or "Retirement benefit assets".

Discount rate in defined benefit pension plans

The discount rate is determined by reference to high quality corporate bonds, where a deep enough market for such bonds exists. Covered bonds are in this context considered to be corporate bonds. In countries where no such market exists the discount rate is determined by reference to government bond yields. In Finland the discount rate is determined with reference to corporate bonds.

Termination benefits

As mentioned above termination benefits normally arise if an employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or if an employee accepts an offer of voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits do not arise if the employees have to continue performing services and the termination benefits can be considered to be normal compensation for those services.

Termination benefits are expensed when Nordea has an obligation to make the payment. An obligation arises when there is a formal plan committed to on the appropriate organisational level and when Nordea is without realistic possibility of withdrawal, which normally occurs when the plan has been communicated to the group affected or to their representatives.

Termination benefits can include both short-term benefits, for instance a number of months' salary, and post-employment benefits, normally in the form of early retirement. Short-term benefits are classified as "Salaries and remuneration" and post-employment benefits as "Pension costs" in Note 8 "Staff costs".

20. Equity

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests comprise the portion of net assets of group undertakings not owned directly or indirectly by Nordea Bank Finland Plc.

For each business combination, NBF measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Share premium reserve

The share premium reserve consists of the difference between the subscription price and the quota value of the shares in Nordea's rights issue. Transaction costs in connection to the rights issue have been deducted.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise income and expenses, net after tax effects, which are reported in equity through other comprehensive income. These reserves include fair value reserves for cash flow hedges, financial assets classified into the category Available for sale and accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans, as well as a reserve for translation differences.

Retained earnings

Apart from undistributed profits from previous years, retained earnings include the equity portion of untaxed reserves. Untaxed reserves according to national rules are accounted for as equity net of deferred tax at prevailing tax rates in the respective country.

In addition, NBF's share of the earnings in associated undertakings, after the acquisition date, that have not been distributed is included in retained earnings.

21. Financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments

Upon initial recognition, premiums received in issued financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments are recognised as prepaid income on the balance sheet. The guarantees and irrevocable credit commitments are subsequently measured, and recognised as a provision on the balance sheet, at the higher of either the received fee less amortisation, or an amount calculated as the discounted best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. Changes in provisions are recognised in the income statement in the item "Net loan losses".

Premiums received for financial guarantees are, as stated in section 6 "Recognition of operating income and impairment", amortised over the guarantee period and recognised as "Fee and commission income" in the income statement. Premiums received on credit commitments are generally amortised over the loan commitment period. The contractual amounts are recognised off-balance sheet, financial guarantees in the item "Contingent liabilities" and irrevocable credit commitments in the item "Credit commitments".

22. Share-based payment

Equity-settled programmes

Nordea has annually issued Long Term Incentive Programmes from 2007 through 2012. Employees participating in these programmes were granted share-based equity-settled rights, i.e. rights to receive shares for free or to acquire shares in Nordea at a significant discount compared to the share price at grant date. The

value of such rights is expensed. The expense is based on the estimated fair value of each right at grant date. The total fair value of these rights is determined based on the group's estimate of the number of rights that will eventually vest, which is reassessed at each reporting date. The fair value is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The vesting period is the period that the employees have to remain in service in Nordea in order for their rights to vest. Market performance conditions in Performance Share II are reflected as a probability adjustment to the initial estimate of fair value at grant date. There is no adjustment (true-up) for differences between estimated and actual vesting due to market conditions.

Social security costs are also allocated over the vesting period. The provision for social security costs is reassessed on each reporting date to ensure that the provision is based on the rights' fair value at the reporting date.

For more information see Note 8 "Staff costs".

Cash-settled programmes

Nordea has to defer payment of variable salaries under Nordic FSA's regulations and general guidelines, as is also the case with the Executive Incentive Programme (EIP). The deferred amounts are to some extent indexed using Nordea's TSR (Total Shareholders' Return) and these "programmes" are cash-settled share-based programmes. These programmes are fully vested when the payments of variable salaries are initially deferred and the fair value of the obligation is remeasured on a continuous basis. The remeasurements are, together with the related social charges, recognised in the income statement in the item "Net result from items at fair value".

For more information see Note 8 "Staff costs".

23. Related party transactions

Nordea defines related parties as:

- Shareholders with significant influence
- Group undertakings
- Associated undertakings
- Key management personnel
- Other related parties.

All transactions with related parties are made on an arm's length basis.

Shareholders with significant influence

Shareholders with significant influence are shareholders that have the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of NBF but do not control those policies. Nordea and its group companies are considered as having such a power.

Group undertakings

For the definition of group undertakings see section 5 "Principles of consolidation". Further information on the undertakings included in the NBF Group is found in Note 19 "Investments in group undertakings".

Group internal transactions between legal entities are performed according to arm's length principles in conformity with OECD requirements on transfer pricing. These transactions are eliminated in the consolidated accounts.

Associated undertakings

For the definition of Associated undertakings see section 5 "Principles of consolidation".

Further information on the associated undertakings included in the NBF Group is found in Note 20 "Investments in associated undertakings".

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include the following positions:

- The Board of Directors of NBF and Nordea Bank AB (publ)
- The Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- The Group Executive Management (GEM).

For information about compensation, pensions and other transactions with key management personnel, see Note 8 "Staff costs".

Other related parties

Other related parties comprise close family members to individuals in key management personnel. Other related parties also include companies significantly influenced by key management personnel in Nordea Group as well as companies significantly influenced by close family members to these key management personnel. Other related parties also include Nordea's pension foundations.

Information concerning transactions between Nordea and other related parties is found in Note 44 "Related-party transactions".

Note 2 Segment reporting

Operating segments

Group

Measurement of Operating segments' performance

The measurement principles and allocation between operating segments follow the information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), as required by IFRS 8. In NBF the CODM has been defined as Group Executive Management.

Basis of segmentation

Financial results are presented for the two main business areas Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking, with further breakdown on operating segments, and for the operating segment Group Corporate Centre. Other operating segments below the quantitative thresholds in IFRS 8 are included in Other operating segments. Group functions and eliminations as well as the result that is not fully allocated to any of the operating segments, are shown separately as reconciling items.

Reportable Operating segments

Retail Banking conducts a full service banking operation and offers a wide range of products. It is Nordea's largest customer area and serves household customers and corporate customers in the Nordic markets (Retail Banking Nordic) as well as the Baltic countries (Retail Banking Baltic). Wholesale Banking provides banking and other financial solutions to large Nordic and international corporate, institutional and public companies. The division Corporate & Institutional Banking is a customer oriented organisation serving the largest globally operating corporates. This division is also responsible for Nordea's customers within the financial sector, and offers single products such as funds and equity products as well as consulting services within asset allocation and fund sales. The division Shipping, Oil Services & International is responsible for Nordea's customers within the shipping, offshore and oil services industries and provides tailor-made solutions and syndicated loan transactions. Capital Markets unallocated includes the result in Capital Markets which is not allocated to the main business areas. Group Corporate Centre's main objective is to manage the Group's funding and to support the management and control of the NBF Group. The main income in Group Corporate Centre originates from Group Treasury.

	Retail Banking		Wholesale Banking		Group Corporate Centre	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Income statement, EURm						
Net interest income	849	811	289	294	53	85
Net fee and commission income	642	622	-180	-186	-8	-5
Net result from items at fair value	134	91	822	1,011	29	-9
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	3	7	-	-	-	-
Other income	15	27	2	0	7	8
Total operating income	1,643	1,558	933	1,119	81	79
Staff costs	-333	-351	-150	-146	-46	-41
Other expenses	-412	-485	-39	-36	4	9
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-22	-22	-5	-8	-6	-7
Total operating expenses	-767	-858	-194	-190	-48	-39
Profit before loan losses	876	700	739	929	33	40
Net loan losses	-118	-100	-9	-52	2	17
Impairment of securities held as financial non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	758	600	730	877	35	57
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	758	600	730	877	35	57
Balance sheet, EURm						
Loans to the public	53,754	59,101	59,719	55,081	0	-83
Deposits and borrowings from the public	33,452	37,359	37,046	43,056	5,955	496

Note 2 Segment reporting, cont.

Operating segments

Group

Income statement, EURm	Total operating segments		Reconciliation		Total Group	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net interest income	1,191	1,190	-2	-7	1,189	1,183
Net fee and commission income	454	431	-379	-544	75	-113
Net result from items at fair value	985	1,093	-15	21	970	1,114
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	3	7	0	1	3	8
Other income	24	35	17	-3	41	32
Total operating income	2,657	2,756	-379	-532	2,278	2,224
Staff costs	-529	-538	-30	-15	-559	-553
Other expenses	-447	-512	14	46	-433	-466
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-33	-37	-59	-3	-92	-40
Total operating expenses	-1,009	-1,087	-75	28	-1,084	-1,059
Profit before loan losses	1,648	1,669	-454	-504	1,194	1,165
Net loan losses	-125	-135	65	82	-60	-53
Impairment of securities held as financial non-current asset		-	-	1	-	1
Operating profit	1,523	1,534	-389	-421	1,134	1,113
Income tax expense	-	-	-232	-285	-232	-285
Net profit for the year	1,523	1,534	-621	-706	902	828
Balance sheet, EURm						
Loans to the public	113,473	114,099	275	-320	113,748	113,779
Deposits and borrowings from the public	76,453	80,911	427	-2	76,879	80,909

Break-down of Retail Banking

Income statement, EURm	Retail Banking Nordic¹		Retail Banking Baltic²		Retail Banking Other³		Total Retail Banking	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net interest income	770	674	70	162	9	-26	849	811
Net fee and commission income	657	580	-11	46	-3	-4	642	622
Net result from items at fair value	117	95	15	-3	2	0	134	91
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	7
Other income	19	35	4	3	-8	-11	15	27
Total operating income	1,563	1,384	78	208	2	-34	1,643	1,558
Staff costs	-255	-254	-14	-29	-64	-68	-333	-351
Other expenses	-482	-495	-4	-62	74	72	-412	-485
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-10	-6	-1	-2	-12	-14	-22	-22
Total operating expenses	-747	-755	-19	-93	-2	-10	-767	-858
Profit before loan losses	816	629	59	115	0	-44	876	700
Net loan losses	-72	-57	-39	-42	-7	-1	-118	-100
Operating profit	744	572	20	73	-7	-45	758	600
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	744	572	20	73	-7	-45	758	600
Balance sheet, EURm								
Loans to the public	46,693	45,479	1,403	8,195	5,658	5,428	53,754	59,101
Deposits and borrowings from the public	33,437	33,714	12	3,641	3	4	33,452	37,359

¹ Retail Banking Nordic includes banking operations in Finland.

² Retail Banking Baltic includes banking operations in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

³ Retail Banking Other includes the support areas Development & Projects, Distribution, Segments, Products and IT.

Note 2 Segment reporting, cont.

Break-down of Wholesale Banking

	Corporate & Institutional Banking		Shipping, Offshore & Oil Services	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Income statement, EURm				
Net interest income	164	161	117	113
Net fee and commission income	154	156	29	20
Net result from items at fair value	58	66	11	12
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	-	-	-	-
Other income	0	0	0	-
Total operating income	376	383	157	145
Staff costs	-13	-6	-6	-9
Other expenses	-100	-105	-20	-14
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	0	0	0	0
Total operating expenses	-113	-111	-26	-23
Profit before loan losses	263	272	131	122
Net loan losses	-27	-20	19	-36
Operating profit	236	252	150	86
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	236	252	150	86
Balance sheet, EURm				
Loans to the public	9,856	9,161	4,835	4,423
Deposits and borrowings from the public	10,556	7,319	2,202	1,853

	Capital Markets unallocated		Wholesale Banking Other ⁴		Total Wholesale Banking	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Income statement, EURm						
Net interest income	2	4	5	16	289	294
Net fee and commission income	-381	-389	18	27	-180	-186
Net result from items at fair value	722	890	31	42	822	1,011
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total operating income	345	505	54	85	933	1,119
Staff costs	-75	-73	-56	-57	-150	-146
Other expenses	42	51	39	33	-39	-36
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-3	-4	-2	-4	-5	-8
Total operating expenses	-36	-26	-19	-28	-194	-190
Profit before loan losses	309	479	35	57	739	929
Net loan losses	-	-	-1	3	-9	-52
Operating profit	309	479	34	60	730	877
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	309	479	34	60	730	877
Balance sheet, EURm						
Loans to the public	44,777	40,176	251	1,321	59,719	55,081
Deposits and borrowings from the public	24,285	26,923	3	6,961	37,046	43,056

⁴Wholesale Banking Other includes the area International Units and the support areas Transaction Products, Segment CIB and IT.

Note 2 Segment reporting, cont.

Reconciliation between total operating segments and financial statements

EURm	Total operating income		Operating profit		Loans to the public		Deposits and borrowings from the public	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Total Operating segments	2,657	2,756	1,523	1,534	113,473	114,099	76,453	80,911
Group functions ¹	-379	-526	-389	-421	283	-2	429	10
Eliminations	0	-6	-	-	-8	-318	-3	-12
Total	2,278	2,224	1,134	1,113	113,748	113,779	76,879	80,909

¹ Consists of Group Risk Management, Group Internal Audit, Group Identity & Communications, Group Human Resources, Board of Directors and Group Executive Management.

Group

Total operating income split on product groups

EURm	2014	2013
Banking products	1,725	1,539
Capital Markets products	542	675
Savings Products & Asset Management	-	-
Life & Pensions	11	10
Other	-	-
Total	2,278	2,224

Banking products consists of three different product types. Account products include account-based products such as lending, deposits, cards and Netbank services. Transaction products consist of cash management as well as trade and project finance services. Financings products include asset-based financing through leasing, hire purchase and factoring as well as sales to finance partners such as dealers, vendors and retailers. Capital Markets products contains financial instruments, or arrangement for financial instruments, that are available in the financial marketplace, including currencies, commodities, stocks and bonds. Savings products & Asset Management includes Investment Funds, Discretionary Management, Portfolio Advice, Equity Trading and Pension Accounts. Investment Funds is a bundled product where the fund company invest in stocks, bonds, derivatives or other standardised products on behalf of the fund's shareholders. Discretionary Management is a service providing the management of an investment portfolio on behalf of the customer and Portfolio Advice is a service provided to support the customers' investment decision.

Group

Geographical information

EURm	Total operating income		Assets	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Sweden	69	100	21,087	15,886
Finland	1,484	1,177	115,625	97,083
Norway	44	113	9,427	6,431
Denmark	278	361	145,439	111,258
Baltic countries	82	176	1,415	9,721
Poland	3	9	-	123
Other	318	288	53,205	64,259
Total	2,278	2,224	346,198	304,761

NBF's main geographical market comprises the Nordic countries and the Baltic countries. Revenues and assets are distributed to geographical areas based on the location of customer operations. Goodwill is allocated to different countries based on the location of the business activities of the acquired entities.

Note 3 Net interest income

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Interest income				
Loans to credit institutions	128	65	156	97
Loans to the public	1,460	1,571	1,171	1,295
Interest-bearing securities	146	142	146	142
Other interest income	72	71	78	79
Interest income¹	1,806	1,849	1,551	1,613

¹ Of which contingent leasing income amounts to EUR 32m (15). Contingent leasing income in Nordea consists of variable interest rates, excluding the fixed margin. If the contingent leasing income decreases there will be an offsetting impact from lower funding expenses.

Interest expense

Deposits by credit institutions	-250	-289	-248	-287
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-151	-191	-151	-192
Debt securities in issue	-408	-419	-408	-419
Subordinated liabilities	-23	-25	-23	-25
Other interest expense ²	215	258	215	258
Interest expense	-617	-666	-615	-665
Net interest income	1,189	1,183	936	948

² The net interest income from derivatives, measured at fair value and related to Nordea's funding can have both a positive and negative impact on other interest expense, for further information see Note 1.

Interest income from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit and loss amounts to EUR 1,664m (1,724) for the Group and EUR 1,409m (1,488) for the parent company. Interest expense from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit and loss amounts to EUR -834m (-924) for the Group and EUR -833m (-923) for the parent company.

Interest on impaired loans amounted to an insignificant portion of interest income.

Note 4 Net fee and commission income

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Asset Management commissions	69	59	69	59
Life insurance	9	9	10	9
Brokerage, securities issues and corporate finance	75	46	75	46
Custody and issuer services	28	23	28	24
Deposits	5	7	5	7
Total savings and investments	186	144	187	145
Payments	198	200	200	202
Cards	128	129	92	93
Total payments and cards	326	329	292	295
Lending	129	122	126	112
Guarantees and documentary payments	120	132	120	132
Total lending related to commissions	249	254	246	244
Other commission income	33	32	32	31
Fee and commission income	794	759	757	715
Savings and investments	-360	-332	-360	-332
Payments	-11	-10	-9	-7
Cards	-58	-63	-56	-62
Other commission expenses ¹	-290	-467	-287	-465
Fee and commission expenses	-719	-872	-712	-866
Net fee and commission income	75	-113	45	-151

¹ Mainly consists of Finnish bank tax and guarantee commission fee paid to Nordea Bank AB (publ)

Fee income, not included in determining the effective interest rate, from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 134m (129) for the Group and EUR 131m (119) for the parent company.

Fee income, not included in determining the effective interest rate, from fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of customers amounted to EUR 153m (114) for the Group and EUR 153m (114) for the parent company.

Note 5 Net result from items at fair value

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Shares/participations and other share-related instruments	342	93	342	92
Interest-bearing securities and other interest-related instruments	734	-2	733	-2
Other financial instruments	406	90	406	90
Foreign exchange gains/losses	-499	939	-502	934
Investment properties	-13	-6	-4	-4
Total	970	1,114	975	1,110

Net result from categories of financial instruments

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Available for sale assets, realised	21	-16	21	-16
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	159	163	158	164
Financial instruments held for trading ¹	1,313	22	1,313	20
Financial instruments under fair value hedge accounting	4	7	4	7
- of which net result on hedging instruments	179	-157	179	-157
- of which net result on hedged items	-174	164	-174	164
Financial assets measured at amortised cost ²	6	1	6	1
Foreign exchange gains/losses excl currency hedges	-518	941	-521	938
Other	-15	-4	-6	-4
Total	970	1,114	975	1,110

¹ Of which amortised deferred day one profits amounted to EUR -3m for 2014 (2) both for the Group and the parent company.

² Of which EUR 6m (1) related to instruments classified into the category "Loans and receivables".

Note 6 Dividends

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	100	101
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	17	27
Total	-	-	117	128

Note 7 Other operating income

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Divestment of shares	9	1	9	-
Income from real estate	6	2	1	1
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets	2	4	0	1
Other	24	25	19	24
Total	41	32	29	26

Note 8 Staff costs

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Salaries and remuneration	-420	-426	-394	-397
Pension costs (specification below)	-62	-60	-58	-56
Social security contributions	-35	-30	-33	-27
Allocation to profit-sharing foundation ¹	-19	-11	-18	-11
Other staff costs	-23	-26	-22	-25
Total	-559	-553	-525	-516

¹ Allocation to profit-sharing foundation 2014 EUR 19m (11) in the Group and EUR 18m (11) in the parent company consists of a new allocation of EUR 18m (12) in the Group and EUR 17m (11) in the parent company and expenses related to prior years of EUR 1m (-1) in the Group and EUR 1m (-1) in the parent company.

	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Pension costs:				
Defined benefit plans (Note 33)	1	0	1	1
Defined contribution plans	-63	-60	-60	-57
Total	-62	-60	-59	-56

Additional disclosures on remuneration under Nordic FSAs' regulation and general guidelines (including EU Commission Regulation 604/2014)

The qualitative disclosures under these regulations can be found in the separate section on remuneration in the Board of Director's Report, while the quantitative disclosures will be published in a separate report on Nordea's homepage (www.nordea.com) one week before the Annual General Meeting on 19 March 2015.

Compensation etc. to the Board of Directors, President and his deputy

The members of the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Finland Plc and the President, are all members of the Nordea Bank AB (publ) Group Executive Management except for the one external member Carl-Johan Granvik. The monthly fee for the external Board member was 1,250 euros, totalling 15,000 euros in 2014 (15,000). The monthly fee for committee work for Carl-Johan Granvik was 500 euros, totalling 6,000 euros in 2014. In 2014 Nordea Bank AB (publ) has paid all salaries, fees, pension- and other staff-related expenses to the above mentioned other members of the Board and the President. Nordea Bank AB (publ) has allocated these salary expenses to Nordea Bank Finland Plc as part of the Head Office Allocation expenses.

Information on salaries, loans and pension liabilities of the above mentioned other members of the Board and the President is presented in the Annual Report of Nordea Bank AB (publ).

Remuneration to the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc and Deputy to the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc

EUR	Fixed salary 2014	GEM	Long Term Incentive Programme 2014	Benefits 2014	Total 2014
		Excutive Incentive Programme 2014			
President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc (employed by Nordea Bank AB (publ)): Ari Kaperi	641,204	416,300	184,767	16,016	1,258,287
Deputy to the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc: Topi Manner	367,646	132,600	81,342	15,916	597,504

Defined benefit pension obligation for the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc amounted to EUR 1 998 192 and for Carl-Johan Granvik to EUR 4 161 101. Both amounts are included in the pension obligations of Nordea Bank AB (publ). There is at yearend no defined benefit plan for the Deputy of the President.

Defined benefit pension obligation for the former Presidents and Deputies of the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc amounted to EUR 5 427 979 of which EUR 1 738 049 is included in the pension obligations of Nordea Bank AB (publ).

Note 8 Staff costs, cont.**Loans to key management personnel**

EUR	Loans granted by NBF 2014	Paid interest 2014	Loans granted by NBF 2013	Paid interest 2013
President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc (employed by Nordea Bank AB (publ)): Ari Kaperi	-	-	-	-
Deputy to the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc: Topi Manner	603,633	5,286	636,630	2,581
To members and deputy members of the Board of Directors of NBF	397,884	8,932	422,892	8,962
Total	1,001,517	14,218	1,059,522	11,543

EUR	Loans granted by NBF Group 2014	Paid interest 2014	Loans granted by NBF Group 2013	Paid interest 2013
President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc (employed by Nordea Bank AB (publ)): Ari Kaperi	759	0	0	0
Deputy to the President of Nordea Bank Finland Plc: Topi Manner	604,318	5,286	636,630	2,581
To members and deputy members of the Board of Directors of NBF	400,943	8,932	422,892	8,962
Total	1,006,020	14,218	1,059,522	11,543

Loans to key management personnel as defined in Note 1 section 23 amounted to EUR 615,720 (636,780) in the Group and EUR 578,094 (619,287) in the parent company. Interest income on these loans amounted to EUR 21,986 (9,851) in the Group and EUR 21,984 (9,613) in the parent company.

Terms and conditions regarding loans for key management personnel employed by Nordea are decided in accordance with instructions issued by the Board of Directors of NBF. Loans to family members of key management personnel are granted on normal market terms, as well as loans to key management who are not employees of Nordea. In Finland the employee interest rate for loans granted before 1 September 2014 corresponds to Nordea's funding cost with a margin of 10 basis points up to EUR 400,000, and 30 basis points on the part that exceeds EUR 400,000. Interest rate for loans granted as from 1 September 2014 corresponds to Nordea's funding cost with a margin of 40 basis points up to EUR 400,000, and 60 basis points on the part that exceeds EUR 400,000.

The Group has not pledged any assets or other collateral or committed to contingent liabilities on behalf of any key management personnel.

Guarantees and other off-balance-sheet commitments

No guarantees or other off-balance-sheet commitments have been granted to members of administrative or controlling boards or to auditors.

The members of the administrative and controlling boards have no holdings of shares, equity warrants or convertible bonds issued by Nordea Bank Finland Plc.

Note 8 Staff costs, cont.

Long Term Incentive Programmes

Group	2014			2013		
	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II
Conditional Rights LTIP 2012						
Outstanding at the beginning of year	211,263	508,636	211,263	207,861	497,861	207,861
Granted ¹	8,991	21,580	8,991	7,816 ¹	19,603 ¹	7,816 ¹
Transfer during the year	-9,377	-26,344	-9,377	-	-	-
Forfeited	-5,757	-11,514	-5,757	-4,414	-8,828	-4,414
Outstanding at end of year	205,120	492,358	205,120	211,263	508,636	211,263
- of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent company						
Conditional Rights LTIP 2012						
Outstanding at the beginning of year	205,991	494,835	205,991	202,784	484,654	202,784
Granted ¹	8,749	20,947	8,749	7,621 ¹	19,009 ¹	7,621 ¹
Transfer during the year	-9,377	-26,344	-9,377	-	-	-
Forfeited	-5,757	-11,514	-5,757	-4,414	-8,828	-4,414
Outstanding at end of year	199,606	477,925	199,606	205,991	494,835	205,991
- of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group						
Rights LTIP 2011						
Outstanding at the beginning of year	147,709	295,418	147,709	149,531	299,062	149,531
Granted ¹	6,161	12,323	6,161	5,465	10,930	5,465
Transfer during the year	-6,121	-12,242	-6,121	-	-	-
Forfeited	-2,251	-52,398	-82,275	-7,287	-14,574	-7,287
Allotted	-118,675	-198,282	-53,404	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	26,823	44,818	12,070	147,709	295,418	147,709
- of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent company						
Rights LTIP 2011						
Outstanding at the beginning of year	144,054	288,107	144,054	146,011	292,022	146,011
Granted ¹	6,000	12,000	6,000	5,330	10,660	5,330
Transfer during the year	-6,121	-12,242	-6,121	-	-	-
Forfeited	-2,246	-51,134	-80,174	-7,287	-14,574	-7,287
Allotted	-116,317	-194,343	-52,343	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	25,370	42,388	11,416	144,054	288,107	144,054
- of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group						
Rights LTIP 2010						
Outstanding at the beginning of year	23,955	25,310	10,780	153,128	306,256	153,128
Transfer during the year	-2,959	-3,126	-1,332	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-2,543	-5,032	-149,790	-86,481
Allotted	-5,651	-5,971	-	-124,141	-131,156	-55,867
Outstanding at end of year	15,345	16,213	6,905	23,955	25,310	10,780
- of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Granted rights are compensation for dividend on the underlying Nordea share during the year.

Note 8 Staff costs, cont.**Parent company**

Rights LTIP 2010	2014			2013		
	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II
Outstanding at the beginning of year	23,955	25,310	10,780	150,708	301,416	150,708
Transfer during the year	-2,959	-3,126	-1,332	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-5,032	-147,507	-85,150
Allotted	-5,651	-5,971	-2,543	-121,721	-128,599	-54,778
Outstanding at end of year	15,345	16,213	6,905	23,955	25,310	10,780
- of which currently exercisable	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participation in the Long-Term Incentive Programmes (LTIPs) requires that the participants take direct ownership by investing in Nordea shares.

	LTIP 2012			LTIP 2011		
	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II
Ordinary share per right	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Exercise price, EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant date	13 May 2012	13 May 2012	13 May 2012	13 May 2011	13 May 2011	13 May 2011
Vesting period, months	36	36	36	36	36	36
Contractual life, months	36	36	36	36	36	36
Allotment	April/May 2015	April/May 2015	April/May 2015	April/May 2014	April/May 2014	April/May 2014
Fair value at grant date, EUR	6.06 ¹	6.06 ¹	2.19 ¹	7.33 ¹	7.33 ¹	2.65 ¹

¹ The fair value has been recalculated due to dividend during the vesting period which the participants are compensated for through additional Matching and Performance Shares.

	LTIP 2010		
	Matching Share	Performance Share I	Performance Share II
Ordinary share per right	1.00	1.00	1.00
Exercise price, EUR	-	-	-
Grant date	13 May 2010	13 May 2010	13 May 2010
Vesting period, months	36	36	36
Contractual life, months	36	36	36
Allotment	April/May 2013	April/May 2013	April/May 2013
Fair value at grant date, EUR	6.75	6.75	2.45

Conditions and requirements

For each ordinary share the participants lock in to the LTIPs, they are granted a conditional Matching Share to receive ordinary shares based on continued employment, with certain exemptions, and the conditional Performance Share I and II to receive additional ordinary shares also based on fulfilment of certain performance conditions. The performance conditions for Performance Share I comprise a target growth in risk adjusted profit per share (RAPPS) or a target in risk-adjusted return on capital at risk (RAROCAR). Should the reported earnings per share (EPS) be lower than a predetermined level the participants are not entitled to exercise any Performance Share I. The performance conditions for Performance Share II are market related and comprise growth in total shareholder return (TSR) in comparison with a peer group's TSR or a target in RAROCAR and in P/B-ranking compared to a peer group. Furthermore the profit for each right is capped.

When the performance conditions are not fulfilled in full, the rights that are no longer exercisable are shown as forfeited in the previous tables, together with shares forfeited due to participants leaving the Nordea Group.

Note 8 *Staff costs, cont.*

	LTIP 2012	LTIP 2011	LTIP 2010
Service condition, Matching Share / Performance Share I and II	Employed, with certain exemptions, within the Nordea Group during the three year vesting period.	Employed, with certain exemptions, within the Nordea Group during the three year vesting period.	Employed, with certain exemptions, within the Nordea Group during the three year vesting period.
Performance condition, Performance Share I	Average RAROCAR during the period 2012 up to and including 2014. Full allotment will be obtained if the RAROCAR amounts to 17%.	Compound Annual Growth Rate in RAPPS from year 2010 (base year) to and including year 2013. Full allotment will be obtained if the Compound Annual Growth Rate amounts to or exceeds 10%.	Compound Annual Growth Rate in RAPPS from year 2009 (base year) to and including year 2012. Full allotment was obtained if the Compound Annual Growth Rate amounted to or exceeded 9%.
EPS knock out, Performance Share I	-	Average reported EPS for 2011-2013 lower than EUR 0.26.	Average reported EPS for 2010-2012 lower than EUR 0.26.
Performance condition, Performance Share II	RAROCAR during the period 2012 up to and including 2014 and P/B-ranking year-end 2014 compared to a peer group. Full allotment will be obtained if the RAROCAR amounts to 14% and if Nordea's P/B-ranking is 1-5.	TSR during 2011-2013 in comparison with a peer group. Full allotment will be obtained if Nordea is ranked number 1-5.	TSR during 2010-2012 in comparison with a peer group. Full allotment was obtained if Nordea is ranked number 1-5.
Cap	The market value of the allotted shares is capped to the participants' annual salary for year-end 2011.	The market value of the allotted shares is capped to the participants' annual salary for year-end 2010.	The market value of the allotted shares is capped to the participants' annual salary for year-end 2009.
Dividend compensation	The number of Matching Shares and Performance Shares will be adjusted for dividends on the underlying Nordea share during the vesting period, as if assuming that each dividend was used to immediately invest in additional Nordea shares.	The number of Matching Shares and Performance Shares will be adjusted for dividends on the underlying Nordea share during the vesting period, as if assuming that each dividend was used to immediately invest in additional Nordea shares.	-

Fair value calculations

The fair value is measured through the use of generally accepted valuation models with the following input factors:

	LTIP 2012	LTIP 2011	LTIP 2010
Weighted average share price, EUR	6.70	8.39	6.88
Right life, years	3.0	3.0	3.0
Deduction of expected dividends	No	No	No
Risk free rate, %	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Expected volatility, %	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note 8 Staff costs, cont.

Expected volatility is based on historical values. As the exercise price (zero for LTIP 2012, LTIP 2011 and LTIP 2010) is significantly below the share price at grant date, the value has a limited sensitivity to expected volatility and risk-free interest.

The value of the Performance Share II are based on market related conditions and fulfilment of the TSR, RAROCAR and P/B targets have been taken into consideration when calculating the right's fair value at grant. When calculating the impact from the market conditions it has been assumed that all possible outcomes have equal possibilities. Also the caps in each programme have been taken into consideration when calculating the rights' fair value at grant. The adjustment to fair value is approximately 2-3% of the weighted average share price.

Expenses for equity-settled share-based payment programmes¹

Group				
EURm		LTIP 2012	LTIP 2011	LTIP 2010
Expected expense for the whole programme		-4.7	-3.1	-2.4
Maximum expense for the whole programme		-4.8	-3.1	-2.4
Total expense during 2014		-2.2	-0.3	0.0
Total expense during 2013		-1.0	-1.1	-0.5

Parent company				
EURm		LTIP 2012	LTIP 2011	LTIP 2010
Expected expense for the whole programme		-4.6	-3.0	-2.4
Maximum expense for the whole programme		-4.7	-3.0	-2.4
Total expense during 2014		-2.1	-0.3	-0.0
Total expense during 2013		-1.0	-1.1	-0.5

¹ All amounts excluding social security contribution.

When calculating the expected expense an expected annual employee turnover of 5% has been used. The expected expense is recognised over the vesting period of 36 months

Cash-settled share-based payment transactions

Nordea operates share-linked deferrals on parts of variable compensation for certain employee categories, indexed with Nordea Total Shareholder Returns (TSR) and either vesting after three years or vesting in equal instalments over a three to five year period. Since 2011 Nordea also operates TSR-linked retention on part of variable compensation for certain employee categories. Due to that the allocation of variable compensation is not finally decided during the current year, the deferred amount during the year in the table below relates to variable compensation earned the previous year.

In addition Nordea introduced in 2013 the Executive Incentive Programme ("EIP") which aims to strengthen Nordea's capability to retain and recruit the best talents. The aim is further to stimulate the managers and key employees whose efforts have direct impact on Nordea's result, profitability and long term value growth. EIP reward performance meeting agreed predetermined targets on Group, business unit and individual level. The effect on the long term result is to be considered when determining the targets. The EIP shall not exceed the fixed salary. EIP shall be paid in the form of cash and be subject to TSR-indexation, deferral, forfeiture clauses and retention as per relevant remuneration regulations. The main part of EIP 2014 is paid no earlier than autumn 2018. Participation in the programme is offered to up to 400 managers and key employees, except GEM who are instead offered a GEM EIP (further information about the GEM EIP can be found in the Annual Report of Nordea Bank AB (publ)), within the Nordea Group. EIP is offered instead of Nordea's LTIP and VSP for the invited employees. The allocation of the EIP 2014 is decided during spring 2015, and a reservation of EUR7m excl. social costs was made in 2014 both in the Group and parent company. 80% of the allocated amount will be subject to TSR-indexation.

The below table only includes deferred amounts indexed with Nordea TSR. EIP has been included as from 2014, when deferred. Further information regarding all deferred amounts can be found in the separate report on remuneration published on Nordea's homepage (www.nordea.com).

EURm	Share linked deferrals			
	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Opening balance	4	3	4	3
Deferred/earned during the year	2	2	2	2
TSR indexation during the year	1	1	1	1
Payments during the year ¹	-3	-2	-3	-2
Translation differences	0	0	0	0
Closing balance	4	4	4	4

¹ There have been no adjustments due to forfeitures in 2014.

Note 8 Staff costs, cont.**Average number of employees**

	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Full-time employees	7,258	8,252	6,712	7,697
Part-time employees	544	623	505	584
Total	7,802	9,269	7,217	8,452
Total number of employees (FTEs), end of period	6,653	7,981	6,130	7,440

Note 9 Other expenses

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Information technology	-196	-180	-190	-186
Marketing and representation	-22	-28	-20	-26
Postage, transportation, telephone and office expenses	-38	-43	-33	-36
Rents, premises and real estate	-89	-88	-82	-90
Other	-88	-127	-85	-109
Total	-433	-466	-410	-447

Auditors' fees

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
KPMG				
Auditing assignments	-1	-1	-1	-1
Audit-related services	0	0	0	0
Tax advisory services	0	0	0	0
Other assignments	0	0	0	0
Total	-1	-1	-1	-1

Note 10 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Depreciation/amortisation				
Properties and equipment	-21	-21	-19	-15
Intangible assets (Note 21)	-15	-17	-13	-16
Total	-36	-38	-32	-31
Impairment charges / Reversed impairment charges				
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets (Note 21)	-56	-2	-56	-2
Total	-56	-2	-56	-2
Total	-92	-40	-88	-33

Note 11 Net loan losses

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Loan losses divided by class				
Realised loan losses	-2	-	-2	-
Allowances to cover realised loan losses	2	-	2	-
Recoveries on previous realised loan losses	0	-	0	-
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Reversals of previous provisions	22	0	22	0
Loans to credit institutions¹	22	0	22	0
Realised loan losses	-114	-71	-77	-40
Allowances to cover realised loan losses	127	104	120	96
Recoveries on previous realised loan losses	28	24	9	8
Provisions	-223	-216	-213	-203
Reversals of previous provisions	101	103	86	93
Loans to the public¹	-81	-56	-75	-46
Realised loan losses	-	-	-	-
Allowances to cover realised loan losses	-	-	-	-
Recoveries on previous realised loan losses	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-14	-8	-14	-8
Reversals of previous provisions	13	11	13	11
Off-balance sheet items²	-1	3	-1	3
Net loan losses	-60	-53	-54	-43

¹ see Note 13 Loans and impairment

² Included in Note 31 Provisions as "Transfer risk, off-balance" and "Individually assessed guarantees and other commitments".

Key ratios

	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Loan loss ratio, basis points ³	5	5	5	5
- of which individual	4	6	3	6
- of which collective	2	-1	2	-1

³ Net loan losses (annualised) divided by opening balance of loans to the public (lending).

Nordea Bank AB (publ) has guaranteed part of NBF's corporate exposures and based on the agreement NBF's loan losses decreased EUR 66m in 2014 and EUR 83m in 2013.

Note 12 Taxes

Income tax expense

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current tax	-253	-285	-214	-239
Deferred tax	21	0	26	-4
Bank tax in Finland ¹				
Total	-232	-285	-188	-243

¹ The Finnish bank tax was introduced in 2013 and is based on risk weighted assets rather than income. This tax is not included in the current- and deferred tax disclosures in this Note.

For current and deferred tax recognised in Other comprehensive income, see Statement of comprehensive income.

Note 12 Taxes, cont.

The tax on the Group's operating profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of Finland as follows:

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Profit before tax	1,134	1,113	1,009	1,023
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (24,5)	-227	-273	-202	-251
Income from associated undertakings	-	-	-	-
Other direct taxes	0	0	-	-
Tax-exempt income	10	3	24	31
Non-deductible expenses	-20	-14	-15	-13
Adjustments relating to prior years	5	6	5	6
Change of tax rate	-	8	-	-1
Not creditable foreign taxes	-	-15	-	-15
Tax charge	-232	-285	-188	-243

Average effective tax rate	20%	26%	19%	24%
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Group EURm	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Deferred tax related to:				
Tax losses carry-forward	-	0	-	-
Loans to the public	20	18	57	53
Financial instruments	-	-2	11	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Properties and equipment	2	2	-	-
Investment property	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit assets/obligations	21	-27	-	0
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations	-	-	-	-
Liabilities/provisions	11	14	-	0
Netting between deferred tax assets and liabilities	-11	-	-11	
Total	43	5	57	53

Parent company EURm	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Deferred tax related to:				
Tax losses carry-forward	-	-	-	-
Loans to the public	18	16	-	-
Financial instruments	1	-2	11	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Properties and equipment	2	2	-	-
Investment property	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit assets/obligations	21	-27	-	-
Liabilities/provisions	10	13	-	-
Netting between deferred tax assets and liabilities	-11	-	-11	-
Total	41	2	0	-

There were no unrecognised deferred tax assets in the Group nor in the parent company in 2014 or 2013.

There was no deferred tax relating to temporary differences associated with investments in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when the deferred tax income relates to the same fiscal authority.

Note 13 Loans and impairment

	Total			
	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Loans, not impaired	148,254	148,377	147,107	147,523
Impaired loans	1,480	2,008	1,188	1,716
- performing	823	1,034	653	839
- non-performing	657	974	535	877
Loans before allowances	149,734	150,385	148,295	149,239
Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans	-516	-714	-464	-644
- performing	-323	-421	-274	-355
- non-performing	-193	-293	-190	-289
Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans	-119	-125	-101	-107
Allowances	-635	-839	-565	-751
Loans, carrying amount	149,099	149,546	147,730	148,488
	Central banks and credit institutions			
	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Loans, not impaired	35,351	35,768	41,091	41,221
Impaired loans	0	24	0	24
- performing	-	-	-	-
- non-performing	0	24	0	24
Loans before allowances	35,351	35,792	41,091	41,245
Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans	-	-25	-	-25
- performing	-	-	-	-
- non-performing	-	-25	-	-25
Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans	0	0	0	0
Allowances	0	-25	0	-25
Loans, carrying amount	35,351	35,767	41,091	41,220
	The public ¹			
	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Loans, not impaired	112,903	112,609	106,016	106,302
Impaired loans	1,480	1,984	1,188	1,692
- Performing	823	1,034	653	839
- Non-performing	657	950	535	853
Loans before allowances	114,383	114,593	107,204	107,994
Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans	-516	-689	-464	-619
- Performing	-323	-421	-274	-355
- Non-performing	-193	-268	-190	-264
Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans	-119	-125	-101	-107
Allowances	-635	-814	-565	-726
Loans, carrying amount	113,748	113,779	106,639	107,268

¹ Finance leases, where the Nordea Group is a lessor, are included in Loans to the public, see Note 22 Leasing.

Note 13 *Loans and impairment, cont.*

Movements of allowance accounts for impaired loans²

EURm	Total					
	Group			Parent company		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2014	-714	-125	-839	-644	-107	-751
Provisions	-170	-53	-223	-163	-50	-213
Reversals	89	34	123	78	31	109
Changes through the income statement	-81	-19	-100	-85	-19	-104
Allowances used to cover write-offs	129	-	129	122	-	122
Translation differences	150	25	175	143	25	168
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2014	-516	-119	-635	-464	-101	-565
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2013	-657	-178	-835	-579	-161	-740
Provisions	-177	-39	-216	-167	-36	-203
Reversals	55	49	104	46	47	93
Changes through the income statement	-122	10	-112	-121	11	-110
Allowances used to cover write-offs	104	-	104	96	-	96
Translation differences	-39	43	4	-40	43	3
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2013	-714	-125	-839	-644	-107	-751

EURm	Central banks and credit institutions					
	Group			Parent company		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2014	-25	0	-25	-25	0	-25
Provisions	-	0	0	-	0	0
Reversals	23	0	23	23	0	23
Changes through the income statement	23	0	23	23	0	23
Allowances used to cover write-offs	2	-	2	2	-	2
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2013	-25	0	-25	-25	0	-25
Provisions	-	0	0	-	0	0
Reversals	-	0	0	-	0	0
Changes through the income statement	-	0	0	-	0	0
Allowances used to cover write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2013	-25	0	-25	-25	0	-25

EURm	The public					
	Group			Parent company		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2014	-689	-125	-814	-619	-107	-726
Provisions	-170	-53	-223	-163	-50	-213
Reversals	66	34	100	55	31	86
Changes through the income statement	-104	-19	-123	-108	-19	-127
Allowances used to cover write-offs	127	-	127	120	-	120
Translation differences	150	25	175	143	25	168
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2014	-516	-119	-635	-464	-101	-565
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2013	-632	-178	-810	-554	-161	-715
Provisions	-177	-39	-216	-167	-36	-203
Reversals	55	49	104	46	47	93
Changes through the income statement	-122	10	-112	-121	11	-110
Allowances used to cover write-offs	104	-	104	96	-	96
Translation differences	-39	43	4	-40	43	3
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2013	-689	-125	-814	-619	-107	-726

² See Note 11 Net loan losses

Note 13 Loans and impairment, cont.**Allowances and provisions**

EURm	Total			
	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Allowances for items in the balance sheet	-635	-839	-565	-751
Provisions for off balance sheet items	-31	-30	-31	-30
Total allowances and provisions	-666	-869	-596	-781

EURm	Central banks and credit institutions			
	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Allowances for items in the balance sheet	0	-25	0	-25
Provisions for off balance sheet items	-7	-7	-7	-7
Total allowances and provisions	-7	-32	-7	-32

EURm	The public			
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2012
	Allowances for items in the balance sheet	-635	-814	-565
Provisions for off balance sheet items	-24	-23	-24	-23
Total allowances and provisions	-659	-837	-589	-749

Key ratios

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Impairment rate, gross ³ , basis points	99	133	80	115
Impairment rate, net ⁴ , basis points	64	86	49	72
Total allowance rate ⁵ , basis points	42	56	38	50
Allowances in relation to impaired loans ⁶ , %	35	36	39	38
Total allowances in relation to impaired loans ⁷ , %	43	42	48	44
Non-performing loans, not impaired ⁸ , EURm	28	66	20	61

³ Individually assessed impaired loans before allowances divided by total loans before allowances.

⁴ Individually assessed impaired loans after allowances divided by total loans before allowances.

⁵ Total allowances divided by total loans before allowances.

⁶ Allowances for individually assessed impaired loans divided by individually assessed impaired loans before allowances.

⁷ Total allowances divided by total impaired loans before allowances.

⁸ Past due loans, not impaired due to future cash flows (included in Loans, not impaired).

Note 14 Interest-bearing securities

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
State and sovereigns	13,991	8,672	13,991	8,672
Municipalities and other public bodies	165	146	165	146
Mortgage institutions	8,455	12,353	8,455	12,353
Other credit institutions	9,924	10,766	9,924	10,766
Corporates	1,388	1,881	1,388	1,881
Corporates, sub-investment grade	720	428	720	428
Other	-	0	-	0
Total	34,643	34,246	34,643	34,246

Note 15 Financial instruments pledged as collateral

Financial instruments pledged as collateral

In repurchase transactions and in securities lending transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral. When the counterpart receiving the collateral has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the assets are reclassified on the balance sheet to the item Financial instruments pledged as collateral.

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Interest-bearing securities	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739
Total	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739

For information on transferred assets and reverse repos, see Note 42.

Note 16 Shares

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Shares	1,215	56	1,215	56
Shares taken over for protection of claims	-	-	-	-
Fund units, equity related	688	592	687	591
Fund units, interest related	15	32	15	32
Total	1,918	680	1,917	679
- of which Financial instruments pledged as collateral (Note 15)	-	-	-	-
Total	1,918	680	1,917	679

Note 17 Derivatives and hedge accounting

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Group			Parent company		
	Fair value Positive	Negative	Total nom. amount	Fair value Positive	Negative	Total nom. amount
Derivatives held for trading						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	64,490	61,858	4,157,905	64,490	61,858	4,157,905
Futures and forwards	296	305	1,284,608	296	305	1,284,608
Options	15,532	13,691	478,828	15,532	13,691	478,828
Other	1	2	2,006	1	2	2,006
Total	80,319	75,856	5,923,347	80,319	75,856	5,923,347
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	294	307	14,444	294	307	14,444
Futures and forwards	16	9	956	16	9	956
Options	624	924	19,422	624	924	19,422
Total	934	1,240	34,822	934	1,240	34,822
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	17,719	21,376	784,772	17,719	21,376	784,772
Currency forwards	2,026	891	74,720	2,026	891	74,720
Options	349	292	27,047	349	292	27,047
Total	20,094	22,559	886,539	20,094	22,559	886,539
Credit derivatives						
Credit default swaps (CDS)	2,864	2,860	92,083	2,864	2,860	92,083
Total rate of return swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,864	2,860	92,083	2,864	2,860	92,083
Commodity derivatives						
Swaps	62	38	253	62	38	253
Futures and forwards	-	-	169	-	-	169
Options	9	-19	369	9	-19	369
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	71	19	791	71	19	791
Other derivatives						
Options	18	17	564	18	17	564
Other	12	13	24	12	13	24
Total	30	30	588	30	30	588
Total derivatives held for trading	104,312	102,564	6,938,170	104,312	102,564	6,938,170
Derivatives used for hedge accounting						
Interest rate derivatives	883	311	34,936	883	311	34,936
Equity derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange derivatives	59	1	250	59	1	250
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	942	312	35,186	942	312	35,186
- of which cash flow hedges	65	3	12,702 ¹	65	3	12,702 ¹
- of which fair value hedges	877	309	22,484 ¹	877	309	22,484 ¹
Total derivatives	105,254	102,876	6,973,356	105,254	102,876	6,973,356

¹ Some cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps are used both as fair value hedges and cash flow hedges and the nominal amounts are then reported on both lines.

Periods when hedged cashflows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect the income statement

Group						Over
	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10 years	
31 Dec 2014, EURm						
Cash inflows (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash outflows (liabilities)	-2,000	-3,758	-4,500	-2,366	69	
Net cash flows	-2,000	-3,758	-4,500	-2,366	69	

Note 17 Derivatives and hedge accounting, cont.

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Group			Parent company		
	Fair value Positive	Fair value Negative	Total nom. amount	Fair value Positive	Fair value Negative	Total nom. amount
Derivatives held for trading						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	48,067	44,566	3,950,077	48,067	44,566	3,950,077
Futures and forwards	203	211	1,156,307	203	211	1,156,307
Options	8,406	8,261	583,111	8,406	8,261	583,111
Total	56,676	53,038	5,689,495	56,676	53,038	5,689,495
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	425	232	10,887	425	232	10,887
Futures and forwards	7	5	912	7	5	912
Options	546	695	15,871	546	695	15,871
Total	978	932	27,670	978	932	27,670
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	9,804	10,670	797,916	9,804	10,670	797,916
Currency forwards	473	515	91,719	473	515	91,719
Options	185	150	21,228	185	150	21,228
Total	10,462	11,335	910,863	10,462	11,335	910,863
Credit derivatives						
Credit default swaps	1,337	1,361	60,889	1,337	1,361	60,889
Total rate of return swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,337	1,361	60,889	1,337	1,361	60,889
Commodity derivatives						
Swaps	105	92	2,125	105	92	2,125
Futures and forwards	11	10	762	11	10	762
Options	28	11	1,048	28	11	1,048
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	144	113	3,935	144	113	3,935
Other derivatives						
Options	13	14	431	13	14	431
Other	15	13	32	15	13	32
Total	28	27	463	28	27	463
Total derivatives held for trading	69,625	66,806	6,693,315	69,625	66,806	6,693,315
Derivatives used for hedge accounting						
Interest rate derivatives	565	144	62,386	565	144	62,386
Foreign exchange derivatives	44	159	1,026	44	159	1,026
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	609	303	63,412	609	303	63,412
- of which cash flow hedges	39	219	13,957 ¹	39	219	13,957 ¹
- of which fair value hedges	570	84	62,212 ¹	570	84	62,212 ¹
Total derivatives	70,234	67,109	6,756,727	70,234	67,109	6,756,727

¹ Some cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps are used both as fair value hedges and cash flow hedges and the nominal amounts are then reported on both lines.

Periods when hedged cashflows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect the income statement

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Group				
	<1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years
Cash inflows (assets)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflows (liabilities)	2,569	3,663	3,724	3,829	69
Net cash flows	2,569	3,663	3,724	3,829	69

Note 18 Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk

Assets	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Carrying amount at beginning of year	58	124	58	124
Changes during the year				
- Revaluation of hedged items	18	-66	18	-66
Carrying amount at end of year	76	58	76	58

Liabilities	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Carrying amount at beginning of year	369	637	369	637
Changes during the year				
- Revaluation of hedged items	404	-268	404	-268
Carrying amount at end of year	773	369	773	369

The carrying amount at end of year represents accumulated changes in the fair value for those repricing time periods in which the hedged item is an asset respectively a liability. When the hedged item is an asset, the change in the fair value of the hedged item is presented within assets and when the hedged item is a liability, the change is presented as a liability.

Note 19 Investments in group undertakings

Parent company	31 Dec	31 Dec
	2014	2013
EURm		
Acquisition value at beginning of year	376	373
Acquisitions during the year	4	7
Sales during the year	-55	-4
Translation differences	-1	0
Acquisition value at end of year	324	376
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-16	-
Translation differences	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	-16	-
Total	308	376

Note 19 Investments in group undertakings, cont.**Specification**

This specification includes all directly owned group undertakings and major group undertakings to the directly owned companies.

Group

31 Dec 2014	Number of shares	Carrying amount 2014 EURm	Carrying amount 2013 EURm	Voting power of holding, %	Domicile	Business ID
<i>Domestic</i>						
Credit institutions						
Nordea Finance Finland Ltd	1,000,000	306	306	100.0	Helsinki	0112305-3
Financial institutions						
Tukirahoitus Oy ¹	672	7	7	100.0	Espoo	0677131-6
Real estate companies						
Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Kirkkokatu 7 ¹	280	50	50	100.0	Tampere	0819781-3
Kiinteistö Oy Levytie 6 ¹	67	5	5	100.0	Helsinki	2557073-9
Kiinteistö Oy Tulppatie 7 ¹	80	7	7	100.0	Helsinki	2557075-5
<i>International</i>						
Financial institutions						
Nordea Finance Polska S.A. ²	-	-	0	100.0	Warsaw	PL5861944082
Nordea Finance Estonia Ltd ¹	60,000	6	6	100.0	Tallinn	EE100212426
Nordea Finance Latvia Ltd ¹	1,100	4	4	100.0	Riga	LV40003348054
Nordea Finance Lithuania Ltd ¹	6,540	4	4	100.0	Vilnius	LT111667277
Nordea Securities Holding (U.K.) Ltd	49,010,000	2	2	100.0	London	01803666
Real estate companies						
Promano Est OÜ ²	-	-	10	100.0	Tallinn	11681888
Promano Lit UAB ²	-	-	10	100.0	Vilnius	302423219
SIA Promano Lat ²	-	-	30	100.0	Riga	40103235197
SIA Realm ²	-	-	10	100.0	Riga	50103278681
Other subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements; total assets of less than EUR 10m				Carrying amount of shares EURm		Total assets EURm
Real estate companies		Number of companies	7	11		19
Other companies			5	0		76

¹ Indirect holding through Nordea Finance Finland Ltd, a subsidiary of Nordea Bank Finland Plc.

² Sold in April 2014

The parent company of Nordea Bank Finland Plc is Nordea Bank AB (publ) domiciled in Stockholm, registration number 516406-0120. The Annual Report 2014 of Nordea Bank AB (publ) may be down-loaded on the Internet at www.nordea.com and is available from Nordea Group Investor Relations, SE 105 71 Stockholm, Sweden. The Annual Report 2014 of the Nordea Group is also available at branches of Nordea Bank Finland Plc.

Group**Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) – Consolidated**

After the sale of the Baltic operations there are no consolidated SPEs in NBF. The consolidated value in 2013 was EUR 2m.

Note 20 Investments in associated undertakings

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Acquisition value at beginning of year	61	80	43	43
Acquisitions during the year	0	1	-	-
Sales during the year	-6	-	-6	-
Share in earnings	3	8	-	-
Dividend received	-17	-27	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-1	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-
Acquisition value at end of year	41	61	37	43
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-2	-2	-9	-9
Reversed impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges during the year	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	0	0	-	-
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	-2	-2	-9	-9
Total	39	59	28	34

Nordea Bank Finland Plc's and Nordea Bank Finland Group's associated undertakings' aggregated balance sheets and income statements can be summarised as follows:

EURm	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Total assets	173	242
Net profit	2	2
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	2	2

Nordea Bank Finland Plc's and Nordea Bank Finland Group's share of contingent liabilities and commitments in favour of associated undertakings of Nordea Bank Finland Group amounts to EUR 32m (83), of which the unused portion of approved overdraft facilities is EUR 32m (63).

Group

31 Dec 2014	Business ID	Domicile	Carrying amount 2014, EURm	Carrying amount 2013, EURm	Voting power of holding %
Automatia Pankkiautomaatit Oy	0974651-1	Helsinki	7	8	33.3
Fenestra Oy ¹	0177676-7	Vantaa	0	0	9.9
NF Fleet Oy	2006935-5	Espoo	5	3	20.0
UAB ALD Automotive, Lithuania	300156575	Vilnius	2	1	25.0
ALD Automotive Eesti AS, Estonia	11094435	Tallin	1	1	25.0
ALD Automotive SIA, Latvia	50003825931	Riga	1	1	25.0
Oy Realinvest Ab	0680035-9	Helsinki	0	0	49.3
Realia Holding Oy	2106796-8	Helsinki	20	20	25.0
Securus Oy	0742429-5	Helsinki	0	0	35.2
Suomen Luotto-osuuskunta	0201646-0	Helsinki	3	25	27.3
Total			39	59	

¹ Nordea Bank Finland Plc holds currently convertible bonds which, if converted, would give Nordea Bank Finland significant influence over the entity.

Parent company

31 Dec 2014	Business ID	Domicile	Carrying amount 2014, EURm	Carrying amount 2013, EURm	Voting power of holding %
Automatia Pankkiautomaatit Oy	0974651-1	Helsinki	5	5	33.3
Fenestra Oy ¹	0177676-7	Vantaa	0	0	9.9
Realia Holding Oy	2106796-8	Helsinki	20	20	25.0
Oy Realinvest Ab	0680035-9	Helsinki	0	0	49.3
Securus Oy	0742429-5	Helsinki	0	0	35.2
Suomen Luotto-osuuskunta	0201646-0	Helsinki	3	9	27.3
Total			28	34	

¹ Nordea Bank Finland Plc holds currently convertible bonds which, if converted, would give Nordea Bank Finland significant influence over the entity.

Note 21 Intangible assets

EURm	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Computer software	42	94	35	97
Other intangible assets, total	5	6	0	1
Total intangible assets	47	100	35	98

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Movements in computer software				
Acquisition value at beginning of year	166	156	171	163
Acquisitions during the year	20	11	10	9
Sales/disposals during the year	0	-	-2	-
Reclassifications	0	-1	3	-1
Translation differences	0	0	0	-
Acquisition value at end of year	186	166	182	171
Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year	-64	-50	-66	-52
Amortisation according to plan for the year	-14	-15	-13	-15
Accumulated amortisation on sales/disposals during the year	-	-	1	-
Reclassifications	-1	1	-4	1
Translation differences	-	0	0	-
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	-79	-64	-82	-66
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-8	-6	-8	-6
Impairment charges during the year	-57	-2	-57	-2
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	-65	-8	-65	-8
Total	42	94	35	97

Note 22 Leasing

NBF as a lessor

Finance leases

Nordea Bank Finland Group owns assets leased to customers under finance lease agreements. Finance lease agreements are reported as receivables from the lessee included in "Loans to the public" (see Note 13) at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The leased assets mainly comprise vehicles, machinery and other equipment.

Reconciliation of gross investments and present value of future minimum lease payments:

EURm	Group	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Gross investments	2,509	2,596
Less unearned finance income	-124	-139
Net investments in finance leases	2,385	2,457
Less unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor	-22	-73
Present value of future minimum lease payments receivable	2,363	2,384
Accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable	8	10

Note 22 Leasing, cont.

As of 31 December 2014 the gross investment and the net investment by remaining maturity was distributed as follows:

EURm	Group	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2014
	Gross investment	Net investment
2015	951	890
2016	584	553
2017	486	468
2018	280	271
2019	153	150
Later years	54	53
Total	2,508	2,385

Operating leases

Assets subject to operating leases mainly comprise vehicles and other equipment. On the balance sheet they are reported as tangible assets.

Under non-cancellable operating leases, the future minimum lease payments receivables are distributed as follows:

EURm	Group
	31 Dec 2014
2015	1
2016	1
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0
Later years	0
Total	2

NBF as a lessee

Finance leases

Nordea Bank Finland Group has only to a minor extent entered into finance lease agreements. The carrying amount of assets subject to finance leases amounts to EUR 0m (0).

Operating leases

Nordea Bank Finland Group has entered into operating lease agreements for premises and office equipment.

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Leasing expenses during the year, EURm				
Leasing expenses during the year	-65	-66	-63	-69
- of which minimum lease payments	-62	-65	-63	-69
- of which contingent rents	-1	-1	-	-
Leasing income during the year regarding sublease payments	-	-	-	-

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases amounted to and are distributed as follows:

EURm	Group	Parent company
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2014
2015	55	51
2016	40	37
2017	27	27
2018	23	23
2019	18	18
Later years	93	93
Total	256	249

Note 23 Investment properties

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Carrying amount at beginning of year	113	104	8	10
Acquisitions during the year	1	29	0	2
Sales/disposals during the year	-112	-20	-6	-4
Net result from fair value adjustments	0	0	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year	2	113	2	8

Amounts recognised in the income statement¹

EURm	2014	2013	2014	2013
Rental income	1	1	1	1
Direct operating expenses that generate rental income	-4	-3	-4	-3

¹Together with fair value adjustments included in Net result from items at fair value.

Market value	2	113	2	8
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For further information regarding investment properties, see Note 40.

Note 24 Other assets

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Claims on securities settlement proceeds	980	906	980	905
Cash/ margin receivables	12,978	6,607	12,978	6,607
Other	666	764	628	721
Total	14,624	8,277	14,586	8,233

Note 25 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Accrued interest income	113	313	105	308
Other accrued income	319	248	146	69
Prepaid expenses	8	11	8	9
Total	440	572	259	386

Note 26 Deposits by credit institutions

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Central banks	10,139	5,780	10,139	5,780
Banks	68,212	60,908	67,970	60,796
Other credit institutions	9,017	12,738	9,020	12,739
Total	87,368	79,426	87,128	79,315

Note 27 Deposits and borrowings from the public

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Deposits	52,593	53,983	52,587	53,992
Repurchase agreements	24,286	26,926	24,286	26,916
Total	76,879	80,909	76,873	80,908

Note 28 Debt securities in issue

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Certificates of deposit	22,871	16,408	22,871	16,408
Commercial papers	887	7,122	887	7,122
Covered bonds	16,212	15,473	16,212	15,473
Other bonds	8,502	8,127	8,502	8,127
Total	48,472	47,130	48,472	47,130

Note 29 Other liabilities

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Liabilities on securities settlement proceeds	631	665	631	665
Sold, not held, securities	6,273	10,405	6,273	10,405
Accounts payable	37	60	31	40
Cash/margin payables	10,061	5,872	10,061	5,872
Other	1,575	1,853	1,374	1,705
Total	18,577	18,855	18,370	18,687

Note 30 Accrued expenses and prepaid income

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Accrued interest	10	303	10	303
Other accrued expenses	611	413	502	302
Prepaid income	183	150	99	63
Total	804	866	611	668

Note 31 Provisions

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Reserve for restructuring costs	45	26	44	26
Transfer risks, off-balance	8	9	8	9
Individually assessed guarantees and other commitments	23	21	23	21
Tax	0	1	-	-
Other	9	15	7	11
Total	85	72	82	67

Group

EURm	Restructuring	Transfer risks	Guarantees/ commitments	Tax	Other	Total
At the beginning of year	26	9	21	1	15	72
New provisions made	39	3	11	-	0	53
Provisions utilised	-18	-	-	-	-1	-19
Reversals	-2	-4	-9	-1	-4	-20
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	-1	-1
At the end of year	45	8	23	0	9	85

Provisions for restructuring costs amounts to EUR 45m and covers termination benefits (EUR 43m) and other provisions mainly related to redundant premises (EUR 2m). The restructuring activities have mainly been launched to reach the anticipated cost efficiency and profitability, and as a part of this Nordea plans to reduce the number of employees, partly through close down of branches. The majority of the provision is expected to be used during 2015-2016. As with any other provision there is an uncertainty around timing and amount, which is expected to be decreased as the plan is being executed.

Provision for Transfer risk of EUR 8m is related to off-balance sheet items. Transfer risk relating to loans is included in the item Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans in Note 13. Provision for Transfer risk is depending on the volume of business with different countries.

Loan loss provisions for individually assessed guarantees and other commitments amounted to EUR 23m.

Other provisions (EUR 9m) refer to the following provisions: Legal Disputes of EUR 4m, provision for environmental and property-related obligations of EUR 3m and other provisions amounting to EUR 2m (EUR 9m expected to be settled in 2015).

Parent company

EURm	Restructuring	Transfer risks	Guarantees/ commitments	Other	Total
At beginning of year	26	9	21	11	67
New provisions made	38	3	11	-	52
Provisions utilised	-18	-	-	-	-18
Reversals	-2	-4	-9	-4	-19
Translation differences	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of year	44	8	23	7	82

Provisions for restructuring costs amounts to EUR 44m and covers termination benefits (EUR 42m) and other provisions mainly related to redundant premises (EUR 2m). The restructuring activities have mainly been launched to reach the anticipated cost efficiency and profitability, and as a part of this Nordea plans to reduce the number of employees, partly through close down of branches. The majority of the provision is expected to be used during 2015-2016. As with any other provision there is an uncertainty around timing and amount, which is expected to be decreased as the plan is being executed.

Provision for Transfer risk of EUR 8m is related to off-balance sheet items. Transfer risk relating to loans is included in the item Allowances for collectively assessed impaired loans in Note 13. Provision for Transfer risk is depending on the volume of business with different countries.

Loan loss provisions for individually assessed guarantees and other commitments amounted to EUR 23m.

Other provisions refer (EUR 7m) to the following provisions: Legal Disputes of EUR 4m and provision for environmental and property-related obligations of EUR 3m (EUR 7m expected to be settled in 2015).

Note 32 Retirement benefit obligations

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Defined benefit plans, net	-2	-112	0	-111
Total	-2	-112	0	-111

NBF has various pension plans, which are classified both as defined benefit plans as well as defined contribution plans. IAS 19 secures that the pension obligations net of plan assets backing these obligations is reflected on the Group's balance sheet. The defined benefit plans in Finland are closed to new employees and instead, pensions for new employees are based on defined contribution (DCP) arrangements. The plans for the foreign branches are also mainly defined contribution plans. The existing defined benefit plans in London and New York are closed to new employees. Defined contribution plans are not reflected on the balance sheet except when earned pension rights have not yet been paid for.

The pension plans are structured in accordance with local regulations, legislations and local practice. Plan assets are generally held in a separate pension fund or foundation. Minimum funding requirements differ between plans but generally the pension obligation measured using local requirements shall be covered in full or with a predetermined surplus.

Characteristics of the Nordea Pension Foundation

The most significant of the Finnish plans is the Nordea Pension Foundation. Nordea Pension Foundation plan is a final salary and service based pension plan providing pension benefits on top of the statutory systems. The employer has promised a certain level of benefit after retirement to a certain group of employees within the plan. Plan's operation is managed by the Board of Members. The board consists of both employers' and employee's representatives. The Board of Members has named a managing director to take care of regular operations in the foundation.

The plan exposes the employer to certain risks. If the return of foundation's assets is not enough to cover the increment of liability and benefit payments over the financial year then the employer funds the deficit with contributions. The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality bond yields. A decrease in the corporate bond yields increases the liabilities along with increment of plan's benefit obligation calculated according to IAS 19. However, part of increment of obligation is offset by asset increment along with the increment of plan's bond holdings. Asset volatility may also impact NBF although basically the distribution of assets to different asset classes is strictly dictated by authorities so significant concentration risk cannot be borne. The plan's benefits in payment are tied to TyEL-index which depends on inflation (80 %) and common salary index (20 %). Higher inflation increases the TyEL-index which leads to an increase in liabilities. Higher inflation causes extra challenges to investment activities from which the employer in the last resort is responsible. The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

After having the necessary approval from the Finnish FSA, Nordea Pension Foundation will return the excess cover capital to the members of the Pension Foundation. The estimated amount is totally EUR 21m, of which the major part belongs to NBF Group companies. The amount has been taken into account when preparing the actuarial calculations for the year 2014.

IAS 19 pension calculations and assumptions

Calculations on major plans are performed by external liability calculators and are based on the actuarial assumptions.

Assumptions ¹	Finland
2014	
Discount rate ²	2.0%
Salary increase	2.0%
Inflation	1.5%
Mortality	Compertz
Increase in income base amount	1.9%
2013	
Discount rate ²	3.5%
Salary increase	2.5%
Inflation	1.5%
Mortality	Compertz
Increase in income base amount	1.9%

¹ The assumptions disclosed for 2014 have an impact on the liability calculation by year-end 2014, while the assumptions disclosed for 2013 are used for calculating the pension expense in 2014.

² More information on the discount rate can be found in Note 1, section 19. The sensitivities to changes in the discount rate can be found below.

Note 32 Retirement benefit obligation, cont.

Sensitivities - Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Discount rate - Increase 50bps	-7.2%	-6.3%	-7.1%	-6.3%
Discount rate - Decrease 50bps	8.1%	7.1%	8.1%	7.1%
Salary increase - Increase 50bps	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Salary increase - Decrease 50bps	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Inflation - Increase 50bps	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%	4.2%
Inflation - Decrease 50bps	-4.3%	-4.0%	-4.3%	-3.9%
Mortality - Increase 1 year	3.7%	2.9%	3.7%	2.9%
Mortality - Decrease 1 year	-3.6%	-	-3.6%	-

The sensitivity analyses are prepared by changing one actuarial assumption while keeping the other assumptions unchanged. This is a simplified approach since the actuarial assumptions usually are correlated. However, it enables the reader to isolate one effect from another. The method used for calculating the impact on the obligation is the same as when calculating the obligation accounted for in the financial statements.

Compared with the 2013 Annual Report there have been no changes in the methods used when preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Net retirement benefit liabilities/assets

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Obligations	948	788	934	776
Plan assets	946	900	934	887
Net liability(-)/asset (+)	-2	112	0	111
- of which retirement benefit liabilities	28	21	25	20
- of which retirement benefit assets	25	133	25	132

Movements in the obligation

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Opening balance	788	863	776	839
Current service cost	2	3	2	2
Interest cost	27	29	27	29
Pensions paid	-42	-41	-42	-41
Past service cost	0	1	0	1
Settlements	0	-4	0	-4
Business combinations	-	-	-	12
Remeasurement from changes in demographic assumptions	28	-1	28	-1
Remeasurement from changes in financial assumptions	145	-46	142	-45
Remeasurement from experience adjustments	-8	-14	-7	-14
Translation differences	8	-2	8	-2
Closing balance	948	788	934	776

The average duration of the obligation is 14 years both in the Group and the parent company. The duration is based on discounted cash flows. The fact that the main part of the defined benefit plans are closed for new entrants leads to a lower duration.

Note 32 Retirement benefit obligations, cont.**Movements in the fair value of plan assets**

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Opening balance	900	893	887	873
Interest income (calculated using the discount rate)	31	30	31	30
Pensions paid	-42	-41	-42	-41
Settlements	0	-1	0	-1
Business combinations	-	-	-	8
Contributions by employer	-14	10	-13	10
Remeasurement (actual return less interest income)	63	11	63	10
Administrative expenses	0	0	0	0
Translation differences	8	-2	8	-2
Closing balance	946	900	934	887

Asset composition

The combined return on assets in 2014 was 10% (5). The asset return was driven particularly by strong return on long dated sovereign bonds. Other assets including equity investments, real estate and credit investments also contributed positively. At the end of the year, the equity exposure in pension foundation represented 28% (27) of total assets.

Asset composition in funded schemes	2014	2013
Bonds	59%	57%
- sovereign	75%	36%
- covered bonds	-	5%
- corporate bonds	23%	16%
- issued by Nordea entities	-	0%
- with quoted market price in an active market	100%	57%
Equity	28%	27%
- domestic	33%	9%
- European	27%	8%
- US	26%	6%
- emerging	14%	4%
- with quoted market price in an active market	100%	27%
Real Estate	10%	13%
- occupied by Nordea	28%	4%
Cash and cash equivalents	3%	3%

¹ The geographical location of the real estate follows the geographical location of the relevant pension plan.

Both the Group and the parent company is expected to contribute EUR 7m to its defined benefit plans in 2015.

Defined benefit pension cost

The total net pension cost related to defined benefit plans recognised in the Group's income statement (as staff costs) for the year 2014 is EUR 1m positive (0m). In the parent company's income statement the respective cost was EUR 1m positive (1) in 2014.

Total pension costs comprise defined benefit pension costs as well as costs related to defined contribution plans. (See specification in Note 8.)

Recognised in the income statement, EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current service cost	3	2	2	2
Net interest	-4	-1	-3	-1
Past service cost	0	1	0	1
Settlements	0	-3	0	-3
Administrative expenses	0	0	0	0
Pension cost on defined benefit plans	-1	0	-1	-1

The pension cost is in line with what was expected at the start of the year.

Note 32 Retirement benefit obligations, cont.

	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Recognised in other comprehensive income, EURm				
Remeasurement from changes in demographic assumptions	28	-1	28	-1
Remeasurement from changes in financial assumptions	145	-46	142	-45
Remeasurement from experience adjustments	-8	-14	-7	-14
Remeasurement of plan assets (actual return less interest income)	-63	-11	-63	-10
Pension cost on defined benefit plans (expense+, income-)	102	-72	100	-70

	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net retirement benefit asset/liability				
Opening balance	-112	-30	-111	-34
Pension cost in the income statement	-1	0	-1	-1
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income	102	-72	100	-70
Business combinations	-	-	-	4
Pensions paid	0	0	0	0
Contributions by employer	13	-10	13	-10
Translation differences	0	0	0	0
Closing balance	2	-112	1	-111

Key management personnel

The members of the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Finland Plc and the President, are members of the Nordea Bank AB (publ) Group Executive Management, except for the one external member Carl-Johan Granvik. In 2013 Nordea Bank AB (publ) has paid all salaries, fees, pensions and other staff-related expenses to the above mentioned other members of the Board and the President. Nordea Bank AB (publ) has allocated these salary expenses to Nordea Bank Finland Plc as part of the Head Office Allocation expenses.

Information on salaries, loans and pension liabilities regarding the above mentioned other members of the Board and the President is presented in the Annual Report of Nordea Bank AB (publ).

Note 33 Subordinated liabilities

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Dated subordinated debenture loans	-	-	-	-
Undated subordinated debenture loans	70	429	70	429
Hybrid capital loans	550	-	550	-
Total	620	429	620	429

These debenture loans are subordinated to other liabilities. Dated debenture loans entitle the lender to payment before undated subordinated loans and hybrid capital loans. Within each respective category, the loans entitle lenders to equal payment rights.

Group and parent company

On 31 December 2014 loans - with terms specified below - exceeded 10% of the total outstanding volume.

Issued by	Year of issue / maturity	Nominal value	Carrying amount EURm	Interest rate (coupon)
Nordea Bank Finland Plc ¹	1999/undated	MJPY 10,000	70	4,21 %
Nordea Bank Finland Plc ²	2014/30 Sep 2019	MEUR 550	550	Floating 3-month EURIBOR +4.34 %

¹ Call date 26 February 2029

² Call date 30 February 2019

Note 34 Assets pledged as security for own liabilities

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Assets pledged for own liabilities				
Securities etc. ¹	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739
Loans to the public	19,800	18,803	19,800	18,803
Other pledged assets	12,568	6,519	12,568	6,514
Total	43,426	35,061	43,426	35,056
The above pledges pertain to the following liabilities				
Deposits by credit institutions	6,399	3,210	6,399	3,209
Deposits and borrowings from the public	4,659	6,530	4,659	6,530
Derivatives	12,314	6,307	12,314	6,307
Debt securities in issue	16,212	15,473	16,212	15,473
Other liabilities and commitments	0	195	0	195
Total	39,584	31,715	39,584	31,714

¹ Relates only to securities recognised on the balance sheet. Securities borrowed or bought under repurchase agreements are not recognised in the balance sheet and thus not included in the amount. Such transactions are disclosed in Note 42 Transferred assets and obtained collaterals.

Assets pledged for own liabilities contain securities pledged as security in repurchase agreement and in securities lending. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial markets participants. Counterparts in those transactions are credit institutions and the public. The transactions are typically short term with maturity within three months.

Loans to the public amounting to EUR 19,800m (18,803) have been registered as collateral for issued Finnish covered bonds amounting to EUR 16,212m (15,473). In the event of the company's insolvency, the holders of these bonds have priority to the assets registered as collateral. Collaterals are valued up to the first 70% of the market value of the property. Nordea Bank has used Realia Oy, Newsec Oy, Huoneistokeskus Oy, Kiinteistömaailma Oy and Catella Oy to value commercial real estate collaterals.

Note 35 Other assets pledged

Other assets pledged are mainly related to securities which includes interest-bearing securities pledged as securities for payment settlements within the central banks and clearing institutions EUR 5,000m (2,876). The terms and conditions require day to day securities and relate to liquidity intraday/overnight. Collateral pledged on behalf of other items other than the company's own liabilities, e.g. on behalf of a third party or on behalf of the company's own contingent liabilities are also accounted for under this item.

Note 36 Contingent liabilities

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Guarantees				
Loan guarantees	1,350	1,686	1,538	1,917
Other guarantees	11,933	12,637	11,941	12,637
Documentary credits	1,603	1,493	1,603	1,493
Other contingent liabilities	20	20	20	20
Total	14,906	15,836	15,102	16,067

In the normal business of Nordea Bank Finland, the bank issues various forms of guarantees in favour of bank's customers. Loan guarantees are given for customers to guarantee obligations in other credit- and pension institutions. Other guarantees consist mainly of commercial guarantees such as bid guarantees, advance payment guarantees, warranty guarantees and export related guarantees. Contingent liabilities also include unutilised irrevocable import documentary credits and confirmed export documentary credits. These transactions are part of the bank services and support the bank's customers. Guarantees and documentary credits are off-balance sheet items, unless there is a need for a provision to cover a probable loan loss that arises from the judgement that reimbursement will not be received.

Note 37 Commitments

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Unutilised overdraft facilities	7,760	8,301	7,784	8,302
Loan commitments	8,261	7,581	5,513	5,120
Future payment obligations	3	7	3	7
Other commitments	766	714	449	319
Total	16,790	16,603	13,749	13,748

Reverse repurchase agreements are recognised on and derecognised from the balance sheet on settlement date. Nordea has as per 31 December 2014 signed reverse repurchase agreements of EUR 26,849m (11,335) that have not yet been settled and consequently are not recognised on the balance sheet. On settlement date these reverse repurchase agreements will, to the utmost extent, replace existing reverse repurchase agreements not yet derecognised as per 31 December 2014. These instruments have not been disclosed as commitments.

Note 38 Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy is a measure of the financial strength of a bank, usually expressed as a ratio of capital to assets. There is now a worldwide capital adequacy standard (Basel III) drawn up by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Within the EU, the capital adequacy requirements are outlined in the CRD.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 capital

Common Equity Tier (CET) 1 capital is defined as eligible capital including eligible reserves, net of regulatory required deductions made directly to CET1 capital. The capital recognised as CET 1 capital holds the ultimate characteristics for loss absorbance defined from a going concern perspective and represents the most subordinated claim in the event of liquidation.

The Tier 1 capital is defined as the sum of CET1 capital and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital where AT1 capital is the total of instruments (hybrids) issued by the bank that meet the transitional regulatory criteria and not included in the CET1 net after AT1 deductions. All AT1 capital instruments are undated subordinated capital loans.

Eligible capital and eligible reserves

Paid up capital is the share capital contributed by shareholders, including the share premium paid. Eligible reserves consist primarily of retained earnings, other reserves and income from current year. Retained earnings are earnings from previous years reported via the income statement. Other reserves are related to revaluation and translation reserves referred to acquisitions and associated companies under the equity method. The equity interests of minority shareholdings in companies that are fully consolidated in the financial group are not included. Positive income from current year is included as eligible capital after verification by the external auditors, however negative income must be deducted.

Additional Tier 1 instruments

The inclusion of undated subordinated loans in additional Tier 1 capital is restricted and repurchase can normally not take place until five years after original issuance of the instrument. Undated subordinated loans may be repaid only upon decision by the Board of Directors in NBF and with the permission of the Supervisory Authority. Furthermore, there are restrictions related to step-up conditions, order of priority, and interest payments under constraint conditions. Additional Tier 1 instruments issued that fulfil the CRD IV requirements are fully included whereas remaining instruments are phased out according to transitional rules.

For the additional Tier 1 instruments, conditions specify appropriation in order to avoid being obliged to enter into liquidation. To the extent that may be required to avoid liquidation, the principal amounts of additional Tier 1 instruments (together with accrued interest) would be written down and converting such amount into a conditional capital contribution.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital must be subordinated to depositors and general creditors of the bank. It cannot be secured or covered by a guarantee of the issuer or related entity or include any other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the claim vis-à-vis depositors and other bank creditors.

Tier 2 instruments

Tier 2 instruments consists mainly of subordinated debt. Tier 2 instruments includes two different types of subordinated loan capital; undated loans and dated loans. Tier 2 instruments issued that fulfil the CRD IV requirements are fully included whereas remaining instruments are phased out according to transitional rules.

The basic principle for subordinated debt in own funds is the order of priority in case of a default or bankruptcy situation. Under such conditions, the holder of the subordinated loan would be repaid after other creditors, but before shareholders. The share of outstanding loan amount possible to include in the Tier 2 capital related to dated loans is reduced if the remaining maturity is less than five years.

Note 38 Capital adequacy, cont.

table A2 Transitional own funds

Group	(A) amount at disclosure date	(C) amounts subject to pre-regulation (EU) no 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of regulation (EU) no 575/2013
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves, EURm		
1	2,918	
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,319	
of which: Share capital	5,831	
2	5,831	
3	-33	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	0	0
5	0	
Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	452	
5a	452	
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	9,168	
6	9,168	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	-210	
Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-47	
8	-47	
Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	0	
10	0	
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	2	
11	2	
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	-237	0
12	-237	
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	6	
14	6	
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-16	0
15	-16	
Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	0	
25b	0	
Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)	-213	
26a	-213	
Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses pursuant to Articles 467 and 468	0	1
Of which: ...filter for unrealised loss 1	-213	
Of which: ...filter for unrealised gain 1	-714	
28	-714	
Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)	8,454	
29	8,454	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	550	
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	550	
36	550	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments		
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
43	0	
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	550	
44	550	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	9,004	
45	9,004	
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)		
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions		
46	0	
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	69	
47	69	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	69	
51	69	
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments		
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
57	0	
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	69	
58	69	
Tier 2 (T2) capital	9,073	
59	9,073	
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	50,499	
60	50,499	
Total risk weighted assets		
Capital ratios and buffers		
61	16.7%	
Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	17.8%	
62	17.8%	
Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	18.0%	
63	18.0%	
Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)		

Note 38 Capital adequacy, cont.

64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	0.0%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	0.0%
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.0%
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.0%
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	0.0%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	10.0%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	192
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	5
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	41
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	27,495
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	165
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	364
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0
Parent company		(C) amounts subject to pre-regulation (EU) no 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of regulation (EU) no 575/2013
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves, EURm		(A) amount at disclosure date
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,918
	of which: Share capital	2,319
2	Retained earnings	5,293
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	-22
5	Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	0
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	371
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	8,560
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-210
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-35
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	0
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	2
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-188
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	6
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-16
25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)	0

Note 38 Capital adequacy, cont.

26a	Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses pursuant to Articles 467 and 468	-213
	Of which: ...filter for unrealised loss 1	0
	Of which: ...filter for unrealised gain 1	-213
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-654
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	7,906
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	550
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	550
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	550
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	8,456
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	0
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	69
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	69
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	0
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	69
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	8,525
60	Total risk weighted assets	45,955
Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	17.2%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	18.4%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	18.6%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	0.0%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	0.0%
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.0%
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.0%
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	0.0%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	10.6%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	192
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	41
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	24,486
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	147
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	364
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0

Note 38 Capital adequacy, cont.

Minimum capital requirement and REA

Group

EURm	31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013	
	Minimum capital requirement	REA	Minimum capital requirement	REA
Credit risk	3,059	38,231	3,163	39,543
- of which counterparty credit risk	663	8,285	362	4,520
IRB	2,200	27,496	1,827	22,837
- of which corporate	1,358	16,976	1,217	15,217
- of which advanced	488	6,103		
- of which foundation	870	10,873	1,217	15,217
- of which institutions	358	4,465	279	3,490
- of which retail	465	5,816	313	3,910
- of which secured by immovable property collateral	184	2,300	222	2,769
- of which other retail	281	3,516	91	1,140
- of which other	19	239	18	220
Standardised	859	10,735	1,336	16,706
- of which central governments or central banks	17	208	8	103
- of which regional governments or local authorities	14	170	10	122
- of which public sector entities	2	20	3	32
- of which multilateral development banks				
- of which international organisations				
- of which institutions	692	8,663	848	10,596
- of which corporate	79	995	92	1,153
- of which retail	32	395	244	3,045
- of which secured by mortgages on immovable property			74	931
- of which in default	1	13	27	333
- of which associated with particularly high risk				
- of which covered bonds	12	145	17	211
- of which institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment				
- of which collective investments undertakings (CIU)				
- of which equity	4	54	6	72
- of which other items	6	72	9	108
Credit Value Adjustment Risk	172	2,153		
Market risk	443	5,536	644	8,048
- of which trading book, Internal Approach	298	3,720	421	5,262
- of which trading book, Standardised Approach	135	1,690	208	2,595
- of which banking book, Standardised Approach	10	126	15	191
Operational risk	366	4,579	405	5,060
Standardised	366	4,579	405	5,060
Sub total	4,040	50,499	4,212	52,652
Adjustment for Basel I floor				
Additional capital requirement according to Basel I floor	862	10,776	274	3,425
Total	4,902	61,275	4,486	56,077

Note 38 Capital adequacy, cont.**Minimum capital requirement and REA****Parent company**

EURm	31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013	
	Minimum capital requirement	REA	Minimum capital requirement	REA
Credit risk	2,737	34,223	2,805	35,064
- of which counterparty credit risk	663	8,285	362	4,520
IRB	1,959	24,486	1,717	21,463
- of which corporate	1,248	15,599	1,112	13,897
- of which advanced	489	6,115		
- of which foundation	759	9,484	1,112	13,897
- of which institutions	356	4,457	279	3,488
- of which retail	337	4,215	313	3,910
- of which secured by immovable property collateral	184	2,300	222	2,769
- of which other retail	153	1,916	91	1,140
- of which other	17	215	13	168
Standardised	779	9,736	1,088	13,600
- of which central governments or central banks	16	205	8	103
- of which regional governments or local authorities	14	170	10	121
- of which public sector entities	2	20	3	32
- of which multilateral development banks				
- of which international organisations				
- of which institutions	700	8,742	849	10,608
- of which corporate	1	8	27	335
- of which retail	4	56	52	646
- of which secured by mortgages on immovable property			74	931
- of which in default	0	1	15	191
- of which associated with particularly high risk				
- of which covered bonds	10	122	17	211
- of which institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment				
- of which collective investments undertakings (CIU)				
- of which equity	27	343	34	424
- of which other items	5	69		
Credit Value Adjustment Risk	172	2,153		
Market risk	443	5,534	644	8,048
- of which trading book, Internal Approach	298	3,720	421	5,262
- of which trading book, Standardised Approach	135	1,691	208	2,595
- of which banking book, Standardised Approach	10	123	15	191
Operational risk	324	4,045	365	4,557
Standardised	324	4,045	365	4,557
Sub total	3,676	45,955	3,814	47,669
Adjustment for Basel I floor				
Additional capital requirement according to Basel I floor	704	8,807	222	2,781
Total	4,380	54,762	4,036	50,451

Nordea Bank AB (publ) has in December 2012 issued a guarantee in favour of Nordea Bank Finland Plc where Nordea Bank AB (publ) guarantees part of the exposures in the exposure class IRB corporate in Nordea Bank Finland Plc. The net effect of the guarantee in REA in Nordea Bank Finland Plc was EUR -3,7bn as end of 2014 (-7.6).

Note 38 Capital adequacy, cont.

Leverage ratio¹

	Group 31 Dec 2014	Parent company 31 Dec 2014
Tier 1 capital, transitional definition, EURm ²	9,004	8,456
Leverage ratio exposure, EURm	269,431	268,340
Leverage ratio, percentage	3.3	3.2

¹ Leverage ratio and volumes presented is based on three month average according to Supervisory Authority reporting process.

² Including profit of the period

Capital requirements for market risk, 31 December 2014

Group and parent company

	Trading book, IM		Trading book, SA		Banking book, SA ²			Total
	REA	Capital requirement	REA	Capital requirement	REA	Capital requirement	REA	Capital requirement
Interest rate risk ¹	949	76	1,387	111			2,336	187
Equity risk	267	21	291	23			558	45
Foreign exchange risk	325	26			126	10	451	36
Commodity risk			12	1			12	1
Settlement risk			0	0	0	0	0	0
Diversification effect	-630	-50					-630	-50
Stressed Value-at-Risk	1,702	136					1,702	136
Incremental Risk Measure	638	51					638	51
Comprehensive Risk Measure	468	37					468	37
Total	3,720	298	1,690	135	126	10	5,536	443

¹ Interest rate risk column Trading book IA includes both general and specific interest rate risk which is elsewhere referred to as interest rate VaR and credit spread VaR.

² Of which the parent company EUR 123m in respect of Foreign exchange risk

The main features of the capital instruments issued by NBF are presented on the internet www.nordea.com/investor-relations.

Specification over group undertakings consolidated in the Nordea Bank Finland Group

31 Dec 2014	Number of shares	Carrying amount EURm	Voting power of holding, %	Domicile	Consolidation method
Group undertakings included in the NBF Group					
Nordea Finance Finland Ltd	1,000,000	306	100	Helsinki	purchase method
Other companies		2			
Total included in the capital base		308			

Note 39 Classification of financial instruments

Group	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							Non-financial assets	Total
	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale			
31 Dec 2014, EURm									
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,846
Loans to central banks	18	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	300
Loans to credit institutions	29,565	-	5,486	-	-	-	-	-	35,051
Loans to the public	68,971	-	44,777	-	-	-	-	-	113,748
Interest-bearing securities	-	66	22,772	-	-	11,805	-	-	34,643
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	11,058	-	-	-	-	-	11,058
Shares	-	-	1,911	7	-	-	-	-	1,918
Derivatives	-	-	104,312	-	942	-	-	-	105,254
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Other assets	1,337	-	-	12,977	-	-	-	310	14,624
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	440
Total	128,934	66	190,598	12,984	942	11,805	869	346,198	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss									
				Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities		
31 Dec 2014, EURm			Held for trading					Total	
Liabilities									
Deposits by credit institutions			26,194	-	-	61,174	-	87,368	
Deposits and borrowings from the public			24,286	-	-	52,593	-	76,879	
Debt securities in issue			8,502	-	-	39,970	-	48,472	
Derivatives			102,564	-	312	-	-	102,876	
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk			-	-	-	773	-	773	
Current tax liabilities			-	-	-	-	41	41	
Other liabilities			6,273	10,061	-	2,034	209	18,577	
Accrued expenses and prepaid income			-	-	-	193	611	804	
Deferred tax liabilities			-	-	-	-	57	57	
Provisions			-	-	-	-	85	85	
Retirement benefit liabilities			-	-	-	-	28	28	
Subordinated liabilities			-	-	-	620	-	620	
Total			167,819	10,061	312	157,357	1,031	336,580	

Note 39 Classification of financial instruments, cont.

Group	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							Total
	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale	Non-financial assets	
31 Dec 2013, EURm								
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	30,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,904
Loans to central banks	94	-	563	-	-	-	-	657
Loans to credit institutions	28,542	-	6,568	-	-	-	-	35,110
Loans to the public	73,603	-	40,176	-	-	-	-	113,779
Interest-bearing securities	-	2,166	21,322	-	-	10,758	-	34,246
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	9,739	-	-	-	-	9,739
Shares	-	-	665	15	-	-	-	680
Derivatives	-	-	69,625	-	609	-	-	70,234
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	133
Other assets	1,410	-	-	6,606	-	-	261	8,277
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	324	-	-	-	-	-	248	572
Total	134,935	2,166	148,658	6,621	609	10,758	1,014	304,761
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
				Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
31 Dec 2013, EURm			Held for trading	through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities								
Deposits by credit institutions			22,333	-	-	57,093	-	79,426
Deposits and borrowings from the public			26,924	-	-	53,985	-	80,909
Debt securities in issue			8,119	-	-	39,011	-	47,130
Derivatives			66,806	-	303	-	-	67,109
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk			-	-	-	369	-	369
Current tax liabilities			-	-	-	-	8	8
Other liabilities			10,405	5,871	-	2,240	339	18,855
Accrued expenses and prepaid income			-	-	-	453	413	866
Deferred tax liabilities			-	-	-	-	53	53
Provisions			-	-	-	-	72	72
Retirement benefit liabilities			-	-	-	-	21	21
Subordinated liabilities			-	-	-	429	-	429
Total			134,587	5,871	303	153,580	906	295,247

Note 39 Classification of financial instruments, cont.

Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							Non-financial assets	Total
	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale			
31 Dec 2014, EURm									
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,846
Loans to central banks	18	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	300
Loans to credit institutions	35,305	-	5,486	-	-	-	-	-	40,791
Loans to the public	61,862	-	44,777	-	-	-	-	-	106,639
Interest-bearing securities	-	66	22,772	-	-	-	11,805	-	34,643
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	11,058	-	-	-	-	-	11,058
Shares	-	-	1,910	7	-	-	-	-	1,917
Derivatives	-	-	104,312	-	942	-	-	-	105,254
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	308
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Other assets	1,308	-	-	12,977	-	-	-	301	14,586
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	259
Total	127,527	66	190,597	12,984	942	11,805	958	344,879	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss									
				Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities		
31 Dec 2014, EURm			Held for trading					Total	
Liabilities									
Deposits by credit institutions			26,194	-	-	60,934	-	87,128	
Deposits and borrowings from the public			24,286	-	-	52,587	-	76,873	
Debt securities in issue			8,502	-	-	39,970	-	48,472	
Derivatives			102,564	-	312	-	-	102,876	
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk			-	-	-	773	-	773	
Current tax liabilities			-	-	-	-	39	39	
Other liabilities			6,273	10,061	-	1,908	128	18,370	
Accrued expenses and prepaid income			-	-	-	110	501	611	
Deferred tax liabilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provisions			-	-	-	-	82	82	
Retirement benefit liabilities			-	-	-	-	25	25	
Subordinated liabilities			-	-	-	620	-	620	
Total			167,819	10,061	312	156,902	775	335,869	

Note 39 Classification of financial instruments, cont.

Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							Non-financial assets	Total
	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Available for sale			
31 Dec 2013, EURm									
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks	30,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,904
Loans to central banks	94	-	563	-	-	-	-	-	657
Loans to credit institutions	33,995	-	6,568	-	-	-	-	-	40,563
Loans to the public	67,092	-	40,176	-	-	-	-	-	107,268
Interest-bearing securities	-	2,166	21,322	-	-	10,758	-	-	34,246
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	9,739	-	-	-	-	-	9,739
Shares	-	-	665	14	-	-	-	-	679
Derivatives	-	-	69,625	-	609	-	-	-	70,234
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Investments in group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	376
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	98
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	132
Other assets	1,377	-	-	6,606	-	-	-	250	8,233
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	386
Total	133,837	2,166	148,658	6,620	609	10,758	1,043	303,691	

Parent company	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						Non-financial liabilities	Total
	Held for trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives used for hedging	Other financial liabilities				
31 Dec 2013, EURm								
Liabilities								
Deposits by credit institutions		22,333	-	-	56,982	-	-	79,315
Deposits and borrowings from the public		26,924	-	-	53,984	-	-	80,908
Debt securities in issue		8,119	-	-	39,011	-	-	47,130
Derivatives		66,806	-	303	-	-	-	67,109
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		-	-	-	369	-	-	369
Current tax liabilities		-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Other liabilities		10,405	5,871	-	2,139	272	-	18,687
Accrued expenses and prepaid income		-	-	-	366	302	-	668
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions		-	-	-	-	67	-	67
Retirement benefit liabilities		-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Subordinated liabilities		-	-	-	429	-	-	429
Total		134,587	5,871	303	153,280	665	294,706	

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Group

EURm	31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	28,846	30,904	30,904
Loans	149,099	147,874	149,546	149,607
Interest-bearing securities	34,643	34,647	34,246	34,252
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	11,058	11,058	9,739	9,739
Shares	1,918	1,918	680	680
Derivatives	105,254	105,254	70,234	70,234
Other assets	14,940	14,938	8,840	8,840
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	440	440	572	572
Total financial assets	346,198	344,975	304,761	304,828
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and debt instruments	212,719	212,954	207,465	208,094
Derivatives	102,876	102,876	67,109	67,109
Other liabilities	19,561	19,560	19,378	19,378
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	804	804	866	866
Subordinated liabilities	620	620	429	429
Total financial liabilities	336,580	336,814	295,247	295,876

Parent company

EURm	31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	28,846	30,904	30,904
Loans	147,730	146,602	148,489	148,547
Interest-bearing securities	34,643	34,647	34,246	34,252
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	11,058	11,058	9,739	9,739
Shares	1,917	1,917	679	679
Derivatives	105,254	105,254	70,234	70,234
Other assets	15,172	15,171	9,014	9,014
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	259	259	386	386
Total financial assets	344,879	343,754	303,691	303,755
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and debt instruments	212,473	212,707	207,353	207,982
Derivatives	102,876	102,876	67,109	67,109
Other liabilities	19,289	19,289	19,147	19,147
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	611	611	668	668
Subordinated liabilities	620	620	429	429
Total financial liabilities	335,869	336,103	294,706	295,335

For information about valuation of items measured at fair value on the balance sheet, see Note 1 section 10 "Determination of fair value of financial instruments" and the section "Determination of fair values for items measured at fair value on the balance sheet" in this note. For information about valuation of items not measured at fair value on the balance sheet, see the section "Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet" in this note.

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.**Assets and liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet****Group****Categorisation into the fair value hierarchy**

	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
31 Dec 2014, EURm				
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Loans to central banks	-	282	-	282
Loans to credit institutions	-	5,486	-	5,486
Loans to the public	-	44,777	-	44,777
Interest-bearing securities	18,905	15,595	77	34,577
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	5,789	5,269	-	11,058
Shares	1,465	-	453	1,918
Derivatives	52	103,755	1,447	105,254
Investment properties	-	2	-	2
Other assets	-	12,977	-	12,977
Total	26,211	188,143	1,977	216,331
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	26,194	-	26,194
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	24,286	-	24,286
Debt securities in issue	-	8,502	-	8,502
Derivatives	39	101,199	1,638	102,876
Other liabilities	4,137	12,197	-	16,334
Total	4,176	172,378	1,638	178,192

¹ All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.

	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
31 Dec 2013, EURm				
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Loans to central banks	-	563	-	563
Loans to credit institutions	-	6,568	-	6,568
Loans to the public	-	40,176	-	40,176
Interest-bearing securities	21,985	9,880	215	32,080
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	5,998	3,741	-	9,739
Shares	236	-	444	680
Derivatives	52	68,553	1,629	70,234
Investment properties	-	9	104	113
Other assets	-	6,606	-	6,606
Total	28,271	136,096	2,392	166,759
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	22,333	-	22,333
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	26,924	-	26,924
Debt securities in issue	-	8,119	-	8,119
Derivatives	55	65,625	1,429	67,109
Other liabilities	8,680	7,595	1	16,276
Total	8,735	130,596	1,430	140,761

¹ All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.

Parent company

Categorisation into the fair value hierarchy

	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
31 Dec 2014, EURm				
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Loans to central banks	-	282	-	282
Loans to credit institutions	-	5,486	-	5,486
Loans to the public	-	44,777	-	44,777
Interest-bearing securities	18,905	15,595	77	34,577
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	5,789	5,269	-	11,058
Shares	1,465	-	452	1,917
Derivatives	52	103,755	1,447	105,254
Investment properties	-	2	-	2
Other assets	-	12,977	-	12,977
Total	26,211	188,143	1,976	216,330
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	26,194	-	26,194
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	24,286	-	24,286
Debt securities in issue	-	8,502	-	8,502
Derivatives	39	101,199	1,638	102,876
Other liabilities	4,137	12,197	-	16,334
Total	4,176	172,378	1,638	178,192

¹ All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.

	Quoted prices in active markets for same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using non-observable data (Level 3)	Total
31 Dec 2013, EURm				
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Loans to central banks	-	563	-	563
Loans to credit institutions	-	6,568	-	6,568
Loans to the public	-	40,176	-	40,176
Interest-bearing securities	21,985	9,880	215	32,080
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	5,998	3,741	-	9,739
Shares	235	-	444	679
Derivatives	52	68,553	1,629	70,234
Investment properties	-	4	4	8
Other assets	-	6,606	-	6,606
Total	28,270	136,091	2,292	166,653
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Deposits by credit institutions	-	22,333	-	22,333
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	26,924	-	26,924
Debt securities in issue	-	8,119	-	8,119
Derivatives	55	65,625	1,429	67,109
Other liabilities	8,680	7,595	1	16,276
Total	8,735	130,596	1,430	140,761

¹ All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.

Determination of fair values for items measured at fair value on the balance sheet

Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities carried at fair value have been categorised under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy. The fair active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The categorisation of these instruments is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in its entirety.

Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. This category includes listed derivatives, listed equities, government bonds in developed countries, and most liquid mortgage bonds and corporate bonds where direct tradable price quotes exist.

Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities that do not have directly quoted market prices available from active markets. The fair values are estimated using valuation techniques or valuation models based on market prices or rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and any unobservable inputs have had an insignificant impact on the fair values. This is the case for the majority of Nordea's OTC derivatives, securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements, securities borrowed/lent and other instruments where active markets supply the input to the valuation techniques or models.

Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy consists of those types of assets and liabilities which fair values cannot be obtained directly from quoted market prices or indirectly using valuation techniques or models supported by observable market prices or rates. This is generally the case for investments in unlisted securities, private equity funds and hedge funds and investment properties. This is generally also the case for more complex OTC derivatives, including OTC derivatives where less active markets supply input to the valuation techniques or models, certain complex or structured financial instruments such as CLNs and CDOs, and illiquid interest bearing securities. Complex valuation models are generally characterised by the use of unobservable and model specific parameters.

All valuation models, both complex and simple models, make use of market parameters. These parameters comprise interest rates, volatilities, correlations etc. Some of these parameters are observable while others are not. For non-exotic currencies the interest rates are all observable, and the volatilities and the correlations of the interest rates and FX rates are observable up to a certain maturity. Volatilities and correlations are also observable for the most liquid equity instruments in the short end. For less liquid equity instruments the option market is fairly illiquid, and hence the volatilities and correlations are unobservable. For each instrument the sensitivity towards unobservable parameters is measured. If the impact from unobservable parameters on the valuation is significant the instrument is categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

For interest-bearing securities the categorisation into the three levels are based on the internal pricing methodology. These instruments can either be directly quoted in active markets (Level 1) or measured using a methodology giving a quote based on observable inputs (Level 2). Level 3 bonds are characterised by illiquidity.

For OTC derivatives valuation models are used for establishing fair value. For collateralised contracts OIS interest rates are used for discounting. These rates are observable in the market. The valuation is in addition based on several other market parameters, depending on the nature of the contract. Complex valuation models are used for more exotic OTC derivatives. The models are usually in-house developed, and based on assumptions about the behaviour of the underlying asset and statistical scenario analysis. As mentioned above OTC derivatives are generally categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy and all significant model parameters are thus observable in active markets. For vanilla derivatives standard models like e.g. Black-Scholes are used for valuation.

Valuations of Private Equity Funds (PEF) and unlisted equity instruments are by nature more uncertain than valuations of more actively traded equity instruments. Emphasis is put on using a consistent approach across all assets and over time. The methods used are consistent with the guideline "International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines" issued by EVCA (European Venture Capital Association). The EVCA guidelines are considered as best practice in the PEF industry. For US based funds, similar methods are applied.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities are generally calculated as the theoretical net present value of the individual instruments, based on independently sourced market parameters as described above, and assuming no risks and uncertainties. This calculation is supplemented by a portfolio adjustment.

An important part of the portfolio adjustment relates to counterparty risk in OTC-derivatives. The adjustment is based on the current exposure towards each counterpart, the estimated potential future exposure as well as an estimate of the cost of hedging the counterparty risk. This cost of hedging is either based directly on market prices (where available) or on a theoretical calculation based on the internal credit rating of the counterpart. Nordea also takes into account Nordea's credit spread in the valuation of derivatives (DVA).

Another important part of the portfolio adjustment serves to adjust the net open market risk exposures from mid-prices to ask or bid prices (depending on the net position). For different risk categories, exposures are aggregated and netted according to internal guidelines and aggregated market price information on bid-ask spreads are applied in the calculation. Spreads are updated on a regular basis.

The fair value measurement of the investment properties takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the investment properties in its highest and best use, i.e. taking into account the use of the investment properties that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The current use of the investment properties in Nordea is in accordance with the highest and best use. The valuation of the investment properties is carried out taking into account the purpose and the nature of the property by using the most appropriate valuation methods. The primary valuation approach is a discounted cash flow model using current cash flows, market interest rates and the current yield requirements.

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.**Transfers between level 1 and 2**

During the year, Nordea Bank Finland transferred debt securities of EUR 134m (1,032m) from level 2 to level 1 of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and 55m (0m) for financial liabilities which are recorded at fair value. The reason for the transfer from level 2 to level 1 was that the instruments have been actively traded during the year and reliable quoted prices are obtained in the market. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of year.

Movements in level 3**Group**

31 Dec 2014, EURm	1 Jan 2014	Reclassification	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year		Purchases/ Issues	Sales
			Realised	Unrealised		
Interest-bearing securities	215	-	3	6	89	-232
Shares	444	-	35	22	26	-74
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	200	-	-521	-391	-	-
Investment properties	104	-	-	-	-	-104
Other liabilities	1	-	-	-	-	-1

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Settlements	Transfers		Translation differences	31 Dec 2014
		Transfers into level 3	Transfers out from level 3		
Interest-bearing securities	-3	-	-	-	77
Shares	-	-	-	-	453
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	521	-	-	-	-191
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

Unrealised gains and losses relate to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from items at fair value" (see Note 5). Assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented net.

Group

31 Dec 2013, EURm	1 Jan 2013	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year		Purchases	Sales
		Realised	Unrealised		
Interest-bearing securities	277	4	71	96	-227
Shares	527	13	-16	38	-118
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	269	289	-69	-	-
Investment properties	94	0	0	28	-17
Other liabilities	-	-20	0	-	-

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Settlements	Issues	Transfers		Translation differences	31 Dec 2013
			Transfers into level 3	Transfers out from level 3		
Interest-bearing securities	-6	-	-	-	-	215
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	444
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	-289	-	-	-	-	200
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-1	104
Other liabilities	-608	608	22	-1	-	1

Unrealised gains and losses relates to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period. During the period NBF transferred other liabilities of EUR 21m from Level 2 to Level 3. The reason for the transfer from Level 2 to Level 3 was that observable market data was no longer available. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from items at fair value" (see Note 5). Assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented net.

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.

Parent company

31 Dec 2014, EURm	1 Jan 2014	Reclassification	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year		Purchases/ Issues	Sales
			Realised	Unrealised		
Interest-bearing securities	215	-	3	6	89	-232
Shares	444	-	35	22	26	-74
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	200	-	-521	-391	-	-
Investment properties	4	-	-	-	-	-4
Other liabilities	1	-	-	-	-	-1

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Settlements	Transfers into level 3	Transfers out from level 3	Translation differences	31 Dec 2014
Interest-bearing securities	-3	-	-	-	77
Shares	-	-	-	-	452
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	521	-	-	-	-191
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

Unrealised gains and losses relates to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from items at fair value" (see Note 5). Assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented net.

Parent company

31 Dec 2013, EURm	1 Jan 2013	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year		Purchases	Sales
		Realised	Unrealised		
Interest-bearing securities	277	4	71	96	-227
Shares	527	13	-16	38	-118
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	269	289	-69	-	-
Investment properties	4	-	0	0	0
Other liabilities	-	-20	0	-	-

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Settlements	Issues	Transfers into level 3	Transfers out from level 3	Translation differences	31 Dec 2013
Interest-bearing securities	-6	-	-	-	-	215
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	444
Derivatives (net assets and liabilities)	-289	-	-	-	-	200
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other liabilities	-608	608	22	-1	-	1

Unrealised gains and losses relates to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period. During the period NBF transferred other liabilities of EUR 21m from level 2 to level 3. The reason for the transfer from level 2 to level 3 was that observable market data was no longer available. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the reporting period. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from items at fair value" (see Note 5). Assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented net.

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.**The valuation processes for fair value measurements in level 3****Financial instruments**

Valuation principles in Nordea are determined in and approved by the Group Valuation Committee (GVC). GVC issues guiding policies to the business units on how to establish a robust valuation process and minimise the valuation uncertainty. The GVC also serves as escalation point.

The valuation process in Nordea consists of several steps. The first step is the initial end of day (EOD) marking of mid-prices. The mid-prices are either fixed by front office or received from external sources. The second step is the control part, which is performed by independent control units. The cornerstone in the control is the independent price verification (IPV). The IPV test comprises verification of the correctness of prices and other parameters used in the net present value (NPV) calculation, the adequacy of the valuation models, including an assessment of whether to use quoted prices or valuation models, and the reliability of the assumptions and parameters used in the valuation adjustments at portfolio level covering mainly liquidity (bid/offer spread), model and credit risk adjustments.

The verification of the correctness of prices and other parameters is carried out daily. Third-party information, such as broker quotes and pricing services, is used as benchmark data in the verification. The quality of the benchmark data is assessed on a regular basis. This quality assessment is used in the measurement of the valuation uncertainty.

The valuation adjustments at portfolio level and the deferrals of day 1 P/L on level 3 trades are calculated and reported on a monthly basis. The actual assessment of instruments in the fair value hierarchy is performed on a continuous basis.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value measurements in level 3**Group and parent company**

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of fair value ³
Interest-bearing securities				
Municipalities and other public bodies	-	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-
Mortgage and other credit institutions	77	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-7/7
Corporates	-	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	77			
Other liabilities	-	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-
Total	-			
Shares				
Private equity funds	318	Net asset value ¹		
Hedge funds	129	Net asset value ¹		
Credit Funds	-	Net asset value/market consensus ¹		
Other funds	-	Net asset value/Fund prices ¹		
Other	6	-		
Total²	453			
Derivatives				
Interest rate derivatives	180	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	-12/9
Equity derivatives	-242	Option model	Correlations Volatilities Dividend	-18/12
Foreign exchange derivatives	-31	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	+/-0
Credit derivatives	-129	Credit derivat model	Correlations Recovery rates	-10/9
Other	31	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	+/-0
Total	-191			

¹ The fair values are based on prices and net assets values delivered by external suppliers/custodians. The prices are fixed by the suppliers/custodians on the basis of the development in assets behind the investments. For private equity funds the dominant measurement methodology used by the suppliers/custodians, is consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) guidelines issued by the EVCA (European Venture Capital Association).

² Effects of reasonably possible alternative assumptions are EURm -39/39 (EURm -36/36).

³ Range of fair value for derivatives 31 Dec 2013 was EURm -30/25 and for interest-bearing securities EURm -20/20.

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.

The tables on previous page show, for each class of assets and liabilities categorised in Level 3, the fair value, the valuation techniques used to estimate the fair value, significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation techniques and for financial assets and liabilities the fair value sensitivity to changes in key assumptions.

The column "range of fair value" and the footnotes 2 and 3 in the tables above shows the sensitivity of the fair values of Level 3 financial instruments to changes in key assumptions. Where the exposure to an unobservable parameter is offset across different instruments then only the net impact is disclosed in the table. The range disclosed are likely to be greater than the true uncertainty in fair value of these instruments, as it is unlikely in practice that all unobservable parameters would be simultaneously at the extremes of their ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. The disclosure is neither predictive nor indicative of future movements in fair value.

In order to calculate the sensitivity (range) in fair value of derivatives a range of different modelling approaches are applied to determine an uncertainty interval around the reported fair value. The different approaches applied target various aspects of derivatives pricing. Two common components of derivative valuation models are volatility of underlying risk factors and correlation between the relevant risk factors. Each of these is addressed by applying different assumptions to input and/or the choice of modelling approach. Besides these common factors a number of asset class specific factors are addressed. These include equity dividend expectations, recovery assumptions for credit derivatives and inflation expectations. The fair values of derivatives are presented as the net of assets and liabilities.

In order to calculate the sensitivity (range) in fair value of shares and interest-bearing securities the fair value was increased and decreased within a total range of 2-10 percentage units depending of the valuation uncertainty and underlying assumptions. Higher ranges are applied to instruments with more uncertain valuations relative to actively traded instruments and underlying uncertainties in individual assumptions.

Movements in deferred Day 1 profit or loss

The transaction price for financial instruments in some cases differs from the fair value at initial recognition measured using a valuation model, mainly due to that the transaction price is not established in an active market. If there are significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation technique (Level 3), the financial instrument is recognised at the transaction price and any difference between the transaction price and fair value at initial recognition measured using a valuation model (Day 1 profit) is deferred. For more information see, Note 1 "Accounting policies". The table below shows the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in the income statement at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in how this aggregated difference has been changed during the year (movements in deferred Day 1 profit).

	Group		Parent company	
	2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	2013
Deferred day 1 profit - derivatives EURm				
Amount at beginning of year	-41	-43	-41	-43
Deferred profit/loss on new transactions	-15	-11	-15	-11
Recognised in the income statement during the year	12	13	12	13
Amount at end of year	-44	-41	-44	-41

Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet**Group**

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level in fair value hierarchy
Assets not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	28,846	1
Loans	98,630	97,405	3
Interest bearing-securities	66	70	1, 2, 3
Other assets and Prepaid expenses and accrued income	1,458	1,458	3
Total	129,000	127,779	
Liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Deposits and debt instruments	155,130	155,364	3
Other liabilities and Accrued expenses and prepaid income	2,227	2,226	3
Total	157,357	157,590	

Note 40 *Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.***Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet****Group**

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level in fair value hierarchy
Assets not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Cash and balances with central banks	30,904	30,904	1
Loans	102,297	102,358	3
Interest bearing-securities	2,166	2,173	1, 2, 3
Other assets and Prepaid expenses and accrued income	1,734	1,734	3
Total	137,101	137,169	
Liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Deposits and debt instruments	150,887	151,517	3
Other liabilities and Accrued expenses and prepaid income	2,693	2,693	3
Total	153,580	154,210	

Parent company

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level in fair value hierarchy
Assets not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846	28,846	1
Loans	97,261	96,133	3
Interest bearing-securities	66	69	1, 2, 3
Other assets and Prepaid expenses and accrued income	1,420	1,420	3
Total	127,593	126,468	
Liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Deposits and debt instruments	154,884	155,118	3
Other liabilities and Accrued expenses and prepaid income	2,018	2,017	3
Total	156,902	157,135	

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level in fair value hierarchy
Assets not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Cash and balances with central banks	30,904	30,904	1
Loans	101,239	101,297	3
Interest bearing-securities	2,166	2,173	1, 2, 3
Other assets and Prepaid expenses and accrued income	1,694	1,694	3
Total	136,003	136,068	
Liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet			
Deposits and debt instruments	150,775	151,405	3
Other liabilities and Accrued expenses and prepaid income	2,505	2,505	3
Total	153,280	153,910	

Note 40 Assets and liabilities at fair value, cont.

Cash and balances with central banks

The fair value equals the carrying amount. The fair value is based on quoted prices in active markets for relevant currencies and therefore the fair value measurement is categorised into Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Loans

The fair value of "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions" and "Loans to the public" have been estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows with an assumed customer interest rate that would have been used on the market if the loans had been issued at the time of the measurement. The assumed customer interest rate is calculated as the benchmark interest rate plus the average margin on new lending in Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking respectively. The carrying amount of floating rate loans is assumed to equal fair value.

For the comparative figures 2013 the fair values have been calculated as the carrying amount adjusted for fair value changes in interest rate risk. The fair value changes related to interest rate risk is based on changes in relevant interest rates compared with corresponding nominal interest rates in the portfolios. No adjustment has been made for changes in fair value of credit risk.

The fair value measurement is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Interest bearing-securities

The fair value is EUR 69m, of which EUR 27m is categorised in level 1 and EUR 42m in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The measurement principles follow those for similar instruments that are held at fair value on the balance sheet.

Other assets and prepaid expenses and accrued income

The balance sheet items "Other assets" and "Prepaid expenses and accrued income" consist of short receivables, mainly accrued interest receivables. The fair value is therefore considered to equal the carrying amount and is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Deposits and debt instruments

The fair value of "Deposits by credit institutions", "Deposits and borrowings from the public", "Debt securities in issue" and "Subordinated liabilities" has been calculated as the carrying amount adjusted for fair value changes in interest rate risk and in own credit risk. The fair value is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value changes related to interest rate risk is based on changes in relevant interest rates compared with corresponding nominal interest rate in the portfolios. The fair value changes in the credit risk is calculated as a difference between the credit spread in the nominal interest rate compared with the current spread that is observed in the market. This calculation is performed on an aggregated level for all long term issuance recognised in the balance sheet items "Debt securities in issue" and "Subordinated liabilities". As the contractual maturity is short for "Deposits by credit institutions" and "Deposits and borrowing from the public" the changes in Nordea's own credit risk related to these items is assumed not to be significant. This is also the case for short term issuances recognised in the balance sheet items "Debt securities in issue" and "Subordinated liabilities".

Other liabilities and accrued expenses and prepaid income

The balance sheet items "Other liabilities" and "Accrued expenses and prepaid income" consist of short-term liabilities, mainly liabilities on securities settlement. The fair value is therefore considered to be equal to the carrying amount and is categorised into level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 41 Financial instruments set off on balance or subject to netting agreements

Group	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial assets ¹	Gross recognised financial liabilities set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral received	Cash collateral received	Net amount
31 Dec 2014, EURm							
Assets							
Derivatives	246,566	-141,495	105,071	-82,119	-	-9,530	13,422
Reverse repurchase agreements	50,545	-	50,545	-19,750	-30,370	-	425
Total	297,111	-141,495	155,616	-101,869	-30,370	-9,530	13,847

Group	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial liabilities ¹	Gross recognised financial assets set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral pledged	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
31 Dec 2014, EURm							
Liabilities							
Derivatives	243,463	-14,495	101,968	-82,119	-	-11,796	8,053
Repurchase agreements	50,480	-	50,480	-19,750	-29,096	-	1,634
Total	293,943	-141,495	152,448	-101,869	-29,096	-11,796	9,687

¹ All amounts are measured at fair value.

² Reverse repurchase agreements and Securities borrowing agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Loans to central banks, Loans to credit institutions or Loans to the public. Repurchase agreements and Securities lending agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Deposits by credit institution or as Deposits and borrowings from the public.

Group	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial assets ¹	Gross recognised financial liabilities set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral received	Cash collateral received	Net amount
31 Dec 2013, EURm							
Assets							
Derivatives	128,024	-58,022	70,002	-56,569	-	-4,359	9,074
Reverse repurchase agreements	47,307	-	47,307	-24,688	-22,201	-	419
Total	175,331	-58,022	117,309	-81,257	-22,201	-4,359	9,493

Group	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial liabilities ¹	Gross recognised financial assets set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral pledged	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
31 Dec 2013, EURm							
Liabilities							
Derivatives	124,005	-58,022	65,983	-56,569	-	-4,869	4,545
Repurchase agreements	49,257	-	49,257	-24,688	-20,894	-	3,675
Total	173,262	-58,022	115,240	-81,257	-20,894	-4,869	8,220

¹ All amounts are measured at fair value.

² Reverse repurchase agreements and Securities borrowing agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Loans to central banks, Loans to credit institutions or Loans to the public. Repurchase agreements and Securities lending agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Deposits by credit institution or as Deposits and borrowings from the public.

Note 41 *Financial instruments set off on balance or subject to netting agreements, cont.*

Parent company	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial assets ¹	Gross recognised financial liabilities set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral received	Cash collateral received	Net amount
31 Dec 2014, EURm							
Assets							
Derivatives	246,566	-141,495	105,071	-82,119	-	-9,530	13,422
Reverse repurchase agreements	50,545	-	50,545	-19,750	-30,370	-	425
Total	297,111	-141,495	155,616	-101,869	-30,370	-9,530	13,847

Parent company	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial liabilities ¹	Gross recognised financial assets set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral pledged	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
31 Dec 2014, EURm							
Liabilities							
Derivatives	243,463	-141,495	101,968	-82,119	-	-11,796	8,053
Repurchase agreements	50,480	-	50,480	-19,750	-29,096	-	1,634
Total	293,943	-141,495	152,448	-101,869	-29,096	-11,796	9,687

¹ All amounts are measured at fair value.

² Reverse repurchase agreements and Securities borrowing agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Loans to central banks, Loans to credit institutions or Loans to the public. Repurchase agreements and Securities lending agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Deposits by credit institution or as Deposits and borrowings from the public.

Parent company	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial assets ¹	Gross recognised financial liabilities set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral received	Cash collateral received	Net amount
31 Dec 2013, EURm							
Assets							
Derivatives	128,024	-58,022	70,002	-56,569	-	-4,359	9,074
Reverse repurchase agreements	47,307	-	47,307	-24,688	-22,201	-	419
Total	175,331	-58,022	117,309	-81,257	-22,201	-4,359	9,493

Parent company	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements						
	Gross recognised financial liabilities ¹	Gross recognised financial assets set off on the balance sheet	Net carrying amount on the balance sheet ²	Financial instruments	Financial collateral pledged	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
31 Dec 2013, EURm							
Liabilities							
Derivatives	124,005	-58,022	65,983	-56,569	-	-4,869	4,545
Repurchase agreements	49,257	-	49,257	-24,688	-20,894	-	3,675
Total	173,262	-58,022	115,240	-81,257	-20,894	-4,869	8,220

¹ All amounts are measured at fair value.

² Reverse repurchase agreements and Securities borrowing agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Loans to central banks, Loans to credit institutions or Loans to the public. Repurchase agreements and Securities lending agreements are on the balance sheet classified as Deposits by credit institution or as Deposits and borrowings from the public.

Note 41 *Financial instruments set off on balance or subject to netting agreements, cont.***Enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements**

The fact that financial instruments are being accounted for on a gross basis on the balance sheet, would not imply that the financial instruments are not subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements. Generally financial instruments (derivatives, repos and securities lending transactions), would be subject to master netting agreements, and as a consequence Nordea would be allowed to benefit from netting both in the ordinary course of business and in the case of default towards its counter parties, in any calculations involving counterparty credit risk. The reason why the netted exposures are not reflected under assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, would in most instances depend on the limited application of net settlement of financial transactions.

For a description of counterparty risk see section Risk, Liquidity and Capital management, "Counterparty credit risk" in the Board of Directors' report.

Note 42 *Transferred assets and obtained collaterals***Transferred assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and associated liabilities**

All assets transferred continue to be recognised on the balance sheet if Nordea is still exposed to changes in the fair value of the assets. This is the case for repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions.

Repurchase agreements are a form of collateralised borrowing where Nordea sells securities with an agreement to repurchase them at a later date at a fixed price. The cash received is recognised as a deposit (liability). Securities delivered under repurchase agreements are not derecognised from the balance sheet.

Securities lending transactions are transactions where Nordea lends securities it holds to a counterparty and receives a fee.

As both repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions result in the securities being returned to Nordea, all risks and rewards of the instruments transferred is retained by Nordea, although they are not available for Nordea during the period during which they are transferred. The counterparty in the transactions holds the securities as collateral, but has no recourse to other assets in Nordea.

The securities still reported on the balance sheet and the corresponding liabilities are measured at fair value.

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Repurchase agreements				
Interest-bearing securities	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739
Total	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739

Liabilities associated with the assets

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Repurchase agreements				
Deposits by credit institutions	6,399	3,085	6,399	3,085
Deposits and borrowings from the public	4,659	6,654	4,659	6,654
Total	11,058	9,739	11,058	9,739
Net	0	0	0	0

Obtained collaterals which are permitted to be sold or repledged

NBF obtains collaterals under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial markets participants. Generally, the agreements require additional collateral to be provided if the value of the securities falls below a predetermined level. Under standard terms for most repurchase transactions, the recipient of collateral has an unrestricted right to sell or repledge it, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transactions. The fair value of the securities obtained as collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements are disclosed below.

	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Reverse repurchase agreements				
Received collaterals which can be repledged or sold	48,465	45,944	48,465	45,944
- of which repledged or sold	38,733	39,068	38,733	39,068
Total	48,465	45,944	48,465	45,944

Note 43 Maturity analysis for assets and liabilities

Group

Expected maturity

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2014			31 Dec 2013		
		Expected to be recovered or settled:		Total	Expected to be recovered or settled:		Total
		Within 12 months	After 12 months		Within 12 months	After 12 months	
Cash and balances with central banks		28,846	-	28,846	30,904	-	30,904
Loans to central banks	13	300	-	300	657	-	657
Loans to credit institutions	13	26,051	9,000	35,051	21,070	14,040	35,110
Loans to the public	13	56,322	57,426	113,748	58,339	55,440	113,779
Interest-bearing securities	14	12,775	21,868	34,643	10,031	24,215	34,246
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	15	4,065	6,993	11,058	7,088	2,651	9,739
Shares	16	1,917	1	1,918	665	15	680
Derivatives	17	14,823	90,431	105,254	8,026	62,208	70,234
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	18	2	74	76	7	51	58
Investments in group undertakings	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in associated undertakings	20	2	37	39	-	59	59
Intangible assets	21	6	41	47	3	97	100
Properties and equipment		7	77	84	2	92	94
Investment properties	23	-	2	2	1	112	113
Deferred tax assets	12	43	0	43	4	1	5
Current tax assets	12	0	-	0	1	-	1
Retirement benefit assets	32	-	25	25	-	133	133
Other assets	24	14,623	1	14,624	8,273	4	8,277
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	25	440	-	440	572	-	572
Total assets		160,222	185,976	346,198	145,643	159,118	304,761
Deposits by credit institutions	26	82,291	5,077	87,368	73,991	5,435	79,426
Deposits and borrowings from the public	27	76,646	233	76,879	79,820	1,089	80,909
Debt securities in issue	28	26,510	21,962	48,472	25,648	21,482	47,130
Derivatives	17	14,427	88,449	102,876	8,810	58,299	67,109
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	18	35	738	773	25	344	369
Current tax liabilities	12	41	-	41	8	-	8
Other liabilities	29	18,577	-	18,577	18,855	-	18,855
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	30	801	3	804	863	3	866
Deferred tax liabilities	12	41	16	57	39	14	53
Provisions	31	0	85	85	2	70	72
Retirement benefit liabilities	32	3	25	28	-	21	21
Subordinated liabilities	33	-	620	620	360	69	429
Total liabilities		219,372	117,208	336,580	208,421	86,826	295,247

Note 43 *Maturity analysis for assets and liabilities, cont.*

Parent company

Expected maturity

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2014			31 Dec 2013		
		Expected to be recovered or settled:		Total	Expected to be recovered or settled:		Total
		Within 12 months	After 12 months		Within 12 months	After 12 months	
Cash and balances with central banks		28,846	-	28,846	30,904	-	30,904
Loans to central banks	13	300	-	300	657	-	657
Loans to credit institutions	13	30,631	10,160	40,791	25,671	14,892	40,563
Loans to the public	13	52,012	54,627	106,639	54,647	52,621	107,268
Interest-bearing securities	14	12,775	21,868	34,643	10,031	24,215	34,246
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	15	4,065	6,993	11,058	7,088	2,651	9,739
Shares	16	1,917	-	1,917	665	14	679
Derivatives	17	14,822	90,432	105,254	8,026	62,208	70,234
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	18	2	74	76	7	51	58
Investments in group undertakings	19	-	308	308	-	376	376
Investments in associated undertakings	20	-	28	28	-	34	34
Intangible assets	21	-	35	35	-	98	98
Properties and equipment		-	71	71	-	74	74
Investment properties	23	-	2	2	-	8	8
Deferred tax assets	12	41	-	41	2	-	2
Current tax assets	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement benefit assets	32	-	25	25	-	132	132
Other assets	24	14,586	-	14,586	8,233	-	8,233
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	25	259	-	259	386	-	386
Total assets		160,256	184,623	344,879	146,317	157,374	303,691
Deposits by credit institutions	26	82,051	5,077	87,128	73,949	5,366	79,315
Deposits and borrowings from the public	27	76,646	227	76,873	79,819	1,089	80,908
Debt securities in issue	28	26,510	21,962	48,472	25,648	21,482	47,130
Derivatives	17	14,427	88,449	102,876	8,810	58,299	67,109
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	18	35	738	773	25	344	369
Current tax liabilities	12	39	-	39	4	-	4
Other liabilities	29	18,370	-	18,370	18,687	-	18,687
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	30	611	-	611	668	-	668
Deferred tax liabilities	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	31	-	82	82	-	67	67
Retirement benefit liabilities	32	-	25	25	-	20	20
Subordinated liabilities	33	-	620	620	360	69	429
Total liabilities		218,689	117,180	335,869	207,970	86,736	294,706

Note 43 Maturity analysis for assets and liabilities, cont.

Contractual undiscounted cash flows

Group

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing financial assets	30,571	69,519	35,671	60,185	37,974	233,920
Non interest bearing financial assets					121,682	121,682
Non-financial assets					869	869
Total assets	30,571	69,519	35,671	60,185	160,525	356,471
Interest bearing financial liabilities	46,057	106,000	34,041	23,669	6,025	215,792
Non interest bearing financial liabilities					122,209	122,209
Non-financial liabilities and equity					10,649	10,649
Total liabilities and equity	46,057	106,000	34,041	23,669	138,883	348,650
Derivatives, cash inflow		460,348	126,316	221,216	69,384	877,264
Derivatives, cash outflow		480,726	124,947	212,268	70,075	888,017
Net exposure	-	-20,378	1,369	8,948	-691	-10,752
Exposure	-15,486	-56,859	2,998	45,463	20,952	-2,932
Cumulative exposure	-15,486	-72,345	-69,347	-23,883	-2,932	

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing financial assets	36,850	67,487	26,151	67,676	41,783	239,948
Non-interest bearing financial assets					79,409	79,409
Non-financial assets					1,014	1,014
Total assets	36,850	67,487	26,151	67,676	122,206	320,370
Interest bearing financial liabilities	41,808	110,698	28,689	21,628	7,964	210,786
Non-interest bearing financial liabilities					86,446	86,446
Non-financial liabilities and equity					10,420	10,420
Total liabilities and equity	41,808	110,698	28,689	21,628	104,830	307,652
Derivatives, cash inflow		467,888	125,713	212,976	68,318	874,896
Derivatives, cash outflow		469,864	125,876	212,411	69,415	877,566
Net exposure	-	-1,975	-162	565	-1,097	-2,670
Exposure	-4,958	-45,186	-2,700	46,613	16,279	10,048
Cumulative exposure	-4,958	-50,144	-52,844	-6,230	10,048	

Note 43 *Maturity analysis for assets and liabilities, cont.*

Contractual undiscounted cash flows

Parent company

31 Dec 2014, EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing financial assets	29,728	70,756	35,183	58,635	37,565	231,866
Non-interest bearing financial assets					121,757	121,757
Non-financial assets					958	958
Total assets	29,728	70,756	35,183	58,635	160,280	354,582
Interest bearing financial liabilities	45,986	105,721	33,911	22,990	6,671	215,279
Non-interest bearing financial liabilities					122,115	122,115
Non-financial liabilities and equity					9,785	9,785
Total liabilities and equity	45,986	105,721	33,911	22,990	138,570	347,179
Derivatives, cash inflow		460,348	126,316	221,216	69,384	877,264
Derivatives, cash outflow		480,726	124,947	212,268	70,075	888,017
Net exposure	-	-20,378	1,369	8,948	-691	-10,752
Exposure	-16,258	-55,343	2,641	44,592	21,019	-3,350
Cumulative exposure	-16,258	-71,602	-68,961	-24,369	-3,350	

31 Dec 2013, EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest bearing financial assets	37,624	67,494	25,779	66,139	41,434	238,470
Non-interest bearing financial assets					79,280	79,280
Non-financial assets					1,043	1,043
Total assets	37,624	67,494	25,779	66,139	121,757	318,794
Interest bearing financial liabilities	47,209	105,119	28,556	20,882	8,593	210,360
Non-interest bearing financial liabilities					86,259	86,259
Non-financial liabilities and equity					9,650	9,650
Total liabilities and equity	47,209	105,119	28,556	20,882	104,502	306,269
Derivatives, cash inflow		467,888	125,713	212,976	68,318	874,896
Derivatives, cash outflow		469,864	125,876	212,411	69,415	877,566
Net exposure	-	-1,975	-162	565	-1,097	-2,670
Exposure	-9,584	-39,601	-2,939	45,821	16,158	9,855
Cumulative exposure	-9,584	-49,185	-52,124	-6,303	9,855	

The table is based on contractual maturities for the on balance sheet items financial instruments. For derivatives, the expected cash inflows and outflows are disclosed for both derivative assets and derivative liabilities, as derivatives are managed on a net basis. In addition to the instruments on the balance sheet items and derivative instruments, Nordea has credit commitments amounting to EUR 16,021m (15,882), which could be drawn on at any time.

NBF has also issued guarantees of EUR 13,283m (14,323) which may lead to future cash outflows if certain events occur.

Note 44 Related-party transactions

Shareholders with significant influence and close family members to key management personnel in Nordea Group as well as companies significantly influenced by key management personnel or by close family members to key management personnel in Nordea Group are considered to be related parties to Nordea. Included in this group of related parties are Sampo Oyj and Aegon Asset Management. If transactions with related companies are made in Nordea's and the related companies' ordinary course of business and on the same criteria and terms as those for comparable transactions with parties of similar standing, and if they did not involve more than normal risktaking, the transactions are not included in the table.

Group	Nordea Group undertakings		Nordea Group associated undertakings		Other related parties	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm						
Assets						
Loans	31,145	28,488	185	143	-	-
Interest-bearing securities	2,750	3,683	57	120	-	-
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	1,823	1,097	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	4,455	2,163	218	141	-	-
Other assets	2,193	1,259	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	24	23	-	-	-	-
Total assets	42,390	36,713	460	404	-	-
Liabilities						
Deposits	52,794	42,073	106	44	1	74
Debt securities in issue	759	1,243	0	11	-	-
Derivatives	7,398	2,795	154	34	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	550	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	230	403	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	210	261	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	61,941	46,775	260	89	1	74
Off balance¹	242,058	203,052	4,123	5,662	-	-
¹ Including nominal values on derivatives.						
Group	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm						
Net interest income	162	128	3	3	-	-
Net fee and commission income	-477	-649	1	2	1	1
Net result from items at fair value	-1,237	24	-102	9	-	-
Other operating income	76	9	0	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	-194	-157	0	-1	-	-
Profit before loan losses	-1,670	-645	-98	13	1	1
Parent company						
	Group undertakings		Associated undertakings		Other related parties	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm						
Assets						
Loans	5,748	5,775	121	143	-	-
Interest-bearing securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments pledged as collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	0	-	4	9	-	-
Investments in associated undertakings	-	-	28	34	-	-
Investments in group undertakings	308	376	-	-	-	-
Other assets	0	4	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	8	4	-	-	-	-
Total assets	6,064	6,159	153	186	-	-

Note 44 Related-party transactions, cont.**Parent company**

EURm	Group undertakings		Associated undertakings		Other related parties	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
Liabilities						
Deposits	4	9	1	1	1	74
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	0	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	0	0	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	-	0	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	4	9	1	1	1	74
Off balance¹	716	651	141	174	-	-

¹ Including nominal values on derivatives.

Parent company

EURm	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net interest income	27	35	3	2	-	-
Net fee and commission income	61	53	0	1	1	1
Net result from items at fair value	0	-	-2	2	-	-
Other operating income	4	6	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	-4	-28	-	-	-	-
Profit before loan losses	88	66	1	5	1	1

The terms "group undertakings" and "associated undertakings" refer to group undertakings and associated undertakings of the Nordea Bank Finland Group. In addition to the parent company figures stated above, the parent company's assets included receivables, interest-bearing securities, derivatives and other assets from other Nordea group undertakings in the amount of EUR 42,228m (36,579), liabilities in the amount of EUR 61,625m (46,588), profit before loan losses in the amount of EUR -1,657m (-641) and off-balance sheet commitments in the amount of EUR 242,058m (203,052). Off balance sheet transactions with Nordea group associated undertakings amounted to EUR 3,983m (5,488) and corresponding balance sheet values of derivatives were EUR 214m (132) in assets and EUR 154m (34) in liabilities.

Compensations and loans and receivables to Key management personnel

Compensations and loans to Key management personnel are specified in Note 8.

Note 45 Credit risk disclosure

Credit risk management and credit risk analysis is described in the Risk, Liquidity and Capital management section of the Board of Directors' Report. Additional information on credit risk is also disclosed in the Capital and Risk management Report (Pillar III) 2014, which is available on www.nordea.com.

Group

Exposure types, EURm	31 Dec	31 Dec
	2014	2013
On-balance sheet items	146,714	153,299
Off-balance sheet items	10,262	15,301
Securities financing	4,063	1,740
Derivatives	31,563	18,698
Exposure At Default (EAD)	192,603	189,038

Tables presented in this note, containing exposure, are presented as Exposure At Default (EAD). EAD is the exposure after applying credit conversion factors (CCF).

Note 45 Credit risk disclosure, cont.

Link between credit risk exposure and the balance sheet

This section discloses the link between the loan portfolio as defined by accounting standards and exposure as defined in Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The main differences are outlined in this section to illustrate the link between the different reporting methods.

Original exposure is the exposure before taking into account substitution effects stemming from credit risk mitigation, credit conversion factors (CCFs) for off-balance sheet exposure and allowances within the standardised approach. In this note, however, exposure is defined as exposure at default (EAD) for IRB exposure and exposure value for standardised exposure unless otherwise stated. In accordance with the CRR, credit risk exposure presented in this note, is divided between exposure classes where each exposure class is divided into exposure types as follows:

- On-balance sheet items
- Off-balance sheet items (e.g. guarantees and unutilised amounts of credit facilities)
- Securities financing (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending)
- Derivatives

Items presented in other parts of the Annual Report are divided as follows (in accordance with the accounting standards):

- On-balance sheet items (e.g. loans to central banks and credit institutions, loans to the public, reverse repurchase agreements, positive fair value for derivatives and interest-bearing securities)
- Off-balance sheet items (e.g. guarantees and unutilised lines of credit)

The table below shows the link between the CRR credit risk exposure and items presented in the Annual Report.

On-balance sheet items

The following items have been excluded from the balance sheet, when calculating on-balance exposure in accordance with the CRR:

- Market risk related items in the trading book, such as certain interest-bearing securities and pledged instruments.
- Repos, derivatives and securities lending. These transactions are either included in the calculation of market risk in the trading book or reported as separate exposure types (derivatives or securities financing).
- Other, mainly allowances and intangible assets.

Off-balance sheet items

The following off-balance sheet items specified in the Annual Report are excluded when off-balance exposure is calculated in accordance with the CRR:

- "Assets pledged as security for own liabilities" and "Other assets pledged" (apart from leasing). These transactions are reported as securities financing (i.e. a separate exposure type)
- Derivatives

Derivatives and securities financing

Derivatives can be both on-balance sheet (i.e. positive fair value) and off-balance (i.e. nominal amounts) in accordance with accounting standards. However, in the CRR, the derivatives and securities financing are reported as separate exposure types. Also, repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing transactions are on the balance sheet calculated based on nominal value. In the CRR calculations these exposure types are determined net of the collateral.

On-balance sheet items

Group

Group	Original exposure	Items related to market risk	Repos, derivatives, securities lending	Other	Balance sheet
31 Dec 2014, EURm					
Cash and balances with central banks	28,846				28,846
Loans to central banks and credit institutions	29,584		5,768	0	35,352
Loans to the public	69,616		44,777	-645	113,748
Interest-bearing securities and pledged instruments	17,520	28,180			45,701
Derivatives ¹			105,254		105,254
Intangible assets				47	47
Other assets and prepaid expenses	1,190	14,887	91	1,082	17,250
Total assets	146,757	43,068	155,890	483	346,198
Exposure at default²	146,750				

¹ Derivatives are included in banking and trading books, but not at book values. Counterparty risk in trading derivatives are included in the credit risk.

² The on-balance exposure have a CCF of 100% but can still have a lower EAD due to provisions in the standardised approach, that are deducted from the original exposure when calculating EAD.

Note 45 Credit risk disclosure, cont.

On-balance sheet items

Group

	Original exposure	Items related to market risk	Repos, derivatives, securities lending	Other	Balance sheet
31 Dec 2013, EURm					
Cash and balances with central banks	30,904				30,904
Loans to central banks and credit institutions	28,636		7,131	0	35,767
Loans to the public	74,422		40,176	-820	113,779
Interest-bearing securities and pledged instruments	17,912	26,073			43,985
Derivatives ¹			70,234		70,234
Intangible assets				100	100
Other assets and prepaid expenses	1,551	7,271	65	1,104	9,991
Total assets	153,425	33,344	117,607	384	304,761

¹ Derivatives are included in banking and trading books, but not at book values. Counterparty risk in trading derivatives is included in the credit risk.

Off-balance sheet items

Group

	Credit risk in Basel III calculation
31 Dec 2014, EURm	
Contingent liabilities	14,906
Commitments	16,790
Total	31,696

	Credit risk in Basel III calculation	Items not included in accounts	Original exposure	Average conversion factor	Exposure at default EAD
31 Dec 2014, EURm					
Credit facilities and Checking accounts	15,922	4,036	19,958	37%	7,419
Loan commitments	857	287	1,144	45%	520
Guarantees	13,747		13,747	15%	2,017
Other	1,171		1,171	26%	306
Total	31,696	4,323	36,019		10,262

	Credit risk in Basel II calculation
31 Dec 2013, EURm	
Contingent liabilities	15,836
Commitments	16,603
Total	32,439

	Credit risk in Basel II calculation	Items not included in accounts	Original exposure	Average conversion factor	Exposure at default EAD
31 Dec 2013, EURm					
Credit facilities and Checking accounts	13,435	4,676	18,111	31%	5,633
Loan commitments	2,767	259	3,026	26%	793
Guarantees	14,760		14,760	57%	8,415
Other	1,476		1,476	31%	459
Total	32,439	4,935	37,374		15,301

Note 45 Credit risk disclosure, cont.**Exposure split by industry group**

In the table below, the total exposure is split by industry. The industry breakdown mainly follows the Global Industries Classification Standard (GICS) and is based on NACE codes (i.e. statistical classification codes of economic activities in the European community). The banks is the largest sector which together with other public and organisations are the only industries that account for more than 7% of the total exposure of EUR 193bn. The largest nominal and relative increase was found within the other financial companies, industry while the highest nominal and relative decrease was found within industrial capital goods industry.

Group	31 Dec	31 Dec
EURm	2014	2013
Banks	76,007	74,069
Construction and engineering	1,265	2,193
Consumer durables (cars, appliances, etc.)	1,504	1,585
Consumer staples (food, agriculture etc.)	2,660	2,813
Energy (oil, gas, etc.)	1,352	1,450
Health care and pharmaceuticals	914	938
Industrial capital goods	2,151	3,382
Industrial commercial services	3,574	4,043
IT software, hardware and services	769	765
Media and leisure	862	1,123
Metals and mining materials	270	308
Paper and forest materials	1,148	1,572
Real estate management and investment	13,150	12,512
Retail trade	3,757	4,060
Shipping and offshore	5,268	5,188
Telecommunication equipment	161	404
Telecommunication operators	613	715
Transportation	1,914	2,401
Utilities (distribution and production)	3,993	4,502
Other financial companies	12,001	8,497
Other materials (chemical, building materials etc)	2,652	3,337
Other, public and organisations	56,617	53,180
Total exposure	192,603	189,038

Collateral distribution

The table below presents the distribution of collateral used in the capital adequacy calculation process. The table shows real estate to constitute a major share of eligible collateral items in relative terms. The real estate collateral category saw the largest relative decrease during the year, while the share of other physical collaterals increased. Real estate is commonly used as collateral for credit risk mitigation purposes, and the majority of real estate collaterals are found in Finland. Other physical collateral consist mainly of ships and vehicles.

Group	31 Dec	31 Dec
EURm	2014	2013
Financial Collateral	2%	2%
Receivables	2%	2%
Residential Real Estate	73%	82%
Commercial Real Estate	10%	8%
Other Physical Collateral	13%	7%
Total	100%	100%

Note 45 Credit risk disclosure, cont.

Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDO) - Exposure¹

Nordea acts as an intermediary in the credit derivatives market, especially in Nordic names. Nordea also uses credit derivatives to hedge positions in corporate bonds and synthetic CDOs. When Nordea sells protection in a CDO transaction, it carries the risk of losses in the reference portfolio if a credit event occurs. When Nordea buys protection in a CDO transaction, any losses in the reference portfolio triggered by a credit event are carried by the seller of protection.

Credit derivatives transactions create counterparty credit risk in similar manner to other derivative transactions. Counterparties in these transactions are typically subject to a financial collateral agreement, where the exposure is covered daily by collateral placements. CDO valuations are subject to fair value adjustments for model risk. These fair value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

Group and parent company	31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013	
	Bought protection	Sold protection	Bought protection	Sold protection
Nominals, EURm				
CDOs, gross	1,204	1,691	1,266	1,587
Hedged exposures	1,005	1,004	965	966
CDOs, net²	199³	687⁴	301³	621⁴
- of which Equity	20	67	57	102
- of which Mezzanine	98	370	108	306
- of which Senior	81	250	136	213

¹ First-to-Default swaps are not classified as CDOs and are therefore not included in the table. Net bought protection amounts to EUR 47m (47) and net sold protection to EUR 46m (18). Both bought and sold protection are, to the predominant part, investment grade.

² Net exposure disregards exposure where tranches are completely identical in terms of reference pool attachment, detachment, maturity and currency.

³ Of which investment grade EUR 90m (184) and sub investment grade EUR 109m (115).

⁴ Of which investment grade EUR 423m (411) and sub investment grade EUR 264m (273) and not rated EUR 0m (0).

Assets taken over for protection of claims ¹	Group		Parent company	
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013
EURm				
Current assets, carrying amount:				
Land and buildings		108		108
Shares and other participations	2		2	
Other assets	1	3	1	0
Total	3	111	3	108

¹ In accordance with Nordea's policy for taking over assets for protection of claims, which is in compliance with the local Banking Business Acts, wherever Nordea is located. Assets, used as collateral for the loan, are generally taken over when the customer is not able to fulfil its obligations to Nordea.

Past due loans, excl. impaired loans

The table below shows past due loans not impaired split by corporate and household customers. Past due loans to corporate customers that are not considered impaired were at end of 2014 EUR 223m down from EUR 251m one year ago. Past due loans for household customers decreased to EUR 280m (438) mainly due to transfer of Baltic branches to Nordea Bank AB (publ).

EURm	Group				Parent company			
	31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013		31 Dec 2014		31 Dec 2013	
	Corporate customers	Household customers	Corporate customers	Household customers	Corporate customers	Household customers	Corporate customers	Household customers
6-30 days	80	147	92	215	27	125	34	194
31-60 days	64	91	70	144	27	80	37	101
61-90 days	50	42	30	71	18	40	18	51
>90 days	28	0	58	8	20	0	53	8
Total	223	280	251	438	92	244	142	354
Past due not impaired loans divided by loans to the public after allowances, %	0.29	0.77	0.34	1.15	0.13	0.73	0.20	1.00

Note 45 Credit risk disclosure, cont.

Loans to corporate customers, by size of loan

The distribution of loans to corporate by size of loans, seen in the table below, shows a high degree of diversification where approximately 81% of the corporate volume represents loans up to EUR 50m per customer.

EURm	Group				Parent company			
	31 Dec 2014	%	31 Dec 2013	%	31 Dec 2014	%	31 Dec 2013	%
0-10	42,561	55.8	41,146	54.9	40,213	55.8	39,041	54.9
10-50	19,552	25.6	19,140	25.6	18,473	25.6	18,161	25.6
50-100	5,673	7.4	5,199	6.9	5,360	7.4	4,933	6.9
100-250	7,433	9.8	5,939	7.9	7,023	9.8	5,635	7.9
250-500	1,018	1.3	3,471	4.6	962	1.3	3,293	4.6
500-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	76,238	100.0	74,895	100.0	72,031	100.0	71,064	100.0

Interest-bearing securities

For more information about credit risk related to interest-bearing securities, see Note 14 where the carrying amount of interest-bearing securities is split on different types of counterparties.

Note 46 Interests in structured entities

Structured entities are entities designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. It normally has restricted activities with a narrow and well defined objective. If Nordea controls such an entity, it is consolidated.

Unconsolidated structured entities

For structured entities in which Nordea has an interest but do not control it, disclosures are provided. To be considered to have an interest in such an entity, Nordea must be exposed to variability in returns on the investment in the structured entity. Investment funds are the only interest in unconsolidated structured entities Nordea currently holds. Variability in returns is assessed based on both fees received and revaluation of holdings in the funds.

There are several different products where Nordea invests in investment funds:

- on behalf of depositors where the return is based the investment
- to hedge exposures in structured products issued to customers.
- illiquid investments in private equity and credit funds

As Nordea is exposed to variability in returns on a gross basis, information about these funds are disclosed although the net exposure is considerably less.

Investment funds acquired to hedge exposures in structured products reduce the exposures and to the extent hedges are effective, Nordea is not exposed to changes in value. The maximum loss on these funds is estimated to EUR 6m, net of hedges.

Nordeas interests in unconsolidated structured entities and any related liability are disclosed in the table below:

EURm	Group	Parent company
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2014
Assets, carrying amount		
Loans to credit institutions	-	-
Shares	701	701
Total assets	701	701
Liabilities		
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	-
Liabilities to policy holders	-	-
Derivatives	105	105
Total liabilities	105	105
Off balance, nominal amount		
Loan commitments	-	-

Nordea have not sponsored any unconsolidated structured entity in which Nordea do not currently have an interest.

Note 47 Mergers, acquisitions, disposals and dissolutions

		Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
Subsidiaries acquired during 2014	Line of business	-	-
-	-	-	-
Other subsidiaries established during 2014	Number of companies	Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries sold during 2014	Line of business	Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
-	-	-	-
Other subsidiaries sold during 2014	Number of companies	Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
-	10	271	-9
Subsidiaries merged during 2014	Line of business	Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries dissolved during 2014	Number of companies	Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
-	-	-	-
Associated undertakings dissolved during 2014	Line of business	Total assets EURm	Profit/loss for the year as included in the Bank Group
-	-	-	-

Note 48 Nordea shares

Nordea Bank Finland Plc does not possess own shares. During the year Nordea Bank Finland has bought and sold shares in its parent company Nordea Bank AB (publ) as part of its normal trading and marketmaking activities. The trades are specified in the table enclosed. The increased volumes are explained by higher trading activity in NBF.

Acquisitions	Month	Quantity	Average acq.price	Amount, EUR
	January	784,416	10.08	7,906,710.77
	February	2,641,463	9.99	26,393,391.61
	March	2,007,082	10.20	20,468,456.74
	April	2,772,290	10.22	28,328,988.16
	May	1,521,412	10.42	15,849,726.88
	June	1,562,640	10.64	16,619,459.20
	July	3,487,072	10.26	35,777,712.41
	August	1,992,066	9.92	19,751,797.59
	September	2,272,098	10.00	22,731,408.82
	October	8,391,659	9.68	81,203,136.49
	November	2,995,501	10.01	29,989,755.07
	December	4,111,184	9.46	38,883,223.31
		34,538,883		343,903,767.06
Sales	Month	Quantity	Average price	Amount, EUR
	January	-705,300	10.07	-7,099,132.22
	February	-2,699,582	10.00	-26,994,709.05
	March	-2,059,931	10.19	-20,989,470.17
	April	-2,486,740	10.24	-25,471,352.50
	May	-1,688,116	10.44	-17,626,848.24
	June	-2,150,822	10.60	-22,803,794.83
	July	-4,903,803	10.26	-50,311,913.90
	August	-2,068,983	9.90	-20,491,974.88
	September	-2,267,013	9.99	-22,649,521.97
	October	-2,022,725	9.89	-19,999,896.78
	November	-3,540,465	10.02	-35,460,869.92
	December	-3,148,867	9.44	-29,730,329.59
		-29,742,347		-299,629,814.05

The quota value of the Nordea Bank AB (publ) share is EUR 1.00. The trades had an insignificant effect on the shareholding and voting-power in Nordea Bank AB (publ). At year-end 2014 NBF owned 4,828,977 shares of the parent company.

Note 49 Transferred operations

Transferred Baltic operations

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net interest income	35	138	35	137
Net fee and commission income	0	1	0	1
Net result from items at fair value	-10	-4	0	-1
Other operating income	0	1	0	1
Total operating income	25	136	35	138
Staff costs	-9	-36	-9	-36
Other expenses	-7	-37	-7	-37
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-1	-3	-1	-3
Total operating expenses	-17	-76	-17	-76
Profit before loan losses	8	60	18	62
Net loan losses	-38	-26	-38	-26
Impairment of securities held as non-financial assets	-	-	-17	-
Operating profit	-30	34	-37	36
Income tax expense	1	-8	1	-8
Net profit for the period	-29	26	-36	28

International operations to be transferred¹

EURm	Group		Parent company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net interest income	81	73	81	73
Net fee and commission income	48	39	48	39
Net result from items at fair value	3	3	3	3
Other operating income	0	0	0	0
Total operating income	132	115	132	115
Staff costs	-21	-15	-21	-15
Other expenses	-10	-10	-10	-10
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total operating expenses	-32	-26	-32	-26
Profit before loan losses	100	89	100	89
Net loan losses	-10	-3	-10	-3
Operating profit	90	86	90	86
Income tax expense	-4	-6	-4	-6
Net profit for the period	86	80	86	80

¹ The operations of London and Frankfurt branches were sold on 1 January 2015.

This document is an English translation of the Finnish auditor's report. Only the Finnish version of the report is legally binding.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Annual General Meeting of Nordea Bank Finland Plc

We have audited the accounting records, the financial statements, the report of the Board of Directors, and the administration of Nordea Bank Finland Plc for the year ended on 31 December 2014. The financial statements comprise both the consolidated and the parent company's statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, as well as for the preparation of financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors that give a true and fair view in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors in Finland. The Board of Directors is responsible for the appropriate arrangement of the control of the company's accounts and finances, and the Managing Director shall see to it that the accounts of the company are in compliance with the law and that its financial affairs have been arranged in a reliable manner.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements, on the consolidated financial statements and on the report of the Board of Directors based on our audit. The Auditing Act requires that we comply with the requirements of professional ethics. We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Good auditing practice requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors are free from material misstatement, and whether the members of the Board of Directors of the parent company and the Managing Director are guilty of an act or negligence which may result in liability in damages towards the company or have violated the Finnish Credit Institutions Act, the Limited Liability Companies Act or the articles of association of the company.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements and report of the Board of Directors that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion,

- both the consolidated and the parent company's financial statements give a true and fair view of their financial position, financial performance, and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU
- the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors give a true and fair view of both the consolidated and the parent company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors in Finland
- the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements.

Other opinions

We support the adoption of the financial statements. The proposal by the Board of Directors regarding the treatment of distributable funds is in compliance with the Limited Liability Companies Act. We support that the Board of Directors of the parent company and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial period audited by us.

Helsinki 27 February 2015

KPMG OY AB

[signed]

Marcus Tötterman

Authorized Public Accountant in Finland

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF THE BASE PROSPECTUS

Summaries are made up of disclosure requirements known as "Elements". These elements are numbered in Sections A – E (A.1 – E.7).

This summary contains all the Elements required to be included in a summary for this type of securities and these Issuers. Because some Elements are not required to be addressed, there may be gaps in the numbering sequence of the Elements.

Even though an Element may be required to be inserted in the summary because of the type of securities and relevant Issuer, it is possible that no relevant information can be given regarding the Element. In this case a short description of the Element is included in the summary with the mention of "Not Applicable".

In particular Elements in italics denote placeholders for completing the issue specific summary relating to a Tranche of Notes for which such issue specific summary is to be prepared.

Words and expressions defined in the sections entitled "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" or elsewhere in this Base Prospectus have the same meanings in this summary.

Section A – Introduction and Warnings		
A.1	Introduction:	<i>This summary should be read as an introduction to this Base Prospectus and any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on a consideration of the Base Prospectus as a whole by the investor. Where a claim relating to the information contained in this Base Prospectus is brought before a court in a Member State of the European Economic Area, the plaintiff may, under the national legislation of the Member States, be required to bear the costs of translating the Base Prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated. No civil liability will attach to the Issuers in any such Member State solely on the basis of this summary, including any translation thereof, unless it is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus or it does not provide, when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus, key information in order to aid investors when considering whether to invest in the Notes.</i>
A.2	Consent:	Certain Tranches of Notes with a denomination of less than €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) may be offered in circumstances where there is no exemption from the obligation under the Prospectus Directive to publish a prospectus. Any such offer is referred to as a "Public Offer" .
		<i>Not applicable; the Notes are issued in denominations of at least €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency)./The Issuer consents to the use of this Base Prospectus in connection with a Public Offer of the Notes by any financial intermediary which is authorised to make such offers under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC) (an "Authorised Offeror") on the following basis: (a) the relevant Public Offer must occur during the period from and including [•] to but excluding [] (the "Offer Period") in [•] [and [•]] (the "Public Offer Jurisdiction(s)") and (b) the relevant Authorised Offeror must have agreed to the Authorised Offeror Terms [and satisfy the following additional conditions: [•]]./The Issuer consents to the use of this Base Prospectus in connection with a Public Offer of the Notes by [•](an "Authorised Offeror") on the following basis: (a) the relevant Public Offer must occur during the period from and including [•] to but excluding [] (the "Offer Period") in [•] [and [•]] (the "Public Offer Jurisdiction(s)") and (b) the relevant Authorised Offeror must have agreed to the Authorised Offeror Terms [and satisfy the following additional conditions: [•]].</i>

		Authorised Offerors will provide information to an Investor on the terms and conditions of the Public Offer of the relevant Notes at the time such Public Offer is made by the Authorised Offeror to the Investor.
	Section B – Issuers	
B.1	Legal names of the Issuers:	Nordea Bank AB (publ) Nordea Bank Finland Plc
	Commercial names of the Issuers:	Nordea
B.2	Domicile and legal forms of the Issuers:	<p>NBAB is a public (publ) limited liability company with registration No. 516406-0120. The head office is located in Stockholm at the following address: Smålandsgatan 17, 105 71 Stockholm. The principal legislation under which NBAB operates is the Swedish Companies Act and the Swedish Banking and Financing Business Act.</p> <p>NBF is a company with limited liability pursuant to the Finnish Companies Act. NBF is registered in the trade register with business identity code 1680235-8. NBF has its head office in Helsinki at the following address: Aleksanterinkatu 36 B, 00100 Helsinki, Finland. The principal legislation under which NBF operates is the Finnish Companies Act and the Finnish Act on Commercial Banks and Other Credit Institutions in the form of a limited company.</p>
B.4b	Trends:	Not applicable. There are no clear trends affecting the Issuers or the markets in which they operate.
B.5	The Group:	<p>NBAB is the parent company of the Nordea Group. The Nordea Group is a large financial services group in the Nordic markets (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), with additional operations in Russia, the Baltic countries and Luxembourg, as well as branches in a number of other international locations. The three main subsidiaries of NBAB are Nordea Bank Danmark A/S in Denmark, NBF in Finland and Nordea Bank Norge ASA in Norway. The Nordea Group's organisational structure is built around three main business areas: Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and Wealth Management. Group Corporate Centre and Group Risk Management are other central parts of the Nordea Group's organisation. Retail Banking is responsible for customer relations with household customers as well as large, medium-sized and small corporate customers in the Nordic and Baltic countries. Wholesale Banking provides services and financial solutions to Nordea Group's largest corporate and institutional customers. Wealth Management provides investment, savings and risk management products and solutions. It manages the Nordea Group's customers' assets, provides wealth planning and gives investment advice to affluent and high-net-worth individuals as well as institutional investors.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2014, the Nordea Group had total assets of EUR 669 billion and tier 1 capital of EUR 25.6 billion, and was the largest Nordic-based asset manager with EUR 262.2 billion in assets under management.¹</p>

¹ By virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015, the figures for the Nordea Group's total assets, tier 1 capital and assets under management have been updated to the relevant figures as at 31 December 2014.

B.9	Profit Forecasts and Profit Estimates:	Not Applicable. The Issuers do not make a profit forecast or profit estimate in the Base Prospectus.																																																																											
B.10	Audit Report Qualifications:	Not Applicable. There are no qualifications in the audit reports for the Issuers.																																																																											
B.12	Selected Key Financial Information:	<p>The tables below show certain selected summarised financial information which, without material changes, is derived from, and must be read together with, the Issuers' audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 and the auditors' reports and notes thereto and unaudited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in the case of NBAB) or the six months ending 30 June 2014 (in the case of NBF) set out in the annexes to this Supplement and the Base Prospectus and the notes thereto.²</p> <p>NBAB – selected key financial information:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Year ended 31 December</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2014</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;"><i>(EUR millions)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Income Statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total operating income</td> <td>10,224</td> <td>9,891</td> <td>9,998</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net loan losses.....</td> <td>-534</td> <td>-735</td> <td>-895</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net profit for the period.....</td> <td>3,332</td> <td>3,116</td> <td>3,126</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Balance Sheet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total assets.....</td> <td>669,342</td> <td>630,434</td> <td>668,178</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total liabilities.....</td> <td>639,505</td> <td>601,225</td> <td>640,173</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total equity.....</td> <td>29,837</td> <td>29,209</td> <td>28,005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total liabilities and equity.....</td> <td>669,342</td> <td>630,434</td> <td>668,178</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Cash Flow Statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities.....</td> <td>11,456</td> <td>7,607</td> <td>6,633</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow from operating activities.....</td> <td>-10,842</td> <td>6,315</td> <td>19,754</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow from investing activities.....</td> <td>3,254</td> <td>572</td> <td>774</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow from financing activities.....</td> <td>-1,040</td> <td>-1,927</td> <td>-170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow for the period.....</td> <td>-8,610</td> <td>4,960</td> <td>20,358</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change.....</td> <td>-8,610</td> <td>4,960</td> <td>20,358</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NBF – selected key financial information:</p>		Year ended 31 December			2014	2013	2012	<i>(EUR millions)</i>				Income Statement				Total operating income	10,224	9,891	9,998	Net loan losses.....	-534	-735	-895	Net profit for the period.....	3,332	3,116	3,126	Balance Sheet				Total assets.....	669,342	630,434	668,178	Total liabilities.....	639,505	601,225	640,173	Total equity.....	29,837	29,209	28,005	Total liabilities and equity.....	669,342	630,434	668,178	Cash Flow Statement				Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities.....	11,456	7,607	6,633	Cash flow from operating activities.....	-10,842	6,315	19,754	Cash flow from investing activities.....	3,254	572	774	Cash flow from financing activities.....	-1,040	-1,927	-170	Cash flow for the period.....	-8,610	4,960	20,358	Change.....	-8,610	4,960	20,358
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² By virtue of the Supplement dated 11 February 2015, selected key unaudited information of NBAB for the year ending 31 December 2014 has been included and information for the nine months to 30 September 2014 has been removed. It has been clarified that the auditors' reports relate to the Issuers' audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 only. By virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015, selected key audited information of NBF for the year ending 31 December 2014 has been included and information for the six months to 30 June 2014 has been removed.

		Year ended 31 December		
		2014	2013	2012
		<i>(EUR Millions)</i>		
		Income Statement		
	Total operating income.....	2,278	2,224	2,824
	Net profit for the period.....	902	828	1,181
		Balance Sheet		
	Total assets.....	346,198	304,761	335,461
	Total liabilities.....	336,580	295,247	326,244
	Total equity.....	9,618	9,514	9,217
	Total liabilities and equity.....	346,198	304,761	335,461
		Cash Flow Statement		
	Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities.....	1,807	1,489	-440
	Cash flow from operating activities.....	-11,520	5,686	18,719
	Cash flow from investing activities.....	2,149	85	333
	Cash flow from financing activities.....	-593	-615	-3,526
	Cash flow for the period.....	-9,964	5,156	15,526
	Change.....	-9,964	5,156	15,526
		<p>There has been no material adverse change in the ordinary course of business or in the prospects or condition of NBAB or NBF since 31 December 2013 (in the case of NBAB) or 31 December 2014 (in the case of NBF)³, being the date of its last published audited financial statements.</p> <p>There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of NBAB or NBF which has occurred since 31 December 2014⁴⁵, being the date of its last published financial statements.</p>		
B.13	Recent Events:	Not Applicable for either Issuer. There have been no recent events particular to either Issuer which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of such Issuer's solvency since the date of the relevant Issuer's last published audited or unaudited financial statements.		
B.14	Dependence upon other entities within the Group:	Not Applicable. Neither NBAB nor NBF is dependent upon other entities within the Nordea Group.		

³ By virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015, the date since which there has been no material adverse change in the ordinary course of business or in the prospects or conditions of NBF has been updated to 31 December 2014, being the date of its last published audited financial statements.

⁴ By virtue of the Supplement dated 11 February 2015, the date since which there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of NBAB has been updated to 31 December 2014, being the date of its last published financial statements.

⁵ By virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015, the date since which there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of NBF has been updated to 31 December 2014, being the date of its last published financial statements.

B.15	The Issuer's Principal Activities:	<p>The Nordea Group's organisational structure is built around three main business areas: Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and Wealth Management. In addition to these business areas, the Nordea Group's organisation includes the following two Group functions: Group Corporate Centre and Group Risk Management.</p> <p>NBAB conducts banking operations in Sweden within the scope of the Nordea Group's business organisation. NBAB develops and markets financial products and services to personal customers, corporate customers and the public sector.</p> <p>NBF conducts banking operations in Finland as a part of the Nordea Group and its operations are fully integrated into the Nordea Group's operations. NBF holds a licence to conduct banking operations in accordance with the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions.</p>
B.16	Controlling Persons:	<p>Not Applicable. To the best of NBAB's knowledge, the Nordea Group is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any single person or group of persons acting together. NBF is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of NBAB.</p>
B.17	Ratings assigned to the Issuer or its Debt Securities:	<p>As of the date of this Base Prospectus, the long term (senior) debt ratings of each of the Issuers are:</p> <p>Moody's Investors Service Limited: Aa3⁶</p> <p>Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited: AA⁻⁷</p> <p>Fitch Ratings Limited: AA-</p> <p>DBRS Ratings Limited: AA</p> <p>The Issuers' credit ratings do not always mirror the risk related to individual Notes issued under the Programme.</p>

The Notes to be issued have not been rated

Section C – The Notes		
C.1	Description of Type and Class of Securities:	<p>Issuance in Series: Notes are issued in series (each a "Series") and Notes of each Series will all be subject to identical terms (except issue price, issue date and interest commencement date, which may or may not be identical) whether as to currency, denomination, interest or maturity or otherwise, save that a Series may comprise Notes in bearer form and in registered form. Further tranches of Notes (each a "Tranche") may be issued as part of an existing Series.</p> <p><i>The Series number of the Notes is []. [The Tranche number is [].</i></p> <p>Forms of Notes: Notes may be issued in bearer or in registered form. Notes in bearer form will not be exchangeable for Notes in registered form and Notes in registered form will not be exchangeable for Notes in bearer form.</p> <p><i>The Notes are in bearer form/The Notes are in registered Form.</i></p>

⁶ negative outlook

⁷ negative outlook

		<p>Notes may be specified in the applicable Final Terms as "VP Notes". VP Notes will be issued in uncertificated and dematerialised book entry form, with the legal title thereto being evidenced by book entries in the register for such VP Notes kept by VP Securities A/S on behalf of the relevant Issuer (the "Danish Note Register"). Title to VP Notes will not be evidenced by any physical note or document of title. Definitive Notes will not be issued in respect of any VP Notes. Nordea Bank Danmark A/S will act as the VP Issuing Agent in respect of VP Notes.</p> <p>Notes may be specified in the applicable Final Terms as "VPS Notes". VPS Notes will be issued pursuant to a registrar agreement with Nordea Bank Norge ASA as VPS Paying Agent and will be registered in uncertificated and dematerialised book entry form with the Norwegian Central Securities Depository (<i>Verdipapirsentralen</i> ASA and referred to herein as the "VPS").</p> <p>Notes may be specified in the applicable Final Terms as "Swedish Notes". Swedish Notes will be issued in uncertificated and dematerialised book entry form, with the legal title thereto being evidenced by book entries in the register for such Swedish Notes kept by Euroclear Sweden on behalf of the relevant Issuer. Title to Swedish Notes will not be evidenced by any physical note or document of title. Definitive Notes will not be issued in respect of any Swedish Notes. Nordea Bank AB (publ) will act as the Swedish Issuing Agent in respect of Swedish Notes.</p> <p>Notes may be specified in the applicable Final Terms as "Finnish Notes". Finnish Notes will be issued in uncertificated and dematerialised book entry form, with the legal title thereto being evidenced by book entries in the register for such Finnish Notes kept by Euroclear Finland on behalf of the relevant Issuer. Title to Finnish Notes will not be evidenced by any physical note or document of title. Definitive Notes will not be issued in respect of any Finnish Notes. Nordea Bank Finland Plc will act as the Finnish Issuing Agent in respect of Finnish Notes.</p> <p><i>Swiss Franc Notes:</i> Swiss Franc Notes will be denominated in Swiss francs, issued in bearer form and will be represented exclusively by a Permanent Global Note which shall be deposited with SIX SIS AG, Olten, Switzerland, or such other depository as may be approved by the SIX Regulatory Board of the SIX Swiss Exchange. The Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable for definitive Notes only in certain limited circumstances.</p>
		<p>Security Identification Number(s): In respect of each Tranche of Notes, the relevant security identification number(s) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.</p> <p><i>The Notes will be [cleared/settled] through []. The Notes have been assigned the following securities identifiers: [].</i></p>
<p>C.2</p>	<p>Currency of the Securities Issue:</p>	<p>U.S. dollars, euro, sterling, Swedish Krona, Swiss francs, Norwegian Krone, Danish Krone, Yen and Singapore Dollars⁸ and/or such other currency or currencies as may be determined at the time of issuance, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements. Notes may, subject to such compliance, be issued as dual currency Notes.</p> <p><i>The currency of the Notes is [].</i></p>

⁸ References to Singapore dollars were inserted by virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015.

C.5	Free Transferability :	<p>This Base Prospectus contains a summary of certain selling restrictions in the United States, the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Japan.</p> <p>The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and may not be offered and sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.</p> <p>In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive, including the Kingdom of Sweden (each, a "Relevant Member State"), each dealer appointed in relation to the Programme (each a "Dealer") has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State except with the consent of the relevant Issuer given in accordance with Element A.2 above.</p> <p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA") with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold and will not offer, sell or deliver any of the Notes directly or indirectly in the Kingdom of Denmark by way of public offering, unless in compliance with the Danish Securities Trading Act (Consolidated Act No. 883 of 9 August 2011, as amended) (in Danish: <i>Værdipapirhandelsloven</i>) and Executive Orders issued thereunder.</p>
		<p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, in respect of any offers or sales of Notes in Ireland, that it will comply with: the provisions of the European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 (Nos. 1 to 3) (as amended), including, without limitation, Regulations 7 and 152 thereof or any codes of conduct used in connection therewith and the provisions of the Investor Compensation Act 1998; the provisions of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2012 (as amended), the Central Bank Acts 1942 to 2013 (as amended) and any codes of conduct rules made under Section 117(1) of the Central Bank Act 1989; and the provisions of the Market Abuse (Directive 2003/6/EC) Regulations 2005 (as amended) and any rules issued under Section 34 of the Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 by the Central Bank.</p>

	<p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, Notes to the public in France and it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, the Base Prospectus, the relevant Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Notes and such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France only to (a) providers of investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties (<i>personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers</i>), and/or (b) qualified investors (<i>investisseurs qualifiés</i>) all as defined in, and in accordance with, articles L.411-1, L.411-2 and D.411-1 of the French Code <i>monétaire et financier</i>.</p> <p>Notes which qualify as "derivative instruments" within the meaning of Section 2 of the SMA, Directive 2004/39/EC (MiFID Directive) and Commission Regulation No EC/1287/2006 (MiFID Implementation Regulation), all as amended from time to time, may only be offered in Estonia after assessment of the suitability and appropriateness of the relevant structured instrument to the investor in accordance with applicable Estonian and European Union law.</p> <p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that the Notes have not been offered and will not be offered in Lithuania by way of a public offering, unless in compliance with all applicable provisions of the laws of Lithuania and in particular in compliance with the Law on Securities of the Republic of Lithuania of 18 January 2007 No X-1023 and any regulation or rule made thereunder, as supplemented and amended from time to time.</p> <p>The Notes have not been registered under the Financial Instruments Market Law of Latvia and may not be publicly offered or sold in Latvia. Neither the relevant Issuer nor any Dealer has authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Notes in Latvia other than in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Latvia.</p> <p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold and will not offer, sell or deliver any of the Notes directly or indirectly in the Kingdom of Denmark by way of public offering, unless in compliance with the Danish Securities Trading etc. Act (<i>Værdipapirhandelsloven</i>), as amended from time to time, and Executive Orders issued thereunder.</p>
	<p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not publicly offer the Notes or bring the Notes into general circulation in Finland other than in compliance with all applicable provisions of the laws of Finland and especially in compliance with the Finnish Securities Market Act (495/1989) and any regulation or rule made thereunder, as supplemented and amended from time to time.</p> <p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will comply with all laws, regulations and guidelines applicable to the offering of Notes in Norway. Notes denominated in Norwegian Krone may not be offered or sold within Norway or to or for the account or benefit of persons domiciled in Norway, unless the regulation relating to the offer of VPS Notes and the registration in the VPS has been complied with.</p>

		<p>Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has only made and will only make an offer of Notes to the public (<i>oferta pública</i>) in Spain in accordance with the Spanish Securities Market Act (<i>Ley 24/1988 de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores</i>) (the "LMV"), Royal Decree 1310/2005, of 4 November, developing partially the Spanish Securities Market Law as regards admission to listing on official secondary markets, public offers and the prospectus required thereto and the regulations made thereunder. The Notes may not be offered or sold in Spain other than by institutions authorised under the LMV and Royal Decree 217/2008, of 15 February, on the legal regime applicable to investment services companies, to provide investment services in Spain, and in compliance with the provisions of the LMV and any other applicable legislation.</p> <p>The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended; the "FIEA") and each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer or sell any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.</p> <p>Zero Coupon Notes in definitive form may only be transferred and accepted, directly or indirectly, within, from or into the Netherlands through the mediation of either the relevant Issuer or a member firm of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. in full compliance with the Dutch Savings Certificates Act (<i>Wet inzake spaarbewijzen</i>) of 21 May 1985 (as amended) and its implementing regulations.</p> <p>This Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"). Accordingly, this Base Prospectus (including the relevant Final Terms) and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.</p> <p>No Notes linked to collective investment schemes (as defined under the SFA) may be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore.⁹</p>
C.8	The Rights Attaching to the Securities, including Ranking and	<i>Status of the Notes:</i> The Notes constitute unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the relevant Issuer and rank <i>pari passu</i> without any preference among themselves and at least <i>pari passu</i> with all other outstanding unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the relevant Issuer, present and future.

⁹ By virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015, information relating to selling restrictions for Singapore was added.

	Limitations to those Rights:	<p>Denominations: Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to (i) a minimum denomination of €1,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency); and (ii) compliance with all applicable legal and/or regulatory and/or central bank requirements.</p>
		<p><i>The Notes are issued in denomination(s) of [].</i></p> <p>Negative Pledge: None.</p> <p>Cross Default: None.</p> <p>Taxation: All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction of taxes unless required by Swedish or Finnish laws, regulations or other rules, or decisions by Finnish or Swedish public authorities. In the event that any of the Issuers is obliged to effect deductions or withholdings of Finnish or Swedish tax for someone who is not subject to taxation in Sweden or Finland, such Issuer will pay additional amounts to ensure that, on the due date, the relevant holders of Notes receive a net amount equal to the amount which the holders would have received but for the deductions or withholdings, subject to customary exceptions.</p> <p>Governing Law: One of English law, Finnish law, Swedish law, Danish law or Norwegian law governs the Notes and all non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes, except that (i) the registration of VP Notes in the VP are governed by Danish law; (ii) the registration of VPS Notes in the VPS are governed by Norwegian law; (iii) the registration of Swedish Notes in Euroclear Sweden are governed by Swedish law; and (iv) the registration on Finnish Notes in Euroclear Finland is governed by Finnish law.</p> <p><i>The Notes are governed by [English law/ Finnish law/ Danish law/ Swedish law/ Norwegian law].</i></p> <p>Enforcement of Notes in Global Form: In the case of Global Notes, individual investors' rights against the relevant Issuer will be governed by a deed of covenant dated 19 December 2014¹⁰ (the "Deed of Covenant"), a copy of which will be available for inspection at the specified office of Citibank, N.A., London Branch as fiscal agent (the "Fiscal Agent").</p>

¹⁰ By virtue of the Supplement dated 11 February 2015, the date of the Deed of Covenant has been corrected from 20 December 2013 to 19 December 2014.

<p>C.9</p>	<p>The Rights Attaching to the Securities (Continued), Including Information as to Interest, Maturity, Yield and the Representative of the Holders:</p>	<p>Interest: Notes may be interest bearing or non-interest bearing. Interest (if any) may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accrue at a fixed rate or a floating rate; • be inflation-protected, whereby the amount of interest payable is linked to a consumer price index or other measure of inflation; • be linked to whether or not a Credit Event occurs in respect of the debt obligations of one or more reference entities ("Credit Linked Note" or "CLN"). A Credit Event is a corporate event which typically makes a creditor of the Reference Entity suffer a loss (e.g. bankruptcy or failure to pay). If a Credit Event occurs in respect of a Reference Entity, the nominal amount used for calculation of the interest payable may be reduced. Please refer to Element C.10 for further details; • be cumulative provided certain performance thresholds are reached; • be linked to the performance of a specified reference rate (which may be an interest rate or an inflation measure) during a specified period, as compared to a number of pre-determined strike/barrier levels, with such interest amount also being subject (in certain cases) to caps/floors;
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be linked to the performance of one or more baskets of underlying assets (each a "Reference Asset" and together a "Basket") or a specific Reference Asset within the relevant Basket (for example, the worst performing Reference Asset) as compared to a pre-determined strike level; and/or • be linked to the percentage of Reference Assets within the Basket that are above a pre-determined barrier level on each business day up to and including the relevant interest payment date (each an "Interest Payment Date"). <p>The applicable interest rate or its method of calculation may differ from time to time or be constant for any Series of Notes. Notes may have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate, or both. The length of the interest periods for the Notes may also differ from time to time or be constant for any Series of Notes. Notes may also bear interest on the basis of a combination of different structures.</p> <p><i>Interest Deferral:</i> If Interest Deferral is specified as applicable to the Notes then all payments of interest that would otherwise fall due in accordance with the interest structure(s) applicable to the Notes, shall be deferred until the earlier of the Redemption Date or the Early Redemption Date on which the Notes are redeemed in full.</p> <p><i>FX Components:</i> If "FX Component (Interest)" is specified as applicable to one or more Interest Payment Dates then the amount of interest for the relevant Interest Payment Date(s), as otherwise determined in accordance with the interest rate structure applicable to the relevant Notes, will be further multiplied by a factor which reflects the variation in one or more foreign exchange rates during the relevant interest period, for the purposes of determining the actual amount of interest that will be payable to holders.</p> <p>[The FX Component (Interest) is [applicable to the following Interest Payment Dates: []/Not Applicable] [The underlying foreign exchange rate is: []]</p>

	<p><i>The Notes do not bear interest./The Notes are interest-bearing:</i></p> <p><i>Interest basis: []</i></p> <p><i>Nominal interest rate: [].</i></p> <p><i>Interest Commencement Date: [].</i></p> <p><i>Interest Payment Date(s): [].</i></p> <p><i>Interest Deferral: [Applicable/Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>Description of underlying Reference Rate/Reference Asset(s): [].]</i></p> <p><i>Information about the past and further performance of the Reference Rate/Reference Asset(s) can be obtained from: [].</i></p>
	<p><i>[Margin: +/- [].]</i></p> <p><i>[Maximum Rate of Interest: [].]</i></p> <p><i>[Minimum Rate of Interest: [].]</i></p> <p><i>[Day Count Fraction: [].]</i></p> <p>Redemption: The relevant Issuer will redeem the Notes at their redemption amount (the "Redemption Amount") and on the redemption date(s) (the "Redemption Date") specified in the Final Terms.</p> <p>The Redemption Amount may be a combination of a fixed amount (the "Base Redemption Amount") and one or more additional amounts (an "Additional Amount") determined in accordance with one or more of the performance structures specified in Element C.10. Alternatively, the Redemption Amount may be a fixed value, or determined directly in accordance with one or more of the performance structures specified in Element C.10.</p> <p>The Additional Amount may be added to, or subtracted from, the Base Redemption Amount for the purposes of calculating the Redemption Amount, and may be negative. As a result, a Noteholder may in certain circumstances receive less than the Principal Amount of the Notes upon their final redemption. The Final Terms will specify which of the performance structures is applicable to each Series of Notes.</p> <p>Early redemption of Notes may be permitted: (i) upon the request of the relevant Issuer or the holder of the Notes in accordance with the Conditions, provided that such early redemption is applicable pursuant to the Final Terms, (ii) if the relevant Issuer has or will become obliged to pay certain additional amounts in respect of the Notes as a result of any change in the tax laws of the relevant Issuer's jurisdiction of incorporation or (iii) on a partial basis, following the occurrence of a Credit Event in respect of one or more Reference Entities.</p> <p>Where one of the "Autocallable" performance structures applies, if the return generated by the Basket or particular Reference Asset(s) is at or above a pre-determined barrier level on any specified date, then the relevant Issuer will redeem the Notes early on the next following early redemption date at an amount equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes together with (if any) a pre-determined coupon.</p>

	<p>If expressed to be applicable in the Final Terms, the amount payable upon early redemption (the "Early Redemption Amount") may be reduced by an amount determined by the Calculation Agent which is equal to the sums of the costs, expenses, tax and duties incurred by the relevant Issuer in connection with the early redemption.</p> <p><i>Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, the Notes will be redeemed at [par/their Redemption Amount of [] per Calculation Amount/an amount calculated in accordance with the performance structure[s] specified in Element C.10 below/an amount equal to the sum of the Base Redemption Amount of [] and the Additional Amount[s] calculated in accordance with the performance structure[s] specified in element C.10 below]. [The Notes may be redeemed prior to the scheduled Redemption Date at the option of the Issuer/Noteholders]/[The Notes are Autocallable]</i></p> <p><i>The Redemption Date is []/The Notes are redeemable in Instalments on [].</i></p>
	<p>Issue Price: The issue price of each Tranche of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the relevant Issuer at the time of issuance in accordance with prevailing market conditions.</p> <p><i>The Issue Price of the Notes is: [].</i></p> <p>Yield: The yield of each Tranche of Notes will be calculated on the basis of the relevant issue price at the relevant issue date. It is not an indication of future yield.</p> <p><i>Based upon the Issue Price of [], at the Issue Date the anticipated yield of the Notes is [] per cent. per annum.</i></p> <p>Representative of the Noteholders: Not Applicable. There is no representative appointed to act on behalf of the Noteholders.</p> <p>Replacement of Reference Asset, early calculation of the Redemption Amount or the amendment to the Conditions: Where applicable in accordance with the Conditions, the relevant Issuer may replace a Reference Asset, perform an early calculation of the Redemption Amount or make any amendment to the Conditions as the relevant Issuer deems necessary, if certain events occur, including market disruption, hedging disruption, a change in law or market practice, price corrections and other material developments affecting one or more of the underlying Reference Asset(s) or any hedging transaction entered into by one or more members of the Nordea Group in order to hedge the relevant Issuer's obligations in relation to the Notes.</p>

C.10	Derivative Components:	<p>The performance structures described below determine the manner in which the performance of the relevant Reference Asset(s) or Reference Entities affects the Redemption Amount and/or the Additional Amount in respect of the Notes. The relevant Issuer may elect to combine two or more performance structures in any issue of Notes:</p> <p><i>"Basket Long" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by (i) an amount that reflects the performance of the Basket (the "Basket Return") and (ii) a ratio which is used to determine the holders' exposure to the performance of the respective Reference Assets (the "Participation Ratio"). The performance of a Reference Asset is determined by reference to the amount by which the final price (the "Final Price") exceeds the initial price of the Reference Asset (the "Reference Asset Return"). The Final Price may be determined on the basis of an average value of the Reference Asset during the term of the Notes (i.e. there are several valuation points during the term, each a "Valuation Date"), but it may also be determined on the basis of a single valuation. The Reference Asset Return or Basket Return may also be subject to a floor which acts as a minimum level of performance, or a cap which acts as a maximum level of performance.</p>
		<p><i>"Basket Short" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by (i) the Basket Return and (ii) the Participation Ratio. If the performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket is positive, this will have a negative impact on the aggregate return generated by the Basket and, therefore, the return that is payable to Noteholders. If the performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket is negative, this will have a positive impact on the aggregate return generated by the Basket and, therefore, the return that is payable to Noteholders. The Reference Asset Return and/or Basket Return may also be subject to a cap or floor as described above.</p> <p>Unless otherwise specified, the "Basket Return" used in any of the other performance structures may be calculated either on the "Basket Long" or "Basket Short" basis, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.</p> <p><i>[The Basket Return is determined on the ["Basket Long"/"Basket Short"] basis/The Basket Return is Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>"Barrier outperformance" structure:</i> if the performance of the Basket exceeds a specified barrier level, the Additional Amount will be a pre-determined maximum Basket return. If the specified barrier level is not exceeded, the Additional Amount will be zero.</p> <p><i>"Barrier underperformance" structure:</i> the performance of the Basket falls below a specified barrier level, the Additional Amount will be a pre-determined maximum Basket return. If the specified barrier level is not breached, the Additional Amount will be zero.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst of" Barrier Outperformance" Structure:</i> This is the same as the "Barrier Outperformance" Structure, save that the observation of the barrier level and the calculation of the Additional Amount will be determined by reference to the performance of the Nth best performing Reference Asset rather than the Basket as a whole. The Nth best performing Reference Asset will be the Reference Asset with the Nth highest Reference Asset Return, and "N" shall be the numerical value specified in the relevant Final Terms.</p>

	<p><i>"Best of/Worst of" Barrier Underperformance" Structure:</i> This is the same as the "Barrier Underperformance" Structure, save that the observation of the barrier level and the calculation of the Additional Amount will be determined by reference to the performance of the Nth best performing Reference Asset rather than the Basket as a whole.</p> <p><i>"Autocallable Structure – Long":</i> if the Basket Return is below a pre-determined risk barrier level on any relevant observation date (a "Risk Barrier Observation Date"), the Additional Amount will be calculated by multiplying the Principal Amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio and the lower of the Basket Return and the pre-determined maximum basket return. If the Basket Return is not below the pre-determined risk barrier level on any Risk Barrier Observation Date, the Additional Amount will be equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by the Participation Ratio 2 and the higher of (i) Basket Return and (ii) a pre-determined minimum basket return. A Coupon may also be payable (please refer to Element C.9 for details regarding the Coupon). The Notes will also be subject to early redemption if the return generated by the Basket exceeds the relevant call barrier level on any observation date.</p>
	<p><i>"Autocallable Structure – Short":</i> this structure is similar to the "Autocallable Structure – Long", with the difference being that the positive performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket will have a negative impact on the return on the Notes.</p> <p><i>"Replacement Basket" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar manner to the Basket Long structure, with the difference being that the returns generated by the best performing Reference Assets are replaced with a pre-determined value for the purposes of determining the overall performance of the Basket.</p> <p><i>"Locally Capped Basket" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar manner to the Basket Long Structure or the Basket Short structure, with the difference being that the return generated by each Reference Asset is subject to a pre-determined maximum percentage value for the purposes of determining the overall performance of the Basket.</p> <p><i>"Rainbow Basket" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar manner to the Basket Long or Basket Short structure, with the difference being that the weightings of each Reference Asset within the Basket are determined by reference to the relative performance of each Reference Asset. The returns of each Reference Asset are measured separately at maturity and ranked based on the relative performance. The weightings for each Reference Asset will correspond to the weightings set out against the relative ranking in the applicable Final Terms.</p> <p><i>"Booster" structures:</i> Booster structures have an enhanced positive or negative return, based on the performance of the underlying Reference Asset(s). The investor's exposure to the performance of the Reference Assets may be increased or decreased through the application of different participation ratios. In a "Booster Long" Structure, the positive performance of the Reference Assets will have a positive effect on the return on the Notes. In a "Booster Short" Structure, the positive performance of the Reference Asset will have a negative effect on the return on the Notes.</p>

	<p><i>"Booster Risk Barrier Long" structure:</i> the Additional Amount will depend on the return generated by the Basket as compared to a pre-determined barrier level on any Valuation Date and the initial value of the Basket. If the Basket Return is at or above the initial basket level on the final Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be calculated by multiplying the principal amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio and the Basket Return on the final Valuation Date. If the Basket Return is at or above the barrier level on each Valuation Date but below the initial basket level on the final Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be zero. If the Basket Return is below the barrier level on any Valuation Date and below the initial basket level on the final Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be calculated by reference to the Basket Return and a different participation ratio, which may result in a Redemption Amount which is less than the Principal Amount. If the performance of a Reference Asset within the Basket is positive, this will have a positive impact on the overall return generated by the Basket. If the performance of a Reference Asset within the Basket is negative, this will have a negative impact on the overall return generated by the Basket and therefore on the Additional Amount.</p>
	<p><i>"Booster Risk Barrier Short" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar matter to the "Booster Risk Barrier Long" structure. The difference is that where the performance of the Basket is positive, this will have a negative impact on the Additional Amount. If the performance of the Basket is negative, this will have a positive impact on the Additional Amount.</p> <p><i>In respect of Notes issued on the basis of the terms and conditions of the contained in the base prospectus dated 20 December 2013, and the supplement to the base prospectus dated 14 February 2014 (the "December 2013 Conditions") which are incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus, the Booster Risk Barrier structures shall be summarised as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Booster Risk Barrier Short" structure:</i> the Additional Amount will depend on the return generated by the Basket as compared to a pre-determined barrier level on any Valuation Date and the initial value of the Basket. If the sum of the Basket Return and 1 is at or above the initial basket level on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be calculated by multiplying the principal amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio and the Basket Return. If the sum of the Basket Return and 1 is at or above the barrier level on all Valuation Dates but below the initial basket level on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be zero. If the sum of the Basket Return and 1 is below the barrier level on any Valuation Date and below the initial basket level on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be calculated by reference to the Basket Return and a different participation ratio, which will result in a Redemption Amount which is less than the Principal Amount. If the performance of a Reference Asset within the Basket is positive, this will have a negative impact on the overall return generated by the Basket. If the performance of a Reference Asset within the Basket is negative, this will have a positive impact on the overall return generated by the Basket and therefore on the amount payable in respect of the redemption of the Notes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Booster Risk Barrier Long"</i> structure: the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar matter to the "Booster Risk Barrier Short" structure. The difference is that where the performance of a Reference Asset within the Basket is positive, this will have a positive impact on the overall return generated by the Basket. If the performance of a Reference Asset within the Basket is negative, this will have a negative impact on the overall return generated by the Basket and therefore on the amount payable in respect of the redemption of the Notes. <p><i>The Notes [are/are not] issued on the basis of the December 2013 Conditions</i></p> <p><i>"Twin Win" structure:</i> The Additional Amount is calculated in a manner similar to the Basket Long Structure – if the performance of the Basket is positive the Additional Amount will also be positive. If the performance of the Basket is negative but above a predetermined Barrier Level, then the Additional Amount will also be positive. If the performance of the Basket is negative but below the relevant Barrier Level, then the Additional Amount will also be negative and the Redemption Amount may therefore be less than the Principal Amount of the Notes.</p>
	<p><i>"Bonus Booster Short" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar manner to the "Booster Risk Barrier Short" structure, with the difference being that if the return generated by the Basket is not below the barrier level on the relevant Valuation Date(s), the Additional Amount will be the higher of (i) a pre-determined coupon level and (ii) an amount calculated by multiplying the Principal Amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio and the Basket Return. The positive performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket will have a negative impact on the overall return generated by the Basket.</p> <p><i>"Bonus Booster Long" structure:</i> the Additional Amount is calculated in a similar manner to the "Bonus Booster Short" structure. The difference is that where the performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket is positive, this will have a positive impact on the overall return generated by the Basket. If the performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket is negative, this will have a negative impact on the overall return generated by the Basket.</p> <p><i>"Cliquet" structure:</i> the Additional Amount will be based upon the accumulated sum of the relative percentage changes in the underlying Basket for a number of pre-determined valuation periods during the term of the Notes. The following features may also be used: (i) the relative changes in the underlying Basket can be locally capped/floored for each valuation period; (ii) the accumulated sum of the relative changes can be subject to a global cap/floor; and (iii) the product may have a lock-in feature which means that if the cumulative return on any valuation date has reached a pre-determined lock-in level, the additional return will be at least equal to the lock-in level.</p> <p><i>"Reverse Cliquet" structure:</i> this is very similar to the "Cliquet" structure but the additional return payable is calculated by subtracting the relative percentage changes in the underlying Basket (for a number of pre-determined valuation periods) from a pre-defined initial coupon.</p> <p><i>"Replacement Cliquet" structure:</i> this is very similar to the "Cliquet" structure, the difference being that the returns generated by a certain number of the best performing valuation periods are replaced by a pre-defined figure.</p>

	<p><i>"Reverse Replacement Cliquet" structure:</i> this is very similar to the "Reverse Cliquet" structure, the difference being that the returns generated by a certain number of the best performing valuation periods are replaced by a pre-defined figure.</p> <p><i>"Rainbow Replacement Cliquet" structure:</i> the performance of each individual Reference Asset is calculated on the same basis as the "Cliquet" structure. The difference here is that the weighting of each Reference Asset within the basket is determined after the performance of each Reference Asset is known, following the principle that the best performing underlying is given the highest weight and so forth.</p> <p><i>"Reverse Convertible" structure:</i> if the Basket Return is at or above the initial basket level, the Redemption Amount will be equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes. If the Basket Return is below the initial basket level, the Redemption Amount will be equal to the Principal Amount less an amount calculated by multiplying the Principal Amount by the Participation Ratio and the Basket Return, thereby producing a Redemption Amount which is less than the Principal Amount of the Notes. A positive performance of the Reference Assets within the Basket will have a positive effect on the overall return on the Notes, conversely the negative performance of the individual Reference Assets will have a negative effect on the overall return on the Notes.</p>
	<p><i>"Reverse Convertible Risk Barrier" structure:</i> if the Basket Return is below the Barrier Level on any Valuation Date, and on the final Valuation Date the Basket Return is below the Initial Basket Level, the Redemption Amount will be calculated by multiplying the Principal Amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio and the Basket Return and adding the resulting amount to the Principal Amount of the Notes (in this case the Redemption Amount will be less than the Principal Amount of the Notes). Otherwise the Redemption Amount will be equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst of Reverse Convertible" structure:</i> the Redemption Amount is calculated in the same manner as the "Reverse Convertible Risk Barrier" structure, except that the possible negative payout is determined by reference to the performance of the Nth best performing Reference Asset (as opposed to the aggregate performance of the Basket).</p> <p><i>Up and In Option:</i> The Additional Amount is calculated as the product of the Participation Ratio, the Principal Amount of the Notes, and the difference between the final value of the Basket and the Basket Strike Level, provided that the Basket has, on every Valuation Date during the lifetime of the Notes, performed at or above the predefined Barrier Level. If the Barrier Level is not reached on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will equal zero and the Redemption Amount will equal the Principal Amount of the Notes.</p> <p><i>Up and Out Option:</i> The Additional Amount is calculated as the product of the Participation Ratio, the Principal Amount of the Notes, and the difference between the final value of the Basket and the Basket Strike Level, or, if higher, a pre-specified coupon level, provided that the Basket has, on every Valuation Date during the lifetime of the Notes, performed at or above the predefined Barrier Level. If the Barrier Level is not reached on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will equal zero and the Redemption Amount will equal the Principal Amount of the Notes.</p>

	<p><i>Down and Out Basket Option:</i> The Additional Amount is calculated as the product of the Participation Ratio, the Principal Amount of the Notes, and the difference between the final value of the Basket and the Basket Strike Level, if the Basket has not, on any Valuation Date during the lifetime of the Notes, performed at or below a predefined Barrier Level. This means that if the Barrier Level is exceeded on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount is zero.</p> <p><i>Worst of Down and Out Basket Option:</i> This is the same as the Down and Out Basket Option Structure save that the Additional Amount is calculated by reference to the lowest performing Reference Asset rather than the Basket as a whole.</p> <p><i>Worst of Call Option:</i> The Worst of Call Option Structure gives the Holder an exposure to the worst performing Reference Asset in the Basket. The Additional Amount payable to the Holder will be the greater of zero, and the Reference Asset Return of the worst performing Reference Asset.</p> <p><i>Outperformance Option:</i> Whereas the Additional Amount in relation to a normal Basket structure is dependent on the absolute performance of Basket consisting of one or more Reference Assets, the pay out of an outperformance structure is dependent on the relative performance of two Baskets, not on the absolute performance of either Basket. The structure may compare either two "Basket Long" structures, two "Basket Short" structures or one "Basket Long" structure and one "Basket Short" structure.</p>
	<p><i>"Non-Tranched CLN" and "Tranched CLN" structures:</i> the Redemption Amount and, if relevant, interest payments, are based on the weighted losses in the same or different portfolios of Reference Entities as a result of the occurrence of one or more Credit Events. For Tranched CLNs, the occurrence of a Credit Event may have no impact or a more proportional impact on the Redemption Amount and, if relevant, interest payments. The Tranche feature is used to determine the portion of losses to which a Holder will be exposed in the event of a Credit Event affecting one or more Reference Entities.</p> <p><i>"Nth to Default" and "Nth and Nth+1 to Default" structures:</i> the Redemption Amount and, if relevant, interest payments, are based on the number and the order of Credit Events in the same Reference Entity portfolio. For Nth to Default CLNs, while the occurrence of the N-1 Credit Events has no impact on the Redemption Amount and (if any) interest payments, the Nth Credit Event will have a more than proportional impact on these figures. Similarly, for the Nth and Nth+1 to Default CLNs, the impact of the Nth and Nth+1 Credit Events will have a more than proportional impact.</p>

	<p><i>Option CLN:</i> the purpose of the structure is to provide exposure to the development of credit risk (i.e. the risk of Credit Events occurring) in a specific market, such as European or US investment grade entities, or high yield borrowers). The exposure is provided through the issuance of Notes which are linked to index CDS spreads (which represent the cost of buying protection against Credit Events affecting the entities comprising the relevant index). Using a single option payout, the Issuers may offer structures whereby the investor will benefit from a directional movement in credit spreads, e.g. either if credit spreads increase above a specified level or decrease below a specified level over the lifetime of the CLN. By combining two option payouts, the Issuers may offer structures where the investor would benefit both if credit spreads increase above a specified level and decrease below a specified level. The Issuers may also offer structures where the investor would benefit from a directional move in credit spreads, but where the potential benefit is limited. e.g. where the investor would benefit if credit spreads decrease down to a certain level, but where a further decrease below that level will not generate any incremental return. By combining three or four option payouts, the Issuers may offer additional structures.</p> <p><i>Digital Long:</i> If the Basket Return on the final Valuation Date exceeds the Basket Strike Level, the Additional Amount will be equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by the Coupon. If the Basket Return does not exceed the Basket Strike Level on the final Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be zero. The positive performance of the Reference Assets will have a positive effect on the return on the Notes.</p> <p><i>Digital Short:</i> If the Basket Return on the final Valuation Date is below the Basket Strike Level, the Additional Amount will be equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by the Coupon. If the Basket Return on the final Valuation Date is equal to or above the Basket Strike Level, the Additional Amount will be zero. The positive performance of the Reference Assets will have a negative effect on the return on the Notes.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst" of digitals:</i> The Digital Long and Digital Short structures may also be combined with a "Best of/Worst of" feature, whereby the Additional Amount is calculated by reference to the performance of the Nth best performing Reference Asset rather than the Basket as a whole.</p>
	<p><i>Worst of Digital Memory Coupon 1:</i> The Worst of Digital Memory Coupon option is a dependent strip of worst of digital options. An Additional Amount equal to the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by the Coupon and N will be paid on the Redemption Date. N is the greatest Valuation Date number on which the Reference Asset Return of the worst performing Reference Asset within the Basket is greater than or equal to the relevant barrier level on each Valuation Date up to and including the then current Valuation Date (first valuation date = 1, second = 2 etc).</p> <p><i>"Series of Digitals":</i> the Redemption Amount is determined by the percentage of Reference Assets within the Basket that are above a pre-determined barrier level on each Valuation Date.</p>

	<p><i>"Delta 1 Structure"</i>: the Redemption Amount will be equal to the redemption proceeds received by the relevant Issuer (or another entity within the Nordea Group) from unwinding a hedge position designed to replicate the risks and returns of a direct investment in the relevant Reference Assets; less (i) a structuring fee payable to the relevant Issuer and (ii) any applicable taxes. A Delta 1 Structure effectively replicates the gains or losses that an investor would realise through a direct holding of the relevant Reference Assets. If it is not possible for the hedging entity to redeem the Reference Assets before the scheduled maturity date or if the hedging entity determines that it will not receive the full amount of the redemption proceeds before the scheduled maturity date, a deferred redemption will occur and the relevant Issuer may make a partial redemption of the Notes as and when the relevant hedging party receives a material part of the redemption proceeds, or cancel the Notes without making any payment to the holders if the relevant Issuer determines that the redemption proceeds will not be received prior to the specified long-stop date.</p> <p><i>"Inflation Linker"</i>: the Redemption Amount will be the Principal Amount of the Notes, multiplied by the higher of a minimum redemption percentage (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of the Notes) and the result obtained by dividing the Inflation Rate on the final Valuation Date by the Inflation Rate on the initial Valuation Date.</p> <p><i>"Barrier outperformance" structure 2</i>: if the Basket Return on any Valuation Date exceeds the Barrier Level, the Additional Amount will be calculated as the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by the Participation Ratio and multiplied by the higher of the Coupon and the Basket Return. If the sum of the Basket Return and 1 does not exceed the Barrier Level on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be zero.</p> <p><i>"Barrier Underperformance" structure 2</i>: if the Basket Return on any Valuation Date falls below the Barrier Level, the Additional Amount will be calculated as the Principal Amount of the Notes multiplied by the Participation Ratio and multiplied by the higher of the Coupon and the Basket Return. If the Basket Return does not fall below the Barrier Level on any Valuation Date, the Additional Amount will be zero.</p>
	<p><i>Target Volatility Structure</i>: If the Target Volatility Structure is applicable to the Notes, the deemed exposure to the underlying Reference Asset(s) or Basket (the "Exposure") is determined by comparing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the short term historical volatility of the underlying Basket; and (ii) a target volatility level (the "Target Volatility"), <p>subject to a pre-determined cap or floor.</p> <p>When the short-term historical volatility of the underlying Reference Asset(s) or Basket increases, the deemed Exposure to the underlying Reference Asset(s) or Basket decreases, and when the short-term historical volatility of the underlying Reference Asset(s) or Basket decreases, the deemed exposure to the underlying Reference Asset(s) or Basket increases.</p>

	<p><i>Down and in Option:</i> A down and in option is a form of barrier option that generates a positive return only if the price of the underlying Reference Asset or Basket falls below a pre-determined barrier level during the lifetime of the Notes. The barrier level is set at a level below the prevailing price of the Reference Asset or Basket as at the issue date of the relevant Notes. If the value of the Reference Asset or Basket falls below the barrier level, the Additional Amount will be positive; if the value of the Reference Asset or Basket does not fall below the barrier level, the Additional Amount will be zero.</p> <p><i>Booster Risk Barrier 2:</i> The Booster Risk Barrier 2 structure is a combination of an "at the money" call option, and an "out of the money" put option. The strike price for the call option is set at the prevailing price of the Reference Asset or Basket as at the issue date of the relevant Notes. If the value of the Reference Assets or Basket exceeds a pre-determined barrier level, the Additional Amount will be calculated by multiplying the Principal Amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio and by the Basket Return (calculated on the "Basket Long" basis described above). The strike price for the put option is set below the prevailing price of the Reference Asset or Basket at the issue date of the relevant Notes, and so if the value of the Reference Asset or Basket depreciates below the specified barrier level, the Additional Amount will be calculated by multiplying the Principal Amount of the Notes by the Participation Ratio 2 and the Basket Return (calculated on the "Basket Short" basis described above).</p> <p><i>Autocallable Rate Structure:</i> If the value of an underlying Reference Rate either out-performs or under-performs a pre-determined barrier level, as specified in the relevant Final Terms (the "Autocall Condition"), the Notes will be subject to early redemption. If the Autocall Condition is not satisfied prior to the final Valuation Date, the Notes will be redeemed on the Redemption Date.</p> <p><i>The applicable performance structure(s) is/are:</i> [].</p> <p><i>[The underlying Basket Return Structure is the Basket Long/Basket Short Structure]/[Not applicable]</i></p> <p><i>FX Components:</i> if FX components are applied to one or more performance structures set out above, the Basket Return or the Reference Asset Return may be adjusted by multiplying them by a factor which reflects the variation in one or more foreign exchange rates during the relevant time periods being measured or observed.</p>
	<p><i>[The FX Component is applicable to the Basket Return/Reference Asset Return] [The FX Component is Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>Best of/Worst of Modifier:</i> if the Best Of/Worst Of Modifier is applied to one or more performance structures set out above, then the relevant observations, valuations and calculations of the Additional Amount shall be determined by reference to the performance of the Nth best performing Reference Asset, rather than the Basket as whole. N will be a pre-determined value that is specified in the Final Terms.</p> <p><i>[The Best of/Worst of Modifier is Applicable and the value of N is: []/Not Applicable]</i></p>

	<p><i>Lookback Initial Price Modifier:</i> if the Lookback Initial Price Modifier is applicable to the Notes, the Additional Amount in relation to the Notes will be calculated by reference to either the highest or the lowest initial price (at the start of any Valuation Period) in respect of the relevant Basket or Reference Asset, as specified in the Final Terms.</p> <p><i>[The Lookback Initial Price Modifier is Applicable/Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>Lookback Final Price Modifier:</i> if the Lookback Final Price Modifier is applicable to the Notes, the Additional Amount in relation to the Notes will be calculated by reference to either the highest or the lowest Final Price (at the end of any Valuation Period) in respect of the relevant Basket or Reference Asset, as specified in the Final Terms.</p> <p><i>[The Lookback Final Price Modifier is Applicable/Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>Lock-in Modifier:</i> if the Lock-in Modifier is applicable to the Notes, the Basket Return shall be replaced by the Lock-in Basket Return for the purposes of calculating the Additional Amount in accordance with one or more of the foregoing performance structure(s). The "Lock-in Basket Return" will be the pre-determined percentage which corresponds to the highest lock in level which is reached or exceeded by the Basket Return on any Valuation Date.</p> <p><i>[The Lock-in Modifier is Applicable/Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>Combination of Structures:</i> the relevant Issuer may elect to combine one or more of the performance structures described above in relation to a particular issue of Notes. If "Addition" is specified in the Final Terms, the total Additional Amount payable will be equal to the sum of the various Additional Amounts that are applicable, multiplied in each case by a percentage which reflects¹¹ the overall share of the total return which the relevant Issuer intends each performance structure to contribute. If "Subtraction" is specified in the Final Terms, one Additional Amount will be subtracted from another. If "Alternative Calculation" is specified in the Final Terms, the applicable performance structure used to determine the Additional Amount will differ depending on whether or not the Basket Return on a particular Valuation Date has exceeded one or more pre-specified Barrier Levels, as set out in the relevant Final Terms.</p> <p><i>[Not Applicable/Combination of Structures is Applicable and the relevant Performance Structures are listed above. The method of combination is Addition/Subtraction/Alternative Calculation.]</i></p>
	<p><i>Maximum Redemption Amount:</i> If a maximum Redemption Amount is applicable, the Redemption Amount will be the lesser of: (i) the amount calculated on the basis of one or more of the performance structures outlined above, and (ii) a pre-determined maximum redemption amount as specified in the Final Terms.</p> <p><i>Not Applicable/the Maximum Redemption Amount is []</i></p> <p><i>"Minimum Redemption Amount":</i> if a minimum redemption amount is applicable, the Redemption Amount will be the greater of (i) the amount calculated in accordance with one of the performance structures outlined above and (ii) a pre-determined minimum redemption amount as specified in the Final Terms.</p>

¹¹ The phrase "percentage which reflects" was inserted in place of "fraction which represents" by virtue of the Supplement dated 24 April 2015.

		<p><i>Not Applicable/the Minimum Redemption Amount is []</i></p> <p><i>"Inflation-Protected Principal":</i> if specified as applicable, the Redemption Amount determined in accordance with the performance structures and/or Additional Amount(s) outlined above will be multiplied by the performance of a specified inflation measure, such as the consumer price index, during the term of the Notes.</p> <p><i>Inflation-Protected Principal is Applicable/Not Applicable</i></p> <p><i>TOM Cumulative Strategy:</i> The TOM Cumulative Strategy replicates an investment in particular Reference Assets (the "Risky Assets") that is only made for a limited time period in each calendar month. At other times the Notes replicate an investment in a time deposit or other fixed income investment. The Final Terms will specify which days in any calendar month will be treated as an investment in the Risky Assets, and which days will be treated as an investment in a fixed income investment (the "Non Risky Assets"), for the purposes of calculating the overall Additional Amount payable in relation to the Notes.</p> <p>The performance of the Risky Assets only, or the performance of both the Risky Assets and the Non Risky Assets (as applicable), may also be averaged across a pre-specified number of calendar months leading up to the Redemption Date in respect of the Notes, in order to reduce the Notes' exposure to volatility in the performance of the underlying Reference Assets towards the end of the Notes' term.</p> <p><i>The TOM Cumulative Strategy is [Applicable/Not Applicable]</i></p> <p><i>Lock-in Basket Floor:</i> if the Lock-in Basket Floor is applicable to the Notes, then if the Basket Return exceeds the Barrier Level on any Valuation Date, the Basket Return will be replaced with the higher of the Basket Return and a pre-determined minimum Basket Return for the purposes of determining the Additional Amount in accordance with the relevant performance structure.</p> <p><i>The Lock-in Basket Floor is [Applicable/Not Applicable]</i></p>
C.11 C.21	Listing and Trading:	<p>Applications have been made for Notes to be admitted during the period of twelve months after the date hereof to listing on the official list and to trading on the regulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange. The Programme also permits Notes to be issued on the basis that they will not be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system or to be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by such other or further competent authorities, stock exchanges and/or quotation systems as may be agreed with the relevant Issuer.</p>
		<p><i>The Notes are unlisted Notes/Application will be made for the Notes to be admitted to listing on [] and to trading on [] effective as of [].</i></p>
C.15 ¹²	Value of the Notes and Value of the Underlying:	<p>The value of the Notes will be determined by reference to the value of the underlying Reference Asset(s) and the performance structure(s) applicable to the Notes. Details on the various performance structures and the relationship between the value of the Notes and the value of the underlying in each case are set out in Element C.10.</p> <p><i>Details of the applicable performance structure(s) and the return on the Notes are set out in Element C.10.</i></p>

¹² Elements c.15-20 (inclusive) should be deleted in the case of a straight debt issuance.

		<p>The structure of the Notes may contain a Participation Ratio or other leverage or gearing factor which is used to determine the exposure to the respective Reference Asset(s), i.e. the proportion of the change in value which accrues to the investor in each individual Note. (The exposure to the relevant Reference Asset(s) may also be affected by the application of the Target Volatility Strategy, as described in element C.10 above). The Participation Ratio is set by the relevant Issuer and is determined by, among other things, the term, volatility, market interest rate and expected return on the Reference Asset.</p> <p><i>The [indicative] Participation Ratio is: []</i></p>
C.16	Exercise Date or Final Reference Date:	<p>Subject to early redemption, the exercise date (or the final Redemption Date) will be the maturity date of the Notes.</p> <p><i>The maturity date of the Notes is: []</i></p>
C.17	Settlement Procedure:	<p>The date(s) upon which the performance of a Reference Asset is measured or observed ("Valuation Date(s)") or the "Observation Date(s)") will be set out in the relevant Final Terms, and may consist of multiple dates ("Averaging Dates") on which the performance is observed and averaged for the purchase of calculating the return on the Notes.</p> <p><i>[The Valuation Date(s) [and the related Averaging Dates] are: []]</i></p> <p><i>[The Observation Date(s) [and the related Averaging Dates] are: []]</i></p> <p>Settlement of any Notes that are represented by a Global Note shall take place on the relevant redemption date and will be effected by the relevant Issuer paying the Redemption Amount (or Early Redemption Amount, if applicable) to the relevant Paying Agents for onward transmission to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Investors will receive their redemption monies through their accounts in Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg in accordance with the standard settlement procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.</p> <p>In respect of Notes that are in definitive form, payment of the Redemption Amount (or Early Redemption Amount, if applicable) will be made against presentation and surrender of the individual Note at the specified office of any paying agent or registrar.</p>
		<p>Settlement of VP Notes shall take place in accordance with the VP Rules, settlement of VPS Notes shall take place in accordance with the VPS Rules, settlement of Swedish Notes shall take place in accordance with the Euroclear Sweden Rules and settlement of Finnish Notes shall take place in accordance with the Euroclear Finland Rules.</p> <p><i>Settlement of the Notes shall take place: []</i></p>
C.18	The Return:	<p>The return or Redemption Amount that is payable to investors will be determined by reference to the performance of the underlying Reference Assets/Entities within a particular interest structure or performance structure that is applicable to the Notes. Details on the various interest and performance structures are set out in elements C.9 and C.10.</p> <p><i>Details of the applicable interest and performance structure(s) and the return on the Notes are set out in Elements C.9 and C.10.</i></p>

C.19	Exercise Price or Final Reference Price:	<p>The final reference price of the relevant Reference Asset(s) will have an impact on the Redemption Amount that is payable to investors. The final reference price will be determined on the applicable Valuation Date(s) set out in the relevant Final Terms.</p> <p><i>The final reference price of the Reference Assets will be calculated as the [closing price]/[average of the closing prices] as published by [•] on each of the [•], [•] and [•].</i></p>
C.20	Type of Underlying:	<p>The underlying may constitute one or a combination of the following: equities, indices, reference entities, interest rates, funds, commodities or currencies.</p> <p><i>The type of underlying is: [].</i></p>
Section D - Risks		
D.2	Risks Specific to the Issuers:	<p>In purchasing Notes, investors assume the risk that the relevant Issuer may become insolvent or otherwise be unable to make all payments due in respect of the Notes. There is a wide range of factors which individually or together could result in the relevant Issuer becoming unable to make all payments due in respect of the Notes. It is not possible to identify all such factors or to determine which factors are most likely to occur, as the relevant Issuer may not be aware of all relevant factors and certain factors which it currently deems not to be material may become material as a result of the occurrence of events outside the relevant Issuer's control. The Issuers have identified in the Base Prospectus a number of factors which could materially adversely affect its respective business and ability to make payments due under the Notes. These factors include:</p> <p><i>Risks relating to current macroeconomic conditions</i></p> <p>Risks related to the European economic crisis have had and, despite the recent period of moderate stabilisation, may continue to have, a negative impact on global economic activity and the financial markets. If these conditions continue to persist, or should there be any further turbulence in these or other markets, this could have a material adverse effect on the Nordea Group's ability to access capital and liquidity on financial terms acceptable to the Nordea Group.</p>
		<p>Furthermore, the Nordea Group's performance is significantly influenced by the general economic condition in the countries in which it operates, in particular the Nordic markets (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden). Negative economic developments and conditions in the markets in which it operates can adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations, and measures implemented by the Nordea Group might not be satisfactory to reduce any credit, market and liquidity risks.</p> <p><i>Risks relating to the Nordea Group's credit portfolio</i></p> <p>Adverse changes in the credit quality of the Nordea Group's borrowers and counterparties or a decrease in collateral values are likely to affect the recoverability and value of the Nordea Group's assets and require an increase in its individual provisions and potentially in collective provisions for impaired loans. A significant increase in the size of the Nordea Group's allowance for loan losses and loan losses not covered by allowances would have a material adverse effect on the Nordea Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.</p> <p>The Nordea Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk, settlement risk and transfer risk on transactions executed in the financial services industry and its</p>

transactions in financial instruments. If counterparties default on their obligations, this could have a material adverse effect on the Nordea Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks relating to market exposure

The value of financial instruments held by Nordea Group are sensitive to volatility of and correlations between various market variables, including interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices and foreign exchange rates. Write-downs or realise impairment charges may have a material adverse effect on the Nordea Group's business, financial condition and results of operations, while the performance of financial markets and volatile market conditions could result in a significant decline in the Nordea Group's trading and investment income, or result in a trading loss.

The Nordea Group is exposed to structural market risk

The Nordea Group is exposed to structural interest income risk when there is a mismatch between the interest rate re-pricing periods, volumes or reference rates of its assets, liabilities and derivatives. It is also exposed to currency translation risk primarily as a result of its Swedish and Norwegian banking businesses, as it prepares its consolidated financial statements in its functional currency, the euro. Any mismatch in any given period in the event of changes in interest rates, or failure to successfully hedge currency risk exposure, could have a material adverse effect on the Nordea Group's financial condition and results of operations.

Risks relating to liquidity and capital requirements

A substantial part of the Nordea Group's liquidity and funding requirements is met through reliance on customer deposits, as well as ongoing access to wholesale lending markets, including issuance of long-term debt market instruments such as covered bonds. Turbulence in the global financial markets and economy may adversely affect the Nordea Group's liquidity and the willingness of certain counterparties and customers to do business with the Nordea Group.

The Nordea Group's business performance could be affected if the capital adequacy ratios it is required to maintain under the legislative package comprising Directive 2013/36/EU, Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and any regulatory capital rules or regulations, or other requirements, which are applicable to the Issuers or the Nordea Group and which prescribe (alone or in conjunction with any other rules or regulations) the requirements to be fulfilled by financial instruments for their inclusion in the regulatory capital of the Issuers or the Nordea Group (on a solo or consolidated basis, as the case may be) to the extent required by Directive 2013/36/EU or Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013, including for the avoidance of doubt any regulatory technical standards released by the European Banking Authority (or any successor or replacement thereof) ("**CRD IV**") are reduced or perceived to be inadequate.

The Nordea Group's funding costs and its access to the debt capital markets depend significantly on its credit ratings. A reduction in credit ratings could adversely affect the Nordea Group's access to liquidity and its competitive position, and therefore, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Other risks relating to the Nordea Group's business

The Nordea Group's business operations are dependent on the ability to process a large number of complex transactions across different markets in many currencies and operations are carried out through a number of entities. Although the Nordea Group has implemented risk controls and taken other actions to mitigate exposures and/or losses, there can be no assurances that such procedures will be effective in controlling each of the operational risks faced by the Nordea Group, or that the Nordea Group's reputation will not be damaged by the occurrence of any operational risks.

The Nordea Group's operations in Russia and the Baltic countries which are typically more volatile and less developed economically and politically than markets in Western Europe and North America – present various risks that do not apply, or apply to a lesser degree, to its businesses in the Nordic markets. Additionally, some of these markets are typically more volatile and less developed economically and politically than markets in Western Europe and North America.

The Nordea Group's performance is, to a large extent, dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals, and the continued ability of the Nordea Group to compete effectively and implement its strategy depends on its ability to attract new employees and retain and motivate existing employees. New regulatory restrictions, such as the recently introduced limits on certain types of remuneration paid by credit institutions and investment firms set forth in CRD IV, could adversely affect the Nordea Group's ability to attract new employees and retain and motivate existing employees. Any loss of the services of key employees, particularly to competitors, or the inability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel in the future could have an adverse effect on the Nordea Group's business.

There is competition for the types of banking and other products and services that the Nordea Group provides and there can be no assurances that the Nordea Group can maintain its competitive position.

Risks relating to the legal and regulatory environments in which the Nordea Group operates

The Nordea Group is subject to substantial regulation and oversight by a number of different regulators as well as laws and regulations, administrative actions and policies in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, all of which are subject to change, and compliance with which may from time to time require significant costs.

The Nordea Group may incur substantial costs in monitoring and complying with new capital adequacy and recovery and resolution framework requirements, which may also impact existing business models. In addition, there can also be no assurances that breaches of legislation or regulations by the Nordea Group will not occur and, to the extent that such a breach does occur, that significant liability or penalties will not be incurred.

In the ordinary course of its business, the Nordea Group is subject to regulatory oversight and liability risk and is involved in a variety of claims, disputes, legal proceedings and governmental investigations in jurisdictions where it is active. These types of claims and proceedings expose the Nordea Group to monetary damages, direct or indirect costs (including legal costs), direct or indirect financial loss, civil and criminal penalties, loss of licences or authorisations, or loss of reputation, as well as the potential for regulatory restrictions on its businesses.

		<p>The Nordea Group's activities are subject to tax at various rates around the world computed in accordance with local legislation and practice. Legislative changes or decisions by tax authorities may impair the present or previous tax position of the Nordea Group.</p>
D.3	Risks Specific to the Notes:	<p>There are also risks related to any issue of Notes under the Programme and specific types of Notes, which prospective investors should carefully consider and make sure they understand prior to making any investment decision with respect to the Notes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Complexity of the product</i> – the performance structure for structured Notes is sometimes complex and may contain mathematical formulae or relationships which, for an investor, may be difficult to understand and compare with other investment alternatives. In addition, the relationship between yield and risk may be difficult to assess. • <i>Notes which are not principal protected</i> – Notes that are not principal protected may be issued under the Programme. If the Note is not principal protected, there is no guarantee that the return that an investor receives on the Notes upon their redemption will be greater than or equal to the principal amount. • <i>Pricing of structured Notes</i> – the pricing of structured notes is normally decided by the relevant Issuer rather than being determined on the basis of negotiated terms. There may, therefore, be a conflict of interest between the relevant Issuer and the investors, to the extent that the relevant Issuer is able to influence pricing and is looking to make a gain or avoid a loss in relation to the underlying Reference Assets. The relevant Issuer does not have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of Noteholders.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Performance of the Reference Assets</i> – with structured Notes, the Noteholder's right to yield and sometimes the repayment of principal depends on the performance of one or more Reference Assets and the applicable performance structure. The value of a structured Note will be affected by the value of the Reference Assets at specific points during the term of the relevant Notes, the intensity of the price fluctuations of the Reference Asset(s), expectations regarding future volatility, market interests rates and expected distributions on the Reference Asset(s). • <i>Currency fluctuations.</i> Foreign exchange rates may be affected by complex political and economic factors, including relative rates of inflation, interest rate levels, the balance of payments between countries, the extent of any governmental surplus or deficit and the monetary, fiscal and/or trade policies pursued by the governments of the relevant currencies. Currency fluctuations may affect the value or level of the Reference Assets in complex ways. If such currency fluctuations cause the value or level of the Reference Assets to vary, the value or level of the Notes may fall. If the value or level of one or more Reference Asset(s) is denominated in a currency that is different from the currency of the Notes, investors in the Notes may be subject to increased foreign exchange risk. Previous foreign exchange rates are not necessarily indicative of future foreign exchange rates. • <i>Equities as Reference Assets</i> – equity-linked Notes are not sponsored or promoted by the issuer of the equities. The equity issuer does not, therefore, have an obligation to take into account the interests of the investors in the Notes and so the actions of such equity issuer could adversely affect the market value of the Notes. The investor in the Notes

		<p>is not entitled to receive any dividend payments or other distributions to which a direct holder of the underlying equities would otherwise be entitled.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indices as Reference Assets</i> – Notes that reference indices as Reference Assets may receive a lower payment upon redemption of such Notes than an investor would have received if he or she had invested directly in the equities/assets that comprise the index. The sponsor of any index can add, delete, substitute components or make methodological changes that could affect the level of such index and hence the return that is payable to investors in the Notes. The Nordea Group may also participate in creating, structuring and maintaining index portfolios or strategies and for which it may act as index sponsor (collectively, "Proprietary Indices"). The Issuers may therefore face conflicts of interest between their obligations as the Issuer of such Notes and their role (or the role of their affiliates) as the composers, promoters, designers or administrators of such indices.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Commodities as Reference Assets</i> – trading in commodities is speculative and may be extremely volatile as commodity prices are affected by factors that are unpredictable, such as changes in supply and demand relationships, weather patterns and government policies. Commodity contracts may also be traded directly between market participants "over-the-counter" in trading facilities that are subject to minimal or no substantive regulation. This increases the risks relating to the liquidity and price histories of the relevant contracts. Notes that are linked to commodity future contracts may provide a different return than Notes linked to the relevant physical commodity, as the price of a futures contract on a commodity will generally be at a premium or at a discount to the spot price of the underlying commodity. • <i>Exposure to a basket of Reference Assets</i> – where the underlying is to one or more baskets of Reference Assets, the investors bear the risk of the performance of each of the basket constituents. Where there is a high level of interdependence between the individual basket constituents, any move in the performance of the basket constituents will exaggerate the performance of the Notes. Moreover, a small basket or an unequally weighted basket will generally leave the basket more vulnerable to changes in the value of any particular basket constituent. Any calculation or value that involves a basket with "best of" or "worst of" features may produce results that are very different to those that take into account the performance of the basket as a whole. • <i>Credit-Linked Notes</i> – an investment in credit-linked Notes entails exposure to the credit risk of a particular Reference Entity or basket of Reference Entities in addition to that of the relevant Issuer. A fall in the creditworthiness of a Reference Entity can have a significant adverse impact on the market value of the related Notes and any payments of principal/interest due. Upon the occurrence of a Credit Event, the relevant Issuer's obligation to pay principal may be replaced by an obligation to pay other amounts calculated by reference to the value of the Reference Entity. As none of the Reference Entities contributed to the preparation of the Base Prospectus, there can be no assurance that all material events or information regarding the financial performance and creditworthiness of Reference Entities have been disclosed at the time the Notes are issued.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Automatic early redemption</i> – certain types of Notes will be automatically redeemed prior to their scheduled maturity date if certain conditions are met. In some circumstances, this may result in a loss of part or all an investor's investment. • <i>Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer</i> – an optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of the Notes. • <i>Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium</i> – the market value of Notes of this type tends to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. <p>There are also certain risks relating to the Notes generally, such as modification and waivers, the risk of withholding pursuant to the EU Savings Directive and change of law.</p>
D.6	Risk Warning: ¹³	An investment in relatively complex securities such as the Notes involves a greater degree of risk than investing in less complex securities. In particular, in some cases, investors may stand to lose the value of their entire investment or part of it, as the case may be.
Section E - Offer		
E.2b	Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds:	<p>Unless otherwise specified, the net proceeds of any issue of Notes will be used for the general banking and other corporate purposes of the Issuers and the Nordea Group.</p> <p><i>[The net proceeds of the issue will be used for: []]</i></p>
E.3	Terms and Conditions of the Offer:	<p>Any investor intending to acquire or acquiring any Notes from an Authorised Offeror will do so, and offers and sales of the Notes to an investor by an Authorised Offeror will be made, in accordance with any terms and other arrangements in place between such Authorised Offeror and such Investor including as to price, allocation and settlement arrangements. <i>Not applicable; the Notes are issued in denominations of at least €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency)./A Public Offer of the Notes will take place in the Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) during the Offer Period. [Summarise details of the Public Offer included in the "Distribution–Public Offer" and "Terms and Conditions of the Offer" items in Part B of the Final Terms.]</i></p>
E.4	Interests Material to the Issue:	<p>Dealers or Authorised Offerors may be paid fees in relation to the issue of the Notes under the Programme.</p> <p><i>So far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer./[]</i></p>
E.7	Estimated Expenses:	<p>It is not anticipated that the relevant Issuer will charge any expenses to investors in connection with any issue of Notes. Other Authorised Offerors may, however, charge expenses to investors. Any expenses chargeable by an Authorised Offeror to an investor shall be charged in accordance with any contractual arrangements agreed between the Investor and such Authorised Offeror at the time of the relevant offer. Such expenses (if any) will be determined on a case by case basis.</p> <p><i>No expenses are being charged to an investor in the Notes by the Issuer [or any Authorised Offeror]./The Authorised Offeror(s) will charge expenses to investors. The estimated expenses chargeable to investors by the Authorised</i></p>

¹³ To be deleted in the case of a straight debt issuance.

	<i>Offeror(s) are [].</i>
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Denna sammanfattning är en inofficiell översättning av den sammanfattning som återfinns omedelbart före detta avsnitt och investerare skall läsa och ta till sig den engelska versionen av sammanfattningen då denna kan avvika från den svenska översättningen.

SAMMANFATTNING AV GRUNDPROSPEKTET

Sammanfattningar består av informationskrav vilka redogörs för i ett antal punkter. Punkterna är numrerade i avsnitt A–E (A.1–E.7).

Denna sammanfattning innehåller alla de punkter som krävs i en sammanfattning för aktuella typer av värdepapper och emittenter. Eftersom vissa punkter inte är tillämpliga för denna typ av värdepapper och emittenter, kan det finnas luckor i punkternas numrering.

Även om det krävs att en punkt inkluderas i en sammanfattning för aktuella typer av värdepapper och för den relevanta emittenten, är det möjligt att ingen relevant information kan ges rörande punkten. Informationen har då ersatts med angivelsen "Ej tillämpligt".

Särskilt punkter i kursiv stil betecknar utrymmen för att färdigställa den emissionsspecifika sammanfattningen för en Tranch av Lån för vilka en sådan emissionsspecifik sammanfattning ska förberedas.

Ord och uttryck som definieras i avsnitten som kallas "Allmänna Villkor" eller på andra ställen i detta Grundprospekt har samma betydelse i denna sammanfattning.

Avsnitt A – Inledning och varningar		
A.1	Inledning	<i>Denna sammanfattning ska läsas som en inledning till detta Grundprospekt och varje beslut om att en placering i dessa Lån ska baseras på en bedömning av Grundprospektet i dess helhet av investeraren. Om ett yrkande gällande informationen i detta Grundprospekt framförs inför domstol i en Medlemsstat i det Europeiska Ekonomiska Samarbetsområdet kan käranden enligt den nationella lagstiftningen i Medlemsstaterna bli skyldig att stå för kostnaderna för att översätta Grundprospektet innan de rättsliga förfarandena inleds. Inget civilrättsligt ansvar kommer kunna göras gällande mot Emittenterna i någon sådan Medlemsstat enbart på grund av denna sammanfattning, inklusive alla översättningar av den, såvida den inte är vilseledande, felaktig eller oförenlig när den läses tillsammans med de andra avsnitten av detta Grundprospekt eller om den inte innehåller, när den läses tillsammans med de andra avsnitten i detta Grundprospekt, relevant information för att hjälpa investerare att fatta beslut om att investera i Länen.</i>
A.2	Samtycke:	<i>Vissa Trancher av Lån med valörer om mindre än € 100 000 (eller ett motsvarande värde i någon annan valuta) kan komma att erbjudas under omständigheter där det inte finns något undantag från förpliktelsen enligt Prospektdirektivet att publicera ett prospekt. Alla sådana erbjudanden kallas ett "Erbjudande till Allmänheten".</i>

		<p>Ej tillämpligt; Lånen upptas i valörer om minst € 100 000 (eller ett motsvarande värde i annan valuta)./Emittenten samtycker till användning av detta Grundprospekt i samband med ett Erbjudanden till Allmänheten av Lånen av en finansiell mellanhand som är behörig att lämna sådana erbjudanden enligt direktivet om Marknader för Finansiella Instrument (direktiv 2004/39/EG) (en "Behörig Säljare") på följande förutsättningar: (a) det relevanta Erbjudandet till Allmänheten måste inträffa under perioden från och med [•] till men inte inklusive [] ("Erbjudandeperioden") i [•] [och [•]] ("Erbjudanden till Allmänheten - Jurisdiktioner") och (b) den relevanta Behöriga Säljaren måste ha godkänt Villkoren för Behöriga Säljare [och uppfylla följande ytterligare villkor: [•]]./Emittenten samtycker till användning av detta Grundprospekt i samband med ett Erbjudande till Allmänheten av Lånen av [•] (en "Behörig Säljare") på följande förutsättningar: (a) det relevanta Erbjudandet till Allmänheten måste inträffa under perioden från och med [•]] till men inte inklusive [] ("Erbjudandeperioden") i [•] [och [•]] ("Erbjudanden till Allmänheten - Jurisdiktioner") och (b) den relevanta Behöriga Säljaren måste ha godkänt Villkoren för Behöriga Säljare [och uppfylla följande ytterligare villkor: [•]]</p> <p>Behöriga Säljare kommer lämna information till en Investerares i enlighet med villkoren för Erbjudandet till Allmänheten för de relevanta Lånen vid tidpunkten för när ett sådant Erbjudande till Allmänheten lämnas från den Behöriga Säljaren till Investerares.</p>
Avsnitt B – Emittenter		
B.1	Registrerad firma för Emittenterna:	Nordea Bank AB (publ) Nordea Bank Finland Plc
	Handelsbeteckning för Emittenterna:	Nordea
B.2	Säte och bolagsform för Emittenterna:	<p>NBAB är ett publikt aktiebolag med organisationsnummer 516406-0120. Sätet är i Stockholm på följande adress: Smålandsgatan 17, 105 71 Stockholm. Den huvudsakliga lagstiftningen som reglerar NBAB:s verksamhet är aktiebolagslagen och lagen om bank- och finansieringsrörelse.</p> <p>NBF är ett aktiebolag enligt den finska aktiebolagslagen. NBF är registrerat i handelsregistret med registreringsnummer 1680235-8. NBF har sitt säte i Helsingfors på följande adress: Aleksanterinkatu 36 B, SF-00100 Helsingfors, Finland. Den huvudsakliga lagstiftningen som reglerar NBF:s verksamhet är den finska aktiebolagslagen och den finska lagen om affärsbanker och andra kreditinstitut i aktiebolagsform.</p>
B.4b	Kända trender:	Ej tillämpligt. Det finns inte några tydliga trender som påverkar Emittenterna eller de marknader de verkar på.

B.5	Koncern- beskrivning:	<p>NBAB är moderbolaget i Nordea-koncernen. Nordea-koncernen är en stor koncern som erbjuder finansiella tjänster på den nordiska marknaden (Danmark, Finland, Norge och Sverige), med ytterligare verksamhet i Ryssland, de baltiska länderna och Luxemburg, samt filialer på ett antal andra internationella platser. NBAB:s tre största dotterbolag är Nordea Bank Danmark A/S i Danmark, NBF i Finland och Nordea Bank Norge ASA i Norge. Nordea-koncernens organisationsstruktur är byggd kring tre huvudaffärsområden: Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking och Wealth Management. Utöver dessa affärsområden finns Group Corporate Centre och Group Risk Management som är de andra centrala delarna av Nordea-koncernens organisation. Retail Banking ansvarar för kundförhållanden med privatpersoner liksom större, mellanstora och små företag inom Norden och Baltikum. Wholesale Banking ansvarar för finansiella tjänster till Nordea-koncernens största företagskunder och institutionella kunder. Wealth Management tillhandahåller produkter och tjänster inom investeringsrådgivning, sparande och riskhantering, samt hanterar Nordea-koncernens kunders tillgångar och tillhandahåller tjänster inom förmögenhetsförvaltning och lämnar investeringsråd till institutionella investerare och förmögna privatpersoner.</p> <p>Per 31 december 2014 uppgick Nordea-koncernens totala tillgångar till totalt EUR 669 miljarder och primärkapitalet uppgick till EUR 25,6 miljarder. Per samma datum var Nordea-koncernen den största kapitalförvaltaren med bas i Norden med EUR 262,2 miljarder i förvaldade tillgångar.¹⁴</p>
B.9	Resultat- prognoser och resultat- uppskattningar:	Ej tillämpligt. Emittenterna gör inte någon resultatprognos eller resultatuppskattning i Grundprospektet.
B.10	Eventuella anmärkingar i revisionsberättel- sen:	Ej tillämpligt. Det finns inte några anmärkingar för Emittenterna i deras revisionsberättelser.
B.12	Utvald central finansiell information:	<p>Tabellerna nedan visar viss utvald finansiell information i sammandrag som, utan väsentliga ändringar har hämtats från och måste läsas tillsammans med Emittenternas respektive reviderade konsoliderade årsredovisningar för det år som slutar den 31 december 2013 och revisionsberättelserna och noterna till dessa och deras oreviderade konsoliderade delårsrapporter för det år som slutar den 31 december 2014 (för NBAB) respektive sexmånadersperioden som slutar den 30 juni 2014 (för NBF) som finns bilagda till detta Tilläggsprospekt och Grundprospektet samt noterna till dessa.¹⁵</p>

¹⁴ Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat 24 april 2015 har belopp rörande Nordea-koncernens totala tillgångar, primärkapital och förvaldade tillgångar uppdaterats till de belopp som gällde 31 december 2014.

¹⁵ Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat den 11 februari 2015 har utvald central oreviderad information för NBAB för året som slutar den 31 december 2014 inkluderats och information för de nio månaderna fram till den 30 september 2014 tagits bort. Det har förtydligats att revisionsberättelserna endast relaterar till Emittenternas reviderade konsoliderade årsredovisningar för det år som slutar den 31 december 2013. Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat 24 april 2015 har utvald central reviderad information för NBF för året som slutar den 31 december 2014 inkluderats och information för de sex månader fram till 30 juni 2014 tagits bort.

NBAB – utvald central finansiell information:

	<u>Årsslut per den 31 december</u>		
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<i>(Miljoner EUR)</i>		
Resultaträkning			
Summa rörelseintäkter	10 224	9 891	9 998
Kreditförluster	-534	-735	-895
Årets resultat	3 332	3 116	3 126
Balansräkning			
Summa tillgångar	669 342	630 434	668 178
Summa skulder	639 505	601 225	640 173
Summa eget kapital	29 837	29 209	28 005
Summa skulder och eget kapital	669 342	630 434	668 178
Kassaflödesanalys			
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten före förändringar av den löpande verksamhetens tillgångar och skulder			
	11 456	7 607	6 633
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten.....	-10 842	6 315	19 754
Kassaflöde från investeringsverksamheten.....	3 254	572	774
Kassaflöde från finansieringsverksamheten	-1 040	-1 927	-170
Årets kassaflöde.....	-8 610	4 960	20 358
Förändring.....	-8 610	4 960	20 358

NBF – utvald central finansiell information:

	<u>Årsslut på den 31 december</u>		
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<i>(Miljoner EUR)</i>		
Resultaträkning			
Summa rörelseintäkter	2 278	2 224	2 824
Årets resultat	902	828	1 181
Balansräkning			
Summa tillgångar.....	346 198	304 761	335 461
Summa skulder.....	336 580	295 247	326 244
Summa eget kapital.....	9 618	9 514	9 217
Summa skulder och eget kapital.....	346 198	304 761	335 461
Kassaflödesanalys			
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten före förändring av den löpande verksamhetens tillgångar och skulder			
	1 807	1 489	-440
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten.....	-11 520	5 686	18 719
Kassaflöde från investeringsverksamheten.....	2 149	85	333
Kassaflöde från finansieringsverksamheten	-593	-615	-3 526
Årets kassaflöde.....	-9 964	5 156	15 526
Förändring.....	-9 964	5 156	15 526

Det har inte inträffat någon väsentligt negativ förändring i den ordinarie löpande verksamheten eller i affärsutsiktterna för NBAB eller NBF sedan 31 december 2013 (för NBAB) eller 31 december 2014 (för NBF), vilket är datumet för deras senaste publicerade finansiella rapporter.¹⁶

¹⁶ Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat 24 april 2015 har datumet per vilket det inte inträffat någon väsentligt negativ förändring i den ordinarie löpande verksamheten eller i affärsutsiktterna för NBF uppdaterats till 31 december 2014, vilket är datumet för dess senaste publicerade finansiella rapporter.

		Det har inte inträffat någon betydande förändring av NBAB:s eller NBF:s handels- eller finansiella position sedan den 31 december 2014, ¹⁷¹⁸ vilket är datumet för deras senaste publicerade finansiella rapporter.
B.14	Koncernberoende:	Ej tillämpligt. Vare sig NBAB eller NBF är beroende av andra enheter inom Nordea-koncernen.
B.15	Emittenternas huvudsakliga verksamhet:	Nordea-koncernens organisationsstruktur är byggd kring tre huvudaffärsområden: Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking och Wealth Management. Utöver dessa affärsområden finns Group Corporate Centre och Group Risk Management som är de andra centrala delarna av Nordea-koncernens organisation. NBAB utför bankverksamhet i Sverige inom ramen för Nordea-koncernens affärsorganisation. NBAB utvecklar och marknadsför finansiella produkter och tjänster till privatkunder, företagskunder och den offentliga sektorn. NBF utför bankverksamhet i Finland som en del av Nordea-koncernen och dess verksamhet är helt integrerad i Nordea-koncernens verksamhet. NBF har tillstånd att bedriva bankverksamhet enligt den finska kreditinstitutionslagen.
B.16	Personer med direkt eller indirekt ägande/kontroll:	Ej tillämpligt. Såvitt NBAB känner till är inte Nordea-koncernen direkt eller indirekt ägd eller kontrollerad av någon enstaka person eller grupp av personer som agerar tillsammans. NBF är ett helägt dotterbolag till NBAB.
B.17	Kreditvärdighetsbetyg som har tilldelats Emittenten eller dess skuldinstrument:	Per datumet för detta Grundprospekt är kreditvärderingen för långfristig skuld för var och en av Emittenterna följande: Moody's Investors Service Limited: Aa3 ¹⁹ Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited: AA- ²⁰ Fitch Ratings Limited: AA- DBRS Ratings Limited: AA Emittenternas kreditvärderingar återger inte alltid risken som är förknippad med enskilda Lån under Programmet. <i>Lånen som ska emitteras har inte kreditvärderats.</i>

¹⁷ I och med Tilläggsprospektet av 11 februari 2015 har datumet per vilket det inte skett någon betydande förändring av NBAB:s handels- eller finansiella position uppdaterats till 31 december 2014 (det datum per vilket de senaste finansiella rapporterna finns tillgängliga).

¹⁸ I och med Tilläggsprospektet av 24 april 2015 har datumet per vilket det inte skett någon betydande förändring av NBF:s handels- eller finansiella position uppdaterats till 31 december 2014 (det datum per vilket de senaste finansiella rapporterna finns tillgängliga).

¹⁹ Negativ utsikt.

²⁰ Negativ utsikt.

Avsnitt C – Lånen		
C.1	Beskrivning av värdepappers typ och klass:	<p>Emission i serier: Lånen utfärdas i serier (var och en benämnd som en "Serie") och Lånen i varje Serie kommer att få identiska villkor (utom pris, lånedatum och räntestartdatum, som kan men inte behöver vara identiska) vad gäller valuta, valörer, ränta eller förfalldag eller annat, förutom att en Serie kan bestå av Lån i innehavarform och i registrerad form. Ytterligare trancher av Lån (var och en benämnd som en "Tranch") kan emitteras som en del av en befintlig Serie.</p>
		<p><i>Serienumret för Lånen är []. [Tranchnumret är [].</i></p> <p>Former för Lånen: Lånen kan ges ut i innehavarform eller i registrerad form. Lån i innehavarform kommer inte att kunna bytas ut till Lån i registrerad form och Lån i registrerad form kommer inte att kunna bytas ut till Lån i innehavarform.</p> <p><i>Lånen är i innehavarform/Lånen är i registrerad form.</i></p> <p>Lån kan i de tillämpliga Slutliga Villkoren specificeras som "VP-Lån". VP-Lån kommer att ges ut i kontoförd och dematerialiserad form, med äganderätten bestyrkt genom införandet i registret för sådana VP-Lån vilka förs av VP Securities A/S för den relevanta Emittentens räkning (det "Danska Värdepappersregistret"). Äganderätten till VP-Lån kommer inte bestyrkas av något fysiskt papper eller dokument. Definitiva Lån kommer inte att ges ut avseende några VP-Lån. Nordea Bank Danmark A/S kommer att agera som VP-Administrerande Institut när det gäller VP-Lån.</p> <p>Lån kan specificeras i de tillämpliga Slutliga Villkoren som "VPS-Lån". VPS-Lån ges ut enligt ett registratoravtal med Nordea Bank Norge ASA som VPS-Betalningsagent och kommer att registreras i kontoförd och dematerialiserad form hos norska värdepapperscentralen (<i>Verdipapirsentralen</i> ASA och kallas här "VPS").</p> <p>Lån kan specificeras i de tillämpliga Slutliga Villkoren som "Svenska Lån". Svenska Lån kommer att ges ut i kontoförd och dematerialiserad form, med äganderätten bestyrkt genom införande i registret för sådana Svenska Lån som förs av Euroclear Sweden för den relevanta Emittentens räkning. Äganderätten till Svenska Lån bestyrks inte av något fysiskt värdepapper eller dokument. Definitiva Lån kommer inte att ges ut avseende några Svenska Lån. Nordea Bank AB (publ) kommer att agera som Svenskt Administrerande Institut när det gäller Svenska Lån.</p> <p>Lån kan specificeras i de tillämpliga Slutliga Villkoren som "Finska Lån". Finska Lån kommer att ges ut i kontoförd och dematerialiserad form, med äganderätten bestyrkt genom införande i registret för sådana Finska Lån som förs av Euroclear Finland för den relevanta Emittentens räkning. Äganderätten till Finska Lån bestyrks inte av något fysiskt värdepapper eller dokument. Definitiva Lån kommer inte att ges ut avseende några Finska Lån. Nordea Bank Finland Plc kommer att agera som Finskt Administrerande Institut när det gäller Finska Lån.</p> <p><i>Lån i Schweiziska Franc:</i> Lån kommer vara ges ut i Schweiziska Franc, ges ut i innehavarform och representeras exklusivt av ett Permanent Globalt Lån som deponeras hos SIX SIS AG, Olten, Schweiz, eller annan sådan depositarie enligt vad som godkänns av SIX Regulatory Board vid SIX Swiss Exchange. Det Permanenta Globala Lånet kommer endast att vara utbytbar mot definitiva Lån under vissa begränsade omständigheter.</p> <p>ISIN-nummer: Avseende varje Tranch av Lån kommer relevanta ISIN-</p>

		<p>nummer att anges i de tillämpliga Slutliga Villkoren.</p> <p><i>Lånen kommer att [clearas/avvecklas] via []. Lånen har tilldelats följande ISIN: [].</i></p>
C.2	Valuta för emissionen av Lån:	<p>US dollar, euro, brittiska pund, svenska kronor, schweizerfranc, norska kronor, danska kronor, yen och singaporeanska dollar²¹ och/eller annan sådan valuta eller andra valutor enligt beslut som fattas vid tidpunkten för emissionen, i enlighet med alla rättsliga och/eller regulatoriska och/eller centralbankskrav. Lånen kan, i enlighet med efterlevnaden av sådana krav, ges ut som Lån i dubbla valutor.</p> <p><i>Valutan för Lånen är [].</i></p>
C.5	Fri rätt till överlåtelse:	<p>Detta Grundprospekt innehåller en sammanfattning av vissa säljrestriktioner inom USA, det Europeiska Ekonomiska Samarbetsområdet, Storbritannien, Danmark, Finland, Nederländerna, Norge, Sverige, Spanien och Japan.</p> <p>Lånen har inte och kommer inte att registreras under United States Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") och får inte erbjudas eller säljas inom USA eller till, eller för amerikanska medborgares räkning förutom i vissa transaktioner som är undantagna från registreringskraven i Securities Act.</p> <p>För varje medlemsstat i det Europeiska Ekonomiska Samarbetsområdet som har genomfört prospektdirektivet, inklusive konungariket Sverige (envar en "Relevant Medlemsstat"), har varje emissionsinstitut som utsetts under Programmet (envar ett "Emissionsinstitut") utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer att behöva utfästa och godkänna, att från och med det datum då Prospektdirektivet genomförs i den Relevanta Medlemsstaten ("Relevanta Implementeringsdatumet"), har Emissionsinstitutet inte gjort och kommer inte att göra något erbjudande om Lån till allmänheten i den Relevanta Medlemsstaten utom med relevant Emittents samtycke lämnat i enlighet med avsnitt A.2 ovan.</p> <p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer att behöva utfästa och godkänna, att det har uppfyllt och kommer att uppfylla alla tillämpliga bestämmelser Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA") avseende alla handlingar som utförs gällande Lån i, från eller på annat sätt involverande Storbritannien.</p> <p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och alla ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer att behöva utfästa och godkänna, att det inte har erbjudit eller sålt och inte kommer att erbjuda, sälja eller leverera några Lån direkt eller indirekt till konungariket Danmark genom ett erbjudande till allmänheten, förutom om det sker i enlighet med den danska värdepappershandelslagen (konsoliderad lag nr 883 av den 9 augusti 2011, såsom ändrad) (på danska: <i>Værdipapirhandelsloven</i>) och andra bestämmelser utfärdade därunder.</p>

²¹ Referens till singaporeanska dollar lades till genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat 24 april 2015.

	<p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer att behöva utfästa och godkänna, avseende erbjudanden eller försäljning av Lån i Irland, att det kommer att uppfylla: villkoren i Europeiska Gemenskapernas (Marknader för Finansiella Instrument) Förordning 2007 (nr 1 till 3) (såsom ändrad), inklusive, utan begränsning, Förordning 7 och 152 därav eller andra förhållningsregler som används i samband därmed och villkoren i Investor Compensation Act 1998; villkoren i Companies Acts 1963 to 2012 (såsom ändrad), Central Bank Acts 1942 to 2013 (såsom ändrad) och varje annan förhållningsregel som utfärdats under avsnitt 117(1) i Central Bank Act 1989; och villkoren i Market Abuse (Direktiv 2003/6/EG) Direktivet 2005 (såsom ändrad) och varje regel som utfärdats enligt avsnitt 34 i Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 av Central Bank.</p>
	<p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att de inte har erbjudit eller sålt, eller kommer erbjuda eller sälja, direkt eller indirekt, Lån till allmänheten i Frankrike och att det inte har distribuerat eller orsakat distribution, och att det inte kommer att distribuera eller orsaka distribution av Grundprospektet, de relevanta Slutliga Villkoren eller någon annan typ av erbjudandematerial relaterat till Lånen, till allmänheten i Frankrike, och att sådant erbjudande och sådan försäljning och distribution i Frankrike har och endast kommer göras till (a) leverantörer av investeringstjänster relaterade till portföljhantering för tredjeparts konton (<i>personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers</i>), och/eller (b) kvalificerade investerare (<i>investisseurs qualifiés</i>), samtliga såsom definierade, och i enlighet med, artiklarna L.411-1, L.411-2 och D.411-1 i den franska lagen <i>monétaire et financier</i>.</p> <p>Lån som faller in under begreppet "derivatinstrument" enligt Avsnitt 2 i SMA, Direktivet 2004/39/EC (MiFID-direktivet) och Kommissionens förordning Nr. EC/1287/2006 (Implementeringsföreskrifter för MiFID), samtliga såsom ändrade från tid till annan, får endast erbjudas i Estland efter lämplighets- och vederbörlighetsbedömning av det relevanta strukturerade instrumentet för investeraren i enlighet med tillämplig estnisk och europeisk lagstiftning.</p> <p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att Lånen inte har erbjudits eller kommer erbjudas i Litauen genom erbjudande till allmänheten såvida detta inte är i enlighet med alla tillämpliga bestämmelser under Litauens lagar och i synnerhet i enlighet med Lagen om Värdepapper i Republiken Litauen från 18 januari 2007 Nr. X-1023 och alla föreskrifter eller regler som gjorts därunder, såsom ändrad från tid till annan.</p> <p>Lånen har inte registrerats under Lagen om Marknaden för Finansiella Instrument i Lettland och kan således inte erbjudas eller säljas till allmänheten i Lettland. Varken någon Emittent eller något av Emissionsinstitutet har godkänt, eller får godkänna, att Lån erbjuds i Lettland annat än i enlighet med lagarna i Republiken Lettland.</p> <p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att det inte har erbjudit eller sålt och ej heller kommer erbjuda, sälja eller leverera något av Lånen direkt eller indirekt i Danmark genom erbjudande till allmänheten, såvida detta ej sker i enlighet med den danska Lagen om Värdepappershandel (<i>Værdipapirhandelsloven</i>), såsom ändrad från tid till annan, och verkställande beslut som utfärdats därunder.</p>

	<p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att det inte kommer erbjuda Lånen till allmänheten i Finland, såvida detta inte sker i enlighet med alla tillämpliga Finska lagbestämmelser och särskilt i enlighet med den Finska Värdepapperslagen (495/1989) och varje bestämmelse därunder, såsom ändrad från tid till annan.</p> <p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att det kommer lyda alla tillämpliga lagar, bestämmelser och riktlinjer för erbjudande av Lånen i Norge. Lån i norska Krone kan inte erbjudas eller säljas inom Norge eller till personer med hemvist i Norge, eller för deras vägnar, såvida inte föreskriften relaterad till erbjudandet av VPS-Lån och registrering i VPS har åtlutts.</p>
	<p>Varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att det enbart har erbjudit och enbart kommer att erbjuda Lån till allmänheten (<i>oferta pública</i>) i Spanien i enlighet med den spanska lagen om värdepappersmarknaden (<i>Ley 24/1988 de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores</i>) ("LMV"), kungligt dekret 1310/2005, av den 4 november, vilken delvis ändrar spansk värdepappersmarknadsrätt avseende notering på allmänna andrahandsmarknader, erbjudanden till allmänheten och prospektet som krävs därtill och regelverken som upprättas därunder. Lånen får inte erbjudas eller säljas i Spanien förutom av institut som är auktoriserade i enlighet med LMV och kungligt dekret 217/2008 av den 15 februari, om den rättsordning som är tillämplig på företag som utför investeringstjänster, att erbjuda investeringstjänster i Spanien, och med åttlydande av bestämmelserna i LMV och alla andra tillämpliga lagar.</p> <p>Lånen har inte och kommer inte att registreras under Lagen om Finansiella Instrument och Handel i Japan (Lag Nr. 25 från 1948, såsom ändrad, "FIEA") och varje Emissionsinstitut har utfäst och godkänt, och varje ytterligare Emissionsinstitut som utses under Programmet kommer behöva utfästa och godkänna, att de inte kommer erbjuda eller sälja några Lån, direkt eller indirekt, i Japan eller till, eller till fördel för, bofasta personer i Japan, eller till andra för att återerbjuda eller återsäljning, direkt eller indirekt, i Japan eller till, eller till förmån för, bofasta personer i Japan, förutom i enlighet med ett undantag från registreringskraven i, och även i övrigt i enlighet med FIEA och varje annan tillämplig lag, föreskrift och riktlinje från myndigheterna i Japan.</p>

		<p>Nollkupongslån av definitiv form kan endast överlåtas och accepteras, direkt eller indirekt, inom, från eller till Nederländerna genom försorgen av antingen någon av Emittenterna eller ett medlemsföretag i Euronext Amsterdam by N.V. Euronext i full överensstämmelse med den Nederländska lagen om Besparingscertifikat (<i>Wet inzake spaarbewijzen</i>) från 21 maj 1985 (såsom ändrad) och dess implementeringsföreskrifter.</p> <p>Grundprospektet (inklusive relevanta Slutliga Villkor) har inte registrerats som ett prospekt hos den singaporienska Finansinspektionen enligt den singaporienska lagen om värdepapper och terminer, kapitel 289 ("SFA"). Således får varken Grundprospektet (inklusive relevanta Slutliga Villkor) eller något annat dokument eller material i samband med erbjudande eller försäljning, eller teckningserbjudande eller erbjudande om försäljning, av Lån, cirkuleras eller spridas, eller bli föremål för en inbjudan för teckning eller försäljning, direkt eller indirekt, till personer i Singapore annat än (i) till en institutionell investerare under avsnitt 274 enligt SFA, (ii) till en relevant person enligt avsnitt 275(1) eller någon annan person enligt 275(1), och i enlighet med de villkor som specificeras i avsnitt 275 av SFA, eller (iii) annars enligt, och i enlighet med villkoren för, några andra bestämmelser i SFA.</p> <p>Inga Lån kopplade till kollektiva investeringsplaner (såsom definierat i SFA) får erbjudas eller säljas, eller göras föremål för inbjudan till teckning eller köp, varken direkt eller indirekt, till personer i Singapore.²²</p>
C.8	<p>Rättigheter kopplade till Lånen, inklusive rangordning och begränsningar av sådana rättigheter</p>	<p>Lånens status: Lånen utgör icke-säkerställda och icke-efterställda förpliktelser för den relevanta Emittenten och rangordnas <i>pari passu</i> utan någon preferens mellan sig själva och minst <i>pari passu</i> gentemot alla övriga av den relevanta Emittentens nuvarande och framtida utestående icke-säkerställda och icke-efterställda förpliktelser.</p> <p>Valörer: Lån kommer ges ut i sådana valörer som kan finnas angivna i de relevanta Slutliga Villkoren, föremål för (i) en lägsta valör om €1 000 (eller dess motsvarighet i andra valutor), och (ii) i enlighet med alla tillämpliga juridiska och/eller regulatoriska och/eller centralbankskrav.</p> <p><i>Lånen är utställda i valör(erna) [].</i></p> <p>Åtagande att inte ställa säkerhet: Ingen.</p> <p>Korsvisa uppsägningsgrunder: Ingen.</p>
		<p>Beskattning: Alla betalningar med hänsyn till Lånen kommer göras utan källskatt eller avdrag för skatt såvida inte detta fordras av svensk eller finsk lag, föreskrifter eller andra regler, eller beslut från finska eller svenska myndigheter. I händelse av att någon av Emittenterna måste göra avdrag för eller undanhållande av finsk eller svensk skatt för någon som inte omfattas av beskattning i Sverige eller Finland kommer Emittenten betala ett tilläggsbelopp för att säkerställa att de relevanta innehavarna av Lån, vid förfallodagen, kommer erhålla ett nettobelopp som är lika med det belopp som innehavarna skulle ha erhållit om det inte vore för avdragen eller de undanhållna beloppen, förutom i enlighet med vissa sedvanlig undantag.</p>

²² Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat 24 april 2015 har information om restriktioner avseende försäljning i Singapore lagts till.

		<p>Gällande lag: Lånen och alla icke-avtalsenliga förpliktelser som uppstår ur eller i samband med Lånen styrs av antingen brittisk lagstiftning, finsk lagstiftning, svensk lagstiftning, dansk lagstiftning eller norsk lagstiftning, förutom att (i) registreringen av VP-Lån i VP styrs av dansk lagstiftning, (ii) registreringen av VPS-Lån i VPS styrs av norsk lagstiftning, (iii) registreringen av Svenska Lån i Euroclear Sweden styrs av svensk lagstiftning, och (iv) registreringen av Finska Lån i Euroclear Finland styrs av finsk lagstiftning.</p> <p><i>Lånen styrs av [brittisk lagstiftning / finsk lagstiftning / dansk lagstiftning / svensk lagstiftning / norsk lagstiftning].</i></p> <p>Verkställighet av Lån i Global Form: Gällande Globala Lån kommer den individuella investerarens rättigheter mot den relevanta Emittenten att styras av ett sidoavtal daterad den 19 december 2014²³ ("Sidoavtalet") av vilket det kommer finnas en kopia tillgängligt för inspektion på det angivna kontoret för Citibank, N.A., London Branch som fiscal agent ("Fiscal Agent").</p>
C.9	Rättigheter kopplade till Lånen (fortsättning), inklusive information angående Ränta, Förfallodag, Avkastning och Representant för Innehavarna:	<p>Ränta: Lån kan vara räntebärande eller icke-räntebärande. Ränta (om så förekommer) kan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - utgå baserad på fast kurs eller rörlig kurs; - vara inflationsskyddad, varigenom det räntebelopp som ska betalas är kopplat till ett konsumentprisindex eller annat inflationsmått; - vara länkade till huruvida en Kredithändelse inträffar eller ej med avseende på skuldförpliktelserna för en eller flera referensenheter ("Kreditlänkade Lån" eller "CLN"). En Kredithändelse är en bolagshändelse som vanligtvis gör att en fordringsägare för Referensenheten drabbas av en förlust (t.ex. konkurs eller underlåtenhet att betala). Om en Kredithändelse inträffar för en Referensenhet, kan det nominella belopp som används för beräkning av ränta som ska betalas minskas. Se avsnitt C.10 för ytterligare information; - vara kumulativa, förutsatt att vissa värdeutvecklingströsklar har uppnåtts; - vara länkade till utvecklingen för en specificerad referenskurs (som skulle kunna vara en räntekurs eller en inflationsåtgärd) under en specificerad period jämfört med ett antal förbestämda lösenpris/barriärnivåer, där ett sådant räntebelopp också kan vara föremål (i vissa fall) för tak/golv;
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vara länkade till prestationen hos en eller flera korgar med underliggande tillgångar (envar en "Referenstillgång" och tillsammans en "Korg") eller en specifik Referenstillgång i relevant Korg (till exempel Referenstillgången med sämst värdeutveckling) jämfört med en förbestämd lösenprisnivå; och/eller - vara länkade till den procentandel av Referenstillgångarna i Korgen som är över en förbestämd barriärnivå vid varje arbetsdag, upp till och inkluderande det relevanta räntebetaldningsdatumet (vart och ett utgörande en "Räntebetaldningsdag").

²³ Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat den 11 februari 2015 har datumet för Sidoavtalet korrigerats från den 20 december 2013 till den 19 december 2014.

Den tillämpliga räntesatsen eller dess beräkningsmetod kan variera vid olika tidpunkter eller vara konstant för en Serie av Lån. Lån kan ha en maxränta, minimiränta eller både och. Ränteperiodernas längd för Lånen kan också variera vid olika tidpunkter eller vara konstant för en Serie Lån. Ränta på Lånen kan också utgå på grundval av en kombination av olika strukturer.

Uppskjuten Ränta: om Uppskjuten Ränta tillämpas på Lånen ska alla betalningar av ränta som annars hade förfallit till betalning enligt tillämplig räntestruktur eller tillämpliga räntestrukturer uppskjutas till det tidigare av Återbetalningsdagen eller den dag som förtida återbetalning av hela Lånen görs.

Valutakomponenter: om Valuta-komponenter tillämpas på en eller flera Räntebetalningsdagar ska det räntebelopp för den relevanta Räntebetalningsdagen eller de relevanta Räntebetalningsdagarna, bestämt i enlighet med de räntenivåstrukturer som är tillämpliga på de specifika Lånen, multipliceras med en faktor som återspeglar variationen i en eller flera utländska valutakurser för den tillämpliga ränteperioden, för att avgöra den faktiska räntan som ska betalas.

[Valutakomponenten (Ränta) är [tillämplig på följande Räntebetalningsdagar: []/Ej tillämplig] [Underliggande utländska valutakursen är: []]

Lånen har ingen ränta./Lånen är räntebärande:

Räntebas: [].

Nominell räntesats: [].

Räntans startdatum: [].

Räntebetalningsdag(ar): [].

Uppskuten Ränta: [Tillämplig/Ej tillämplig]

Beskrivning av underliggande Referenskurs/Referenstillgång(ar): [].]

Information om historisk och framtida utveckling av Referenskursen och Referenstillgångar kan inhämtas från: [].

[Marginal: +/- [].]

[Högsta Räntesats: [].]

[Lägsta Räntesats: [].]

[Dagberäkningsmetod: [].]

Återbetalning: Den relevanta Emittenten återbetalar Lånen med deras återbetalningsbelopp ("**Återbetalningsbelopp**") och på den/de återbetalningsdag(ar) ("**Återbetalningsdag**") som specificeras i de Slutliga Villkoren.

Återbetalningsbeloppet kan vara en kombination av ett fast belopp ("**Basåterbetalningsbelopp**") och ett eller flera tilläggsbelopp ("**Tilläggsbelopp**") vilka fastställs i enlighet med en eller flera av de värdeutvecklingsstrukturer som specificeras i avsnitt C.10 nedan. Återbetalningsbeloppet kan också vara ett bestämt belopp, eller bestämmas direkt i enlighet med en eller flera av de värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna specificerade i avsnitt C.10 nedan.

Tilläggsbeloppet kan komma att adderas till, eller subtraheras från, Basåterbetalningsbeloppet i syfte att beräkna Återbetalningsbeloppet som ska betalas vid förfallodagen, och kan vara negativt. Som en följd kan en Innehavare under vissa förhållanden erhålla ett belopp lägre än Lånens Kapitalbelopp vid dess slutliga återbetalning. De Slutliga Villkoren specificerar vilken av värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna som är tillämplig på respektive Serie av Lån.

Förtida återbetalning av Lån kan eventuellt bli tillåtet (i) på begäran av den relevanta Emittenten eller innehavaren av Lån, i enlighet med Villkoren, **förutsatt att** sådan förtida återbetalning tillåts enligt med de Slutliga Villkoren, (ii) om den relevanta Emittenten har eller kommer att bli tvungen att betala vissa tillkommande belopp med avseende på Lånen som ett resultat av någon eventuell ändring av skattelagarna i jurisdiktionen där den relevanta Emittenten har sitt säte eller (iii) till viss del, efter att någon Kredithändelse inträffat i förhållande till en eller flera Referensenheter

Där en av värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna "Autocall" gäller kommer, om den avkastning som skapas av Korgen eller viss(a) Referenstillgång(ar) är lika med eller över en förbestämd barriärnivå vid något specificerat datum, den relevanta Emittenten att återbetala Lånen i förtid på nästkommande förtida återbetalningsdag med ett belopp som är lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp, tillsammans med en förbestämd kupong (om sådan finns).

Om så angivits i de Slutliga Villkoren, kan det belopp som ska betalas vid förtida återbetalning ("**Förtida Återbetalningsbelopp**") reduceras med ett belopp som fastställs av Beräkningsagenten, som är lika med summorna av de kostnader, utgifter, skatter och tullavgifter som den relevanta Emittenten ådragit sig i samband med den förtida Återbetalningen.

Såvida inte dessförinnan återbetalda, eller köpta och upphävda, kommer Lånen att bli återbetalade med [par/deras Återbetalningsbelopp om [] per Beräkningsbelopp/ett belopp beräknat i enlighet med värdeutvecklingsstrukturen[erna] som finns specificerad i avsnitt C.10 nedan/ett belopp uppgående till summan av Basåterbetalningsbeloppet om [] och Tilläggsbeloppet[en] beräknat i enlighet med värdeutvecklingsstrukturen(-erna) som specificeras i avsnitt C.10 nedan]. [Lån kan inlösas före den planerade Återbetalningsdagen efter val av Emittenten/Innehavarna]/[Lånen har Autocallstruktur]

Återbetalningsdagen är []/Lånen är återbetalningsbara genom Avbetalningar på [].

Pris: Priset för varje Tranch av Lån som ska ges ut under Programmet kommer att fastställas av den relevanta Emittenten vid tiden för när Lånen ges ut, i enlighet med rådande marknadsförhållanden.

Priset för Lånen är: [•].

Avkastning: Avkastningen på varje Tranch av Lån kommer att beräknas på grundval av det relevanta priset på det relevanta lånedatumet. Det är inte en indikation om framtida avkastning.

Baserat på Priset på [] på Lånedatumet, är den förväntade avkastningen från Lånen [] procent per år.

Representant för Innehavarna: Ej tillämpligt. Det finns ingen representant utsedd som ska agera på uppdrag av Innehavarna.

		<p><i>Ersättning av Referenstillgång, förtida beräkning av Återbetalningsbeloppet eller tillägg till Villkoren:</i> Där så är tillämpligt i enlighet med Villkoren får den relevanta utgivaren byta ut en Referenstillgång, utföra en förtida beräkning av Återbetalningsbeloppet eller göra eventuellt tillägg till Villkoren i den mån relevant Emittent bedömer detta som nödvändigt, om vissa händelser inträffar, inklusive marknadsavbrott, avbrott i riskhantering, förändring i lagstiftning eller marknadspraxis, priskorrigeringar och andra relevanta utvecklingar som påverkar en eller fler av den/de underliggande Referenstillgång(-arna) eller några hedging-arrangemang ingångna av en eller flera entiteter inom Nordea-koncernen för att säkra den relevanta Emittentens förpliktelser i förhållande till Lånen.</p>
<p>C.10</p>	<p>Derivat-komponenter:</p>	<p>De värdeutvecklingsstrukturer som beskrivs nedan bestämmer på vilket sätt värdeutvecklingen hos den/de relevanta Referenstillgång(-arna) eller Referensenheterna påverkar Återbetalningsbeloppet och/eller Tilläggsbeloppet för Lånen. Den relevanta Emittenten kan välja att kombinera två eller fler värdeutvecklingsstrukturer när Lån ges ut:</p> <p><i>"Basket Long" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet är lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med (i) ett belopp som återspeglar Korgens avkastning ("Korgavkastningen") och (ii) en ratio som används för att bestämma innehavarens exponering mot utvecklingen för de olika Referenstillgångarna ("Deltagandegrad"). Utvecklingen för en Referenstillgång bestäms med hänvisning till det belopp med vilket slutkursen ("Slutkursen") överstiger Referenstillgångens startkurs ("Referenstillgångsavkastning"). Slutkursen kan bestämmas på grundval av ett genomsnittsvärde på Referenstillgången under Lånens giltighetstid (dvs. det finns flera värderingstidpunkter under giltighetstiden, varje sådan ett "Värderingsdatum"), men det kan även bestämmas på grundval av en enda värdering. Referenstillgångsavkastningen eller Korgavkastningen kan dessutom bli föremål för ett golv, vilket agerar som en lägsta nivå för utveckling, eller ett tak, vilket agerar som en högsta nivå för utveckling.</p> <p><i>"Basket Short" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet är lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med (i) Korgavkastningen och (ii) Deltagandegraden. Om Referenstillgångarnas utveckling inom Korgen är positiv kommer detta att få en negativ inverkan på den sammantagna avkastning som skapats av Korgen och därför den avkastning som ska betalas till Innehavarna. Om Referenstillgångarnas prestation inom Korgen är negativ kommer detta att få en positiv inverkan på den sammantagna avkastning som skapats av Korgen och därför den avkastning som ska betalas till Innehavarna. Referenstillgångsavkastningen och/eller Korgavkastningen kan också vara föremål för ett golv eller ett tak, såsom beskrivet ovan.</p>
		<p>Om inte annat stadgas kan Korgavkastningen som används i någon av värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna beräknas antingen med utgångspunkt från "Basket Long" eller "Basket Short"-strukturerna, såsom framgår i de tillämpliga Slutliga Villkoren.</p> <p><i>[Korgavkastningen bestäms i enlighet med "Basket Long"/"Basket Short"-strukturen]/[Korgavkastning ej tillämpligt]</i></p> <p><i>"Barriär Outperformance" struktur:</i> om Korgens utveckling överstiger en specificerad barriärnivå, kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att utgöra en förbestämd maximal Korgavkastning. Om den specificerade barriärnivån inte överskrids kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att vara noll.</p>

	<p><i>"Barriär Underperformance" struktur:</i> om Korgens utveckling faller under en specificerad barriärnivå, kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att utgöra en förbestämd maximal Korgavkastning. Om den specificerade barriärnivån inte överskrids kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att vara noll.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst of" Barriär" struktur:</i> Detta är detsamma som "Barriär Outperformance" strukturen, förutom att observationen av barriärnivån och beräkningen av Tilläggsbeloppet kommer att bestämmas med hänvisning till värdeutvecklingen hos Referenstillgången med den Nth bästa värdeutvecklingen snarare än Korgen som helhet.</p> <p>Referenstillgången med den Nth bästa värdeutvecklingen kommer vara Referenstillgången med den Nth högsta Referenstillgångsavkastningen, där "N" ska vara den siffra som anges i Slutliga Villkor.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst of" Barriär Underperformance" struktur:</i> Detta är detsamma som "Barriär Underperformance" strukturen, förutom att observationen av barriärnivån och beräkningen av Tilläggsbeloppet kommer att bestämmas med hänvisning till värdeutvecklingen hos den Referenstillgång med den Nth bästa värdeutvecklingen snarare än Korgen som helhet.</p> <p><i>"Autocallstruktur Long":</i> Om Korgavkastningen understiger en förbestämd riskbarriärnivå på en relevant observationsdag ("Riskbarriärobservationsdag"), kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas genom att multiplicera Lånens Kapitalbelopp med Deltagandegraden och det lägre av Korgavkastningen och den på förhand bestämda högsta Korgavkastningen. Om Korgavkastningen på en Riskbarriärobservationsdag inte understiger den förbestämda riskbarriärnivån, kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att vara lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med Deltagandegraden 2 och det högre av (i) Korgavkastningen och (ii) en förbestämd lägsta Korgavkastning. En Kupong kan också vara förfallen till betalning (se avsnitt C.9 för detaljerad information angående Kupongen). Lånen kommer dessutom att vara föremål för förtida återbetalning om den avkastning som genereras av Korgen överstiger den relevanta inlösenbarriärnivån på någon observationsdag.</p> <p><i>"Autocallstruktur Kort":</i> denna struktur liknar "Autocallstruktur Long" med den skillnaden att den positiva utvecklingen för Referenstillgångarna inom Korgen kommer att ha en negativ inverkan på Lånens avkastning.</p> <p><i>"Replacement Basket" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på liknande sätt som för Basket Long-strukturen, med skillnaden att de avkastningar som genereras av Referenstillgångarna med bäst värdeutveckling ersätts med ett förbestämt värde för syftet att bestämma Korgens totala värdeutveckling.</p>
	<p><i>"Locally Capped Basket" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på liknande sätt som för Basket Long-strukturen eller Basket Short-strukturen, med skillnaden att den avkastning som genereras av varje Referenstillgång är föremål för ett förbestämt maximalt procentvärde för syftet att bestämma Korgens totala värdeutveckling.</p> <p><i>"Rainbow" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på liknande sätt som Basket Long eller Basket Short-strukturen, med skillnaden att Referenstillgångarnas viktning inom Korgen bestäms med hänvisning till tillgångarnas relativa värdeutveckling. Varje Referenstillgång mäts separat på förfalldagen och rangordnas beroende på respektive enskild tillgångs värdeutveckling. Referenstillgångens vikt i Korgen bestäms av vad som framgår i Slutliga Villkor.</p>

"Booster" strukturer: Boosterstrukturer har en förbättrad positiv eller negativ avkastning som baseras på utvecklingen i den underliggande Referenstillgången eller de underliggande Referenstillgångarna. Investerarens exponering mot utvecklingen i Referenstillgången kan öka eller minska genom tillämpning av olika deltagandegrader. Inom en "Booster Long"-struktur kommer den positiva utvecklingen för Referenstillgångarna ha en positiv effekt på avkastningen på Lånen. I en "Booster Short"-struktur kommer en positiv utveckling i för Referenstillgångarna ha en negativ effekt på avkastningen på Lånen.

"Booster Riskbarriär Long" struktur: Tilläggsbeloppet kommer bero på den avkastning som genererats av Korgen i jämförelse med en förbestämd barriärnivå för en Värderingsdag och Korgens startvärde. Om Korgavkastningen motsvarar eller överstiger Korgens startvärde på den slutliga Värderingsdagen kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas genom att multiplicera Lånens Kapitalbelopp med Deltagandegraden och Korgavkastningen på den slutliga Värderingsdagen. Om Korgavkastningen motsvarar eller överstiger barriärnivån på alla Värderingsdagar men under Korgens startvärde på den slutliga Värderingsdagen kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara noll. Om Korgavkastningen understiger barriärnivån på någon Värderingsdag och under Korgens startvärde på den slutliga Värderingsdagen kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas med referens till Korgavkastningen och en annan deltagandegrad, vilket kan resultera i ett Återbetalningsbelopp som är lägre än Kapitalbeloppet. Om utvecklingen för en Referenstillgång inom Korgen är positiv kommer detta ha en positiv inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen. Om utvecklingen i en Referenstillgång inom Korgen är negativ kommer detta ha en negativ inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen och således på Tilläggsbeloppet.

	<p><i>"Booster Riskbarriär Short" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på ett liknande sätt som för "Booster Riskbarriär Long"-strukturen. Skillnaden är att när utvecklingen för Korgen är positiv kommer detta ha en negativ inverkan på Tilläggsbeloppet. Om utvecklingen för Korgen är negativ kommer detta ha en positiv inverkan på Tilläggsbeloppet.</p> <p><i>I förhållande till Lån som emitteras i enlighet med villkoren för grundprospektet daterat 20 december 2013 och tilläggsprospektet daterat 14 februari 2014 ("December 2013-villkoren"), som inkorporeras genom hänvisning till detta Grundprospektet, kan "Booster Riskbarriär"-strukturerna sammanfattas enligt följande:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Booster Riskbarriär Short" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet kommer bero på den avkastning som genererats av Korgen i jämförelse med en förbestämd barriärnivå för en Värderingsdag och Korgens startvärde. Om summan av Korgavkastningen och 1 ligger på eller över Korgens startvärde på någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas genom att multiplicera Lånens Kapitalbelopp med Deltagandegraden och Korgavkastningen. Om summan av Korgavkastningen och 1 är på eller över barriärnivån på alla Värderingsdagar men under Korgens startvärde på någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara noll. Om summan av Korgavkastningen och 1 ligger under barriärnivån på någon Värderingsdag och under Korgens startvärde på någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas med referens till Korgavkastningen och en annan deltagandegrad, vilket kommer resultera i ett Återbetalningsbelopp som är lägre än Kapitalbeloppet. Om utvecklingen för en Referenstillgång inom Korgen är positiv kommer detta ha en negativ inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen. Om utvecklingen i en Referenstillgång inom Korgen är negativ kommer detta ha en positiv inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen och således på det belopp som ska betalas vid återbetalning av Lånen. • <i>"Booster Riskbarriär Long" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på ett liknande sätt som för "Booster Riskbarriär Short"-strukturen. Skillnaden är att när utvecklingen för en Referenstillgång inom Korgen är positiv kommer detta ha en positiv inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen. Om utvecklingen för en Referenstillgång inom Korgen är negativ kommer detta ha en negativ inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen och således på beloppet som ska betalas vid återbetalning av Lånen. <p>Lånen [är/är inte] utgivna i enlighet med December 2013-villkoren.</p> <p><i>"Twin Win"-struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på ett liknande sätt som för "Basket Long"-strukturen – om utvecklingen av Korgen är positiv så kommer Tilläggsbeloppet också att vara positivt. Om utvecklingen av Korgen är negativ men över en förutbestämd Barriärnivå kommer Tilläggsbeloppet också att vara positivt. Om utvecklingen för Korgen är negativ men under den relevanta Barriärnivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet också att vara negativt och Återbetalningsbeloppet kan därför komma att understiga Lånens Kapitalbelopp.</p>
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	<p><i>"Bonus Booster Short" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på ett liknande sätt som för "Booster Riskbarriär Short"-strukturen med skillnaden att om avkastningen som genereras av Korgen inte ligger under barriärnivån på de(n) relevanta Värderingsdagen(/arna), kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara det högre av (i) en förbestämd kupongnivå och (ii) ett belopp som beräknas genom att multiplicera Kapitalbeloppet med Deltagandegraden och Korgavkastningen. En positiv utveckling för Referenstillgångarna inom Korgen kommer ha en negativ inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen.</p> <p><i>"Bonus Booster Long" struktur:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas på ett liknande sätt som för "Bonus Booster Short"-strukturen. Skillnaden är att när utvecklingen för Referenstillgångarna inom Korgen är positiv kommer detta ha en positiv inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen. Om utvecklingen i Referenstillgångarna inom Korgen är negativ kommer detta ha en negativ inverkan på den totala avkastningen som genereras av Korgen.</p> <p><i>"Periodsumme"-struktur</i> Tilläggsbeloppet kommer baseras på den ackumulerade summan av de relativa procentuella ändringarna i den underliggande Korgen för ett antal förbestämda värderingsperioder under löptiden för Lånen. Följande funktioner kan även användas: (i) de relativa ändringarna i den underliggande Korgen kan lokalt tilldelas tak/golv-nivåer för varje värderingsperiod, (ii) den ackumulerade summan av de relativa ändringarna kan bli föremål för ett globalt tak/golv, och (iii) produkten kan ha en lock-in-funktion som innebär att den ytterligare avkastningen minst kommer vara lika med lock-in-nivån om den ackumulerade avkastningen på någon värderingsdag har nått en förbestämd lock-in-nivå.</p> <p><i>"Omvänd Periodsumme" struktur:</i> denna är väldigt lik "Periodsumme"-strukturen, men den ytterligare avkastningen beräknas genom att subtrahera de relativa procentuella ändringarna i den underliggande Korgen (för ett antal förbestämda värderingsperioder) från en förbestämd startkupong.</p> <p><i>"Ersättande Periodsumme" struktur:</i> denna är väldigt lik "Periodsumme"-strukturen där skillnaden ligger i att avkastningarna som genereras av ett visst antal av värderingsperioderna med bäst utveckling byts ut mot ett förbestämt belopp.</p> <p><i>"Omvänd Ersättande Periodsumme" struktur:</i> denna är väldigt lik "Omvänd Periodsumme"-strukturen där skillnaden är att avkastningarna som genereras av ett visst antal av värderingsperioderna med bäst utveckling byts ut mot ett förbestämt belopp.</p> <p><i>"Rainbow Ersättande Periodsumme" struktur:</i> utvecklingen i varje individuell Referenstillgång beräknas på samma grund som "Periodsumme"-strukturen. Skillnaden här är att vägningen av varje Referenstillgång inom Korgen bestäms efter det att utvecklingen i varje Referenstillgång är känd, enligt principen att den bäst presterande underliggande ges högst vikt och så vidare.</p>
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	<p><i>"Omvänd konvertibel" struktur:</i> om Korgavkastningen ligger på eller över Korgens startnivå, kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet vara lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp. Om Korgens avkastning ligger under Korgens startnivå kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet att vara lika med Kapitalbeloppet minus ett belopp som beräknas genom att multiplicera Kapitalbeloppet med Deltagandegraden och Korgavkastningen och därmed få fram ett Återbetalningsbelopp som är lägre än Lånens Kapitalbelopp. En positiv utveckling i Referenstillgångarna inom Korgen kommer ha en positiv inverkan på den totala avkastningen på Lånen och tvärtom kommer en negativ utveckling i de individuella Referenstillgångarna ha en negativ inverkan på den totala avkastningen på Lånen.</p> <p><i>"Omvänd Konvertibel Riskbarriär" struktur:</i> om Korgens avkastning ligger under Barriärnivån på någon Värderingsdag, och om Korgavkastningen vid den slutliga Värderingsdagen ligger under Korgens Startnivå kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet beräknas genom att multiplicera Lånens Kapitalbelopp med Deltagandegraden och Korgavkastningen och beloppet som ges kommer att adderas till Lånens Kapitalbelopp (i det här fallet kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet vara lägre än Kapitalbeloppet). Annars är Återbetalningsbeloppet lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst of Omvänd Konvertibel"-struktur:</i> Återbetalningsbeloppet beräknas på samma sätt som i "Omvänd Konvertibel Riskbarriär"-strukturen, förutom att den möjliga negativa utbetalningen bestäms med referens till utvecklingen för Referenstillgången med Nth bäst värdeutveckling (i motsats till den totala utvecklingen i Korgen).</p> <p><i>Up and In Option:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas som produkten av Deltagandegraden, Lånens Kapitalbelopp och differensen mellan Korgens slutliga värde och Korglösenivån under förutsättning att Korgen, på varje Värderingsdag under Lånens löptid, har utvecklats på eller över den förbestämda Barriärnivån. Om Barriärnivån inte har nåtts vid någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara lika med noll och Återbetalningsbeloppet kommer vara lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp.</p> <p><i>Up and out Option:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas som produkten av Deltagandegraden, Kapitalbeloppet och differensen mellan Korgens slutliga värde och Korglösenivån, eller, om det är högre, en förbestämd kupongnivå under förutsättning att Korgen, vid varje Värderingsdag under Lånens löptid, har utvecklats på eller över den förbestämda Barriärnivån. Om Barriärnivån inte har nåtts vid någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara lika med noll och Återbetalningsbeloppet kommer vara lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp.</p> <p><i>Down and Out Basket Option:</i> Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas som produkten av Deltagandegraden, Lånens Kapitalbelopp och differensen mellan Korgens slutliga värde och Korglösenivån, om Korgen inte, vid någon Värderingsdag under Lånens löptid, har utvecklats upp till eller över en förbestämd Barriärnivå. Detta innebär att om Barriärnivån överskrids på någon Värderingsdag, är Tilläggsbeloppet noll.</p> <p><i>Worst of Down and Out Basket Option:</i> Denna struktur är identisk med Down and Out Basket Option-strukturen förutom att Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas med hänvisning till Referenstillgången med sämst värdeutveckling istället för hela Korgen.</p>
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	<p><i>Worst of Calloption:</i> Worst of Calloption-strukturen ger Innehavaren en exponering mot Referenstillgången med sämst värdeutveckling i Korgen. Tilläggsbeloppet som ska betalas till Innehavaren kommer vara det högre av noll och Referenstillgångsavkastningen för Referenstillgången med sämst värdeutveckling.</p> <p><i>Outperformance Option:</i> Medan Tilläggsbeloppet avseende en vanlig Korgstruktur är beroende av den absoluta utvecklingen för en Korg som består av en eller flera Referenstillgångar beror utbetalningen i en Outperformancesstruktur på den relativa utvecklingen för två Korgar, inte på den absoluta utvecklingen för varje Korg. Strukturen kan baseras på antingen två "Basket Long"-strukturer, två "Basket Short"-strukturer eller en "Basket Long"-struktur och en "Basket Short"-struktur.</p> <p><i>"Non-Tranched CLN" och "Tranched CLN" strukturer:</i> Återbetalningsbeloppet och, om tillämpligt, ränteutbetalningarna, baseras på de viktade förlusterna i samma eller olika portföljer av Referensenheter som ett resultat av att en eller flera Kredithändelser inträffar. För Tranched CLN:er kan det förekomma att en Kredithändelse inte har någon inverkan eller en mer proportionerlig inverkan på Återbetalningsbeloppet och, om relevant, ränteutbetalningar. Tranchfunktionen används för att bestämma andelen av förluster som en Innehavare kommer vara exponerad mot i händelse av att en Kredithändelse som påverkar en eller flera Referensenheter.</p> <p><i>"Nth to Default" och "Nth och N:te+1 to Default"-strukturer:</i> Återbetalningsbeloppet och, om tillämpligt, ränteutbetalningarna, baseras på antalet och ordningsföljden av Kredithändelser i samma Referensenhetsportfölj. Gällande Nth to Default-CLN:er, har inträffandet av N-1 Kredithändelser inte någon inverkan på Återbetalningsbeloppet och (om några) ränteutbetalningar, samtidigt som Nth Kredithändelsen kommer ha en mer än proportionerlig inverkan på dessa siffror. På samma sätt gällande Nth och Nth+1 to Default-CLN:erna kommer inverkan från den Nth och Nth+1 Kredithändelsen ha en mer än proportionerlig inverkan.</p> <p><i>Option CLN:</i> syftet med strukturen är att ge en investerare exponering mot kreditrisker (d.v.s. risken för att en Kredithändelse ska inträffa) inom en specifik marknad såsom europeiska eller amerikanska "investment grade"-bolag, eller högavkastande låntagare. Exponeringen uppstår genom utgivandet av Lån kopplade till index CDS-spreadar som motsvarar kostnaden för riskhantering avseende Kredithändelser som påverkar de bolag som ingår i ett index. Genom att använda en single option-värdeutvecklingsstruktur kan Emittenterna erbjuda strukturer varigenom investerare får fördelar av förändringar i kredit-spreadar, t.ex. om kredit-spreadar ökar till att överstiga eller sjunker till att understiga givna nivåer. Emittenterna kan också erbjuda strukturer där en investerare får fördelar av förändringar i kredit-spreadar men där den potentiella intjäningen är begränsad, t.ex. där en investerare får fördelar om kredit-spreadar sjunker till att understiga en viss given nivå, men inte ytterligare genom att spreadarna sjunker ytterligare under denna nivå. Genom att kombinera tre eller fyra utbetalningar kan Emittenterna erbjuda ytterligare strukturer.</p> <p><i>Digital Long</i></p> <p>Om Korgavkastningen vid den slutliga Värderingsdagen överstiger Korgenlösenivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med Kupongen.</p>
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	<p>Om Korgavkastningen inte överstiger Korgenlösennivån vid den slutliga Värderingsdagen kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara noll. Positiv utveckling i Referenstillgångarna kommer ha en positiv inverkan på avkastningen på Lånen.</p> <p><i>Digital Short</i></p> <p>Om Korgavkastningen vid den slutliga Värderingsdagen understiger Korglösennivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara lika med Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med Kupongen.</p> <p>Om Korgavkastningen är lika med eller överstiger Korglösennivån vid den slutliga Värderingsdagen kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara noll. Positiv utveckling i Referenstillgångarna kommer ha en negativ inverkan på avkastningen på Lånen.</p> <p><i>"Best of/Worst of" Digitals:</i> Digital Long- och Digital Short-strukturerna kan också kombineras med ett "Best of/Worst of"-inslag, varvid Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas med hänvisning till värdeutvecklingen hos Referenstillgången med den Nth bästa värdeutvecklingen snarare än Korgen som helhet.</p> <p><i>Worst of Digital Memory Coupon 1:</i> Worst of Digital Memory Coupon-optionen är en remsa av villkorade "sämsta av" digitala val. Ett Tilläggsbelopp motsvarande Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med Kupongerna och K betalas på Återbetalningsdagen. K är numret i ordningen av Värderingsdagar som Referenstillgångsavkastningen för den Referenstillgång med sämst utveckling är lika med eller överstiger den relevanta barriärnivån på varje Värderingsdag, upp till och med den aktuella Värderingsdagen (första värderingsdagen = 1, andra = 2 etc).</p> <p><i>"Series of Digitala":</i> Återbetalningsbeloppet avgörs av den procentandel av Referenstillgångarna inom Korgen som ligger över en förbestämd barriärnivå på varje Värderingsdag.</p> <p><i>"Delta 1 struktur":</i> Återbetalningsbeloppet kommer vara lika med det återbetalningsbelopp som mottagits av den relevanta Emittenten (eller annan entitet inom Nordea-koncernen) genom att sådan Emittent eller entitet avvecklar ett hedging-arrangemang satt i plats för att efterlikna riskerna och fördelarna av en direktinvestering i Referenstillgångarna, minus (i) en betalbar strukturingsavgift till relevant Emittent och (ii) alla tillämpliga skatter. En Delta 1-struktur speglar i praktiken vinsterna eller förlusterna som en investerare skulle göra genom ett direkt ägande av de relevanta Referenstillgångarna. Om hedgingparten inte kan inlösa Referenstillgångarna innan det planerliga förfallodatomet, eller om hedgingparten fastställer att den inte kommer motta det totala beloppet av återbetalningsbeloppen innan det planerliga förfallodatomet, kommer en uppskjuten återbetalning ske och den relevanta Emittenten kan göra en delvis inlösen av Lånen när och som den relevanta hedgingparten mottar en väsentlig del av återbetalningsbeloppen, eller upphäva Lånen utan att göra någon betalning till innehavarna om den relevanta Emittenten fastställer att återbetalningsbeloppen inte kommer mottagas tidigare än det specificerade long stop-datomet.</p> <p><i>"Inflation Linker":</i> Återbetalningsbeloppet är Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med det högsta av en lägsta återbetalningsprocent (angiven som en procentsats av Lånens kapitalbelopp) och kvoten som erhålls genom att dividera Inflationstakten på den slutliga Värderingsdagen med Inflationstakten på Startdagen.</p>
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	<p><i>"Barriär Outperformance"-struktur 2:</i> om Korgavkastningen på någon Värderingsdag överstiger Barriärnivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas som Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med Deltagandegraden och multiplicerat med det högre av Kupongen och Korgavkastningen. Om summan av Korgavkastningen och 1 inte överstiger Barriärnivån på någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara noll.</p> <p><i>"Barriär Underperformance"-struktur 2:</i> om Korgavkastningen på någon Värderingsdag understiger Barriärnivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet beräknas som Lånens Kapitalbelopp multiplicerat med Deltagandegraden och multiplicerat med det högre av Kupongen och Korgavkastningen. Om Korgavkastningen inte understiger Barriärnivån på någon Värderingsdag kommer Tilläggsbeloppet vara noll.</p> <p><i>Eftersträvad Volatilitetsstrategi:</i> Om Eftersträvad Volatilitetsstrategi är tillämplig på Lånen, fastställs den avsedda exponeringen mot underliggande Referenstillgång(ar) eller Korg ("Exponeringen") genom att jämföra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) den kortfristiga historiska volatiliteten för underliggande Korg, och (ii) en eftersträvad volatilitetsnivå ("Eftersträvad Volatilitet"), <p>med förbehåll för ett på förhand bestämt tak eller golv.</p> <p>När underliggande Referenstillgång(ar)s eller Korgs kortfristiga historiska volatilitet ökar, minskar den avsedda Exponeringen mot underliggande Referenstillgång(ar) eller Korg och när underliggande Referenstillgång(ar)s eller Korgs kortfristiga historiska volatilitet minskar, ökar den avsedda exponeringen mot underliggande Referenstillgång(ar) eller Korg.</p> <p><i>"Down and in Option":</i> En "Down and in Option" är en slags barriär-option som ger en positiv avkastning endast om priset på underliggande Referenstillgång eller Korg faller under en förutbestämd barriärnivå under Lånens löptid. Barriärnivån är satt till en nivå som understiger gällande pris för en Referenstillgång eller Korg vid datumet för utgivande av de relevanta Lånen. Om Referenstillgången eller Korgens värde faller under barriärnivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att vara positivt och om Referenstillgångens eller Korgens värde inte faller under barriärnivån kommer Tilläggsbeloppet att vara noll.</p> <p><i>Booster Risk Barrier 2:</i> Booster Risk Barriär 2-strukturen är en kombination av en "at the money" call-option och en "out of the money" put-option. Lösenprisnivån för call-optionen sätts till det gällande priset för en Referenstillgång eller Korg vid datumet för utgivande av de relevanta Lånen. Om Referenstillgångens eller Korgens värde överstiger en förutbestämd barriärnivå bestäms Tilläggsbeloppet genom att multiplicera Lånens Kapitalbelopp med Deltagandegraden och Korgavkastningen (beräknat enligt metoden för att beräkna "Basket Long" enligt ovan). Lösenprisnivån för put-optionen sätts till ett belopp understigande gällande pris för en Referenstillgång eller Korg vid datumet för utgivande av relevant Lån. Om värdet på sådan Referenstillgång eller Korg sjunker till att understiga den specificerade barriärnivån bestäms Tilläggsbeloppet genom att multiplicera Lånens Kapitalbelopp med Deltagandegraden 2 och Korgavkastningen (beräknat enligt metoden för att beräkna "Basket Short" enligt ovan)</p> <p><i>"Autocall"-struktur:</i> Om värdet på en underliggande Referenskurs antingen överstiger eller understiger en förutbestämd barriärnivå bestämd i de relevanta Slutliga Villkoren ("Autocall-händelsen") kommer Lånen att inlösas i förtid. Om Autocall-händelsen inte inträffar före den slutliga Värderingsdagen kommer Lånen att inlösas på Återbetalningsdagen.</p>
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	<p><i>Tillämpliga värdeutvecklingsstruktur(er) är: []</i></p> <p><i>[Underliggande Korgavkastningsstruktur är Basket Long/Basket Short- strukturema]/[Ej tillämpligt]</i></p> <p><i>Valutakomponenter:</i> om Valuta-komponenterna tillämpas på en eller flera värdeutvecklingsstrukturer angivna ovan kan Korgavkastningen eller Referenstillgångsavkastningen justeras genom att de multipliceras med en faktor som återspeglar variationen i en eller flera utländska valutakurser under de relevanta tidsperioderna som mäts eller observeras.</p> <p><i>[Valutakomponenten är tillämplig på Korgavkastningen/Referenstillgångs- avkastningen] [Valutakomponenten är ej tillämplig]</i></p> <p><i>Best of/Worst of Modifier:</i> om Best of/Worst of Modifier tillämpas på en eller flera värdeutvecklingsstrukturer angivna ovan ska de relevanta iakttagelserna, värderingarna och beräkningarna av Tilläggsbeloppet fastställas med referens till utvecklingen av den Nth bäst presterande Referenstillgången, istället för till Korgen som helhet. N kommer att vara ett förbestämt värde som finns angivet i de Slutliga Villkoren.</p> <p><i>[Best of/Worst of Modifierare är tillämpligt och värdet av N är: []/Ej tillämpligt]</i></p> <p><i>Lookback Startkurs Modifierare:</i> om Lookback Startkurs Modifierare är tillämpligt beräknas Lånens Tilläggsbelopp baserat på antingen den högsta eller den lägsta Startkursen (vid ingången till en Värderingsperiod) för relevant Korg eller Referenstillgång, såsom närmare anges i Slutliga Villkor.</p> <p><i>[Lookback Startkurs Modifierare är Tillämpligt/ej Tillämpligt]</i></p> <p><i>Lookback Slutkurs Modifierare:</i> om Lookback Slutkurs Modifierare är tillämpligt beräknas Lånens Tilläggsbelopp baserat på antingen den högsta eller den lägsta Slutkursen (vid utgången av en Värderingsperiod) för relevant Korg eller Referenstillgång, såsom närmare anges i Slutliga Villkor.</p> <p><i>[Lookback Slutkurs Modifierare är Tillämpligt/ej Tillämpligt]</i></p> <p><i>Lock-In Modifier:</i> om Lock-In Modifier tillämpas på Lånen ska Korgavkastningen ersättas med Lock-In Korgavkastningen för att beräkna Tilläggsbeloppet i enlighet med en eller flera av de ovanstående värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna. "Lock-In-Korgavkastningen" är den förutbestämda procentsats vilken korresponderar mot den högsta lock-in-nivån som uppnås eller överskrids av Korgavkastningen på en Värderingsdag.</p> <p><i>[Lock-In Modifierare är Tillämplig/ej Tillämplig]</i></p>
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	<p><i>Kombination av Strukturer</i>: Relevant Emittent kan välja att kombinera en eller flera av värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna som beskrivs ovan i samband med ett utgivande av Lån. Om "Sammanslagning" är specificerat i Slutliga Villkor kommer det totala betalbara Tilläggsbeloppet vara lika med summan av de olika tillämpliga Tilläggsbeloppen i varje fall multiplicerat med en procentsats som återger²⁴ den totala andelen av den sammanlagda avkastningen som den relevanta Emittenten avser att varje värdeutvecklingsstruktur bidrar. Om "Subtraktion" är angivet i Slutliga Villkor kommer ett Tilläggsbelopp subtraheras från ett annat. Om "Alternativ Uträkning" är angiven i Slutliga Villkor kommer den värdeutvecklingsstruktur som används för att bestämma Tilläggsbeloppet avvika beroende på huruvida Korgavkastningen på en viss Värderingsdag har överstigit en eller flera förutbestämda Barriärnivåer eller ej, såsom framgår av relevanta Slutliga Villkor.</p> <p>[Ej Tillämpligt/Kombination av Strukturer är tillämpligt och de relevanta Värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna finns angivna ovan. Kombinationsmetoden är Sammanslagning/Subtraktion/Alternativ Uträkning]</p> <p><i>"Högsta Återbetalningsbelopp"</i>: om ett högsta Återbetalningsbelopp är tillämpligt kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet vara det lägre av (i) det beräknade beloppet i enlighet med en av värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna angivna ovan, och (ii) ett förutbestämt högsta återbetalningsbelopp såsom specificerat i relevanta Slutliga Villkor.</p> <p><i>Ej Tillämpligt/Högsta Återbetalningsbeloppet är []</i></p> <p><i>"Lägsta Återbetalningsbelopp"</i>: om ett lägsta Återbetalningsbelopp är tillämpligt kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet vara det högre av (i) det beräknade beloppet i enlighet med en av värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna angivna ovan och (ii) ett förutbestämt lägsta återbetalningsbelopp såsom specificerat i relevanta Slutliga Villkor.</p> <p><i>Ej Tillämpligt/Lägsta Återbetalningsbeloppet är []</i></p> <p><i>"Inflationsskyddat Kapitalbelopp"</i>: om detta är tillämpligt kommer Återbetalningsbeloppet som fastställts i enlighet med de angivna värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna och/eller Tilläggsbeloppet/Tilläggsbeloppen ovan att multipliceras med utvecklingen i ett angivet inflationsmått, såsom konsumentprisindex, under Lånens löptid.</p> <p><i>Inflationsskyddat Kapitalbelopp är [Tillämpligt/ej Tillämpligt]</i></p>
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²⁴ Genom Tilläggsprospektet daterat den 24 april 2015 har lydelsen ändrats från "andel som motsvarar" till "procentsats som återger".

		<p><i>TOM Ackumulerande Strategi:</i> TOM Ackumulerande Strategi speglar att en investering görs i särskilda Referenstillgångar ("Risktillgångar") men enbart för en begränsad period varje månad. Vid övriga tidpunkter speglar Lånen ett bundet sparande eller annan investering med fast avkastning. I Slutliga Villkoren anges vilka dagar i vilken månad som helst där dagar behandlas såsom en investering i en bestämd inkomst-investering ("Övriga Tillgångar"), i syfte att beräkna Lånens totala betalbara Tilläggsbelopp.</p> <p>Endast Risktillgångarnas utveckling, eller de Övriga Tillgångarnas utveckling sammanräknat med Risktillgångarnas utveckling (som tillämpligt) kan också beräknas som ett genomsnitt av ett förutbestämt antal kalendermånader som föregår Lånens Återbetalningsdag, i syfte att begränsa Lånens utsatthet för volatilitet i förhållande till Referenstillgångarnas utveckling vid slutet av Lånens löptid.</p> <p><i>TOM Ackumulerande Strategi är [Tillämplig/ej Tillämplig]</i></p>
<p>C.11</p> <p>C.21</p>	<p>Upptagande till handel på en reglerad marknad:</p>	<p><i>"Lock-in Korggolv:</i> Om Lock-in Korggolv är tillämpligt i förhållande till Lånen, och om Korgavkastningen överstiger Barriärnivån på en Värderingsdag, ska Korgavkastningen ersättas med det högre av Korgavkastningen och en förutbestämd lägsta Korgavkastningsnivå för att bestämma Tilläggsbeloppet i enlighet med relevant värdeutvecklingsstruktur.</p> <p><i>Lock-in Korggolv är [Tillämplig/ej Tillämplig]</i></p> <p>Ansökningar har gjorts för att Lånen inom en period av tolv månader från detta datum ska bli godkända för notering på den officiella listan och för handel på den reglerade marknaden Irish Stock Market Exchange. Programmet tillåter även att Lån utfärdas på förutsättningen att de inte kommer bli godkända för notering, handel och/eller notering av någon behörig myndighet, aktiebörs och/eller marknadssystem eller godkännas för notering, handel och/eller notering på sådan annan eller ytterligare behörig myndighet, aktiebörs och/eller marknadssystem som kan avtalas om med den relevanta Emittenten.</p> <p><i>Lånen är icke-noterade Lån/Ansökan kommer göras för Lånen för att godkännas för notering på [] och för handel på [] med verkan från [].</i></p>
<p>C.15²⁵</p>	<p>Lånens värde och värdet för det underliggande:</p>	<p>Värdet på Lånen kommer att bestämmas genom hänvisning till värdet av de(n) underliggande Referenstillgång(-ar) och de(n) värdeutvecklingsstruktur(er) som tillämpas på Lånen. Uppgifter om de olika värdeutvecklingsstrukturerna och förhållandet mellan Lånens värde och värdet av det underliggande finns angivet i avsnitt C.10.</p> <p><i>Detaljer om de(n) tillämpliga värdeutvecklingsstrukturen(-erna) och avkastningen på Lånen finns angivet i avsnitt C.10.</i></p> <p>Lånens struktur kan innehålla en deltagandegrad eller annan hävstångs- eller gearingfaktor som används för att fastställa exponeringen mot respektive Referenstillgång(ar), dvs. proportionen av ändring i värdet som tillfaller investeraren i varje individuellt Lån. (Exponeringen mot relevant(a) Referenstillgång(ar) kan dessutom påverkas vid tillämpning av Eftersträvad Volatilitetsstrategi som beskrivs i avsnitt C.10 ovan). Deltagandegraden bestäms av den relevanta Emittenten och fastställs genom, bland annat, löptiden, volatiliteten, marknadsräntan och den förväntade Referenstillgångsavkastningen.</p> <p><i>Den [indikativa] Deltagandegraden är: []</i></p>

²⁵ Avsnitt c.15 till och med 20 bör avlägsnas när det gäller utgivande av enkelt lån.

C.16	Inlösen- eller förfallodag:	<p>Med förbehåll för en förtida återbetalning, kommer inlösendagen (eller den slutliga Återbetalningsdagen) vara Lånens förfallodag.</p> <p><i>Lånens återbetalningsdag är: []</i></p>
C.17	Avräkningsförfarande:	<p>Dagen eller dagarna då värdeutvecklingen i en Referenstillgång mäts eller observeras ("Värderingsdag(ar)" eller "Observationsdag(ar)") kommer anges i de relevanta Slutliga Villkoren, och kan bestå av flera datum ("Medelvärdessberäkningsdagar") på vilka genomsnittet av värdeutvecklingen beräknas och ligger till grund för avkastningen på Lånen.</p> <p><i>[Värderingsdagen(-arna) [och de relaterade Medelvärdessberäkningsdagarna] är: []]</i></p> <p><i>[Observationsdagen(-arna) [och de relaterade Medelvärdessberäkningsdagarna] är: []]</i></p> <p>Avräkning av Lån som representeras av ett Globalt Lån ska ske på den relevanta återbetalningsdagen och kommer att genomföras genom att den relevanta Emittenten betalar Återbetalningsbeloppet (eller Förtida Återbetalningsbelopp, om tillämpligt) till de relevanta Betalningsagenterna för vidare överföring till Euroclear och Clearstream, Luxemburg. Investerare kommer motta sina återbetalningssummor till sina konton i Euroclear och Clearstream, Luxemburg, i enlighet med sedvanliga avräkningsförfaranden hos Euroclear och Clearstream, Luxemburg.</p> <p>Med hänsyn till Lån av definitiv typ kommer betalning av Återbetalningsbeloppet (eller Förtida Återbetalningsbelopp, om tillämpligt) göras mot presentation och överlämnande det individuella Lånet vid det angivna betalningsagent- eller registratorkontoret.</p> <p>Avräkning av VP-Lån ska ske i enlighet med VP-reglerna, avräkning av VPS-Lån ska ge i enlighet med VPS-reglerna, avräkning av Svenska Lån ska ske i enlighet med Euroclear Swedens regler och avräkning av Finska Lån ska ske i enlighet med Euroclear Finlands regler.</p> <p><i>Avräkning av Lån ska ske: []</i></p>
C.18	Avkastning:	<p>Avkastningen eller Återbetalningsbeloppet som ska betalas till Investerarna kommer fastställas med referens till värdeutvecklingen för de underliggande Referenstillgångarna/-enheterna inom en specifik räntestruktur eller värdeutvecklingsstruktur som är tillämplig för Lånen. Detaljer om olika ränte- och värdeutvecklingsstrukturer finns angivna i avsnitt C.9 och C.10.</p> <p><i>Detaljer kring de(n) tillämpliga ränte- och utvecklingsstrukturen(-erna) och avkastningen på Lånen finns angivna i avsnitt C.9 och C.10.</i></p>
C.19	Optionskurs eller Slutligt Referenspris:	<p>Det slutliga referenspriset på de(n) relevanta Referenstillgången(-arna) kommer ha en inverkan på Återbetalningsbeloppet som ska betalas till Investerare. Det slutliga referenspriset kommer fastställas på de(n) tillämpliga Värderingsdagen(-arna) som anges i de relevanta Slutliga Villkoren.</p> <p><i>Det slutliga referenspriset på Referenstillgångarna kommer att beräknas som [stängningskurs]/[genomsnittliga slutkurser] som publicerats av [•] på vardera av [•], [•] och [•].</i></p>
C.20	Typ av underliggande:	<p>Det underliggande kan utgöra en, eller en kombination, av följande: aktier, tillgångar, index, referensenheter, räntesatser, fonder, råvaror eller valutor.</p> <p><i>Typ av underliggande är: [].</i></p>

Avsnitt D - Risker		
D.2	Risker specifika för Emittenterna:	<p>Vid förvärv av Lån påtar sig investerarna risken att den relevanta Emittenten kan bli insolvent eller på annat sätt bli oförmögen att betala förfallna belopp hänförliga till Lånen. Det finns ett stort antal faktorer som var för sig eller tillsammans kan leda till att den relevanta Emittenten blir oförmögen att betala förfallna belopp hänförliga till Lånen. Det är inte möjligt att identifiera alla sådana faktorer eller fastställa vilka faktorer som är mest troliga att inträffa, eftersom den relevanta Emittenten kan vara ovetande om alla relevanta faktorer sant att vissa faktorer som denne för närvarande inte anser vara relevanta kan komma att bli relevanta till följd av händelser som inträffar och som befinner sig utanför den relevanta Emittentens kontroll. Emittenterna har i Grundprospektet identifierat ett antal faktorer som avsevärt skulle kunna inverka negativt på dess respektive verksamhet och förmåga att under Lånen betala förfallna belopp. Dessa faktorer innefattar:</p> <p><i>Risker med anknytning till aktuella makroekonomiska förhållanden</i></p> <p>Risker med anknytning till den europeiska ekonomiska krisen har haft och kan, trots den senaste periodens stabilisering, även i fortsättningen komma att ha, en negativ påverkan på den globala ekonomin och finansmarknaderna. Om förhållandena kvarstår, eller om turbulens uppstår på dessa eller andra marknader, kan det på ett betydande sätt negativt påverka Nordea-koncernens förmåga att få tillgång till kapital och likviditet på ekonomiska villkor som Nordea-koncernen kan acceptera.</p> <p>Vidare påverkas Nordea-koncernens resultat på ett betydande sätt av det allmänna ekonomiska läget i de länder där den bedriver verksamhet, i synnerhet på de nordiska marknaderna (Danmark, Finland, Norge och Sverige). En negativ utveckling för ekonomin och marknadsförhållanden där koncernen bedriver verksamhet, kan negativt påverka koncernens verksamhet, finansiella tillstånd och verksamhetsresultat och det åtgärder som Nordea-koncernen vidtar kan visa sig otillräckliga för att minska kredit-, marknads- och likviditetsrisker.</p> <p><i>Risker med anknytning till Nordea-koncernens kreditportfölj</i></p> <p>Negativa ändringar i kreditvärdigheten hos Nordea-koncernens låntagare och motparter, eller en minskning i värdet för säkerheter, kommer sannolikt påverka Nordea-koncernens återhämtningsmöjligheter och värdet av dess tillgångar, vilket kan kräva en ökning av företagets enskilda regler och eventuellt i de kollektiva reglerna för dåliga lån. En betydande ökning i storleken på Nordeas avsättningar för låneförluster och låneförluster som inte täcks av avsättningar, skulle på ett betydande sätt negativt påverka Nordea-koncernens verksamhet, finansiella läge och verksamhetsresultat.</p> <p>Nordea-koncernen är exponerad för motparters kreditrisker, förlikningsrisker och överlåtelsrisker i förhållande till transaktioner som genomförs inom sektorn för finansiella tjänster och denna sektors handel med finansiella instrument. Om motparterna inte klarar att fullgöra sina åtaganden kan detta på ett betydande sätt negativt påverka Nordea-koncernens verksamhet, ekonomiska läge och verksamhetsresultat.</p>

	<p><i>Risker med anknytning till marknadsexponering</i></p> <p>Värdet på finansiella instrument som ägs av Nordea-koncernen är känsliga för volatiliteten i, och korrelationer mellan, olika marknadsvariabler, bland annat räntor, kreditspridningar, aktiepriser och utländska valutakurser. Nedskrivningar eller avskrivningar som kostnadsförts kan på ett betydande sätt negativt påverka Nordea-koncernens verksamhet, ekonomiska läge och verksamhetsresultat, medan finansmarknadens resultat och volatila marknadsförhållanden kan resultera i en betydande minskning i Nordea-koncernens handels- och investeringsinkomster, eller leda till en handelsförlust.</p> <p><i>Nordea-koncernen är utsatt för strukturella marknadsrisker</i></p> <p>Nordea-koncernen är utsatt för strukturell ränteinkomstrisk när det råder ett missförhållande mellan perioder då räntesatser förändras, volymer eller referensräntor för sina tillgångar, skulder och derivat. Nordea-koncernen är även utsatt för valutakonverteringsrisk som uppstår genom företagets svenska och norska bankverksamheter när den sammanställer koncernens konsoliderade årsredovisning i sin funktionella valuta, euron. Om ett missförhållande råder under en viss period, vid ändringar i räntan, eller om valutariskexponeringen inte hedgas tillräckligt, kan det på ett betydande sätt få en negativ påverkan för Nordea-koncernens ekonomiska läge och verksamhetsresultat.</p> <p><i>Risker med anknytning till likviditets- och kapitalkrav</i></p> <p>En betydande andel av Nordea-koncernens likviditets- och finansieringskrav uppfylls genom insättningar från kunder, samt även en kontinuerlig tillgång till marknader för storskaliga lån, bland annat utfärdandet av långfristiga skuldebrev, t.ex. säkerställda obligationer. Turbulens på de globala finansmarknaderna och ekonomin kan negativt påverka Nordea-koncernens likviditet och villigheten hos vissa motparter och kunder att göra affärer med Nordea-koncernen.</p> <p>Nordea-koncernens verksamhetsresultat kan påverkas om de kapitaltäckningsnivåer som måste upprätthållas enligt tillämpligt regelverk, innefattandes europaparlamentets och rådets direktiv 2013/36/EU, europaparlamentets och rådets förordning nr. 575/2013 och de andra regler som reglerar kapitaltäckning, eller andra krav som är tillämpliga på någon Emittent eller Nordea-koncernen och som medför (ensamt eller tillsammans med andra regler och förordningar) krav för att finansiella instrument ska kunna inräknas i någon Emittents eller Nordea-koncernens regulatoriska kapital (var för sig eller på konsoliderad basis, som tillämpligt) i den utsträckning som krävs enligt direktiv 2013/36/EU, förordning nr. 575/2013, inklusive de tekniska standarder släppta av europeiska bankmyndigheten (EBA) (eller dess efterträdare eller ersättare) ("CRD IV"), minskar eller anses otillräckliga.</p> <p>Nordea-koncernens finansieringskostnader och företagets tillgång till skuld kapitalmarknader påverkas på ett betydande sätt av dess kreditbetyg. En sänkning av kreditbetyget kan negativt påverka Nordea-koncernens tillgång till likviditet och dess konkurrensläge, och därför på ett betydande sätt negativt påverka företagets verksamhet, ekonomiska tillstånd och verksamhetsresultat.</p>
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	<p><i>Andra risker med anknytning till Nordea-koncernens verksamhet</i></p> <p>För att Nordea-koncernens verksamhet ska fungera måste företaget kunna genomföra ett stort antal komplexa transaktioner på olika marknader i många valutor. Transaktioner genomförs genom många olika enheter. Trots att Nordea-koncernen har implementerat riskkontroller och vidtagit andra åtgärder för att minska exponeringen och/eller förlusterna, finns inga garantier för att sådana procedurer kommer att vara effektiva i att hantera de olika verksamhetsriskerna som Nordea-koncernen står inför, eller att Nordea-koncernens rykte inte skadas genom förekomsten av operationell risk.</p> <p>Nordea-koncernens verksamheter i Ryssland och Baltikum – marknader som vanligen är mer volatila och mindre ekonomiskt och politiskt utvecklade än marknaderna i Västeuropa och Nordamerika – innebär olika risker som inte gäller, eller gäller i mindre grad, för företagets verksamheter i Norden. Vidare är vissa av dessa marknader vanligtvis mer volatila och mindre utvecklade rent ekonomiskt och politiskt än marknader i Västeuropa och Nordamerika.</p> <p>Nordea-koncernens resultat bygger till stor del på dess anställdas höga kompetens och yrkesskicklighet. Nordea-koncernens fortsatta förmåga att konkurrera effektivt och implementera sin strategi är beroende av förmågan att dra till sig nya anställda och att behålla och motivera befintliga anställda. Nya regulatoriska begränsningar, såsom nyligen införda begränsningar på vissa typer av ersättningar som får betalas av kreditinstitut och värdepappersbolag som följer av CRD IV, kan negativt inverka på Nordea-koncernens förmåga att attrahera ny personal och att behålla och motivera nuvarande personal. Förluster av vissa nyckelpersoner, särskilt om de går över till konkurrenter, eller en oförmåga att dra till sig och behålla högkompetent personal i framtiden, kan få en negativ effekt på Nordea-koncernens verksamhet.</p> <p>Det råder konkurrens om de olika typer av banktjänster och produkter som Nordea-koncernen erbjuder. Det finns inga garantier för att Nordea-koncernen kommer att behålla sin konkurrensposition.</p> <p><i>Risker med anknytning till lagar och regulatoriska krav på området där Nordea-koncernen bedriver sin verksamhet</i></p> <p>Nordea Group måste följa ett stort antal regler och kontrolleras av olika myndigheter, såväl som lagar och bestämmelser, administrativa påbud och policyer i de olika jurisdiktioner som företaget verkar, vilka alla kan ändras. Detta kan vid var tid för förändring innebära betydande utgifter.</p> <p>Nordea-koncernen kan ådra sig betydande kostnader för kontroller och uppfyllandet av nya kapitalkrav, samt krav på återvinning och upplösning, vilket även kan påverka befintliga affärsmodeller. Vidare finns inga garantier om att brott mot lagar och bestämmelser av Nordea-koncernen inte sker eller att, om ett sådant brott sker, företaget inte får betala stora skadestånd eller böter.</p> <p>Under normal drift av verksamheten gäller för Nordea-koncernen att det förekommer risker med anknytning till myndigheters kontroller och skadestånd. Nordea-koncernen är föremål för många olika anspråk, tvister, processer och statliga utredningar i jurisdiktioner där företaget är aktivt. Dessa slags anspråk och processer utsätter Nordea-koncernen för risker för monetära skadestånd, direkta eller indirekta förluster (bl.a. rättskostnader), direkt eller indirekt ekonomisk förlust, civilrättsliga och straffrättsliga sanktioner, förlust av licenser eller goodwill-skada, samt även risken för restriktioner för verksamhetens fortsatta drift.</p>
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		Nordea-koncernens verksamhet beskattas olika runt om i världen i enlighet med lokala lagar och praxis. Lagändringar eller beslut av skattemyndigheterna kan skada Nordea-koncernens nuvarande eller tidigare skatteläge.
D.3	Risker specifika för Lånen:	<p>Risker finns även i samband med emission av Lånen under Programmet och särskilda typer av Lån, vilka potentiella investerare nog ska beakta, så att de är införstådda i dessa risker innan ett investeringsbeslut fattas avseende Lånen, bland annat följande:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Produktens komplexitet</i> – avkastningsstrukturen för strukturerade Lån är ibland komplex och kan innehålla matematiska formler eller samband som, för en investerare, kan vara svåra att förstå och jämföra med andra investeringsalternativ. Noteras bör att relationen mellan avkastning och risk kan vara svår att utvärdera. • <i>Lån vars kapitalbelopp inte är garanterat</i> – Lån vars kapitalbelopp inte är garanterade får emitteras enligt Programmet. Om Lånens kapitalbelopp inte är garanterade, finns ingen garanti för att avkastningen som en investerare får på Lånen vid inlösen kommer att överstiga eller vara lika med kapitalbeloppet. • <i>Prissättning av strukturerade Lån</i> – Prissättningen av strukturerade Lån bestäms vanligen av Emittenten ifråga, och inte utifrån förhandlade villkor. Det kan därför uppstå en intressekonflikt mellan Emittenten ifråga och investerarna, i det att Emittenten ifråga kan påverka prissättningen och försöker generera en vinst eller undvika en förlust i relation till de underliggande referenstillgångarna. Emittenterna har ingen skyldighet att agera i Innehavarnas intresse. • <i>Referenstillgångarnas värdeutveckling</i> – Med strukturerade Lån är Innehavarnas rätt till avkastning och ibland återbetalningen av kapitalbeloppet, beroende av hur bra värdeutvecklingen är för en eller flera referenstillgångar och den gällande avkastningsstrukturen. Värdet på strukturerade tillgångar påverkas av värdet på referenstillgångarna vid vissa tidpunkter under värdepapprens löptid, hur starkt priserna hos referenstillgångarna varierar, förväntningarna angående den framtida volatiliteten, marknadsräsentorna och förväntade utdelningar på referenstillgångarna. • <i>Valutafluktuationer</i>. Växelkurserna för utländska valutor kan påverkas av komplexa politiska och ekonomiska faktorer, inklusive relativa inflationstakter, betalningsbalansen mellan länder, storleken på regeringars budgetöverskott eller budgetunderskott och den monetära, skatte- och/eller handelspolitiska policy som följs av de relevanta valutornas regeringar. Valutafluktuationer kan påverka värdet eller nivån hos Referenstillgångarna på komplexa sätt. Om sådana valutafluktuationer får värdet eller nivån hos Referenstillgångarna att variera, så kan värdet eller nivån på Lånen falla. Om värdet eller nivån hos en eller flera Referenstillgång(ar) är utfärdad(e) i en valuta som är annan än valutan i vilken Lånen är utfärdade, så kan investerarna vara utsatta för en ökad risk som kommer från växelkurser för främmande valutor. Tidigare växelkurser för utländska valutor är inte nödvändigtvis indikatorer beträffande framtida växelkurser för utländska valutor.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aktier som Referenstillgångar</i> – aktielänkade Lån är inte sponsrade eller främjade av Emittenten av aktierna. Emittenten av aktierna har därför inte någon skyldighet att beakta intresset för dem som investerat i Lånen varför åtgärder tagna av en sådan emittent av aktier skulle kunna negativt påverka Lånens marknadsvärde. Den som investerat i Lånen har inte rätt att få några utbetalningar eller andra utdelningar till vilka en direkt ägare av de underliggande aktierna annars skulle ha rätt. • <i>Index som Referenstillgångar</i> – Lån som baserar sig på index som Referenstillgångar kan få lägre betalning vid inlösen av sådana Lån än om han eller hon hade investerat direkt i de aktier/tillgångar som utgör indexet. Sponsorn av vilket som helst index kan lägga till, ta bort eller ersätta komponenter eller göra metodändringar som kan påverka nivån på sådant index och därmed den avkastning som skall betalas till investerare i Lånen. Nordea-koncernen kan också ta del i att skapa, strukturera och underhålla indexportföljer och indexstrategier (och kan även agera indexsponsor i förhållande därtill) (gemensamt "Egna Sammansatta Index"). Det kan därför uppstå intressekonflikter för Emittenterna i deras roll som Emittent av sådana Lån och i deras ställning i att upprätta, marknadsföra, främja eller administrera sådana index. • <i>Råvaror som Referenstillgångar</i> – att handla i råvaror är spekulativt och kan vara extremt volatilt eftersom råvarupriser påverkas av faktorer som är oförutsägbara, såsom ändringar i relationerna mellan tillgång och efterfrågan, vädermönster och regeringars politik. Råvarukontrakt kan även handlas direkt mellan marknadsaktörer "over-the-counter" på handelsplatser som är föremål för minimal eller ingen substantiell reglering. Detta ökar riskerna som sammanhänger med likviditets- och prishistorik för de relevanta kontrakten. Lån som är länkade till terminskontrakt för råvaror kan ge en annan avkastning än Lån som är länkade till den relevanta fysiska råvaran, eftersom priset på ett terminskontrakt för en råvara allmänt innefattar en premie eller en rabatt jämfört med dagspriset för den underliggande råvaran. • <i>Exponering mot en korg av Referenstillgångar</i> – där det underliggande är en eller flera korgar av Referenstillgångar, bär investerarna risken för värdeutvecklingen för var och en av delarna som korgen innehåller. Där det är en hög nivå av ömsesidigt beroende mellan de individuella delarna av korgens innehåll, så kan en ändring i värdeutvecklingen hos korgens delar överdriva värdeutvecklingen i Lånen. Dessutom kan en liten korg eller en olikartad viktad korg göra korgen sårbar för ändringar i värdet hos vilken som helst av de specifika korgkomponenterna. Varje beräkning eller värde som berör en korg med "bästa av" eller "sämsta av"-inslag kan producera resultat som skiljer sig mycket från dem som tar hänsyn till korgens värdeutveckling i dess helhet.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kreditlänkade Lån</i> – en investering i kreditlänkade Lån för med sig en exponering mot kreditrisken hos en specifik Referensstillgång eller korg av Referensenheter utöver i förhållande till den relevanta Emittenten. En reduktion av kreditvärdigheten hos en Referensenhet kan ha en väsentlig negativ effekt på marknadsvärdet för de relevanta Lånen och betalningarna av kapitalbeloppet och upplupen ränta. När en Kredithändelse inträffar, så kan den relevanta Emittentens skyldighet att betala kapitalbeloppet ersättas av en skyldighet att betala andra belopp beräknade med referens till värdet hos Referensenheten. Eftersom inga av Referensenheterna bidrog till framställandet av Grundprospektet, så finns ingen garanti för att alla väsentliga händelser eller informationer som relaterar till finansiell värdeutveckling eller kreditvärdigheten hos Referensenheterna har offentliggjorts vid den tidpunkt då Lånen emitterades. • <i>Automatisk Förtida Återbetalning</i> – vissa typer av Lån kan automatiskt återbetalas före deras planerade förfalldatum om vissa villkor är uppfyllda. I en del fall kan detta resultera i en förlust av en del eller hela investerarens investering. • <i>Lån som är föremål för valfri återbetalning av Emittenten</i> – en valfri återbetalning kan sannolikt minska Lånens marknadsvärde. • <i>Lån emitterade med väsentlig rabatt eller premie</i> – marknadsvärdet av Lånen av denna typ tenderar att fluktuera mer i relation till allmänna ändringar i räntesatser än priser för konventionella räntebärande värdepapper. <p>Det finns också vissa risker rörande Lånen i allmänhet, såsom modifikationer och undantag, risken för kvarhållande i enlighet med Rådets Sparanddirektiv (2003/48/EG) och lagändringar.</p>
D.6	Riskvarning: ²⁶	En investering i relativt komplexa värdepapper, såsom Lånen, för med sig en högre risk än att investera i mindre komplexa värdepapper. Speciellt, i en del fall, kan investerare förlora värdet av hela sin investering eller delar därav, från fall till fall.
Sektion E - Erbjudande		
E.2b	Motiv till Erbjudandet och användning av intäkterna:	Om ej annat anges, kommer nettointäkterna från Lånen att användas för allmänna bank- och företagsändamål hos Emittenten och Nordea-koncernen. <i>[Nettointäkterna kommer att användas till: []]</i>
E.3	Villkor för Erbjudandet:	En Investerare som avser att förvärva eller förvärvar något Lån från en Auktoriserad Säljare kommer att göra detta, och erbjudanden och försäljning av Lån till en investerare gjorda av en Auktoriserad Säljare kommer att göras, i enlighet med villkor och andra arrangemang som föreligger mellan en sådan Auktoriserad Säljare och sådan investerare inklusive pris, allokering och arrangemang för betalning och leverans. <i>Ej tillämpligt; Lånen emitteras i värden på åtminstone €100,000 (eller motsvarande belopp i annan valuta)/Ett Erbjudande av Lånen till allmänheten kommer att givas i "Erbjudanden till Allmänheten-Jurisdiktioner" under Erbjudandeperioden [Sammanfatta detaljer för "Erbjudanden till Allmänheten" som är inkluderade i "Distribution – Erbjudanden till Allmänheten" och "Villkor för Lånen", punkterna i Del B av</i>

²⁶ Att avlägsnas i fall av utfärdande av enkelt lån.

		<i>de Slutliga Villkoren.]</i>
E.4	Relevanta intressen/intress konflikter för Erbjudandet:	<p>Handlare och Auktoriserade Säljare kan betalas genom avgifter i samband med emissionen av Lånen inom detta Program.</p> <p><i>Såvitt Emittenten känner till, har ingen person involverad i emissionen av Lånen något intresse som är relevant för Erbjudandet./[].</i></p>
E.7	Beräknade kostnader:	<p>Det förväntas inte att den relevanta Emittenten kommer att debitera några utgifter till investerare i samband med någon emission av Lån. Andra Auktoriserade Säljare kan emellertid debitera utgifter till investerare. Utgifter som är debiterbara för en Auktoriserad Säljare skall debiteras i enlighet med kontraktsmässiga arrangemang som överenskommit mellan Investeraren och en aktuell Auktoriserad Säljare vid tiden för det relevanta erbjudandet. Sådana utgifter (om några) skall fastställas från fall till fall.</p> <p><i>Emittenten [eller någon Auktoriserad Säljare] debiterar inte investerare för några utgifter./Den Auktoriserade Säljaren/na kommer att debitera investerarna för utgifter. De uppskattade utgifterna som debiteras investerarna av de Auktoriserade Säljarna är [].</i></p>

APPENDIX 2

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The tables below show certain selected summarised financial information which, without material changes, is derived from NBF's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, which are set out in the Annex to this Supplement and the Base Prospectus.

The NBF's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations of such standards by the international Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), as endorsed by the EU Commission. In addition, certain complementary rules in the Finnish Accounting Act (*Kirjanpitolaki* 1336/1997), as amended, the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions Act (*Laki luottolaitostoinnasta* 121/2007), as amended, the Financial Supervisory Authority's Regulations and Guidelines and the decision of the Ministry of Finance on the Financial statements and consolidated statements of credit institutions, have also been applied.

The tables below shall be read together with the auditor's report and the notes thereto.

A. NBF

Income Statement

	Group		
	Year ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>EUR millions</i>		
Operating income			
Interest income	1,806	1,849	2,337
Interest expense	-617	-666	-1,079
Net interest income	1,189	1,183	1,258
Fee and commission income	794	759	741
Fee and commission expense	-719	-872	-446
Net fee and commission income	75	-113	295
Net result from items at fair value	970	1,114	1,217
Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method	3	8	18
Other operating income	41	32	36
Total operating income	2,278	2,224	2,824
Operating expenses			
General administrative expenses:			
Staff costs	-559	-553	-574
Other expenses	-433	-466	-447
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-92	-40	-50
Total operating expenses	-1,084	-1,059	-1,071
Profit before loan losses	1,194	1,165	1,753
Net loan losses	-60	-53	-144
Operating profit	1,134	1,113	1,609
Income tax expense	-232	-285	-428
Net profit for the year	902	828	1,181
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of Nordea Bank Finland Plc	902	828	1,179
Non-controlling interests	-	-	2
Total	902	828	1,181

Balance Sheet

	Group		
	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2012
	<i>EUR millions</i>		
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks.....	28,846	30,904	30,004
Loans to central banks.....	300	657	809
Loans to credit institutions.....	35,051	35,110	36,018
Loans to the public.....	113,748	113,779	100,765
Interest-bearing securities.....	34,643	34,246	29,818
Financial instruments pledged as collateral.....	11,058	9,739	8,078
Shares.....	1,918	680	838
Derivatives.....	105,254	70,234	117,213
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk.....	76	58	124
Investments in associated undertakings.....	39	59	79
Intangible assets.....	47	100	108
Property and equipment.....	84	94	96
Investment property.....	2	113	104
Deferred tax assets.....	43	5	37
Current tax assets.....	0	1	1
Retirement benefit assets.....	25	133	80
Other assets.....	14,624	8,277	10,320
Prepaid expenses and accrued income.....	440	572	969
Total assets.....	346,198	304,761	335,461
Liabilities			
Deposits by credit institutions.....	87,368	79,426	74,666
Deposits and borrowings from the public.....	76,879	80,909	70,212
Debt securities in issue.....	48,472	47,130	48,999
Derivatives.....	102,876	67,109	115,836
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk.....	773	369	637
Current tax liabilities.....	41	8	4
Other liabilities.....	18,577	18,855	14,239
Accrued expenses and prepaid income.....	804	866	946
Deferred tax liabilities.....	57	53	58
Provisions.....	85	72	83
Retirement benefit obligations.....	28	21	50
Subordinated liabilities.....	620	429	574
Total liabilities.....	336,580	295,247	326,244
Equity			
Non-controlling interests.....	-	1	4
Share capital.....	2,319	2,319	2,319
Share premium reserve.....	599	599	599
Other reserves.....	2,824	2,875	2,788
Retained earnings.....	3,876	3,720	3,507
Total equity.....	9,618	9,514	9,217
Total liabilities and equity.....	346,198	304,761	335,461
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities.....	43,426	35,061	32,266
Other assets pledged.....	5,017	4,393	6,978
Contingent liabilities.....	14,906	15,836	16,419
Credit commitments.....	16,021	15,882	15,956
Other commitments.....	769	721	634

Cash Flow Statement

	Group		
	Year ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>EUR millions</i>		
Operating activities			
Operating profit	1,164	1,079	1,609
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	891	658	-1,763
Income taxes paid	-218	-282	-286
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,807	1,489	-440
Changes in operating assets			
Change in loans to central banks	3,378	-40	19,408
Change in loans to credit institutions	-3,662	2,784	8,059
Change in loans to the public	714	-13,375	-1,507
Change in interest-bearing securities	-5,827	1,634	-12,193
Change in financial assets pledged as collateral	-1,319	-1,661	267
Change in shares	-1,243	184	469
Change in derivatives, net	1,136	-2,067	2,644
Change in investment properties	8	-9	-33
Change in other assets	-8,009	2,046	-2,242
Changes in operating liabilities			
Change in deposits by credit institutions	6,876	6,635	-757
Change in deposits and borrowings from the public	-5,042	11,051	1,859
Change in debt securities in issue	-565	-1,152	172
Change in other liabilities	228	-1,833	3,013
Cash flow from operating activities	-11,520	5,686	18,719
Investing activities			
Acquisition of business operations	-	0	0
Sale of business operations	9	1	-
Dividends from associated companies	17	27	19
Acquisition of associated undertakings	-	-2	-
Sale of associated undertakings	5	2	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	-53	-59	-34
Sale of property and equipment	6	13	15
Acquisition of intangible assets	-21	-11	-28
Sale of intangible assets	1	0	0
Divestments of/investments in debt securities, held to maturity	2,183	114	344
Purchase/sale of other financial fixed assets	2	-	17
Cash flow from investing activities	2,149	85	333
Financing activities			
Issued subordinated liabilities	191	-	0
Amortised subordinated liabilities	-	-27	-3
Dividend paid	-750	-627	-3,500
Other changes	-34	39	-23
Cash flow from financing activities	-593	-615	-3,526
Cash flow for the year	-9,964	5,156	15,526
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	36,324	32,859	17,891
Translation differences	-3,354	1,691	648
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	29,714	36,324	32,859
Change	-9,964	5,156	15,526

APPENDIX 3

UTVALD FINANSIELL INFORMATION

Den beskrivning av utvald finansiell information som återfinns nedan är en inofficiell översättning av den engelska texten som återfinns omedelbart före detta avsnitt och investerare rekommenderas att även läsa och ta till sig de engelska beskrivningarna då dessa kan avvika från den svenska översättningen.

Nedanstående tabeller visar viss, utvald, finansiell information i sammandrag som, utan väsentliga ändringar, hämtats från NBF:s reviderade konsoliderade redovisning för det år som slutar den 31 december 2014, vilken återfinns i bilagan till detta Tilläggsprospekt och Grundprospektet.

NBF:s konsoliderade redovisning upprättas i enlighet med International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), med tillhörande tolkningar från International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), godkända av EU-kommissionen. Vidare har vissa kompletterande regler i enlighet med den finska bokföringslagen (*Kirjanpitolaki* 1336/1997), som ändrad, den finska kreditinstitutslagen (*Laki luottolaitoistoinnasta* 121/2007), som ändrad, samt Finansinspektionens regler och riktlinjer och Finansministeriets beslut avseende finansiella rapporter och konsoliderade rapporter, också tillämpats.

Nedanstående tabeller skall läsas tillsammans med revisionsberättelsen och de tillhörande noterna.

A. NBF

Resultaträkning

	Koncernen		
	Årsslut per den 31 december		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(Miljoner EUR)</i>		
Rörelseintäkter			
Ränteintäkter	1 806	1 849	2 337
Räntekostnader	-617	-666	-1 079
Räntenetto.....	1 189	1 183	1 258
Avgifts- och provisionsintäkter	794	759	741
Avgifts- och provisionskostnader	-719	-872	-446
Avgifts- och provisionsnetto	75	-113	295
Nettoresultat av poster till verkligt värde	970	1 114	1 217
Andelar i intresseföretags resultat	3	8	18
Övriga rörelseintäkter.....	41	32	36
Summa rörelseintäkter.....	2 278	2 224	2 824
Rörelsekostnader			
Allmänna administrationskostnader:			
Personalkostnader	-559	-553	-574
Övriga administrationskostnader.....	-433	-466	-447
Av- och nedskrivningar av materiella och immateriella tillgångar	-92	-40	-50
Summa rörelsekostnader	-1 084	-1 059	-1 071
Resultat före kreditförluster	1 194	1 165	1 753
Kreditförluster, netto	-60	-53	-144
Rörelseresultat	1 134	1 113	1 609
Skatt.....	-232	-285	-428
Nettoresultat för året	902	828	1 181
Hänförligt till:			
Aktieägare i Nordea Bank Finland Plc.....	902	828	1 179
Minoritetsintressen.....	-	-	2
Summa.....	902	828	1 181

Balansräkning

	Koncernen		
	Årsslut per den 31 december		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(Miljoner EUR)</i>		
Tillgångar			
Kassa och tillgodohavanden hos centralbanker	28 846	30 904	30 004
Utlåning till centralbanker	300	657	809
Utlåning till kreditinstitut	35 051	35 110	36 018
Utlåning till allmänheten	113 748	113 779	100 765
Räntebärande värdepapper	34 643	34 246	29 818
Pantsatta finansiella instrument	11 058	9 739	8 078
Aktier och andelar	1 918	680	838
Derivatinstrument	105 254	70 234	117 213
Förändringar av verkligt värde för räntesäkrade poster i säkringsportföljer.....	76	58	124
Aktier och andelar i intresseföretag	39	59	79
Immateriella tillgångar	47	100	108
Materiella tillgångar	84	94	96
Förvaltningsfastigheter	2	113	104
Uppskjutna skattefordringar	43	5	37
Skattefordringar	0	1	1
Pensionsstillgångar	25	133	80
Övriga tillgångar	14 624	8 277	10 320
Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter	440	572	969
Summa tillgångar	346 198	304 761	335 461
Skulder			
Skulder till kreditinstitut	87 368	79 426	74 666
In- och upplåning från allmänheten	76 879	80 909	70 212
Emitterade värdepapper	48 472	47 130	48 999
Derivatinstrument	102 876	67 109	115 836
Förändringar av verkligt värde för räntesäkrade poster i säkringsportföljer.....	773	369	637
Skatteskulder	41	8	4
Övriga skulder	18 577	18 855	14 239
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter	804	866	946
Uppskjutna skatteskulder	57	53	58
Avsättningar	85	72	83
Pensionsförpliktelser	28	21	50
Efterställda skulder	620	429	574
Summa skulder	336 580	295 247	326 244
Eget kapital			
Minoritetsintressen	-	1	4
Aktiekapital	2 319	2 319	2 319
Överkursfond	599	599	599
Övriga reserver	2 824	2 875	2 788
Balanserade vinstmedel	3 876	3 720	3 507
Summa eget kapital	9 618	9 514	9 217
Summa skulder och eget kapital	346 198	304 761	335 461
För egna skulder ställda säkerheter	43 426	35 061	32 266
Övriga ställda säkerheter	5 017	4 393	6 978
Ansvarsförbindelser	14 906	15 836	16 419
Kreditåtaganden	16 021	15 882	15 956
Övriga åtaganden	769	721	634

Kassaflödesanalys

	Koncernen		
	Årsslut per den 31 december		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(Miljoner EUR)</i>		
Den löpande verksamheten			
Rörelseresultat	1 164	1 079	1 609
Justering för poster som inte ingår i kassaflödet	891	658	-1 763
Betalda inkomstskatter	-218	-282	-286
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten före förändring av den löpande verksamhetens tillgångar och skulder	1 807	1 489	-440
Ändring i rörelsetillgångar			
Ändring i utlåning till centralbanker	3 378	-40	19 408
Ändring i utlåning till kreditinstitut	-3 662	2 784	8 059
Ändring i utlåning till allmänheten	714	-13 375	-1 507
Ändring i räntebärande värdepapper	-5 827	1 634	-12 193
Ändring i pantsatta finansiella instrument	-1 319	-1 661	267
Ändring i aktier och andelar	-1 243	184	469
Ändring i derivatinstrument	1 136	-2 067	2 644
Ändring i förvaltningsfastigheter	8	-9	-33
Ändring i övriga tillgångar	-8 009	2 046	-2 242
Ändring i rörelseskulder			
Ändring i skulder till kreditinstitut	6 876	6 635	-757
Ändring i in- och upplåning från allmänheten	-5 042	11 051	1 859
Ändring i emitterade värdepapper	-565	-1 152	172
Ändring i övriga skulder	228	-1 833	3 013
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten	-11 520	5 686	18 719
Investeringsverksamheten			
Förvärv av affärsverksamheter	-	0	0
Avyttring av affärsverksamheter	9	1	-
Utdelningar från intresseföretag	17	27	19
Förvärv av intresseföretag	-	-2	-
Avyttring av intresseföretag	5	2	-
Förvärv av materiella tillgångar	-53	-59	-34
Avyttring av materiella tillgångar	6	13	15
Förvärv av immateriella tillgångar	-21	-11	-28
Avyttring av immateriella tillgångar	1	0	0
Avyttringar av investeringar i emitterade värdepapper (innehav till förfallodag)	2 183	114	344
Förvärv/avyttring av andra finansiella anläggningstillgångar	2	-	17
Kassaflöde från investeringsverksamheten	2 154	85	333
Finansieringsverksamheten			
Emitterade efterställda skulder	191	-	0
Amorterade efterställda skulder	-	-27	-3
Utdelning	-750	-627	-3 500
Övriga förändringar	-34	39	-23
Kassaflöde från finansieringsverksamheten	-593	-615	-3 526
Periodens kassaflöde	-9 964	5 156	15 526
Likvida medel vid periodens början	36 324	32 859	17 891
Omräkningsdifferens	-3 354	1 691	648
Likvida medel vid periodens slut	29 714	36 324	32 859
Förändring	-9 964	5 156	15 526