Report of the Board of Directors and Financial Statements 2023

Fennia Life

Contents

Managing Director's Review

In 2023, as in previous years, the market situation was challenging. The war in Ukraine and instability in the Middle East were reflected in the global economy. In Finland, the economy was in recession, and the rise in costs and interest rates also affected our customers' financial situation and willingness to invest. However, our result improved compared to the previous year and our capital adequacy remained strong.

At the beginning of 2023, a significant part of Fennia Life's employees were transferred to the Group's parent company Fennia in a partial transfer of the company, resulting in more services than before being produced in the same units. The new structure will connect the life insurance business operations more closely with the parent company.

In the spring of 2023, we signed an agreement with Handelsbanken whereby Fennia Life will acquire Handelsbanken's life insurance business. The portfolio transfer is expected to take place in the second half of 2024. The investment, pension and loan protection insurance transferred from Handelsbanken will serve to support our life insurance growth targets. During the year of operation, we developed our life insurance products, systems and operating models in order to improve competitiveness and streamline our operations.

Global crises and political battles, the constant changes in the operating environment and the poor condition of the global economy make the future unpredictable. The economic outlook for 2024 is challenging, which may also affect Fennia Life's premiums written and the development of investments. However, a decrease in inflation and reduced interest rates could help the economy on its growth path if they take place.

Fennia's mission is to exist for life and business. Our vision is to be the most attractive and responsible operator. We want to provide our customers even more value and a better customer experience. Our goal is to offer increased significance to customers, to grow the best insurance expertise in the industry, and to make profitable and responsible business. With the operating environment constantly changing, there is still work to be done in the coming years to achieve these goals.

Fennia Life turned 25 years old in the autumn. We are here for our customers and their needs, and I want to thank them for our journey so far. Thanks also go to Fennia's personnel and partners, who will help us serve our customers in the best possible way in the future, as well.

Johanna Ahvenainen
Managing Director

Report of the Board of Directors

Fennia Life Insurance Company

Fennia Life Insurance Company is a life insurance company that offers life insurance, pension insurance, savings and investment insurance, and capital redemption contracts to private persons, companies and organisations.

Fennia Life is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fennia Mutual Insurance Company. At the end of the financial year, the Fennia Life Group comprised two (2) real estate companies wholly owned by the company and one (1) real estate company in which the company's holding was 88 per cent.

Fennia Life's result improved compared to last year. The most significant contributor to the improved result was the good net return of investment activities following the losses of the previous year. The profitability of operational business activities remained stable. In 2023, Fennia Life did not engage in ancillary activities referred to in the Insurance Companies Act.

Most significant events during the year

At the beginning of 2023, a considerable share of Fennia Life's employees was transferred to the Group's parent company Fennia in a partial transfer of business. Personnel who were transferred to Fennia included employees working in customer relationships, ICT development and insurance services. In future, Fennia Life will purchase the services related to these areas from Fennia, as has been done previously in areas such as finance, human resources and internal auditing services.

Fennia Life's business developed favourably. The total premiums written in investment insurance and capital redemption contracts grew by approximately 82% compared to the previous year. A significant contributor to this development was the start of collaboration with the new insurance distribution channel. The total premiums written in pension insurance were impacted by corporate customers' difficult situation, and as such, the premiums written decreased compared to the previous year. The premiums written in risk life insurance grew by approximately 3% compared to the previous year due to the loan protection insurance product launched at the end of 2022.

In 2023, Fennia Life's products, ICT systems and processes were developed to improve competitiveness and streamline the operations.

The insurance claims amount increased compared to the previous year, particularly due to surrenders of savings-type insurance. The risk life insurance claims amount increased slightly from the previous year.

Fennia Life concluded a contract with Handelsbanken in the spring of 2023 regarding Fennia Life's purchase of Handelsbanken's life insurance business in Finland, including investment, pension and loan protection insurance. The plan is to carry out the insurance portfolio transfer towards the end of 2024. The purchase supports Fennia's growth targets for its life insurance activities.

Insurance business

Fennia Life's total premium income, after the reinsurers' share, was EUR 249.7 million (EUR 162.6 million). Of the company's total premium income, risk life insurance accounted for EUR 23.3 million (EUR 22.7 million), investment insurance and capital redemption contracts for EUR 193.9 million (EUR 106.6 million), and pension insurance for EUR 33.8 million (EUR 34.7 million).

Premiums written on unit-linked insurances amounted to EUR 215.5 million (EUR 126.6 million), accounting for 85.8 per cent (77.2%) of the company's total premium income. Premiums written on regular premium contracts stood at EUR 57.4 million (EUR 58.0 million), accounting for 22.9 per cent (35.4%) of total premiums written.

Claims paid totalled EUR 118.4 million (EUR 110.9 million). Surrenders amounted to EUR 56.7 million (EUR 47.7 million). Matured benefits amounted to EUR 2.1 million (EUR 5.4 million). Pensions paid amounted to EUR 42.4 million (EUR 42.5 million), and life insurance indemnities amounted to EUR 11.4 million (EUR 10.3 million).

Operating expenses totalled EUR 17.4 million (EUR 15.6 million). The company's expense ratio was 88.5 per cent (78.1%), taking provision rebates from mutual funds which form the investments of unit-linked insurance into account. The negative trend concerning business costs is largely due to the integration costs arising from the Handelsbanken insurance portfolio purchase.

The total return on with-profit insurance savings ranged between 1.2 and 4.5 per cent in 2023, depending on the line of insurance. Client bonuses granted amounted to EUR 1.8 million, of which EUR 1.7 million was funded from the provisions for future bonuses reserved earlier.

According to preliminary calculations, Fennia Life's solvency ratio was 226.0 per cent (175.2%). Fennia Life does not apply transitional provisions in calculating the technical provisions.

Key figures for the life insurance group

		2023	2022	2021
Premiums written	M€	251.1	164.0	169.3
Expense ratio (of expense loading)	%	103.1	88.9	85.0
Operating profit/loss	M€	25.6	9.9	29.0
Total result	M€	95.6	-107.7	-0.2
Average number of personnel		7	50	52

Investments

The life insurance company's net investment income at book value was EUR 102.3 million (EUR -139.4 million), of which unit-linked insurance products accounted for EUR 84.5 million (EUR -137.2 million) of the net result. Compared to the reference year, the net investment income is improved by increased sales gains, lower sales losses, lower value reductions and revaluation adjustments, among other things. The return on the investment balance at fair value was EUR 15.6 million (EUR 0.7 million), including the net investment income of EUR 36.6 million (EUR -118.3 million) and the market-consistent returns on technical provisions of EUR -21.0 million (EUR 119.0 million). The returns of both investment assets and technical provisions are affected by the market's interest rate development. The returns of technical provisions are positive when interest rates rise, and the current value of technical provisions reduces. When interest rates decrease, the development is opposite. The objective of the investment activities is to generate a stable return on the investment balance, taking into account both sides of the balance. Net investment income on invested capital at fair value was 6.2 per cent (-16.0 per cent). The return on the technical provisions includes the technical provision parts that cause a considerable interest rate risk, and that the company's Board of Directors has set as an objective of the investment activities for 2023.

At year-end, the current value of the investments was EUR 613.3 million (EUR 619.2 million). Bonds and long-term fund investments accounted for 72.2 per cent (65.6%) of the investment portfolio, and money market investments and deposits for 20.2 per cent (32.1%). Equities, equity fund investments and private equity funds accounted for 1.0 per cent (5.8%), real estate investments for 5.5 per cent (5.6%) and loan receivables and other investments for 1.2 per cent (-10.0%). Assets covering unit-linked insurances increased to EUR 1,756 million (EUR 1,541 million).

Fennia and Fennia Life have an asset-liability management (ALM) strategy in place. As a result, the companies actively hedge against changes in the value of their market-consistent technical provisions using interest rate derivatives. The objective of interest rate hedging is to ensure the achievement of the long-term return requirement on the technical provisions and to reduce the negative impact of a change in market rates on the company's market-consistent result and solvency position.

These interest rate hedges have been implemented as hedging instruments in accounting. Changes in the value of hedging derivatives are not entered through profit or loss when the hedge is within the limits defined by the efficiency calculation. The hedges were efficient throughout 2023. The hedge rate of the fixed part of Fennia Life's technical provisions is set below 100 per cent to take the opposite interest rate sensitivity of future bonuses of the technical provisions into account. In 2023, the hedge rate of the fixed part of Fennia Life's technical provisions was 67 per cent, which corresponded to a 100 per cent hedge rate for the entirety of the technical provisions. Derivative contracts were implemented with counterparties with a good credit rating. In derivative contracts, variation margin is exchanged daily against changes in market value.

Key figures for life insurance

		2023	2022	2021
Return on assets	%	14.9	-14.4	0.4
Net investment income at current value	M€	36.6	-118.3	-12.0
Return on invested capital	%	6.2	-16.0	-1.5

Result

The Group's operating profit was EUR 25.6 million (EUR 9.9 million), and the company's operating profit was EUR 26.4 million (EUR 7.7 million). The company decreased the interest rate supplement reserved previously by EUR 7.8 million (EUR 8.3 million) and the reserve for future bonuses by EUR 1.7 million (EUR 1.4 million). At the end of 2023, the supplementary provision for the guaranteed interest rate stood at EUR 70.7 million (EUR 78.5 million).

Management and personnel

During the financial year, the Board of Directors' members were Alexander Schoschkoff (chair), Pasi Laaksonen (vice chair), Sanna Elg and Mika Manninen 1–3/2023, and both Michaela Motzkin-Niemi and Harri Pärssinen in 4–12/2023.

The Board of Directors held a total of 10 meetings during the year under review. The attendance rate of the members was 93 per cent.

Johanna Ahvenainen served as the company's Managing Director.

The company employed an average of 7 people (50).

Remuneration

At Fennia, the starting point for remuneration is to provide motivating, fair and reasonable remuneration to management and personnel, in line with the short- and long-term interests of the Group and the Group companies. The remuneration schemes are based on achieving pre-defined targets that are derived from the Group's strategic targets. In order to meet this objective, remuneration principles (including a pay policy) have been drawn up for the Group. Fennia Group's Remuneration principles document and the guidelines supplementing it define the principles related to the salary and rewards of Fennia's employees. At Fennia, the remuneration principles and the pay policy are viewed as a whole that is influenced not only by an interesting and sufficiently challenging field of tasks, but also by good leadership, personnel benefits, training and development opportunities, as well as monetary rewards. The remuneration principles and pay policy also define how each Fennia employee can influence the development of their salary by developing themselves and their work, as well as the responsibilities related to salary and rewards within the company.

In building and developing remuneration schemes, the Group's and the company's business strategy, targets and values are taken into account, as are the company's long-term interests and risk management. In addition, the company's business continuity and business practices that are professional and in line with healthy and prudent business principles are taken into account. The remuneration schemes include, among other things, pre-defined maximum amounts of remuneration and a force majeure clause, which gives the Board of Directors the right to amend the schemes during the period if the company's financial position is jeopardised or if the circumstances have otherwise changed considerably. Remuneration decisions are made according to the 'one above' principle, i.e. the person making the decision is the supervisor of the supervisor of the employee in question.

An aspect of remuneration that the Fennia Group also pays attention to is remuneration that attracts new employees and commits personnel, encourages personnel to act responsibly and in a manner that promotes good governance. Such factors include sustainable products, customer satisfaction, streamlined customer and service processes and regulatory compliance. Any action that violates the regulatory obligations, Fennia Group's principles or guidelines or the ethical code of conduct is excluded from remuneration.

Group structure

At the end of the financial year, the Fennia Life Group comprised two (2) real estate companies wholly owned by the company and one (1) real estate company in which the company's holding was 88 per cent.

Risk and solvency management

The risk management and solvency management principles that are approved by the Boards of Directors of the Fennia Group companies serve as the foundation for Fennia Life's risk management. The steering of the risk management system is based on a three-defence-line model, which is described in greater detail in the note concerning risk management.

The preparation, steering and coordination of risk and solvency management and disseminating information at Fennia Life is carried out at the Group level in the parent company's risk management, compliance and actuaries function. A group-level asset-liability committee (ALCO) manages the insurance companies' balance-sheet management.

Investment activities are based on the asset-liability management (ALM) plan, which is approved by the company's Board of Directors and which determines, among other things, the allocation of investments and the rights and responsibilities of those involved in investment activities. The company's risk-bearing capacity is taken into account in determining the allocation of investments.

A note to the financial statements concerning risks and the management of risks and solvency has been drawn up, detailing Fennia Life's most significant risks and general principles concerning risks and solvency management.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Fennia Life's Solvency and Financial Condition Report will be published, at the latest, on 05/04/2024 on Fennia's website.

Outlook for the current year

The operating result for Fennia Life for 2024 is expected to be on a par with the reference year. The result is particularly affected by the migration costs related to the Handelsbanken transaction. The development of the capital markets will have a significant impact on the results of all Fennia Group companies.

Board of Directors' proposal on the disposal of profit

Fennia Life's distributable profits on 31 December 2023 were EUR 133,394,260.28, of which the profit for the financial year amounted to EUR 19,424,357.04. The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend of EUR 20,000,000 of the distributable profits be distributed as dividend and that EUR 113,394,260.28 be left in the distributable profits.

Financial Statements

Profit and Loss Account 1.1.-31.12.2023

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Technical Account				
Premiums written				
Premiums written	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24
Reinsurers' share	-1 408 265,06	-1 383 639,24	-1 408 265,06	-1 383 639,24
	249 688 917,88	162 648 395,00	249 688 917,88	162 648 395,00
Investment income	100 955 569,76	59 716 664,94	101 552 086,91	63 170 800,50
Revaluations on investments	92 676 459,27	45 242 500,19	92 676 459,27	45 242 500,19
Claims incurred				
Claims paid	-118 485 308,07	-110 959 908,34	-118 485 308,07	-110 959 908,34
Reinsurers' share	119 533,00	-873,00	119 533,00	-873,00
	-118 365 775,07	-110 960 781,34	-118 365 775,07	-110 960 781,34
Change in the provision for outstanding claims	-11 982 165,99	1 655 230,51	-11 982 165,99	1 655 230,51
	-11 982 165,99	1 655 230,51	-11 982 165,99	1 655 230,51
Claims incurred in total	-130 347 941,06	-109 305 550,83	-130 347 941,06	-109 305 550,83
Change in the provision for unearned premiums				
Total change in the provision for unearned premiums	-178 342 039,64	108 527 389,86	-178 342 039,64	108 527 389,86
	-178 342 039,64	108 527 389,86	-178 342 039,64	108 527 389,86
Net operating expenses	-17 440 230,68	-15 569 132,09	-17 440 230,68	-15 569 132,09
Investment charges	-58 259 242,36	-127 978 209,41	-59 690 457,28	-129 281 087,33
Revaluation adjustments on investments	-33 110 079,85	-116 344 836,56	-33 110 079,85	-116 344 836,56
Balance on technical account	25 821 413,32	6 937 221,10	24 986 715,55	9 088 478,74
Non-Technical Account				
Other income				
Income from investment services operations				
Other	16,81	24 906,38	16,81	24 906,38
	16,81	24 906,38	16,81	24 906,38
Other charges				
Expenses from investment services operations				
Depreciation on goodwill	-240 663,00	-240 663,00	-240 663,00	-240 663,00
Other	-24 421,87	-1 349,03	-24 421,87	-1 349,03
	-265 084,87	-242 012,03	-265 084,87	-242 012,03
Profit on ordinary activities	25 556 345,26	6 720 115,45	24 721 647,49	8 871 373,09
Appropriations				
Change in depreciation difference	45 794,39	18 647,86		
Tax on profit				
Tax for the financial year	-298 271,90	-996 927,61	-298 271,90	-996 927,61
Tax from previous periods	-1 211 547,68	479 233,74	-1 211 547,68	479 233,74
Deferred tax	-4 667 963,03		-4 505 973,56	1 504 420,69
	-6 177 782,61	-517 693,87	-6 015 793,14	986 726,82
Minority interests			-11 831,75	10 183,98
Profit for the financial year	19 424 357,04	6 221 069,44	18 694 022,60	9 868 283,89

Balance Sheet 31.12.2023

Assets

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Intangible assets				
Other long-term expenses	5 090 370,45	3 571 690,07	5 090 370,45	3 571 690,07
Goodwill	240 663,00	481 326,00	240 663,00	481 326,00
Advance payments	252 995,69	756 863,32	252 995,69	756 863,32
	5 584 029,14	4 809 879,39	5 584 029,14	4 809 879,39
Investments				
Real estate investments				
Land and buildings and real estate shares	26 478 509,64	29 746 854,30	21 109 197,72	24 218 138,49
Real estate investment funds	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Investment loans to affiliated undertakings	2 044 125,14	2 286 234,12	0,00	0,00
Loans to associated undertakings	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75
	32 793 483,53	36 303 937,17	25 380 046,47	28 488 987,24
Other investments				
Shares and participations	185 517 785,21	237 064 708,54	185 517 785,21	237 064 708,54
Debt securities	324 739 539,77	302 755 358,75	324 739 539,77	302 755 358,75
Loans guaranteed by mortgages	0,00	800 000,00	0,00	800 000,00
	510 257 324,98	540 620 067,29	510 257 324,98	540 620 067,29
Investments in total	543 050 808,51	576 924 004,46	535 637 371,45	569 109 054,53
Investments covering unit-linked insurances	1 751 947 225,32	1 538 621 864,45	1 751 947 225,32	1 538 621 864,45
Debtors				
Arising out of direct insurance operations				
Policyholders	717 824,49	877 988,29	717 824,49	877 988,29
Arising out of reinsurance operations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other debtors	95 148 270,19	67 428 318,69	94 026 370,23	67 425 959,66
Deferred tax receivables	5 092 571,97	0,00	5 092 571,97	0,00
	100 958 666,65	68 306 306,98	99 836 766,69	68 303 947,95
Other assets				
Tangible assets				
Machinery and equipment	0,00	109 129,84	0,00	109 129,84
Other tangible assets	0,00	12 412,27	0,00	12 412,27
	0,00	121 542,11	0,00	121 542,11
Cash at bank and in hand	22 720 094,60	30 037 034,14	22 857 667,77	30 151 377,53
	22 720 094,60	30 158 576,25	22 857 667,77	30 272 919,64
Prepayments and accrued income				
Interest and rents	4 259 061,07	4 345 055,29	4 259 061,07	4 345 055,29
Other	7 480 598,78	2 866 203,43	7 480 598,78	2 867 370,52
Prepayments and accrued income in total	11 739 659,85	7 211 258,72	11 739 659,85	7 212 425,81
Assets in total	2 436 000 484,07	2 226 031 890,25	2 427 602 720,22	2 218 330 091,77

Liabilities

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Capital and reserves				
Subscribed capital	27 751 007,87	27 751 007,87	27 751 007,87	27 751 007,87
Premium fund	10 723 286,95	10 723 286,95	10 723 286,95	10 723 286,95
At the disposal of the Board	8 409,40	8 409,40	8 409,40	8 409,40
Profit brought forward	113 961 493,84	127 740 424,40	104 104 895,04	114 236 611,15
Profit for the financial year	19 424 357,04	6 221 069,44	18 694 022,60	9 868 283,89
	171 868 555,10	172 444 198,06	161 281 621,86	162 587 599,26
Appropriations				
Accumulated depreciation difference	0,00	45 794,39		
Minority interests			352 356,25	340 524,50
Technical provisions				
Provision for unearned premiums	330 567 657,66	351 386 343,20	330 567 657,66	351 386 343,20
Claims outstanding	147 979 027,71	152 253 216,57	147 979 027,71	152 253 216,57
	478 546 685,37	503 639 559,77	478 546 685,37	503 639 559,77
Technical provisions for unit-linked insurances				
Technical provisions	1 755 015 580,15	1 539 598 500,12	1 755 015 580,15	1 539 598 500,12
Creditors				
Arising out of reinsurance operations	1 017 945,96	959 745,80	1 017 945,96	959 745,80
Deferred tax	9 760 535,00		11 478 201,50	1 879 655,95
Other creditors	17 160 125,04	5 070 241,29	17 278 932,70	5 048 658,48
	27 938 606,00	6 029 987,09	29 775 080,16	7 888 060,23
Accruals and deferred income	2 631 057,45	4 273 850,82	2 631 396,43	4 275 847,89
	2 436 000 484,07	2 226 031 890,25	2 427 602 720,22	2 218 330 091,77

Cash Flow Statement

Indirect cash flow statement

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Cash flow from business operations				
Profit on ordinary activities before extraordinary items	19 378 562,65	6 202 421,58	18 705 854,35	9 878 467,87
Adjustments:				
Change in technical provisions	190 324 205,63	-110 182 620,37	190 324 205,63	-110 182 620,37
Value adjustments and revaluations on investments	-51 096 478,80	135 092 549,67	-51 035 329,96	134 376 321,44
Depreciation according to plan	1 153 946,99	1 056 954,30	2 319 596,17	2 537 406,57
Other	-8 204 854,36	37 102 434,53	-8 366 581,88	35 040 445,17
Cash flow before change in net working capital	151 555 382,11	69 271 739,71	151 947 744,31	71 650 020,68
Change in net working capital				
Increase/decrease in non-interest-earning receivables	-27 674 887,61	-54 150 395,11	-26 554 179,59	-54 162 707,82
Increase in non-interest-earning payables	9 824 244,37	-35 035 020,96	9 962 976,76	-36 389 286,20
Cash flow from business operations before financial items and taxes	133 704 738,87	-19 913 676,36	135 356 541,48	-18 901 973,34
Interest paid on other financial expenses from operations	-9 137 650,75	836 861,91	-9 137 912,70	836 597,72
Taxes	-5 414 497,63	4 199 087,12	-5 414 497,63	3 587 725,82
Cash flow from business operations	119 152 590,49	-14 877 727,33	120 804 131,15	-14 477 649,80
Cash flow from capital expenditures				
Capital expenditure on investments (excl. funds)	-128 183 263,12	71 796 551,13	-129 811 574,01	68 884 778,20
Capital gain from investments (excl. funds)	23 520 287,72	-37 421 602,57	23 520 287,71	-34 890 316,06
Investments and income from the sale of tangible and intangible assets and other assets (net)	-1 806 554,63	-518 843,60	-1 806 554,63	-518 843,60
Cash flow from capital expenditures	-106 469 530,03	33 856 104,96	-108 097 840,93	33 475 618,54
Cash flow from financing				
Dividends paid	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00
Cash flow from financing	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00
Change in funds	-7 316 939,54	-1 021 622,37	-7 293 709,78	-1 002 031,26
Funds on 1 Jan.	30 037 034,14	31 058 656,51	30 151 377,53	31 153 408,79
Funds on 31 Dec.	22 720 094,60	30 037 034,14	22 857 667,77	30 151 377,53
Change in funds	-7 316 939,54	-1 021 622,37	-7 293 709,76	-1 002 031,26

Notes to the accounts

Accounting principles

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Finnish Accounting Act, Limited Liability Companies Act, Insurance Companies Act, and the decisions, regulations and guidelines of the authorities responsible for monitoring insurance companies.

Book value of investments

Buildings and structures are presented in the balance sheet at the lower of acquisition cost less the planned depreciation or current value. Real estate shares and land and water areas are presented at the lower of acquisition cost or current value.

Stocks and shares of an investment nature are presented at the lower of acquisition cost or current value. Stocks and shares of fixed asset nature are entered at the lower of acquisition cost or current value if the value adjustment is considered permanent. The acquisition cost is calculated using the average price.

Debt securities are entered in the balance sheet at acquisition cost. The acquisition cost is calculated using the average price. The difference between their nominal value and acquisition cost is accrued as interest income, or interest payable, over the life of the debt security instrument, and entered as an increase or decrease in their acquisition cost. Changes in value arising from the variation in interest rates are not entered. Value adjustments relating to the issuer's creditworthiness are entered at profit or loss.

Loan receivables and deposits are presented in the balance sheet at nominal value or at a permanently lower likely realisable value.

Value adjustments that have been made earlier on investments are re-adjusted through profit or loss up to the original acquisition cost if the current value increases.

Interest rate derivatives are used to hedge the interest rate risk of (non-unit-linked) market-based technical provisions and government bonds against future changes in value in accordance with the company's risk management. In accounting terms, these interest rate derivatives are treated as hedging instruments. When employing hedge accounting, the negative change in the value of derivatives is not entered as an expense insofar as it is covered by the change in the value of the position being hedged, and provided that the hedging is effective. However, if the negative change in the value of the hedging interest rate derivatives is greater than the positive change in the value of the market-consistent technical provisions to be hedged, the excess value is entered under value adjustments on investments. The interest for the financial period from the interest rate derivatives is entered as income or expenses for the financial year based on the contract. Profit or loss arising in connection with the closing of the interest rate derivatives treated as hedging instruments in accounting is periodised over the life of each derivative contract.

Derivative contracts are also used to hedge against the exchange rate risk and price risk in the investment portfolios by applying fair value hedging. In accounting terms, however, derivatives are mainly treated as non-hedging instruments, even though they serve as effective hedging instruments. The profits and losses resulting from the termination or expiry of contracts are entered as income or expenses for the financial year. The negative difference between the current value of the derivative contracts treated as non-hedging and a higher book value/contract rate is entered as an expense. Unrealised income is not entered.

Investments covering unit-linked insurances are valued at their fair value, and the change in fair value is entered in the profit and loss account as income or expense.

Book value of assets other than investments

Other long-term expenses, which have been capitalised, are basic renovation expenses for real estate and planning expenses for information systems and, in addition, goodwill have been capitalised in the balance sheet. Those expenses, as well as equipment, are entered in the balance sheet at acquisition cost less planned depreciation. Impairment write-offs are entered on the capitalisation of information systems if the capitalisation can no longer be considered to produce income in the future.

Premium receivables are presented in the balance sheet at probable value and other receivables at their par value or at a probable value permanently lower than this.

Depreciation according to plan

Depreciation according to plan is calculated as a straight-line depreciation on the acquisition cost based on the estimated economic life of the asset. The average estimated depreciation times are as follows:

- Planning expenses for information systems ....3–10 years
- Other long-term expenses..3–10 years
- Goodwill...10 years
- Business and industrial premises and offices...........20–50 years
- Components in buildings...10–20 years
- Cars and IT equipment.. 3–5 years
- Other office equipment...7 years

Revaluations on investments

Revaluations and revaluation adjustments on investments of investment asset nature and on investments covering unit-linked insurances are entered through profit or loss.

Current value of investments

The value of real estate and shares in real estate is entered at values not exceeding market-based current values. The investments are evaluated using the net present value rule based on cash flow. An external authorised real-estate appraiser and the company's own experts take part in setting the annual fair value of real estate investments.

Quoted securities and securities that are otherwise subject to public trading are valued at the last bid price in continuous trading on the balance sheet date or, if this is not available, at the latest trading price. Unlisted securities are valued at the estimated market price, the undepreciated portion of acquisition cost or a value based on net asset value. Private equity investment fund shares are valued at the estimated current value of the fund reported by the management company or, if this is not available, at acquisition cost.

Derivative contracts are valued according to their market quotation on the date of closing the accounts, or if this is not available, according to discount and forward contract curves based on swap market quotations on the date of closing the accounts as well as according to the exchange rates on the date of closing the accounts.

Receivables are valued at the lower of par value or probable value.

Foreign currency items

Transactions in foreign currency are entered at the exchange rate of the transaction date. In the annual closing of the accounts, currency-denominated receivables and liabilities and current values of investments have been translated into euro using the European Central Bank's benchmark rate on the date of closing the accounts. Exchange rate gains and losses arising during the financial period and in the closing of the accounts are entered as adjustments to the income and expenses concerned or as investment income and charges, if they are related to financing operations.

Staff pension schemes

Pension insurance cover has been arranged with Elo Mutual Pension Insurance. Pension expenditure during the financial year is entered on the accrual basis as an expense. Pension expenditure during the financial year is entered on the accrual basis as an expense.

Appropriations and handling of deferred tax

In the Group companies' financial statements and in the consolidated financial statements, deferred tax is entered in total, and receivables are entered up to an amount of probable taxable income in the future, against which they can be booked. Deferred tax is calculated according to the confirmed rate of tax on the date of closing the accounts.

Technical provisions in life insurance

The calculation of technical provisions complies with the regulations and guidelines of the Insurance Companies Act, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Financial Supervisory Authority. The premium provisions include a provision for unearned premiums of risk insurance. The premium provisions of unit-linked insurances are the fair value of the investments, and no technical rate of interest is applied to these insurances. For other insurances, the technical provisions are calculated separately for each insurance and the technical rate of interest applied varies as follows:

- For individual life and pension insurance, the technical rate of interest applied is between 1 and 4.5 per cent, depending on the starting date of the insurance.
- For capital redemption contracts, the technical rate of interest applied is between 0 and 1.5 per cent, depending on the starting date and the target group of the contract.
- The technical interest rate for group pension insurance is 0 to 3.5 per cent.

In order to fulfil the technical interest rate requirement, the technical provisions have been supplemented in previous financial statements. The supplementary provision for the guaranteed interest rate as of 31/12/2023 was approximately EUR 70.7 million. As a result of the supplementary provisions, the minimum annual return requirement for the investment activities regarding policies based on technical provisions is 1.0 per cent for an estimated period of 13 years.

Principle of fairness

According to Chapter 13, Section 2 of the Insurance Companies Act, a principle of fairness must be observed in life insurance with respect to such policies that, according to the insurance contract, entitle to bonuses and rebates granted on the basis of any surplus yielded by the policies. This principle requires that a reasonable part of the surplus be returned to these policies as bonuses, insofar as the solvency requirements do not prevent it.

Fennia Life aims at giving a long-term gross return on policyholders' with-profit insurance savings that for savings insurance equals the return of 12-month Euribor and for pension insurance equals the return of the 10-year bond of the state of Germany. The surrender right and the duration of the insurance are taken into account in distributing bonuses. The return to be distributed to clients is determined based on the company's long-term net income on investments.

The total interest rate consists of the technical interest rate and the total amount of bonuses and rebates on the insurance contract in question. The amount of bonuses and rebates is influenced by the level of technical interest on the contract. When the company's net income from investments is low, the level of distributed bonuses is reduced. In this case, the total interest rate on insurance contracts with a low technical rate of interest can remain lower than that on insurance contracts with a high technical rate of interest. When the net income on investments is high, insurance contracts with a low technical rate of interest may achieve a higher total interest rate than insurance contracts with a high technical rate of interest.

The aim is to retain continuity in the level of bonuses paid, as a result of which the surplus from returns on investments can be accrued as distributable bonuses for the insurance group in question for the coming years.

The level of bonuses is limited by the owner's requirements for return on capital, as well as the company's solvency target. The solvency target is set in such a way that all the solvency limits set by legislation are exceeded and so that the company is able to take risks in its investment operations to the extent required by solvency maintenance, by the return requirement on technical provisions and by the return requirement of the owner.

Fennia Life's Board of Directors decides on the distribution of bonuses to insurance contracts annually. The amount of bonuses confirmed in advance can, however, be changed during the course of a year if necessitated by the company's solvency or the general market situation.

In risk life insurance, the principle of fairness is applied in death cover and disability cover to specified insurance groups in the form of increased compensation.

The bonus targets are not binding and are not part of the insurance contract between the company and the policyholder. The bonus objectives are in force until further notice and the company reserves the right to alter the bonus objectives.

Realisation of the principle of fairness in 2023

Fennia Life's bonuses in 2023 correspond to the targets set by the company in its principle of fairness. The return to be distributed to insurance policies is determined based on the company's long-term net income on investments. The goal in the level of bonuses is continuity. The company's solvency position and the level of interest rates are taken into account when distributing bonuses.

In response to the extremely low interest rate level that has continued for some time, the company has in earlier years transferred part of its result to the supplementary provision for the guaranteed interest rate in order to cover the cost of the technical rate of interest in the coming years. At the closing of the accounts on 31/12/2023, no such transfer was made. The supplementary provision for the guaranteed interest rate was decreased according to plan.

The technical rate of interest for new pension insurance contracts has remained low (0–1 per cent) for several years. In order to ensure continuity in the level of bonuses paid, EUR 3.8 million was transferred from the result for 2017 to the provision for future bonuses to be used to cover the cost of the bonuses on pension insurance contracts with a technical rate of interest of 0 or 1 per cent. EUR 0.8 million of the additional interest paid in 2023 was funded from provisions for bonuses reserved earlier.

The interest rate level remained low for a prolonged period of time before the increase in 2022. In 2023, the interest rate level remained high. In 2023, the total interest rate in insurance with a technical rate of interest did not reach the return target, but in the long term, the total interest credited by Fennia Life has considerably exceeded the return target. When distributing bonuses, not only the contract's technical rate of interest, but also the surrender right and the duration of the insurance have been taken into account. For that reason, the total interest credited on pension insurance has been higher than the interest credited on savings insurance. The table below indicates the total interest credited by Fennia Life in 2023:

Total annual interest on with-profit policies in 2023

Technical rate of interest	Individual savings insurance	Individual pension insurance	Group pension insurance	Capital redemption contract
4.50%	4.50%	4.50%		
3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	
2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
2.00%			2.00%	
1.50%	1.50%			1.50%
1.00%	1.40%	1.80%	1.80%	1.20%
0.00%			1.80%	1.20%

The surplus from risk life insurance is paid out as extra sums to risk life insurance policies in connection with loss events. The extra sums paid in 2023, EUR 0.9 million, were funded from provisions for bonuses reserved in the previous financial statement. Further, the provisions for the extra sums were increased by EUR 0.6 million.

Consolidated financial statements

Fennia Life's consolidated financial statements include all the subsidiaries in which the parent company either directly or indirectly holds the voting rights.

The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up as combinations of the profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and notes of the parent company and the subsidiaries. Mutual share ownership is eliminated using the acquisition method. The consolidation difference is entered under the fixed asset items concerned and depreciated according to their depreciation plan. The unallocated part of goodwill on consolidation has been written off.

At the end of 2023, the Group comprised two (2) real estate companies wholly owned by the company and one (1) real estate company in which the company's holding was 88 per cent.

Group companies, 31 December 2023

The consolidated financial statements cover the following subsidiaries:

- Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Niittyrinne 1
- Kiinteistö Oy Mikkelin Hallituskatu 1
- Munkinseudun Kiinteistö Oy

Calculation methods for the key figures

General key figures

Premiums written = premiums written before reinsurers' share

Expense ratio (% of expense loading) =

\+ operating expenses before change in deferred acquisition costs
+ claims settlement expenses
expense loading

Expense ratio (% of balance sheet total) =

\+ total operating expenses
opening balance sheet total

Total result =

operating profit (loss) +/- change in off-balance sheet valuation differences

Return on assets at current values (%) =

+/- operating profit or loss
+ financial expenses
+ unwinding of discount
+/- change in valuation differences on investments
+ balance sheet total
- technical provisions for unit-linked insurances
+/- valuation differences on investments

The divisor of the key figure is calculated as an average of values on the balance sheet for the current and previous financial period.

Unwinding of discount refers to the technical interest credited to insurances during the year plus/minus any changes in the supplementary liability of the interest.

Net investment income on invested capital at current values (%)

Net investment income at current values in relation to invested capital is calculated by line of investment and for the total amount of investments with reference to cash flows during the period.

Average number of employees = Average number of employees at the end of each calendar month.

Financial Statements' Key Figures [1)]

The figures are in thousands of euros.	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Analysis of Results					
Premiums written	249 689	162 648	168 304	159 868	239 945
Investment income (net), revaluations and revaluation adjustments on investments	101 428	-137 213	225 559	78 399	182 032
Claims paid	-118 366	-110 961	-106 489	-105 648	-177 716
Change in technical provisions before bonuses and rebates and change in equalisation provision	-189 491	111 207	-243 423	-98 022	-179 771
Net operating expenses	-17 440	-15 569	-14 752	-14 572	-15 566
Technical underwriting result before bonuses and rebates and change in equalisation provision	25 820	10 113	29 198	20 025	48 924
Other income (net)	-265	-217	-252	-253	-245
Operating profit	25 555	9 896	28 946	19 772	48 679
Bonuses and rebates	-833	-1 025	-671	-1 474	-481
Profit before untaxed reserves and tax	24 722	8 871	28 275	18 298	48 198
Taxes	-6 016	987	-5 950	-3 463	-10 756
Minority interests	-12	10	9	8	16
Group's profit for the financial year	18 694	9 868	22 334	14 843	37 457
Gross premiums written	249 689	162 648	169 615	160 941	240 966
Expense ratio of expense loading	103,1 %	88,9 %	85,0 %	93,9 %	101,1 %
Expense ratio of Balance Sheet total	0,8 %	0,8 %	0,8 %	0,8 %	1,0 %
Total result	95 644	-107 690	-260	57 357	63 328
Return on assets	14,9 %	-14,4 %	0,4 %	7,1 %	8,3 %

[1)] The key figures have been calculated on the basis of the Parent Company's figures, excluding the analysis results.

Investment portfolio at current values, parent company

	Basic distribution				Risk distribution		
	31.12.2023		31.12.2022		31.12.2023		31.12.2022
	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	%
Fixed-income investments, total	**571,6**	**93,2**	**610,7**	**98,6**	**571,6**	**93,2**	**98,6**
Loans [1]	4,6	0,8	5,4	0,9	4,6	0,8	0,9
Bonds	442,9	72,2	406,3	65,6	442,9	72,2	65,6
Other money market instruments and deposits [2]	124,1	20,2	198,9	32,1	124,1	20,2	32,1
Equity investments, total	**6,0**	**1,0**	**35,7**	**5,8**	**6,0**	**1,0**	**5,8**
Listed equities [3]	1,5	0,3	20,9	3,4	1,5	0,3	3,4
Private equity [4]	1,3	0,2	2,1	0,3	1,3	0,2	0,3
Unlisted equities [5]	3,1	0,5	12,6	2,0	3,1	0,5	2,0
Real estate investments, total	**33,7**	**5,5**	**34,8**	**5,6**	**33,7**	**5,5**	**5,6**
Direct real estate	26,4	4,3	25,0	4,0	26,4	4,3	4,0
Real estate funds and UCITS	7,4	1,2	9,8	1,6	7,4	1,2	1,6
Other investments	2,0	0,3	-62,0	-10,0	2,0	0,3	-10,0
Hedge funds [6]	0,0	0,0	,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Commodities	0,0	0,0	,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other investments [7]	2,0	0,3	-62,0	-10,0	2,0	0,3	-10,0
Investments in total	**613,3**	**100,0**	**619,2**	**100,0**	**613,3**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Effect of derivatives [8]					0,0		
Total investments at fair value	**613,3**	**100,0**	**619,2**	**100,0**	**613,3**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Modified duration of the bond portfolio	**2,8**		**2**				

[1] Includes accrued interests

[2] Including accrued interests, cash at bank and in hand and settlement receivables and settlement liabilities

[3] Including mixed funds, if these cannot be allocated elsewhere

[4] Including private equity funds, mezzanine funds, and infrastructure investments

[5] Including unlisted real-estate investment companies

[6] Including all types of hedge fund shares, regardless of the fund's strategy

[7] Including derivatives and other items that cannot be allocated to other investments

[8] Includes the effect of derivatives on the difference between risk-adjusted breakdown and basic breakdown

Net investment income on invested capital, parent company

	Market value of net investment returns [8]	Invested capital [9]	Yield, % on invested capital				
	2023	2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	EUR million	EUR million	%	%	%	%	%
Fixed-income investments, total	**25,4**	**594,7**	**4,3**	**-3,8**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**1,5**
Loans [1]	330272,6	4,7	7,1	0,0	0,0	-34,6	2,7
Bonds	20,0	402,0	5,0	-4,9	-0,3	0,8	1,7
Other money market instruments and deposits [2]	5,1	188,0	2,7	-0,3	-1,6	-0,1	0,9
Equity investments, total	**4,2**	**20,9**	**20,0**	**-14,4**	**30,6**	**16,3**	**25,2**
Listed equities [3]	2,5	14,9	16,6	-16,5	27,0	2,0	41,2
Private equity [4]	,1	1,7	4,2	-43,8	39,1	15,2	-14,7
Unlisted equities [5]	1,6	4,3	38,8	1,5	36,6	105,1	5,0
Real estate investments, total	**-2,9**	**34,6**	**-8,5**	**8,8**	**4,2**	**2,4**	**7,6**
Direct real estate	-,9	25,1	3,7	9,1	2,9	1,1	7,5
Real estate funds and UCITS	-2,0	9,5	21,0	7,9	6,9	6,6	8,7
Other investments	9,0	-60,1	-14,9	-298,2	-43,2	120,5	4292,4
Hedge funds [6]	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Commodities	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other investments [7]	9,0	-60,1	-14,9	-298,2	-43,2	120,5	4292,4
Investments in total	**35,5**	**590,1**	**6,0**	**-15,8**	**-1,3**	**6,2**	**7,8**
Sundry income, charges and operating expenses	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Net investment income at current value	36,6	590,1	6,2	-16,0	-1,5	6,0	7,6

[1] Includes accrued interests

[2] Including accrued interests, cash at bank and in hand and settlement receivables and settlement liabilities

[3] Including mixed funds, if these cannot be allocated elsewhere

[4] Including private equity funds, mezzanine funds, and infrastructure investments

[5] Including unlisted real-estate investment companies

[6] Including all types of hedge fund shares, regardless of the fund's strategy

[7] Including derivatives and items that cannot be allocated to other investment types

[8] Change in the market values between the end and beginning of the reporting period – cash flows during the period. Cash flows refers to the difference between sales/profits and purchases/costs.

[9] Invested capital = Market value at the beginning of the reporting period + daily/monthly time-weighted cash flows

Risks and management of risks and solvency

Risk and solvency management in general

The Fennia Group's main companies are the parent company Fennia Mutual Insurance Company (hereinafter Fennia) and its subsidiary, Fennia Life Insurance Company (hereinafter Fennia Life). The risk and solvency management framework of Fennia is described in the policy documents approved by the Group companies' Boards of Directors. The most central of these documents is the Risk management principles, which describes the general principles of the management of risks, solvency and asset-liability.

In the Fennia Group, risk management refers to co-ordinated strategies, processes, principles and measures to identify, analyse, measure, manage, monitor and report risks faced by the Group and the Group companies.

The management of solvency and the asset-liability position, on the other hand, means strategies, processes, principles and measures that determine and steer the Group's and the Group companies' risk appetite, risk-bearing capacity, capital buffers and other key risk-bearing restrictions.

Organisation of risk and solvency management

Fennia's Board of Directors, in its capacity as the Board of Directors of the Group's parent company, bears the responsibility for the management of risks, solvency and asset-liability position and for its integration into the Group's governance system. It is the responsibility of Fennia's Board of Directors to ensure that the special characteristics of the companies belonging to the Group and the intra-Group connections (including internal transactions, double capital, transferability of capital and use of capital in general) are taken into consideration appropriately.

The Boards of Directors of Fennia and Fennia Life monitor and are responsible for ensuring that the companies abide by the Group's risk management principles. In particular, they are responsible for ensuring that the companies have in place a governance system that is adequately organised with regard to the quality, scope and complexity of the operations, including internal control and a risk management system.

The other Group companies abide by the Fennia Group's risk management principles, where applicable. The other Group companies are mostly real estate companies.

The Group has a risk management executive group to prepare, steer and co-ordinate tasks related to risk management and to disseminate information. The group is chaired by the Group's Chief Financial Officer.

For management of the insurance companies' balance sheets, an Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) convenes on the Group level. The main tasks of this committee are to prepare a proposal for the insurance companies' Boards of Directors on an investment strategy (ALM plan), to amend the strategy, if necessary, within the limits set by the Boards of Directors, and to re-port balance sheet risks to the Boards of Directors. committee is chaired by the managing director of Fennia.

The steering of the risk management system is based on a three-defence-line model, whereby:

1. The first defence line, i.e. business and support functions, has the primary responsibility for daily risk management and reporting in accordance with the agreed policy.
2. The second defence line is responsible for, among other things, the interpretation, development and planning of and reporting on risk and solvency management, and supports, monitors and assesses the implementation of the first defence line's risk and solvency management processes.
3. The third defence line is in charge of ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of internal control and risk and solvency management.

In the three-defence-line model, responsibility for risk, solvency and asset-liability management is allocated as follows between the various operators:

- Managing director

  The managing director is responsible for creating the risk management system and implementing it appropriately in accordance with the Board of Directors' decisions.

- Operative management and business and support functions

  Each business and support function is primarily responsible for daily risk management and reporting in accordance with the agreed policy, monitors the overall risk profile of their own area (supported by the second defence line) and ensures that operations in their area comply with the Group's risk management documentation.

- Actuarial function

  The insurance company's responsible actuary is in charge of the actuarial function and sees to it that the actuarial methods applied in pricing and in calculating technical provisions are appropriate. The responsible actuary also determines the level of technical provisions. The actuarial function has a role in both the first and second defence lines. The actuarial function participates in the efficient implementation of the risk management system, in the creation of risk management methods in particular, but also in the implementation of the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

- Risk management, second defence line

  The risk management function bears the main responsibility for the second line of defence tasks, such as the interpretations, development, planning as well as guidelines and procedures of risk and solvency management. The function is tasked with maintaining an overall view of the risk profile of the Group companies and the Group and to report on it to the company's management. The function also supports the Board of Directors and the managing director as well as the business and support functions in their risk and solvency management work by participating in the development of the risk management system, assessing its operations and preparing analyses to support the decision-making concerning the risk position.

- Compliance

  The compliance function is organised as part of the Risk management, compliance and actuaries function. The compliance function is responsible for ensuring that the operations comply with regulations, financial sector self-regulation and the Group's internal guidelines, and that customer relationships are managed according to the appropriate procedures. The unit also identifies and assesses the impacts of regulatory changes and the risks related to regulatory non-compliance, as well as the sufficiency of measures taken to prevent and rectify possible shortcomings in regulatory compliance. In addition, the compliance function promotes compliance by providing proactive advice, monitoring and development of internal procedures with which compliance can be monitored effectively and appropriately.

- Internal audit

  The internal audit supports the Group in achieving its goals by offering a systematic approach to the assessment and development of the efficiency of the organisation's risk management, control and leadership and administrative processes.

The task of the internal audit function is to monitor and assess the sufficiency and efficiency of the Group's internal control and other administration in the following areas, among others:

- achievement of the Group's strategy and goals
- scope and reliability of the solvency management process
- efficiency of risk management
- cost-effectiveness and appropriateness of the use of resources
- compliance with laws and regulations and internal operating principles, plans and instructions
- accuracy, sufficiency and appropriateness of information
- securing assets.

The risk management and compliance function have been integrated into the Fennia Group organisation in a manner that ensures their independence of the operational activities. The units are free from influences that might compromise the objective, equal and independent performance of their tasks. The internal audit is independent of both the first and second defence line operations.

Risk management

In the Fennia Group, a "risk" is defined as an event that, when realised, has impacts on the achievement of the company's strategy and business objectives. Thus, a risk event may have either a (i) positive or (ii) negative impact in relation to the expectations.

The Group's risk management strategies and processes are divided into the following sub-areas:

1. Identification and analysis of risks

The business and support functions of the first defence line identify and assess the risks that threaten the operations and objectives, in the context of both the annual planning process and the daily operational activities in accordance with Fennia's risk map.

The analysis stage includes assessing the impacts, probabilities and dependencies of individual risks in relation to the objectives of the operations. The objective of risk analysis is to create commensurable indicators for different risks and to improve the comparability of risks. Risk analysis and comparison are necessary as they allow the targeting of risk management measures on the risks that are most essential for the operations.

2. Risk management

The risks identified and analysed in the management stage are prioritised and management measures are planned for avoiding, reducing, transferring or bearing risks. The first defence line, as the risk owner, carries out appropriate risk management and plans the management measures.

3. Risk monitoring

Fennia carries out both quantitative risk monitoring, consisting of various risk indicators, and qualitative risk monitoring, which includes the monitoring, assessment and possible testing of management measures that have been planned and decided on. Risks are monitored consistently and their level is compared to the set risk appetite.

4. Risk reporting

The risk reporting of Fennia Group, its companies and business units must comply with (i) regulation[1] and (ii) internal guidelines. The goal of risk reporting is to produce reliable, sufficient and timely information for the Boards of Directors and operative management of Fennia and Fennia Life regarding the risk level of Fennia Group and the individual companies and business units belonging to it. Risk reporting in Fennia Group can be regular or irregular.

The above-mentioned risk management strategies and processes are applied to all the risk areas of the risk map drawn up to facilitate risk management. These areas are:

- business risks
- non-life insurance risks
- life insurance risks
- market risks
- counterparty risks

1) Insurance Companies Act (521/2008). Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, and any statutes based on it. Requirements of the Guidelines on system of governance (EIOPA-BoS-14/253) by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)

- liquidity risks
- operational risks
- sustainability risks
- ALM risks
- concentration risks
- reputational risks.

Business risks

Business risks refer to risks that are related to the insurance company's strategy and which result from incorrect business decisions, incorrect or failed implementation of business decisions or from the inability to adjust business operations to changing conditions or so that they are in line with the targeted future state.

Strategy refers to a series of long-term plans and measures used by the insurance company to move from the current state into the desired future state.

Business risks entail many different dimensions, and they have been divided into the following groups:

- changes in the operating environment
- customers
- technology
- data
- future personnel
- use of capital
- products and services
- corporate responsibility.

The basis for the management of business risks is to identify the risks affecting the future of the Group and each Group company, to observe various weak signals and to assess how different events, trends and scenarios will affect the sustainability of the business operations and the development of the solvency position in both short and long term.

Insurance risks

Insurance risks are related to the insurance company's core business, insurance.

The most significant insurance risks relate to risk selection, sales steering and risk pricing, i.e. they involve a loss risk resulting from the costs arising from future claims exceeding the insurance premiums received. Insurance risks also include major loss risks.

Insurance risks also include a loss risk arising from an unfavourable change in the value of the technical provisions. The technical provisions risk relates to the uncertainty of the assumptions made when calculating the technical provisions and to unfavourable deviations of the estimated claim amounts, operating expenses and their cash flows from the actual expenses.

The life insurance risks include, among other things, biometric risks (mortality, longevity, disability and similar risks) and different expiry risks, such as the surrender risk in life insurance.

Certain financial market risks, such as inflation and the discount rate, also apply to the technical provisions.

Insurance operations are based on taking insurance risks, diversifying the risks within the insurance portfolio and managing the risks. The most important instruments for managing insurance risk are appropriate risk selection, pricing, insurance terms and conditions, and the acquisition of reinsurance cover.

Risk selection provides guidance to sales and ensures the profitability of insurance operations. Risk selection is managed by statistical study of previous losses, which also provide the basis for pricing. The risk selection guidelines specify the types of risks that can be insured, and the maximum permitted sums insured.

The objective of underwriting risk pricing is to achieve the desired risk matching: the bigger the risk, the higher the price and vice versa. Pricing requires accurate and adequate information as well as sufficient knowledge about the insured target. Only then can appropriate risk analyses be made and a sufficient level of insurance premiums be decided on.

Insurance terms and conditions play a significant role in limiting the underwriting risk. For example, the insurance terms and conditions determine the scope of the insurance cover and the restrictions on compensable damage. In managing underwriting risk, it is important to exclude undesired risks or to limit them by way of agreements to a desired level.

In calculating the technical provisions, different quantitative methods are used, which play a key role in the management of the technical provision risk. In addition to the methods used, the sufficiency and quality of the available information and its management essentially affect the nature of the technical provisions risk.

In life insurance, legislation restricts the right of a life insurance company to increase premiums or to alter the insurance terms and conditions. Thus, the duration of the contracts affects the biometric risks inherent in the technical provision risk. If the assumptions made turn out to be insufficient and the insurance premiums cannot be adjusted, the technical provisions must be supplemented by an amount equalling the expected loss.

Reinsurance is used to hedge against and manage major losses and claim events. In managing major loss risks, it is important for the structure of the outward reinsurance and the portion of risks/losses remaining under the company's responsibility to be dimensioned according to the solvency and the insurance liabilities to ensure efficient risk transfer.

The use of reinsurance involves ancillary risks, such as reinsurance availability, price and counterparty risks. In non-life insurance, the reinsurance risk and the related counterparty risk are reduced by only accepting companies with a sufficiently high financial strength rating as reinsurers. Moreover, limits are set on the maximum share of a single reinsurer in any reinsurance programme. In life insurance operations, the use of outward reinsurance is minimal and therefore concentrated on a few counterparties.

Financial market risks

Financial market risk refers to a risk of loss resulting, either directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level and volatility of the values of financial market variables, such as interest rates, equities, real estate, exchange rates and interest rate margins.

Investment operations and asset-liability management play a special role in managing financial market risks. The most significant risks are related to a decline in the value of investments and the poor matching of the investments with the nature of the technical provisions (the ALM risk).

The asset-liability management strategy is based on the following principles:

- Operations are guided by the return on market-consistent equity.
- All balance sheet risks and the return for bearing the risks are actively monitored.
- The aim is to safeguard the interests of the insured and the continuity of operations to a high degree of probability.

To achieve the targets, the investment assets have been divided into three parts:

- Hedging portfolio

  The hedging portfolio is used to protect against the market risks (mainly interest rate risk) of the market-consistent technical provisions, limiting their movement to within a specified range, and to seek moderate additional returns through active credit risk selection and a tactical view on interest rates. The balance sheet protection that the hedging portfolio provides enables risk taking in the investment portfolio.

  The hedging portfolio's assets are invested mainly in short-term corporate bonds with a high credit rating, money market instruments and swap contracts. The hedging portfolio also includes the Group's cash management.

- Investment portfolio

  The investment portfolio includes all other investment assets that have not been allocated to the hedging or strategic portfolio. The aim of the investment portfolio is to offer a good risk/return ratio and a good long-term return level. The investment portfolio is further divided into liquid and illiquid parts.

  The liquid investment portfolio's assets mainly target the equity and fixed income markets. In the investment portfolio's liquid part, each asset class will have a set target weight in the portfolio and a benchmark index that describes the performance of the asset class. The neutral allocation is determined annually in the ALM plan, based on the risk/return view for the coming year and the company's risk-taking capacity and appetite.

  The illiquid part of the investment is mainly targeted at properties and unlisted equity and fixed income investments. The purpose of the illiquid part is to bring an absolute return and to improve the excess return/risk ratio.

- Strategic portfolio

  Strategic investments also have other objectives besides investment returns. These are, for example, holdings in partner and client companies, client and personnel loans and holdings in subsidiaries.

The main instruments for managing financial market risks are the appropriate selection of investment instruments, the diversification of investments and the limitation of risks. Derivative contracts may also be used to limit risks.

Interest rate derivatives are used to hedge the interest rate risk of (other than unit-linked) market-based technical provisions against future changes in value in accordance with the company's risk management. In accounting terms, these interest rate derivatives are treated as hedging instruments. When employing hedge accounting, the negative change in the value of derivatives is not entered as an expense insofar as it is covered by the change in the value of the position being hedged, and provided that the hedging is effective. However, if the negative change in the value of the hedging interest rate derivatives is greater than the positive change in the value of the market-consistent technical provisions to be hedged, the excess value is entered under value adjustments on investments. The interest for the financial period from the interest rate derivatives is entered as income or expenses for the financial year based on the contract. Profit or loss arising in connection with the closing of the interest rate derivatives treated as hedging instruments in accounting is periodised over the life of each derivative contract.

Investments covering the unit-linked insurances are valued at their current value, and the change in current value is entered in the income statement as income or expenses.

A prerequisite for managing financial market risks is to invest assets in property and instruments with risks that can be identified, measured, monitored, managed and reported. In addition, measures are taken concerning new assets and investment instruments prior to their acquisition to ensure that the new assets or investment instruments are manageable and suitable with regard to the business and to risk management.

Sufficient diversification of investments is used to achieve optimal diversification benefits, risk-adjusted returns and asset and liability matching.

A key instrument for managing financial market risks is the limitation of risk from a solvency perspective. Allocation restrictions are used to ensure that investment assets have been allocated sufficiently over different asset classes. In addition, restrictions that are more detailed are determined to ensure sufficient diversification also within asset classes.

Quantitative data on risk variables in Fennia Life's investment assets
Impact of change on assets at fair values:

Fixed income investments	Interest rate +1 percentage point	EUR -37 million
Equity investments	Change in value -20%	EUR -5 million
Real estate investments	Change in value -10%	EUR -4 million

Counterparty risks

The counterparty risk takes into account possible losses resulting from the unexpected insolvency of the insurance company's counterparties.

As with financial market risks, a prerequisite for managing counterparty risks is to ensure that the counterparties and related risks can be identified, measured, managed, monitored and reported.

Counterparty risks are mainly caused by (the interest rate margin risk is treated as a financial market risk)

- derivative contract counterparties, in which case only the possible positive market value of the contracts is exposed to the risk
- the counterparty risk of investments
- outstanding reinsurance receivables and the reinsurers' portion of the claims outstanding
- receivables from insurance customers
- customer financing.

In managing the derivative contract counterparty risk, the counterparty risk is assessed prior to concluding a contract with the counterparty. The ratings given by credit rating agencies are the main tool used in assessing the creditworthiness of issuers and counterparties. To limit the counterparty risk, a minimum level has been determined for creditworthiness and limits have been set on maximum liability per counterparty.

In managing the counterparty risk in reinsurance operations, the counterparty risk has been limited by setting requirements on, among other things, the credit ratings of reinsurers and the maximum amount of liability per reinsurer. As with the derivative contract counterparty risk, the ratings given by credit rating agencies are used as a tool in assessing the creditworthiness of reinsurers.

Counterparty risks also arise from receivables from insurance customers. The counterparty risk arising from premium receivables from customers is usually small, because the non-payment of insurance premiums leads to the cancellation or reduction of the insurance cover.

The objective of managing the customer financing counterparty risk is to limit the negative impacts of counterparty risks arising from customer and other liabilities on profit or loss to an acceptable level. The credit process plays a key role in managing these counterparty risks. In managing the credit process, it is important to ensure the reliability of the counterparties by assessing risks and by categorising the counterparty thereafter according to the internally developed model. Customer financing counterparty risks are reduced by determining customer-specific security and covenant terms and conditions.

Operational risks

Operational risks within the Fennia Group refer to a risk resulting from

- inadequate or failed internal processes
- personnel
- systems
- external factors.

Legal risks are included in operational risks. Risks arising from strategic decisions have been excluded from operational risks.

The objective of managing operational risks at Fennia is to

- ensure processes that are simultaneously efficient and of high quality
- cost-effectively reduce the likelihood that risks are realised and the impacts of the realised risks, i.e. to reduce the losses resulting from risks.
- support business and support functions to achieve the targets set for them using risk management.
- help ensure that the Group's operations meet the requirements set for them by authorities and legislation
- ensure the continuity of the business operations under exceptional circumstances, including outsourced operations

The management of operational risks is part of the management of business and support functions. When implemented carefully, the management of operational risks supports the development of operations and the targeting of resources and development efforts.

The management of operational risks is based on identifying operational risks and collecting data on them from various sources, which include, for example, regular risk mapping of business and support functions, internal data on occurrences and losses as well as internal audits. The data collected is also used later in the process to evaluate risks and carry out analyses of the risk position of the Group or parts of the Group.

Based on data collected from various sources, the risk management and compliance function develops an overall view of the Group's and Group companies' operational risks, also taking into account the interdependencies between the risks. The unit monitors the entire Group's risk profile and reports on it to executive management and the Boards of Directors.

Within the Fennia Group, operational risks are divided into the following risk classes:

- malfeasance risks
- personnel risks
- risks related to information, telecommunications and communication systems
- process risks
- model risks
- risks attributable to third parties
- project risks
- compliance risks.

Preparedness and contingency plans have been drawn up for the key business and support functions to support the management of and recovery from unlikely but severe disturbances.

Concentration risks

Concentration risks refer to all kinds of risk concentrations involving losses which may be high enough to jeopardise the insurance company's solvency or financial position. Concentration risks most often arise from investment operations, but they may also arise from insurance operations, and from the combined effect of these.

The management of investment, financial market and counterparty risks is based on diversification, which basically prevents any significant concentration risks An exception to this rule is the strategic holdings which may lead to major concentration risks. Holdings in subsidiaries belonging to the Group are treated as strategic holdings.

Insurance operations are based on risk diversification within the insurance portfolio, such that the impacts of a single insurance target under the company's responsibility can be limited. This risk is managed through, among other things, risk selection guidelines and reinsurance.

In customer financing, in particular, the investment and insurance operations are assessed from a holistic perspective prior to granting credit in order to be able to assess the joint risk concentrations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to a risk of not being able to meet future payment obligations or of only being able to meet them through special measures.

Liquidity risk is divided into short- and long-term risk. Short-term liquidity risk refers to risks that are related to asset and liability cash flows lasting less than four months (cash management risks). Long-term liquidity risk refers to asset and liability matching risks spanning several years, even decades, into the future.

Short-term liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a sufficient liquidity reserve and by liquidity planning. The liquidity reserve is managed by, among other things, the following principles:

- A minimum allocation is given to money market investments.
- Convertibility into cash is required of equity and fixed income investments.
- Money market investments are diversified and counterparty limits are set for them.
- The amount of illiquid investments in the portfolio is limited.
- Liquidity conditions are included in significant reinsurance contracts where necessary.

When planning liquidity, daily forecasts are created on outgoing payments for the next four months. The objective of short-term liquidity risk management is to ensure that there will be no need to realise investments other than money market investments and that there will be no need to use or realise the short-term liquidity reserve built up by asset managers.

Long-term liquidity risk is monitored and reported as a separate risk; however, it is not managed as a separate risk but as part of interest rate risk management.

Reputation risk

Reputational risk refers to a risk of damage to the public image of the Fennia Group or of an individual company belonging to the Group. Reputational risk can also be caused by the actions of partners, if their values and/or operating principles differ from those of the Fennia Group.

Reputational risk is usually a consequence of other materialised risks or events, such as the materialisation of operational risks.

The starting point for the management of reputational risks is to identify the possible events that can negatively affect the Group's or a Group company's reputation. Reputational risk differs in nature from other risks in that risk events can be based on real events or on events that fully or partly have no basis in reality (for example, a baseless rumour). Reputational risks are often preventable or the effect of the events can usually be reduced.

The management of reputational risk is based on overall knowledge and understanding of the business and its restrictions. Reputational risk cannot be managed as a separate risk area; it is rather an extension of the management of operational risks. When the risks affecting reputational risk have been identified, various risk management measures can be implemented within the organisation. Successful reputational risk management is partly based on clear and well-thought-out external communications.

Reputational risk management also involves compliance with laws, regulations and provisions and operating in accordance with the requirements set by authorities. The public image and reliability of an insurance company may suffer if laws, regulations, provisions and requirements set by authorities are not complied with.

Group risks

Group risks refer to risks arising from Fennia and its subsidiaries operating in the form of a Group. Group risks can be divided into the following groups:

- transaction risks
- contagion risks
- conflict of interest risks
- concentration risks
- risks related to administration..

Transaction risks refer to risks that relate to intra-Group transactions, for example, appropriate pricing.

Contagion risks include situations in which the problems faced or the risks taken by one company spread to the other Group companies or to the whole Group. This group also includes moral hazard risks, referring to situations in which a risk intentionally and immorally taken by one company and the resulting loss are transferred to be borne by the parent company or other companies either in part or in full.

Conflict of interest risks arise when the interests of some Group companies or those of the entire Group collide.

Concentration risks arise if a single counterparty becomes too significant on the Group level, even though the risk remains within the permitted limits for single companies.

Risks related to administration result from the fact that some of the operations are organised on the Group level and some on the level of individual companies. The differences in the companies' administrative systems can lead to co-ordination challenges and additional risks.

The management of group risks is based on a clear Group structure. In complicated ownership patterns, group risks become more important. In addition, appropriate group risk management is based on planning and monitoring business on the level of both the individual companies and the Group. That is the only way to ensure and monitor the development of the group objectives and their achievement.

The management of group risks is also based on consistent and transparent definition and implementation of the entire Group's internal control system, particularly the risk management system and regulatory compliance monitoring as well as the related reporting procedures. The roles and responsibilities of the various bodies must also be clear and defined from the Group's perspective.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk refers to an event or circumstance related to the environment, society or governance (ESG) that may have a negative impact if realised. The identification and assessment of sustainability risks are part of the risk management system, and sustainability risks are taken into account in both investment and insurance operations.

Sustainability risks are managed in various business areas by assessing the impacts of ESG risks on the operations of the Fennia Group in both short and long term. In addition, various business areas actively monitor the development of the ESG regulation and trends to improve the capability to respond. Among other things, Fennia assesses the sustainability risks of its investment assets as well as the impacts of climate change, for example, on its portfolio.

Solvency management

The objective of risk and solvency management within the Group is to support the achievement of business goals and the continuity of business operations. This is carried out by ensuring that the risks taken are correctly proportioned to the risk appetite, risk-bearing capacity and the set capital buffers and by creating conditions for trouble-free operations even in the case of unexpected losses by identifying the threats and opportunities that affect the implementation of the business strategy and the achievement of other targets.

The general risk appetite and capital buffers are managed by setting indicators and target limits for the most significant risks and combined risks. The set risk-specific restrictions must efficiently limit the risk profile to keep solvency and risk-taking under control and within the permitted limits.

Notes to the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet

Premiums written

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Direct insurance				
Finland	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24
Gross premiums written before reinsurers' share	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24
Items deducted from premiums written				
Credit loss on outstanding premiums	584,95	900,70	584,95	900,70

Direct insurance premiums written

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Life insurance				
Unit-linked individual life insurance	139 613 281,11	55 121 500,58	139 613 281,11	55 121 500,58
Other individual life insurance	2 657 759,98	2 164 032,79	2 657 759,98	2 164 032,79
Unit-linked capital redemption policy	54 216 053,75	51 072 727,26	54 216 053,75	51 072 727,26
Other capital redemption policy	0,00	93 788,00	0,00	93 788,00
Employees' group life insurance	5 589 318,56	6 006 557,64	5 589 318,56	6 006 577,64
Other group life insurance	15 169 470,51	14 817 065,86	15 169 470,51	14 817 065,86
Life Insurance total	217 245 883,91	129 275 672,13	217 245 883,91	129 275 692,13
Pension insurance				
Unit-linked individual pension insurance	4 019 297,17	4 164 882,54	4 019 297,17	4 164 882,54
Other individual pension insurance	2 925 485,33	3 168 413,11	2 925 485,33	3 168 413,11
Unit-linked group pension insurance	17 629 079,28	16 224 338,55	17 629 079,28	16 224 338,55
Other group pension insurance	9 277 437,25	11 198 727,91	9 277 437,25	11 198 727,91
Pension Insurance Total	33 851 299,03	34 756 362,11	33 851 299,03	34 756 362,11
Total	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24	251 097 182,94	164 032 054,24
Regular premiums	57 357 653,55	57 977 524,06	57 357 653,55	57 977 524,06
Single premiums	193 739 529,39	106 054 510,18	193 739 529,39	106 054 510,18
Total	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24
Premiums from with-profit policies	35 619 471,63	37 448 585,31	35 619 471,63	37 448 585,31
Premiums from unit-linked insurance	215 477 711,31	126 583 448,93	215 477 711,31	126 583 448,93
Total	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24	251 097 182,94	164 032 034,24

Claims paid

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Direct insurance				
Life insurance	72 806 579,18	65 003 440,78	72 806 579,18	65 003 440,78
Pension insurance	44 855 516,47	45 225 180,64	44 855 516,47	45 225 180,64
	117 662 095,65	110 228 621,42	117 662 095,65	110 228 621,42
Reinsurance				
Claims paid in total	117 662 095,65	110 228 621,42	117 662 095,65	110 228 621,42
Of which:				
Surrenders	56 701 696,14	47 672 739,13	56 701 696,14	47 672 739,13
Repayment of benefits	2 082 655,84	5 353 935,75	2 082 655,84	5 353 935,75
Other	58 877 743,67	57 201 946,54	58 877 743,67	57 201 946,54
Claims paid in total	117 662 095,65	110 228 621,42	117 662 095,65	110 228 621,42
Share of unit-linked insurances of claims paid	85 265 632,10	77 481 566,86	85 265 632,10	77 481 566,86
Life insurance: bonuses and rebates				
Impact of bonuses and rebates attached to life insurance policies on the balance on technical account	832 953,74	993 864,07	832 953,74	993 864,07
Change in provisions for future bonuses for the financial year	-770 050,00	-444 939,00	-770 050,00	-444 939,00

Of the technical rate of interest for 2023, EUR 7,847,339 was funded from the supplementary provision for the guaranteed interest rate. Of the client bonuses in 2023, totalling EUR 957,272, EUR 770,050 was funded from provisions for bonuses reserved earlier. For risk life insurance, the extra sums paid amounted to EUR 884,241 and were funded entirely from the provision made for extra sums. Further, the provisions for the extra sums were increased by EUR 645,732. Client bonuses paid on insurance policies in 2022 corresponded to the bonus objectives for the financial year. The bonus was fundedfrom supplementary provisions for guaranteed interest rate.

Of the technical rate of interest for 2022, EUR 8,263,632 was funded from the supplementary provision for the guaranteed interest rate. Of the client bonuses in 2022, totalling EUR 448,352, EUR 444,939 was funded from provisions for bonuses reserved earlier. For risk life insurance, the extra sums paid amounted to EUR 950,579 and were funded entirely from the provision made for extra sums. Further, the provisions for the extra sums were increased by EUR 990,451. Client bonuses paid on insurance policies in 2022 corresponded to the bonus objectives for the financial year. In addition, at the closing of the accounts, an additional non-recurring extra bonus of EUR 30,848 was paid to certain group pension incurance policies, The bonus was fundedfrom supplementary provisions for guaranteed interest rate.

Net Investment income

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Investment income				
Income from investments in associated undertakings				
Interest income				
From other undertakings	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Income from investments in land and buildings				
Dividend income	0,00	371 230,04	0,00	371 230,04
Interest income				
Affiliated undertakings	93 871,15	37 737,88		
From other undertakings	341 667,90	341 667,90	341 667,90	341 667,90
	435 539,05	379 405,78	341 667,90	341 667,90
Other income	3 983 688,26	5 526 273,82	4 327 825,02	5 726 438,30
	4 419 227,31	5 905 679,60	4 669 492,92	6 068 106,20
Income from other investments				
Dividend income	17 625 848,39	18 957 627,05	17 625 848,39	18 957 627,05
Interest income	15 164 098,99	11 749 948,09	15 164 098,99	11 749 948,09
Other income	5 640 387,90	2 173 955,66	5 640 387,90	2 173 955,66
	38 430 335,28	32 881 530,80	38 430 335,28	32 881 530,80
Total	42 849 562,59	39 158 440,44	43 099 828,20	39 320 867,04
Value readjustments	23 190 544,10	5 470 573,54	23 536 795,64	6 230 996,00
Gains on realisation of investments	34 915 463,07	15 087 650,96	34 915 463,07	17 618 937,46
Total	100 955 569,76	59 716 664,94	101 552 086,91	63 170 800,50
Investment charges				
Charges arising from investments in land and buildings				
To affiliated undertakings	-791 283,58	-1 215 865,93		
To other undertakings	-1 905 603,63	-1 792 170,94	-2 554 790,62	-2 786 004,10
	-2 696 887,21	-3 008 036,87	-2 554 790,62	-2 786 004,10
Charges arising from other investments	-3 369 084,33	-3 836 994,08	-3 369 084,33	-3 836 994,08
Interest and other expenses on liabilities	-9 137 650,75	836 861,91	-9 137 912,70	836 597,72
Total	-15 203 622,29	-6 008 169,04	-15 061 787,65	-5 786 400,46
Value adjustments and depreciations				
Value adjustments on investments	-31 660 444,72	-69 460 786,84	-32 067 845,10	-69 504 981,07
Rakennusten suunnitelmapoistot			-1 165 649,18	-1 480 452,27
	-31 660 444,72	-69 460 786,84	-33 233 494,28	-70 985 433,34
Losses on realisation of investments	-11 395 175,35	-52 509 253,53	-11 395 175,35	-52 509 253,53
Total	-58 259 242,36	-127 978 209,41	-59 690 457,28	-129 281 087,33
Net investment income before revaluations and revaluation adjustments	42 696 327,40	-68 261 544,47	41 861 629,63	-66 110 286,83
Revaluations on investments	92 676 459,27	45 242 500,19	92 676 459,27	45 242 500,19
Revaluation adjustments on investments	-33 110 079,85	-116 344 836,56	-33 110 079,85	-116 344 836,56
Total	59 566 379,42	-71 102 336,37	59 566 379,42	-71 102 336,37
Net investment income on the Profit and Loss Account	102 262 706,82	-139 363 880,84	101 428 009,05	-137 212 623,20

Share of unit-linked insurance of net investment income on the Profit and Loss Account

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Investment income	46 568 896,38	33 028 408,25	46 568 896,38	33 028 408,25
Investment charges	-11 809 422,09	-47 828 482,93	-11 809 422,09	-47 828 482,93
Net investment income before revaluations and revaluation adjustments and value adjustments and readjustments	34 759 474,29	-14 800 074,68	34 759 474,29	-14 800 074,68
Revaluations on investments	92 676 459,27	45 242 500,19	92 676 459,27	45 242 500,19
Revaluation adjustments on investments	-33 110 079,85	-116 344 836,56	-33 110 079,85	-116 344 836,56
Value adjustments on investments	-28 064 774,67	-55 251 419,61	-28 064 774,67	-55 251 419,61
Value readjustments	18 235 754,55	3 975 604,56	18 235 754,55	3 975 604,56
Net investment income on the Profit and Loss Account	84 496 833,59	-137 178 226,10	84 496 833,59	-137 178 226,10

Operating expenses

Operating expenses in the Profit and Loss Account

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Policy acquisition costs				
Direct insurance commissions	4 937 564,67	2 734 865,13	4 937 564,67	2 734 865,13
Other policy acquisition costs	2 215 734,46	4 697 216,62	2 215 734,46	4 697 216,62
Total policy acquisition costs	7 153 299,13	7 432 081,75	7 153 299,13	7 432 081,75
Policy management expenses	5 912 149,04	6 174 329,41	5 912 149,04	6 174 329,41
Administrative expenses	4 633 339,70	2 249 679,57	4 633 339,70	2 249 679,57
Commissions on reinsurance ceded	-258 557,19	-286 958,64	-258 557,19	-286 958,64
Total	17 440 230,68	15 569 132,09	17 440 230,68	15 569 132,09

Total operating expenses by activity

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Claims paid	823 212,42	731 286,92	823 212,42	731 286,92
Net operating expenses	17 440 230,68	15 569 132,09	17 440 230,68	15 569 132,09
Investment charges	1 278 247,87	1 386 511,17	1 278 247,87	1 386 511,17
Total	19 541 690,97	17 686 930,18	19 541 690,97	17 686 930,18

Depreciation according to plan by activity

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Claims paid	158 619,82	153 904,19	158 619,82	153 904,19
Net operating expenses	975 349,22	903 050,11	975 349,22	903 050,11
Investment charges	19 977,95	0,00	19 977,95	0,00
Total	1 153 946,99	1 056 954,30	1 153 946,99	1 056 954,30

Staff expenses, personnel and executives

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Staff expenses				
Salaries and commissions	1 046 470,72	4 300 617,98	1 046 470,72	4 300 617,98
Pension expenses	185 063,78	1 006 728,41	185 063,78	1 006 728,41
Other social expenses	61 355,61	232 839,16	61 355,61	232 839,16
Total	1 292 890,11	5 540 185,55	1 292 890,11	5 540 185,55
Executives’ salaries and commissions				
Board of Directors and Managing Director	403 899,99	305 185,23	403 899,99	305 185,23
Average number of personnel during the financial year	7	50	7	50
Auditors' commissions				
Audit	48 860,71	49 318,68	51 684,19	51 488,68
Tax consulting				
Other	15 491,46	8 060,46	15 491,46	8 060,46
Total	64 352,17	57 379,14	67 175,65	59 549,14

The age of retirement of the Managing Director is defined according to TyEL

Current value and valuation difference on investments, parent company

	Investments 31 Dec. 2023			Investments 31 Dec. 2022		
	Remaining acquisition cost	Book value	Current value	Remaining acquisition cost	Book value	Current value
Real estate investments						
Real estate shares in affiliated undertakings	18 061 459,59	18 061 459,59	23 263 375,59	18 344 504,98	18 344 504,98	21 246 503,07
Real estate shares in associated undertakings	7 367 050,05	7 367 050,05	7 367 050,05	9 826 989,00	9 826 989,00	9 826 989,00
Real estate investment funds	1 050 000,00	1 050 000,00	1 050 000,00	1 575 360,32	1 575 360,32	1 575 360,32
Other real estate shares	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Investment loans to affiliated undertakings	2 044 125,14	2 044 125,14	2 044 125,14	2 286 234,12	2 286 234,12	2 286 234,12
Loans to associated undertakings	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75
Other investments						
Shares and participations	185 517 785,21	185 517 785,21	194 178 275,87	237 064 708,54	237 064 708,54	251 190 871,31
Debt securities	324 739 539,77	324 739 539,77	324 309 717,61	302 755 358,75	302 755 358,75	295 988 346,85
Loans guaranteed by mortgages	0,00	0,00	0,00	800 000,00	800 000,00	800 000,00
	543 050 808,51	543 050 808,51	556 483 393,01	576 924 004,46	576 924 004,46	587 185 153,42
The remaining acquisition cost of debt securities comprises the difference between the amount payable at maturity and purchase price, which has been released to interest income (+) or charged to interest income (-)	3 938 460,23			-1 645 358,75		
Valuation difference (difference between current value and book value)			13 432 584,50			10 261 148,96
Current value and valuation difference of derivatives						
Hedging derivatives	0,00	0,00	2 148 685,82	0,00	0,00	-66 019 142,58
Non-hedging derivatives	0,00	0,00	12 441,57	0,00	0,00	2 096 748,56
Valuation difference (difference between current value and book value)			2 161 127,39			-63 922 394,02
Valuation difference, total			15 593 711,89			-53 661 245,06

Current value and valuation difference on investments, Group

	Investments 31 Dec. 2023			Investments 31 Dec. 2022		
	Remaining acquisition cost	Book value	Current value	Remaining acquisition cost	Book value	Current value
Real estate investments						
Real estate	12 692 147,66	12 692 147,66	25 300 000,00	12 815 789,17	12 815 789,17	23 400 000,00
Real estate shares in associated undertakings	7 367 050,05	7 367 050,05	7 367 050,05	9 826 989,00	9 826 989,00	9 826 989,00
Other real estate shares	1 050 000,00	1 050 000,00	1 050 000,00	1 575 360,32	1 575 360,32	1 575 360,32
Real estate investment funds	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Loans to associated undertakings	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75	4 270 848,75
Other investments						
Shares and participations	185 517 785,21	185 517 785,21	194 178 275,87	237 064 708,54	237 064 708,54	251 190 871,31
Debt securities	324 739 539,77	324 739 539,77	324 309 717,61	302 755 358,75	302 755 358,75	295 988 346,85
Loans guaranteed by mortgages	0,00	0,00	0,00	800 000,00	800 000,00	800 000,00
Deposits						
	535 637 371,44	535 637 371,44	556 475 892,28	569 109 054,53	569 109 054,53	587 052 416,23
The remaining acquisition cost of debt securities comprises the difference between the amount repayable at maturity and purchase price, which has been released to interest income (+) or charged to interest income (-)	3 938 460,23			-1 645 358,75		
Valuation difference (difference between current value and book value)			20 838 520,84			17 943 361,70
Current value and valuation difference of derivatives						
Hedging derivatives	0,00	0,00	2 148 685,82	0,00	0,00	-66 019 142,58
Non-hedging derivatives	0,00	0,00	12 441,57	0,00	0,00	2 096 748,56
Valuation difference (difference between current value and book value)			2 161 127,39			-63 922 394,02
Valuation difference, total			22 999 648,23			-45 979 032,32

Real estate investments

Changes in investments in land and buildings

	Parent company 1.1.2023-31.12.2023				Group 1.1.2023-31.12.2023		
	Land and buildings and real estate shares	Loan receivables in affiliated undertakings	Loan receivables in associated undertakings	Land and buildings and real estate shares	Loan receivables in associated undertakings	Real estate investment trusts	Loan receivables in associated undertakings
Acquisition cost, 1 Jan.	35 061 956,34	0,00	2 286 234,12	4 270 848,75	39 872 207,81	0,00	4 270 848,75
Increase	0,00	0,00	169 800,00	0,00	1 698 650,05	0,00	0,00
Decrease	0,00	0,00	-411 908,98	0,00	-364 042,03	0,00	0,00
Transfers	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Acquisition cost, 31 Dec.	35 061 956,34	0,00	2 044 125,14	4 270 848,75	41 206 815,83	0,00	4 270 848,75
Accumulated depreciation, 1 Jan.					-11 824 204,45		
Accumulated depreciation related to decreases and transfers					0,00		
Depreciation for the financial year					-1 114 055,30		
Transfers					0,00		
Accumulated depreciation, 31 Dec.					-12 938 259,75		
Value adjustments, 1 Jan.	-5 315 102,04	0,00			-3 829 864,87	0,00	
Accumulated value adjustments related to decreases	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	
Value readjustments	63 206,15	0,00			346 251,54	0,00	
Value adjustments during the financial year	-3 331 550,81	0,00			-3 675 745,04	0,00	
Value adjustments, 31 Dec.	-8 583 446,70	0,00			-7 159 358,37	0,00	
Book value, 31 Dec.	26 478 509,64	0,00	2 044 125,14	4 270 848,75	21 109 197,71	0,00	4 270 848,75

Land and buildings and real estate shares occupied for own activities

Land and buildings and real estate shares occupied for own activities	
Remaining acquisition cost	280 000,00
Book value	280 000,00
Current value	280 000,00

Debtors	
Other debtors	
Affiliated undertakings	1 122 391,75

Investments covering unit-linked insurances

31 Dec. 2023, parent company

	Original acquisition cost 2023	Current value 2023	Original acquisition cost 2022	Current value 2022
Shares and participations	1 200 965 929,62	1 321 457 974,14	1 147 210 788,68	1 231 966 433,75
Debt securities	347 195 315,84	362 838 917,65	203 367 563,21	210 447 488,61
Cash at bank and in hand	67 650 333,56	67 650 333,56	96 207 942,11	96 207 942,11
Total	1 615 811 579,02	1 751 947 225,35	1 446 786 294,00	1 538 621 864,47
Investments covering unit-linked insurances corresponding to technical provisions	1 615 811 579,02	1 751 947 225,35	1 446 786 294,00	1 538 621 864,47
Cash at bank and in hand, and other debtors include net insurance premiums that have not yet been invested		4 280 218,04		2 853 496,63

The Group figures are consistent with the parent company

Debtors

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Other debtors				
Affiliated undertakings	1 122 391,75	880 347,32		
Affiliated undertakings				
Tax losses	5 092 571,97	0,00	5 092 571,97	0,00
	6 214 963,72	880 347,32	5 092 571,97	0,00

Investments in group companies and affiliated undertakings

	Holding, per cent
Subsidiaries	
Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Niittyrinne 1	100
Kiinteistö Oy Mikkelin Hallituskatu 1	88,19
Munkinseudun Kiinteistö Oy	100
Affiliated undertakings	
Tyvene Oy	25
Kiinteistö Oy Gigahertsi	33

Significant share holdings, other investments

Shares

	Holding per cent	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
Domestic shares					
Avara Oy, A	15,00 %	70 949,58	1 536 370,24	70 949,58	1 536 370,24
Fingrid Oyj, B	0,18 %	203 440,12	1 298 811,43	203 440,12	1 298 811,43
Other		32 000,00	32 000,00	32 000,00	303 448,38
		306 389,70	2 867 181,67	306 389,70	3 138 630,05
Foreign shares					
Other		22 771,33	264 559,14	22 771,33	264 559,14
		22 771,33	264 559,14	22 771,33	264 559,14

Unit trusts

	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
Unit trusts, domestic				
S-Bank Emerging Markets ESG Equity A	697 317,30	701 566,25	697 317,30	701 566,25
S-Bank Emerging Markets Yield A	938 842,36	945 444,40	938 842,36	945 444,40
S-Bank Euro Government Bond Yield A	2 712 846,26	2 712 846,26	2 712 846,26	2 712 846,26
S-Bank Green Corporate Bond ESG Yield A	3 499 999,78	3 730 865,42	3 499 999,78	3 730 865,42
S-Bank High Yield Europe ESG Yield A	566 216,22	653 621,69	566 216,22	653 621,69
S-Bank Passive Europe ESG Equity A	729 446,05	840 718,86	729 446,05	840 718,86
	9 144 667,97	9 585 062,88	9 144 667,97	9 585 062,88
Ireland				
Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt Fund	1 089 247,36	1 235 921,56	1 089 247,36	1 235 921,56
BlackRock ICS Euro Liquid Environmentally Aware	10 294 158,25	10 501 692,73	10 294 158,25	10 501 692,73
BlackRock ICS Euro Liquidity Fund Premier Acc	599 153,39	617 833,68	599 153,39	617 833,68
BlackRock ICS Ultra Short Bond Fund Premier Acc	10 152 343,65	10 461 472,86	10 152 343,65	10 461 472,86
iShares USD Treasury Bond 7-10yr UCITS ETF	960 240,99	960 240,99	960 240,99	960 240,99
M&G European Loan Fund Class C EUR Acc	956 939,88	1 122 071,95	956 939,88	1 122 071,95
Muzinich EM Short Duration HDGE EUR Acc F	1 144 483,66	1 144 483,66	1 144 483,66	1 144 483,66
Muzinich Emerging Market Corporate Debt Fund	2 511 057,59	2 618 238,03	2 511 057,59	2 618 238,03
Muzinich Funds - Europeyield Fund	4 710 197,88	4 963 383,41	4 710 197,88	4 963 383,41
Luxembourg				
Ashmore SICAV - EM LC Bond Fund Class I	4 819 125,36	5 192 707,34	4 819 125,36	5 192 707,34
BlueBay Investment Grade Bond Fund	6 000 000,00	6 435 257,87	6 000 000,00	6 435 257,87
BNP Paribas Funds - Euro High Yield Short Duration	586 610,44	653 874,42	586 610,44	653 874,42
BNP Paribas InstiCash EUR 1D Class I	3 495 529,43	3 509 407,16	3 495 529,43	3 509 407,16
BNP Paribas InstiCash Money 3M EUR Class I	27 207 424,06	28 122 042,82	27 207 424,06	28 122 042,82
Fidelity Funds - EM Corp Debt Fund Class X EUR HED	1 529 782,39	1 529 782,39	1 529 782,39	1 529 782,39
JPMorgan Funds - EU Government Bond	9 666 772,53	9 666 772,53	9 666 772,53	9 666 772,53
Liquid Euribor 3M	15 080 211,99	15 482 654,51	15 080 211,99	15 482 654,51
Liquid Euro	10 718 321,48	10 894 833,56	10 718 321,48	10 894 833,56
M&G European Credit Investment Fund Class E	40 568 456,04	41 719 553,74	40 568 456,04	41 719 553,74
M&G European High Yield Credit Investment Class E	4 224 127,55	4 543 412,33	4 224 127,55	4 543 412,33

	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
ODDO BHF Sustainable Euro Corporate Bond Class X	12 699 636,56	12 699 636,56	12 699 636,56	12 699 636,56
Robeco Capital Growth Funds - Euro Government Bond	5 756 475,59	5 756 475,59	5 756 475,59	5 756 475,59
Other	325 978,87	325 978,87	325 978,87	325 978,87
	175 096 274,94	180 157 728,56	175 096 274,94	180 157 728,56

Capital trusts

Capital trusts, domestic				
Other	0,00	123 878,88	0,00	123 878,88
Capital trusts, domestic, total	0,00	123 878,88	0,00	123 878,88
Capital trusts, foreign				
Other	947 681,27	1 179 864,74	947 681,27	1 179 864,74
Capital trusts, foreign, total	947 681,27	1 179 864,74	947 681,27	1 179 864,74

Investments covering unit-linked insurances

	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
Domestic shares				
Cargotec Oyj	5 965 791,30	5 965 791,30	5 965 791,30	5 965 791,30
Consti Yhtiot Oyj	6 118 595,00	6 118 595,00	6 118 595,00	6 118 595,00
Elisa Oyj	1 238 450,40	1 238 450,40	1 238 450,40	1 238 450,40
Endomines Finland Oyj	1 196 140,40	1 196 140,40	1 196 140,40	1 196 140,40
Evli Plc-Class B	841 362,30	841 362,30	841 362,30	841 362,30
Fodelia Oyj	550 000,00	550 000,00	550 000,00	550 000,00
Fortum Oyj	2 557 302,34	2 557 302,34	2 557 302,34	2 557 302,34
Huhtamaki Oyj	1 446 640,60	1 446 640,60	1 446 640,60	1 446 640,60
Kempower Oyj	604 107,42	604 107,42	604 107,42	604 107,42
Kesko Oyj	3 154 423,52	3 154 423,52	3 154 423,52	3 154 423,52
Kone Oyj	2 658 845,55	2 658 845,55	2 658 845,55	2 658 845,55
Konecranes Oyj	855 884,61	855 884,61	855 884,61	855 884,61
Mandatum Holding Oy	2 071 181,24	2 071 181,24	2 071 181,24	2 071 181,24
Metso Corp	1 427 172,38	1 427 172,38	1 427 172,38	1 427 172,38
Musti Group Oy	754 890,30	754 890,30	754 890,30	754 890,30
Neste Oyj	4 577 885,04	4 577 885,04	4 577 885,04	4 577 885,04
Nokia Oyj	8 794 747,34	8 794 747,34	8 794 747,34	8 794 747,34
Nokian Renkaat Oyj	888 390,96	888 390,96	888 390,96	888 390,96
Nordea Bank Abp	10 761 561,33	10 761 561,33	10 761 561,33	10 761 561,33
Oriola Oyj	4 821 465,80	4 821 465,80	4 821 465,80	4 821 465,80
Orion Oyj	2 132 526,90	2 132 526,90	2 132 526,90	2 132 526,90
Outokumpu Oyj	4 546 702,72	4 546 702,72	4 546 702,72	4 546 702,72
Pihlajalinna Oyj	579 329,48	579 329,48	579 329,48	579 329,48
Puuilo Oyj	738 229,14	738 229,14	738 229,14	738 229,14
Qt Group Oyj	658 661,60	658 661,60	658 661,60	658 661,60
Revenio Group Oyj	551 132,70	551 132,70	551 132,70	551 132,70
Sampo Oyj	8 889 636,92	8 889 636,92	8 889 636,92	8 889 636,92
Stockmann Oyj Abp	957 611,00	957 611,00	957 611,00	957 611,00
Stora Enso Oyj	1 969 395,63	1 969 395,63	1 969 395,63	1 969 395,63
Taaleri Oyj	12 891 241,44	12 891 241,44	12 891 241,44	12 891 241,44
Terveystalo Oyj	2 425 708,26	2 425 708,26	2 425 708,26	2 425 708,26
Tieto Oyj	2 463 422,10	2 463 422,10	2 463 422,10	2 463 422,10
Tokmanni Group Corp	1 510 308,80	1 510 308,80	1 510 308,80	1 510 308,80
Upm-Kymmene Oyj	9 510 427,08	9 510 427,08	9 510 427,08	9 510 427,08
Valmet Oyj	1 994 470,66	1 994 470,66	1 994 470,66	1 994 470,66
Wartsila Oyj Abp	1 828 068,88	1 828 068,88	1 828 068,88	1 828 068,88
Other	9 608 577,42	9 608 577,42	9 608 577,42	9 608 577,42
	124 540 288,56	124 540 288,56	124 540 288,56	124 540 288,56

	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
Foreign shares				
The Neatherlands				
Ing Groep Nv	1 160 616,16	1 160 616,16	1 160 616,16	1 160 616,16
Randstad Holding Nv	953 179,60	953 179,60	953 179,60	953 179,60
Bermuda				
Hafnia Ltd	513 619,95	513 619,95	513 619,95	513 619,95
Great Britain				
National Grid Plc Usd - Adr	798 416,83	798 416,83	798 416,83	798 416,83
Rio Tinto Adr	1 170 650,45	1 170 650,45	1 170 650,45	1 170 650,45
Marshall Islands				
Star Bulk Carriers Corp	693 076,92	693 076,92	693 076,92	693 076,92
France				
Lvmh Moet Hennessy Luis Vuitton Sa	589 653,60	589 653,60	589 653,60	589 653,60
Sweden				
Cibus Nordic Real Estate Ab	758 418,24	758 418,24	758 418,24	758 418,24
Eltel Ab	4 078 812,18	4 078 812,18	4 078 812,18	4 078 812,18
Instalco Intressenter Ab	10 343 403,03	10 343 403,03	10 343 403,03	10 343 403,03
Ssab Ab - B Shares (Helsinki)	1 692 292,14	1 692 292,14	1 692 292,14	1 692 292,14
Teliasonera Ab Shs (Ruotsi)	966 928,38	966 928,38	966 928,38	966 928,38
Volvo Ab B-Shs	1 637 993,06	1 637 993,06	1 637 993,06	1 637 993,06
Denmark				
Novo Nordisk A/S-B	993 509,59	993 509,59	993 509,59	993 509,59
USA				
Abbvie Inc	858 265,89	858 265,89	858 265,89	858 265,89
Cisco Systems Inc.	906 891,15	906 891,15	906 891,15	906 891,15
Dow Chemical Co/The	513 566,06	513 566,06	513 566,06	513 566,06
Microsoft Corporation	1 241 693,66	1 241 693,66	1 241 693,66	1 241 693,66
Oracle Corporation	708 230,77	708 230,77	708 230,77	708 230,77
Qualcomm Inc	1 042 383,09	1 042 383,09	1 042 383,09	1 042 383,09
Other	18 082 259,21	18 082 259,23	18 082 259,21	18 082 259,23
	49 703 859,96	49 703 859,98	49 703 859,96	49 703 859,98

Unit trusts, domestic

Unit trusts, domestic	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, group
AJ Evli Value Hedge A	533 481,85	533 481,85	533 481,85	533 481,85
Aktia America	1 711 132,39	1 711 132,39	1 711 132,39	1 711 132,39
Aktia Arvo Rein A	22 579 424,43	22 579 424,43	22 579 424,43	22 579 424,43
Aktia Asunnot+ (A)	911 835,16	911 835,16	911 835,16	911 835,16
Aktia Asunnot+ (E)	2 765 987,08	2 765 987,08	2 765 987,08	2 765 987,08
Aktia Asunnot+ tuotto A raha	591 820,82	591 820,82	591 820,82	591 820,82
Aktia Asunnot+ tuotto E raha	979 915,50	979 915,50	979 915,50	979 915,50
Aktia Bond Allocation	1 886 194,81	1 886 194,81	1 886 194,81	1 886 194,81
Aktia Capital	1 006 990,53	1 006 990,53	1 006 990,53	1 006 990,53
Aktia Capital L	3 629 766,62	3 629 766,62	3 629 766,62	3 629 766,62
Aktia Corporate Bond+	6 041 730,60	6 041 730,60	6 041 730,60	6 041 730,60
Aktia Emerging Market Local Currency Bond+	2 123 690,82	2 123 690,82	2 123 690,82	2 123 690,82

Unit trusts, domestic	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, group
Aktia Emerging Market Local Currency Frontier Bond	3 242 851,42	3 242 851,42	3 242 851,42	3 242 851,42
Aktia Equity Allocation (B)	6 094 863,86	6 094 863,86	6 094 863,86	6 094 863,86
Aktia Euroopan Kassakoneet (A)	8 408 266,53	8 408 266,53	8 408 266,53	8 408 266,53
Aktia Europe Small Cap	1 325 918,84	1 325 918,84	1 325 918,84	1 325 918,84
Aktia European High Yield Bond +	2 711 898,27	2 711 898,27	2 711 898,27	2 711 898,27
Aktia Impakti (A)	1 873 186,38	1 873 186,38	1 873 186,38	1 873 186,38
Aktia Korkosalkku X (kasvu)	2 350 268,52	2 350 268,52	2 350 268,52	2 350 268,52
Aktia Likvida+ B	918 771,05	918 771,05	918 771,05	918 771,05
Aktia Maltillinen Omistaja (A)	3 122 296,15	3 122 296,15	3 122 296,15	3 122 296,15
Aktia Mikro Markka (A)	8 137 491,21	8 137 491,21	8 137 491,21	8 137 491,21
Aktia Mikro Rein (A)	4 201 648,79	4 201 648,79	4 201 648,79	4 201 648,79
Aktia Nordic High Yield (A)	20 650 446,23	20 650 446,23	20 650 446,23	20 650 446,23
Aktia Nordic Micro Cap Fund	2 543 901,81	2 543 901,81	2 543 901,81	2 543 901,81
Aktia Nordic/Finland	3 527 796,35	3 527 796,35	3 527 796,35	3 527 796,35
Aktia Osakesalkku X (kasvu)	782 099,11	782 099,11	782 099,11	782 099,11
Aktia Passiivi USA IX (kasvu) (Storebrand)	733 761,87	733 761,87	733 761,87	733 761,87
Aktia Rohkea Omistaja (A)	2 970 476,11	2 970 476,11	2 970 476,11	2 970 476,11
Aktia Short-Term Corporate Bond+	23 076 393,37	23 076 393,37	23 076 393,37	23 076 393,37
Aktia Vaihtoehtoiset (A)	2 871 162,55	2 871 162,55	2 871 162,55	2 871 162,55
Aktia Vakaa Korko (A)	732 242,74	732 242,74	732 242,74	732 242,74
Aktia Varainhoitosalkku 50 X (kasvu)	557 719,18	557 719,18	557 719,18	557 719,18
Aktia Varovainen Omistaja (A)	2 819 205,45	2 819 205,45	2 819 205,45	2 819 205,45
Aktia Wealth Allocation 50 (B)	5 473 510,36	5 473 510,36	5 473 510,36	5 473 510,36
Alexandria Corporate Bond Fund	528 851,94	528 851,94	528 851,94	528 851,94
Danske Institutional Liquidity Fund	1 990 648,64	1 990 648,64	1 990 648,64	1 990 648,64
EAB PÄÄOMARAHASTOT I KY	737 210,49	737 210,49	737 210,49	737 210,49
EAB Value Added Fund III SR II Ky	4 395 011,65	4 395 011,65	4 395 011,65	4 395 011,65
EAB Value Added Fund III SR III Ky	834 286,00	834 286,00	834 286,00	834 286,00
EAB Value Added Fund III SR IV Ky	583 712,00	583 712,00	583 712,00	583 712,00
Elite Alfred Berg Logistiikkakiinteistot A	6 280 762,86	6 280 762,86	6 280 762,86	6 280 762,86
Elite Alfred Berg Logistiikkakiinteistot B	3 264 306,84	3 264 306,84	3 264 306,84	3 264 306,84
Elite Alfred Berg Logistiikkakiinteistot C	912 199,05	912 199,05	912 199,05	912 199,05
Elite Aurinkotuotto I Ky	5 321 036,57	5 321 036,57	5 321 036,57	5 321 036,57
Elite Aurinkotuotto II Ky	2 425 225,50	2 425 225,50	2 425 225,50	2 425 225,50
Elite Finland Value Added Fund II Syöttörahasto II	12 151 304,18	12 151 304,18	12 151 304,18	12 151 304,18
Elite Älyenergia I Ky	1 696 498,42	1 696 498,42	1 696 498,42	1 696 498,42
eQ Asunnot (Erikoissijoitusrahasto)	841 500,00	841 500,00	841 500,00	841 500,00
eQ Asunnot II	1 660 000,00	1 660 000,00	1 660 000,00	1 660 000,00
eQ Liikekiinteistöt 1 T	5 175 060,40	5 175 060,40	5 175 060,40	5 175 060,40
eQ Mandaatti	1 536 629,00	1 536 629,00	1 536 629,00	1 536 629,00
eQ Yhteiskuntakiinteistöt T	12 491 687,67	12 491 687,67	12 491 687,67	12 491 687,67
Evli - Emerging Frontier Fund	1 881 645,62	1 881 645,62	1 881 645,62	1 881 645,62
Evli Kiinteistökehitys II Syöttörahasto IV Ky	4 001 063,39	4 001 063,39	4 001 063,39	4 001 063,39
Evli Corporate Bond B	2 263 934,63	2 263 934,63	2 263 934,63	2 263 934,63
Evli Emerging Markets Credit Class B	4 917 524,40	4 917 524,40	4 917 524,40	4 917 524,40
EVLI Equity Factor USA Fund	13 545 599,68	13 545 599,68	13 545 599,68	13 545 599,68
Evli Euro Government Bond B	7 192 488,13	7 192 488,13	7 192 488,13	7 192 488,13

Unit trusts, domestic	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, group
Evli Euro Likvidi	16 792 936,23	16 792 936,23	16 792 936,23	16 792 936,23
Evli Europe B	10 471 075,50	10 471 075,50	10 471 075,50	10 471 075,50
Evli European High Yield	15 514 443,50	15 514 443,50	15 514 443,50	15 514 443,50
Evli European Investment Grade Class B	17 091 164,89	17 091 164,89	17 091 164,89	17 091 164,89
Evli Finland Select B	14 564 552,11	14 564 552,11	14 564 552,11	14 564 552,11
Evli Finnish Small Cap	17 150 219,24	17 150 219,24	17 150 219,24	17 150 219,24
Evli GEM	8 813 414,93	8 813 414,93	8 813 414,93	8 813 414,93
Evli Globaali Korko B	6 855 447,50	6 855 447,50	6 855 447,50	6 855 447,50
Evli Global B	11 442 071,24	11 442 071,24	11 442 071,24	11 442 071,24
Evli Green Corporate Bond Fund	3 920 164,67	3 920 164,67	3 920 164,67	3 920 164,67
EVLI IMPACT FOREST FUND	2 946 044,64	2 946 044,64	2 946 044,64	2 946 044,64
Evli Infrastructure Fund I Ky limited partnership	1 882 873,02	1 882 873,02	1 882 873,02	1 882 873,02
Evli Infrastructure Fund II limited partnership	537 500,00	537 500,00	537 500,00	537 500,00
Evli Japan B	12 361 468,57	12 361 468,57	12 361 468,57	12 361 468,57
Evli Kiinteistökehitys II Syöttörahasto III Ky	15 374 606,79	15 374 606,79	15 374 606,79	15 374 606,79
Evli Leveraged Loan Fund	2 411 877,99	2 411 877,99	2 411 877,99	2 411 877,99
Evli Nordic Corporate Bond Class B	19 912 223,86	19 912 223,86	19 912 223,86	19 912 223,86
Evli Nordic Dividend B	3 754 616,41	3 754 616,41	3 754 616,41	3 754 616,41
Evli North America B	6 425 058,74	6 425 058,74	6 425 058,74	6 425 058,74
Evli Optimaalivarainhoito B	14 509 640,18	14 509 640,18	14 509 640,18	14 509 640,18
Evli Osake B	15 988 954,10	15 988 954,10	15 988 954,10	15 988 954,10
Evli Osakefaktori B	1 317 427,75	1 317 427,75	1 317 427,75	1 317 427,75
Evli Private Debt Fund I limited partnership	1 199 596,50	1 199 596,50	1 199 596,50	1 199 596,50
Evli Private Equity II limited partnership	1 330 784,33	1 330 784,33	1 330 784,33	1 330 784,33
Evli Private Equity III limited partnership	524 754,78	524 754,78	524 754,78	524 754,78
Evli Renewable Energy Infrastructure Fund II	791 833,19	791 833,19	791 833,19	791 833,19
Evli Rental Yield Fund	2 405 903,67	2 405 903,67	2 405 903,67	2 405 903,67
Evli Rental Yield Fund non-UCITS	3 835 587,65	3 835 587,65	3 835 587,65	3 835 587,65
Evli Residential II limited partnership Ky	853 153,54	853 153,54	853 153,54	853 153,54
Evli Short Corporate Bond	12 895 056,49	12 895 056,49	12 895 056,49	12 895 056,49
Evli Sweden Equity Index	10 382 935,15	10 382 935,15	10 382 935,15	10 382 935,15
Evli Swedish Small Cap B	1 604 981,69	1 604 981,69	1 604 981,69	1 604 981,69
Evli Uusiutuva Energia II SR II Ky	607 200,00	607 200,00	607 200,00	607 200,00
Evli Uusiutuva Energia II SR V Ky	2 467 641,00	2 467 641,00	2 467 641,00	2 467 641,00
Evli Uusiutuva Energia II SR VII	565 907,92	565 907,92	565 907,92	565 907,92
Evli Varainhoito 50 B	668 177,12	668 177,12	668 177,12	668 177,12
Evli Vuokratuotto A	23 931 878,57	23 931 878,57	23 931 878,57	23 931 878,57
Evli Vuokratuotto D	4 695 001,43	4 695 001,43	4 695 001,43	4 695 001,43
Finlandia Asset Allocator 75	1 091 303,24	1 091 303,24	1 091 303,24	1 091 303,24
Finlandia Korkotuotto Sijoitusrahasto	949 792,19	949 792,19	949 792,19	949 792,19
Innovestor Kasvurahasto II Ky	992 779,43	992 779,43	992 779,43	992 779,43
Innovestor Life Science Fund Ky	1 132 112,51	1 132 112,51	1 132 112,51	1 132 112,51
Innovestor Technology Fund Ky	1 631 549,82	1 631 549,82	1 631 549,82	1 631 549,82
Korkia REI HNWI Feeder Ky	710 000,00	710 000,00	710 000,00	710 000,00
Korkia Uusiutuva Energia Holding Ky	2 485 364,00	2 485 364,00	2 485 364,00	2 485 364,00
Korkia Uusiutuva Energia Holding PB Ky	2 859 608,00	2 859 608,00	2 859 608,00	2 859 608,00
Nordea Eurooppalaiset Tähdet A	697 648,17	697 648,17	697 648,17	697 648,17
Nordea Global High Yield/Finland	2 281 785,01	2 281 785,01	2 281 785,01	2 281 785,01

Unit trusts, domestic	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, group
Nordea Global Index Fund B kasvu	1 985 522,50	1 985 522,50	1 985 522,50	1 985 522,50
Nordea Kehittyvät Osakemarkkinat Kasvu	534 800,42	534 800,42	534 800,42	534 800,42
Nordea Lyhyt Korko B Kasvu	10 868 827,29	10 868 827,29	10 868 827,29	10 868 827,29
Nordea Maailma Fund	1 111 777,91	1 111 777,91	1 111 777,91	1 111 777,91
Nordea Nordic Small Cap K/100	1 115 524,71	1 115 524,71	1 115 524,71	1 115 524,71
Nordea North America	1 054 591,16	1 054 591,16	1 054 591,16	1 054 591,16
Nordea Savings 30 Fund	2 333 520,95	2 333 520,95	2 333 520,95	2 333 520,95
Nordea Savings 50	7 486 394,75	7 486 394,75	7 486 394,75	7 486 394,75
Nordea Savings 75	6 333 014,00	6 333 014,00	6 333 014,00	6 333 014,00
Nordea Savings Fixed Income Fund	518 102,07	518 102,07	518 102,07	518 102,07
Nordea Suomalaiset Tähdet	915 624,45	915 624,45	915 624,45	915 624,45
Nordea Vakaa Tuotto Kasvu A	1 452 074,11	1 452 074,11	1 452 074,11	1 452 074,11
Open Ocean Fund 2015 Ky	2 392 951,92	2 392 951,92	2 392 951,92	2 392 951,92
Project First Ky	1 320 940,00	1 320 940,00	1 320 940,00	1 320 940,00
Project Second Ky	3 370 875,28	3 370 875,28	3 370 875,28	3 370 875,28
Project Third KY	2 335 000,00	2 335 000,00	2 335 000,00	2 335 000,00
Proprius Partners DACH Value	1 275 361,68	1 275 361,68	1 275 361,68	1 275 361,68
PYN Elite A	1 222 766,57	1 222 766,57	1 222 766,57	1 222 766,57
S-Bank Asset Management 100 A	3 765 344,06	3 765 344,06	3 765 344,06	3 765 344,06
S-Bank Asset Management 30 A Growth	1 291 118,11	1 291 118,11	1 291 118,11	1 291 118,11
S-Bank Asset Management 50 A Growth	1 407 312,10	1 407 312,10	1 407 312,10	1 407 312,10
S-Bank Asset Management 70 A	624 417,97	624 417,97	624 417,97	624 417,97
S-Bank Brands Equity A	7 569 184,51	7 569 184,51	7 569 184,51	7 569 184,51
S-Bank Emerging Markets ESG Equity A	12 839 152,69	12 839 152,69	12 839 152,69	12 839 152,69
S-Bank Emerging Markets Yield A	7 295 171,42	7 295 171,42	7 295 171,42	7 295 171,42
S-Bank Euro Government Bond Yield A	13 264 330,40	13 264 330,40	13 264 330,40	13 264 330,40
S-Bank Europe Equity A	5 984 829,58	5 984 829,58	5 984 829,58	5 984 829,58
S-Bank Fenno Equity A	9 021 338,05	9 021 338,05	9 021 338,05	9 021 338,05
S-Bank Fixed-Income Asset Management A Growth	3 438 396,30	3 438 396,30	3 438 396,30	3 438 396,30
S-Bank Forest A	7 353 457,90	7 353 457,90	7 353 457,90	7 353 457,90
S-Bank Forest C	9 027 253,83	9 027 253,83	9 027 253,83	9 027 253,83
S-Bank Fossil Free Europe ESG Equity Fund	1 624 317,64	1 624 317,64	1 624 317,64	1 624 317,64
S-Bank Frontier Markets Equity A	576 891,42	576 891,42	576 891,42	576 891,42
S-Bank Global Private Assets B	8 762 483,02	8 762 483,02	8 762 483,02	8 762 483,02
S-Bank Global Private Assets C	2 576 994,69	2 576 994,69	2 576 994,69	2 576 994,69
S-Bank Green Corporate Bond ESG Yield A	9 917 706,14	9 917 706,14	9 917 706,14	9 917 706,14
S-Bank High Yield Europe ESG Yield A	5 597 824,70	5 597 824,70	5 597 824,70	5 597 824,70
S-Bank Housing A	14 778 401,50	14 778 401,50	14 778 401,50	14 778 401,50
S-Bank Passive Europe ESG Equity A	4 943 311,53	4 943 311,53	4 943 311,53	4 943 311,53
S-Bank Passive USA ESG Equity A	18 951 229,75	18 951 229,75	18 951 229,75	18 951 229,75
S-Bank Short-Term Bond A	10 761 440,71	10 761 440,71	10 761 440,71	10 761 440,71
S-Bank USA Equity A	15 272 173,72	15 272 173,72	15 272 173,72	15 272 173,72
Seligson & Co Asia Index Fund A	1 085 408,01	1 085 408,01	1 085 408,01	1 085 408,01
Seligson & Co Eurooppa-indeksirahasto A	4 744 700,30	4 744 700,30	4 744 700,30	4 744 700,30
Seligson & Co Global Pharma A	1 004 150,87	1 004 150,87	1 004 150,87	1 004 150,87
Seligson & Co Global Top 25 Brands A	9 253 878,87	9 253 878,87	9 253 878,87	9 253 878,87
Seligson & Co OMX Helsinki 25-indeksiosuus ETF	2 717 721,93	2 717 721,93	2 717 721,93	2 717 721,93

Unit trusts, domestic	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2022, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2022, group
Seligson & Co Pohjois-Amerikka-indeksirahasto A	9 897 657,65	9 897 657,65	9 897 657,65	9 897 657,65
Seligson & Co Suomi-indeksirahasto A	3 912 290,99	3 912 290,99	3 912 290,99	3 912 290,99
Sijoitusrahasto Aktia Eurooppa	641 348,49	641 348,49	641 348,49	641 348,49
Sijoitusrahasto Aktia Global	1 863 491,25	1 863 491,25	1 863 491,25	1 863 491,25
Sijoitusrahasto Alexandria Tasapainoinen	798 861,94	798 861,94	798 861,94	798 861,94
Sijoitusrahasto Evli Impact Equity	1 393 084,23	1 393 084,23	1 393 084,23	1 393 084,23
Sijoitusrahasto Evli USA Kasvu	9 935 931,46	9 935 931,46	9 935 931,46	9 935 931,46
Sijoitusrahasto Titanium Kasvuosinko ESG	1 873 323,49	1 873 323,49	1 873 323,49	1 873 323,49
S-Pankki Asunto C	9 127 883,41	9 127 883,41	9 127 883,41	9 127 883,41
S-Pankki Toimitila A	32 160 520,75	32 160 520,75	32 160 520,75	32 160 520,75
S-Pankki Toimitila B	7 786 912,25	7 786 912,25	7 786 912,25	7 786 912,25
S-Pankki Tontti A	583 557,39	583 557,39	583 557,39	583 557,39
S-Pankki Tontti B	13 034 439,12	13 034 439,12	13 034 439,12	13 034 439,12
Säästöpankki Eurooppa B (Kasvu)	2 209 430,82	2 209 430,82	2 209 430,82	2 209 430,82
Säästöpankki Itämeri B (Kasvu)	1 834 204,14	1 834 204,14	1 834 204,14	1 834 204,14
Säästöpankki Kotimaa B (Kasvu)	2 980 683,23	2 980 683,23	2 980 683,23	2 980 683,23
Säästöpankki Ryhti B (Kasvu)	1 270 364,62	1 270 364,62	1 270 364,62	1 270 364,62
Taaleri Afrikka Rahasto I KY	4 239 211,65	4 239 211,65	4 239 211,65	4 239 211,65
Taaleri Tonttirahasto Ky I B	2 535 994,80	2 535 994,80	2 535 994,80	2 535 994,80
Taaleri Tonttirahasto Ky II B 16.09.2015	577 821,60	577 821,60	577 821,60	577 821,60
Taaleri Tonttirahasto Ky III A 16.12.2015	642 024,00	642 024,00	642 024,00	642 024,00
Taaleri Tonttirahasto Ky III B 16.12.2015	513 619,20	513 619,20	513 619,20	513 619,20
Taaleri Tuulitehdas II Ky	4 435 143,30	4 435 143,30	4 435 143,30	4 435 143,30
Titanium Baltia Kiinteistö Erikoissijoitusrahasto	1 440 139,93	1 440 139,93	1 440 139,93	1 440 139,93
Titanium Hoivakiinteistö Erikoissijoitusrahasto	7 706 690,57	7 706 690,57	7 706 690,57	7 706 690,57
UB American Equity	2 322 750,53	2 322 750,53	2 322 750,53	2 322 750,53
UB Finnish Properties AIF	840 246,60	840 246,60	840 246,60	840 246,60
UB Fixed Income Plus Fund	659 130,10	659 130,10	659 130,10	659 130,10
UB Global REIT Fund	537 955,19	537 955,19	537 955,19	537 955,19
UB HIGH YIELD	2 625 391,37	2 625 391,37	2 625 391,37	2 625 391,37
UB HR Suomi Fund	509 484,83	509 484,83	509 484,83	509 484,83
UB Infra Fund	512 884,61	512 884,61	512 884,61	512 884,61
UB Lyhyt Korko	2 002 961,53	2 002 961,53	2 002 961,53	2 002 961,53
UB Nordic Proberty A-Sarja	4 381 337,38	4 381 337,38	4 381 337,38	4 381 337,38
UB Nordic Property AIF	1 592 219,38	1 592 219,38	1 592 219,38	1 592 219,38
UB Pohjoismaiset Liikekiinteistöt I	3 568 715,96	3 568 715,96	3 568 715,96	3 568 715,96
UB Pohjoismaiset Liikekiinteistöt R	757 676,61	757 676,61	757 676,61	757 676,61
UB Smart	2 559 727,69	2 559 727,69	2 559 727,69	2 559 727,69
UB Thales Argo A Erikoissijoitusrahasto	523 448,16	523 448,16	523 448,16	523 448,16
UB Timberland Fund AIF	5 131 749,28	5 131 749,28	5 131 749,28	5 131 749,28
UB Uusiutuva Energia I Kasvu	1 160 138,57	1 160 138,57	1 160 138,57	1 160 138,57
UCITS Fund Aktia Wealth Allocation 75	2 344 855,62	2 344 855,62	2 344 855,62	2 344 855,62
WIP Technology Fund Aif	746 558,40	746 558,40	746 558,40	746 558,40
Other	26 293 697,12	26 293 697,12	26 293 697,12	26 293 697,12
	979 689 621,78	979 689 621,78	979 689 621,78	979 689 621,78

Unit trusts, foreign

Unit trusts, foreign	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
Ireland				
Amundi S&P 500 Esg Ucits Etf	1 004 280,69	1 004 280,69	1 004 280,69	1 004 280,69
db x-trackers MSCI World Health Care Index UCITS E	3 372 783,48	3 372 783,48	3 372 783,48	3 372 783,48
db x-trackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF DR -	2 334 110,58	2 334 110,58	2 334 110,58	2 334 110,58
Fidelity MSCI Japan Index Fund	2 016 257,92	2 016 257,92	2 016 257,92	2 016 257,92
First Trust Cloud Computing UCITS ETF	973 635,56	973 635,56	973 635,56	973 635,56
iShares Core Euro Government Bond UCITS ETF	5 947 087,19	5 947 087,19	5 947 087,19	5 947 087,19
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Markets IMI UCITS ETF	2 068 881,22	2 068 881,22	2 068 881,22	2 068 881,22
iShares Core MSCI Japan IMI UCITS ETF	1 262 525,71	1 262 525,72	1 262 525,71	1 262 525,72
Ishares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF	15 022 807,45	15 022 807,45	15 022 807,45	15 022 807,45
iShares Edge MSCI Europe Quality Factor UCITS ETF	2 254 531,80	2 254 531,80	2 254 531,80	2 254 531,80
iShares J.P. Morgan USD EM Bond UCITS ETF	596 336,42	596 336,42	596 336,42	596 336,42
iShares MSCI EM ESG Enhanced UCITS ETF	1 615 525,46	1 615 525,46	1 615 525,46	1 615 525,46
iShares MSCI EMU Mid Cap UCITS ETF	574 380,00	574 380,00	574 380,00	574 380,00
iShares MSCI Europe ESG Enhanced UCITS ETF	1 502 462,13	1 502 462,13	1 502 462,13	1 502 462,13
iShares MSCI USA ESG Enhanced UCITS ETF	4 813 883,39	4 813 883,39	4 813 883,39	4 813 883,39
iShares MSCI USA Small Cap UCITS ETF	946 370,45	946 370,45	946 370,45	946 370,45
SPDR MSCI EM Asia ETF	550 039,30	550 039,30	550 039,30	550 039,30
Tabula EUR HY Bond Paris-Aligned Climate UCITS ETF	1 004 977,14	1 004 977,14	1 004 977,14	1 004 977,14
Vanguard FTSE North America UCITS ETF	567 015,90	567 015,90	567 015,90	567 015,90
Xtrackers ESG MSCI Japan UCITS ETF	4 730 840,94	4 730 840,94	4 730 840,94	4 730 840,94
Luxembourg				
Accendo Capital	543 552,17	543 552,17	543 552,17	543 552,17
Amundi ETF Nasdaq-100 UCITS ETF	2 268 315,00	2 268 315,00	2 268 315,00	2 268 315,00
Amundi Index Euro Agg Corporate Sri - Ucits Etf Dr	936 722,01	936 722,01	936 722,01	936 722,01
Amundi Index MSCI Japan SRI PAB ETF	626 578,20	626 578,20	626 578,20	626 578,20
BNP ASIA EX-JAPAN EQ-CC EUR	1 054 194,55	1 054 194,55	1 054 194,55	1 054 194,55
BNP CHINA EQUITY-C-E	1 018 783,58	1 018 783,58	1 018 783,58	1 018 783,58
BNP EQT US GROWTH-CLACC EUR	3 040 161,01	3 040 161,01	3 040 161,01	3 040 161,01
BNP INDIA EQUITY-CCAPEUR	1 220 355,46	1 220 355,46	1 220 355,46	1 220 355,46
BNP Paribas Funds Climate Impact	1 338 324,23	1 338 324,23	1 338 324,23	1 338 324,23
BNP Paribas Funds US Value Multi-Factor Equity	20 236 874,36	20 236 874,36	20 236 874,36	20 236 874,36
BNP Paribas Funds-Sustainable Europe Value	11 346 524,97	11 346 524,97	11 346 524,97	11 346 524,97
Carnegie WorldWide (Kasvu)	3 204 655,65	3 204 655,65	3 204 655,65	3 204 655,65
Carnegie Worldwide Emerging Mark.Eq EUR	875 482,24	875 482,24	875 482,24	875 482,24
Carnegie Worldwide Healthcare Select	3 534 863,23	3 534 863,23	3 534 863,23	3 534 863,23
db x-trackers MSCI EUR SM CP ETF	2 953 075,30	2 953 075,30	2 953 075,30	2 953 075,30
Eleva UCITS Fund - Eleva European Selection Fund	1 985 555,61	1 985 555,61	1 985 555,61	1 985 555,61

Unit trusts, foreign	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, parent company	Book value, 31 Dec. 2023, group	Current value, 31 Dec. 2023, group
Emerging Markets Debt Opportunities Fund	2 400 226,94	2 400 226,94	2 400 226,94	2 400 226,94
Fidelity Funds - Euro Bond Fund	776 358,26	776 358,26	776 358,26	776 358,26
Fidelity Funds - Sustainable Strategic Bond Fund	1 048 668,10	1 048 668,10	1 048 668,10	1 048 668,10
Lyxor Core STOXX Europe 600 DR	2 176 043,40	2 176 043,40	2 176 043,40	2 176 043,40
Lyxor MSCI Europe ESG Leaders DR UCITS ETF	671 392,32	671 392,32	671 392,32	671 392,32
Nordea 1 SICAV - Climate and Environment Equity Fu	2 295 383,06	2 295 383,06	2 295 383,06	2 295 383,06
NORDEA 1 SICAV - Global Stable Equity Fund - Euro	928 041,55	928 041,55	928 041,55	928 041,55
Pareto SICAV - Pareto Nordic Corporate Bond	606 813,76	606 813,76	606 813,76	606 813,76
Parvest - Aqua	1 649 523,10	1 649 523,10	1 649 523,10	1 649 523,10
Parvest Bond Euro Government	6 325 839,09	6 325 839,09	6 325 839,09	6 325 839,09
Parvest Equity Energy World Classic Cap (EUR)	1 149 472,77	1 149 472,77	1 149 472,77	1 149 472,77
Schroder International Selection Fund - Global Eme	842 922,38	842 922,38	842 922,38	842 922,38
Threadneedle Lux - American Fund	3 486 048,46	3 486 048,46	3 486 048,46	3 486 048,46
Titanium Asunto Erikoissijoitusrahasto	1 355 956,75	1 355 956,75	1 355 956,75	1 355 956,75
Norway				
ODIN Norden C EUR	664 945,96	664 945,96	664 945,96	664 945,96
ODIN Global C (EUR)	641 403,48	641 403,48	641 403,48	641 403,48
France				
Alfred Berg Ryssland - SEK	1 288 654,16	1 288 654,16	1 288 654,16	1 288 654,16
iShares EURO STOXX Banks DE	852 978,20	852 978,20	852 978,20	852 978,20
USA				
SPDR Trust Series I MidCap 400 USD	679 108,62	679 108,62	679 108,62	679 108,62
Other	28 341 673,14	28 341 673,15	28 341 673,14	28 341 673,15
	167 524 203,80	167 524 203,82	167 524 203,80	167 524 203,82

Changes in intangible and tangible assets

Parent company

	Intangible rights and other long-term expenses	Goodwill	Advance payments	Equipment	Total
Acquisition cost, 1 Jan. 2023	9 592 919,17	2 406 630,00	756 863,32	269 574,50	13 025 986,99
Depreciation in full during the previous year					0,00
Increase	2 657 700,77		252 995,69		2 910 696,46
Decrease			-756 863,32	-190 096,75	-946 960,07
Acquisition cost, 31 Dec. 2023	12 250 619,94	2 406 630,00	252 995,69	79 477,75	14 989 723,38
Accumulated depreciation, 1 Jan. 2023	-4 861 330,36	-1 925 304,00		-160 444,66	-6 947 079,02
Depreciation in full during the previous year					0,00
Accumulated depreciation related to decreases and transfers				95 893,51	95 893,51
Depreciation for the financial year	-1 139 020,39	-240 663,00		-14 926,60	-1 394 609,99
Accumulated depreciation, 31 Dec. 2023	-6 000 350,75	-2 165 967,00		-79 477,75	-8 245 795,50
Value adjustments, 1 Jan. 2023	-1 159 898,74				-1 159 898,74
Value adjustments during the financial year					
Value adjustments, 31 Dec. 2023	-1 159 898,74				-1 159 898,74
Book value, 31 Dec. 2023	5 090 370,45	240 663,00	252 995,69	0,00	5 584 029,14

The Group figures are consistent with the parent company.

Capital and reserves

	Parent company 2023	Group 2023
Restricted		
Subscribed capital 1 Jan./31 Dec.	27 751 007,87	27 751 007,87
Premium Fund, 1 Jan./31 Dec.	10 723 286,95	10 723 286,95
Restricted in total	38 474 294,82	38 474 294,82
Non-restricted		
At the disposal of the Board 1 Jan./31 Dec.	8 409,40	8 409,40
Profit brought forward, 1 Jan.	127 740 424,40	114 236 611,15
Profit for the previous financial year	6 221 069,44	9 868 283,89
Dividend pay-out	-20 000 000,00	-20 000 000,00
Profit brought forward, 31 Dec.	113 961 493,84	104 104 895,04
Profit for the financial year	19 424 357,04	18 694 022,60
Non-restricted in total	133 394 260,28	122 807 327,04
Capital and reserves in total	171 868 555,10	161 281 621,86

Distributable profit, 31 Dec. 2023

	Parent company 2023
Profit for the financial year	19 424 357,04
At the disposal of the Board	8 409,40
Profit brought forward	113 961 493,84
Distributable profit	133 394 260,28

Creditors and solvency

Creditors

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022
Other creditors		
To affiliated undertakings	650 694,30	459 197,47

Technical provisions for unit-linked insurances

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Provision for unearned premiums	1 694 385 668,51	1 495 224 943,33	1 694 385 668,51	1 495 224 943,33
Claims outstanding	60 629 911,64	44 373 556,79	60 629 911,64	44 373 556,79
Total	1 755 015 580,15	1 539 598 500,12	1 755 015 580,15	1 539 598 500,12

Deferred tax liabilities

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Allocation of consolidation difference			1 408 324,71	1 540 340,24
Deferred tax resulting from the Group's depreciation difference			0,00	9 158,88
Temporary difference on valuations	9 760 535,00		10 069 876,79	330 156,84
Deferred tax liabilities total	9 760 535,00		11 478 201,50	1 879 655,96

Guarantee and liability commitments

For the company itself

Liabilities from derivative contracts

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Non-hedging				
Currency derivatives				
Forward and futures contracts				
Open				
Value of underlying instrument	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Current value	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Sold put options				
Value of underlying instrument	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Current value	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Hedging				
Interest rate derivative				
Interest rate swap				
Open				
Value of underlying instrument	341 772 357,72	505 880 000,00	341 772 357,72	505 880 000,00
Current value	2 148 685,82	-66 019 142,58	2 148 685,82	-66 019 142,58
Non-hedging				
Interest rate derivative				
Interest rate swap				
Open				
Value of underlying instrument	850 000,00	31 300 000,00	850 000,00	31 300 000,00
Current value	12 441,57	2 096 748,56	12 441,57	2 096 748,56

The result of closed and matured non-hedging derivatives is entered in full with impact on the result.

The realised result of closed and matured hedging derivatives is accrued in the result over the original life of the derivative contract. The accured return from the closed interst rate derivatives for the financial period was EUR 551,762,23 and the respective loss was 961,274,97. The total amount of realised result of closed hedging derivatives amounts to 50,349,567.74, this will be booked as cost during coming years based on the original life of the derivative contracts.

Negative valuation differences in non-hedging derivative contracts are charged against the profit.

Securities received in derivatives trading

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Danske Bank A/S	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Nordea Bank Abp	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Securities paid in derivatives trading

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Danske Bank A/S	8 101 604,09	6 711 462,13	8 101 604,09	6 711 462,13
Nordea Bank Abp	0,00	54 560 000,00	0,00	54 560 000,00

Securities and liabilities

	Parent company 2023	Parent company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Leasehold commitments			1 691 067,00	1 776 829,68
Value-added tax liabilities				
As regards group registering for VAT taxation, the company is responsible for the value-added tax payable by the group jointly with the other members of the value-added tax liability group of Fennia Mutual Insurance Company.				
For the company itself	-40 062,12	18 937,46	-40 062,12	18 937,46
For other companies	782 599,44	598 580,08	782 599,44	598 580,08
Adjustment liability of real estate investments according to Section 120 of the Value Added Tax Act			185 791,26	45 112,87
Investment commitments				
Commitment to invest in equity funds	4 544 634,73	4 699 411,73	4 544 634,73	4 699 411,73
Commitment to invest in equity funds for unitlinked insurances	18 831 308,12	19 888 845,18	18 831 308,12	19 888 845,18
Contingencies for own commitments				
Mortgages				
Collateral security for rent payment				
Mortgages			155 405,00	155 405,00

Loans to related parties and related party transactions

The company has no loans, liabilities or contingent liabilities to related parties. The company has no related party transactions conducted according to other than standard business practices.

Notes concerning the Group

Fennia Life Insurance Company's parent company is Fennia Mutual Insurance Company. The domicile of the company is Helsinki. Copies of Fennia's Consolidated Financial Statements are available at the parent company's headquarters, Kyllikinportti 2, Helsinki.

Signatures for the Report by the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements

Helsinki, 25 March 2024

Alexander Schoschkoff
Chairman of the Board

Pasi Laaksonen

Sanna Elg

Michaela Motzkin-Niemi

Harri Pärssinen

Johanna Ahvenainen
Managing Director

Auditor's note

For the audit, an Auditor's Report was submitted today.

Helsinki, 25 March 2024

KPMG OY AB

Mikko Haavisto
Authorised Public Accountant, KHT

Auditor's Report to the Annual General Meeting of Fennia Life Insurance Company Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fennia Life Insurance Company Ltd (business identity code 1496059-8) for the year ended 31 December, 2023. The financial statements comprise the balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, cash flow statements and notes for the group as well as for the parent company.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements.

Our opinion is consistent with the additional report submitted to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Our responsibilities under good auditing practice are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the parent company and of the group companies in accordance with the ethical requirements that are applicable in Finland and are relevant to our audit, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

In our best knowledge and understanding, the non-audit services that we have provided to the parent company and group companies are in compliance with laws and regulations applicable in Finland regarding these services, and we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of regulation (EU) 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided have been disclosed in note Auditors' commissions to the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The materiality is determined based on our professional judgement and is used to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements on the financial statements as a whole. The level of materiality we set is based on our assessment of the magnitude of misstatements that, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to have influence on the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for qualitative reasons for the users of the financial statements.

Most significant assessed risks of material misstatement

Below we have described our assessment of the most significant risks of material misstatement, including risks of material misstatement due to fraud, and presented a summary of our response to those risks.

We have also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls. This includes consideration of whether there was evidence of management bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Valuation of investment assets

Most significant assessed risks of material misstatement

The investment assets of the Group including investments covering unit-linked insurance contracts constitute the most significant component of assets in the balance sheet.

In general, investment assets are valued at acquisition cost or as real estate properties at the lower of acquisition cost less depreciations according to plan or the lower fair value of the aforementioned. Investment assets covering unit-linked insurance contracts are measured at fair value. In addition, the fair values of the investments and the net income of the investments at fair value are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Fair values of the investment assets are based either on market quotations or on estimates determined in accordance with the general fair value principles. For those assets for which market value is not available from public markets, the determination of fair value may require management judgement. Such investments include, for example, unlisted capital investments and real estate investments.

Auditor’s response to the risks

We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting principles and valuation methods applied.

We tested the internal controls over posting and valuation process of securities, derivatives and real estate properties.

We compared the values used in measurement of investment assets to external quotations and to results generated by other valuation methods applied as well as assessed the appropriateness of the company’s own valuation procedures.

In addition, we considered the appropriateness of the notes on investment assets.

Calculation of technical provisions

Most significant assessed risks of material misstatement

Technical provisions, as specified in the Chapter 9 of the Insurance Companies Act, form the most significant balance sheet liability item of both the parent company and the Group.

The company has a portfolio of savings and pension insurance policies that have a guaranteed interest rate (technical rate). The promised technical rate of interest involves risk of return on investments, which will be partly managed by the interest rate fulfillment in the technical provision. The discount rate applied in calculation of technical provisions shall be chosen conservatively.

Due to the significant book value, related assumptions involving management judgement and complexity of the actuarial models, technical provision has been identified as an item containing risk of material misstatement.

Auditor's response to the risks

Our audit procedures included the assessment of the recognition and calculation principles and processes in respect of the technical provisions.

We involved our own actuary who evaluated the appropriateness of the assumptions and methods used, by assessing the technical bases applied and considering the appropriateness of the calculation models to verify sufficiency of the technical provisions, among others.

In addition, we considered the accuracy of the technical provisions from the accounting perspective and assessed the accuracy of the notes concerning the technical provisions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

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 the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for assessing the parent company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the parent company or the group or cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with good auditing practice will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with good auditing practice, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 parent company’s or the group’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors’ and the Managing Director’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent company’s or the group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent company or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events so that the financial statements give a true and fair view.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Reporting Requirements

Information on our audit engagement

We were first appointed as auditors by the Annual General Meeting on the year 2007, and our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 17 years.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Our responsibility also includes considering whether the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

In our opinion, the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the report of the Board of Directors, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Helsinki 25 March 2024

KPMG OY AB

Mikko Haavisto
Authorised Public Accountant, KHT

Board of Directors and Management

Board of Directors

Chairman

Alexander Schoschkoff
Director, Customers
Fennia

Vice Chairman

Pasi Laaksonen
Director, Insurance Services
Fennia

Board Members

Sanna Elg
Director, Claims
Fennia

Michaela Motzkin-Niemi
Head of Investments
The Finnish Social Insurance Institution

Harri Pärssinen
Board Professional

Secretary to the Board

Veera Ilmonen
Head of Corporate Legal
Fennia

Auditors

KPMG Oy Ab

Mikko Haavisto
KHT

Management, Life Insurance Services

Johanna Ahvenainen
Managing Director
Fennia Life

Antti Romppainen
Director, Products
Fennia Life

Anssi Puranen
Chief Actuary
Fennia Life

Mikko Kokko
Director, Personal Insurance and Claims Services
Fennia

Ari Koskinen
Director, Development, Life Insurance
Fennia

Kari Wilén
Director, Customers, Life Insurance
Fennia

Physicians

Lauri Keso
Doctor of Medical Science
Specialist in Internal Medicine and Rheumatology
Special competence in insurance medicine