

# Nordea



Nordea Life Holding AB  
**Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2025**

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# Summary

In accordance with the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Nordea Life Holding AB (NLH AB) publishes this Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for the Nordea Life & Pensions (NLP) Group. SFCRs are also published for each Nordic subsidiary within NLP Group.

The report provides transparent, comparable information on NLP Group's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, and solvency and capital management.

NLP is a leading Nordic provider of life insurance and pension products and is part of Nordea Group. NLP's governance framework is based on Nordea Bank Abp's overall governance model, supplemented by policies and instructions specific to life and pension business.

Key figures as of 31 December 2025:

- Assets under Management (AuM): EUR 101,612m
- Gross Written Premiums (GWP): EUR 11,661m
- Solvency ratio: 150%

NLP is exposed to a range of risks through its insurance and pension activities. In 2025, the macroeconomic environment in the Nordics and geopolitical developments affected both market risk and underwriting risk. Interest rates remained

elevated, supporting solvency, while inflation eased but remained above long-term targets.

NLP's overall risk profile remained stable during 2025. The business strategy focuses on market-return products; market risk represents 63% of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and underwriting risk 30% at NLP Group level.

In 2025, NLP achieved positive net flows above expectations and maintained a stable solvency ratio well above the regulatory minimum. At 31 December 2025, the solvency ratio was 150%.

NLP calculates the Group solvency position using the Solvency II standard formula. The calculation reflects the volatility adjustment applied in the Danish, Finnish and Norwegian subsidiaries and the transitional measure on technical provisions (TMTP) applied in the Norwegian subsidiary.

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in the text are shown in EUR millions (EURm). Amounts in tables and figures are shown in EUR thousands (EURk) in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452.

On 19 May 2026, the Board of Directors of NLH AB approved this Solvency and Financial Condition Report for publication.

# A Business and Performance

# A Business and Performance

NLP is a leading provider of insurance and pension products in the Nordic countries. The business strategy is set at a local legal entity level, adhering to the overall NLP mission to inspire lifelong financial well-being for our customers throughout the Nordics.

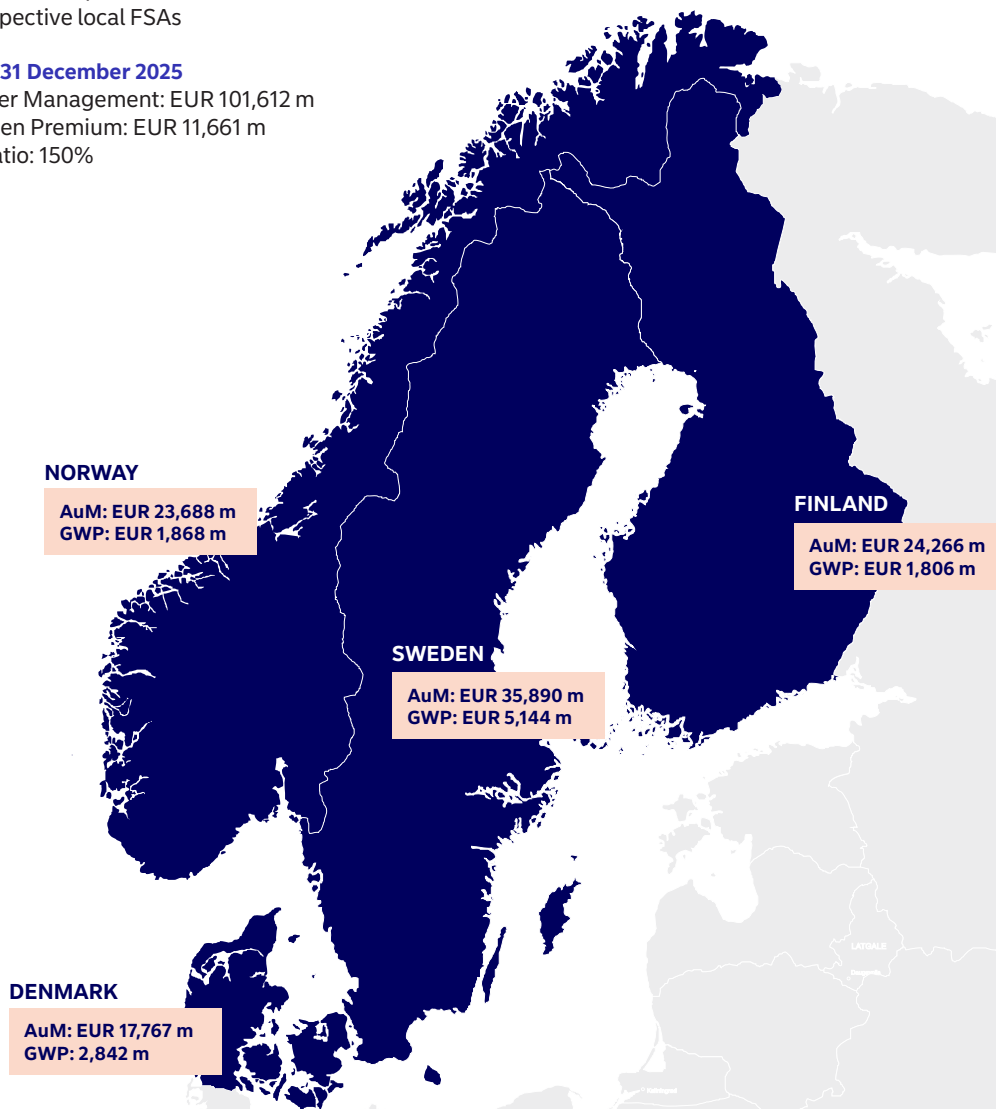
**Figure A1 NLP Group overview, 31 December 2025**

## NLP Group

- Nordea Life Holding AB is 100% owned by Nordea Bank Abp
- Leading life & pension company in the Nordics
- NLP Group is supervised by the Swedish financial supervisory authority
- Local entities are supervised by their respective local FSAs

## NLP Group at 31 December 2025

- Assets under Management: EUR 101,612 m
- Gross Written Premium: EUR 11,661 m
- Solvency ratio: 150%



## A1 Business

### Legal structure

On 31 December 2025, NLH AB fully owned its four local subsidiaries in Denmark (NLP-DK), Finland (NLP-FI), Norway (NLP-NO) and Sweden (NLP-SE). Each of the Nordic subsidiaries owns several companies, mainly related to property investments or property investment funds. NLP-SE fully owns an insurance distribution company, and NLP-FI fully owns a non-life insurance company.

NLH AB is a 100% owned subsidiary of Nordea Bank Abp located in Finland. NLH AB is domiciled in Sweden.

The business of NLP Group focuses on the Nordic region.

### Business composition

The life and pension business of NLP generally consists of a range of different life and health products, from endowments with a duration of a few years, to very long-term pension savings contracts with durations exceeding 40 years.

Total AuM was EUR 101,612m and GWP was EUR 11,661m at 31 December 2025. The year-on-year progression of AuM and GWP in the past year is shown in Table A1. 1. In 2025, AuM increased by +15%, while GWP increased by +11%. This change is mainly driven by the development in index-linked and unit-linked insurance.

For all subsidiaries of NLP Group, the index-linked and unit-linked contracts (unit-linked savings products) constitute the majority of the total GWP. This is in line with the overall strategy of being a market return company.

The distribution channels vary by country with a combination of own sales force, external distribution partners and the Nordea Bank branch network.

Table A1.1 Key financials for NLP

	EURk	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	Change
Total AuM		88,521,753	101,611,652	+ 15%
Total GWP		10,546,360	11,660,723	+ 11%
Insurance with profit participation		476,984	402,821	- 16%
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		9,708,974	10,875,455	+ 12%
Other life insurance		136,176	142,002	+ 4%
Health insurance (direct business)		76,223	81,567	+ 7%
Non-Life		58,863	88,790	+ 51%
Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations		89,140	70,087	- 21%
Legal operating profit		359,326	410,194	+ 14%

Table A1.1. shows that legal operating profit has increased during 2025.

### Material operations and transactions within NLP Group

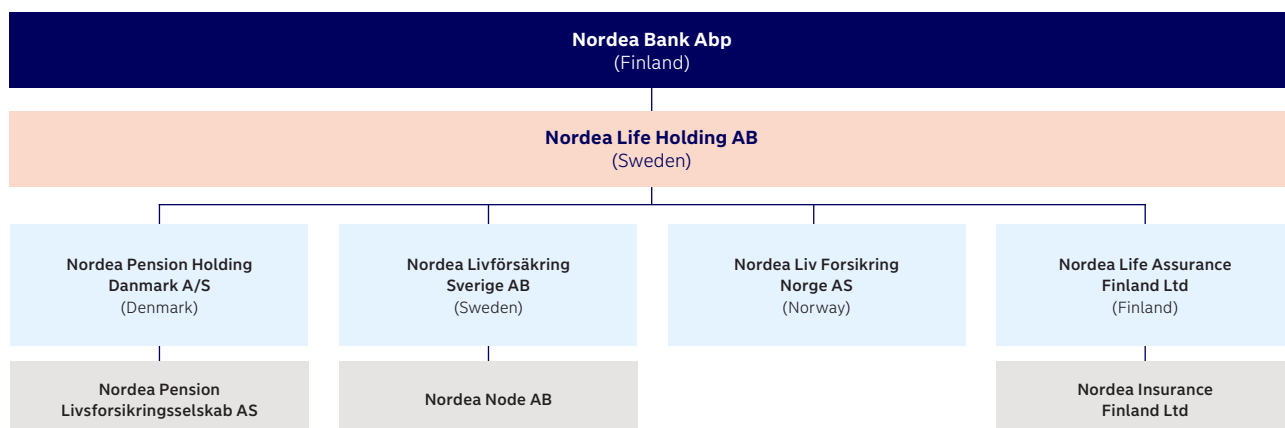
Subordinated loans from NLH AB to the subsidiaries represent an amount equivalent to EUR 524m at 31 December 2025.

NLP has established an intragroup service agreement describing services provided between the legal entities within the NLP Group. The services and related functions are further described in section B1 "General information on the system of governance".

Table A1.2 GWP for NLP Group by line of business

EURk	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	NLP Group
Insurance with profit participation	28,816	6,048	25,554	342,404	402,821
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	2,668,841	1,760,413	1,693,271	4,752,930	10,875,455
Other life insurance	31,172	19,397	42,578	48,855	142,002
Health insurance (direct business)			81,567		81,567
Non-life	70,087				70,087
Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	43,542	20,030	25,218		88,790
<b>Total GWP</b>	<b>2,842,458</b>	<b>1,805,888</b>	<b>1,868,188</b>	<b>5,144,189</b>	<b>11,660,723</b>

Figure A1.1 Legal structure of NLP at 31 December 2025



Further details on the organization of the subsidiaries are provided in Appendix 3.

For material transactions within NLP see section B1 "General information on the system of governance".

### Financial supervisory authority and external audit

NLH AB is under group supervision headed by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, Finansinspektionen<sup>1</sup>. Each local entity within NLP Group is under the supervision of the local financial supervisory authority in each respective country.

The external auditor of NLH AB is Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB<sup>2</sup>.

## A2 Underwriting performance

The underwriting performance at an aggregated level is reflected by the gross premiums earned for each line of business compared with the claims and expenses as shown in Table A2.1.

Insurance with profit participation (participating savings products) shows a decrease in Gross earned premiums of EUR 74m. Unit-linked insurance shows an increase in Gross earned premiums of EUR 1,166m. The business lines other life insurance, health insurance and non-life showed increasing Gross earned premiums as well. New contracts are mainly issued in unit-linked savings products at NLP Group.

**Table A2.1 Underwriting performance**

EURk 31 Dec 2025	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Health insurance (direct business)	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Non-life	Total
Gross premium earned	402,821	10,875,455	141,939	81,567	54,202	91,912	11,647,897
Claims and expenses	-794,647	-5,832,766	-86,321	-60,209	-87,797	-63,046	-6,924,785
<b>31 Dec 2024</b>							
Gross premium earned	476,984	9,708,974	136,025	76,223	62,142	92,405	10,552,753
Claims and expenses	-777,626	-4,917,657	-84,302	-53,403	-65,286	-61,821	-5,960,094

**Table A3.1 Investment performance**

EURk	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025
Return on bonds	671,147	279,212
Gain/loss on interest rate derivatives	-22,800	99,285
Other interest expenses	-109,401	-85,156
Adjustment to market value	718	-2,733
<b>Total return on interest bearing securities</b>	<b>539,663</b>	<b>290,608</b>
Gain/loss on foreign exchange derivatives	-160,842	289,784
Currency gain/loss on deposits	-2,300	-10,845
Other interest income	112,491	60,554
<b>Return on deposits and derivatives</b>	<b>-50,651</b>	<b>339,492</b>
Return on shares	1,665,103	567,048
Return on pension funds	7,950,447	5,511,271
Gain/loss on equity derivatives	120,328	139,187
<b>Total return on shares</b>	<b>9,735,878</b>	<b>6,217,506</b>
Gain/loss on private equity	46,704	-7,854
Gain/loss on hedge funds	23,781	-85
Gain/loss on high yield bonds	4,103	2,004
Gain/loss on structured credit	765	-81
Gain/loss on other alternative investments	1,510	2,204
<b>Return on alternative investments</b>	<b>76,863</b>	<b>-3,811</b>
<b>Return on investment properties</b>	<b>18,794</b>	<b>160,307</b>
<b>Total investment return</b>	<b>10,320,548</b>	<b>7,004,102</b>

## A3 Investment performance

The investment returns shown in Table A3.1 are aggregated across NLP's local subsidiaries and across product types.

### Securitisation

Some investment portfolios at NLP-DK consist of securitisations. The return from these securitisations is included in Table A3.1 under Return on bonds.

The other legal entities of NLP Group do not invest directly in securitised credit structures but have exposure through credit fund managers.

## A4 Performance of other activities

No other significant activities were undertaken in 2025.

## A5 Any other information

The ESRS disclosure of NLP Group was delivered as part of Nordea Group's Sustainability Statement. It included NLP's disclosure regarding the new 2030 interim targets for the transition of its assets to net-zero by 2050.

Note: Table A3.1 shows the overall investment performance in absolute numbers. The numbers from the different countries have been aligned to the accounting standards used on a group level. The table shows aggregated numbers for all countries and all products.

- 1) Finansinspektionen, Box 7821, SE-103 97 Stockholm, Sweden. Visiting Address: Brunngatan 3, Stockholm. E-mail: finansinspektionen@fi.se or firstname.lastname@fi.se Tel: +46 8 408 980 00 (switchboard).
- 2) Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, 113 97 Stockholm. Visiting address: Torsgatan 21, 113 21 Stockholm, Tel: +46 10 212 40 00.

## **B** System of Governance

# B System of Governance

## B1 General information on the system of governance

### Overall governance at NLP

As part of the Nordea Group, NLP and its employees are governed by an integrated framework of rules. Nordea Group Board Directives represent the supreme set of rules in which NLP Group Instructions (i.e. charters, policies, instructions), the NLP Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), guidelines, routines and standard operating procedures are embedded. The local entities have additional policies, guidelines and procedures in place as needed to comply with local legislation and business requirements.

### Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of NLH AB (the Board, BoD) and the Boards of Directors of the local subsidiaries bear overall responsibility for NLP’s operations. The Board ensures that NLP’s organisational structure is appropriate and transparent with a clear division of duties and areas of responsibility ensuring effective and sound governance.

The Board holds the responsibility for overseeing a robust and comprehensive governance structure and for ensuring the effectiveness of the risk management system and control framework. It ensures that the organisation of NLP with respect to accounting, management of funds and the financial position in general includes satisfactory controls. The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that an adequate and effective system of internal control is established and maintained.

To ensure segregation of duties and allocation of responsibilities to the Head of NLP (NLH AB CEO), the Board has set

and approved instructions for the Head of NLP which clearly define the areas of responsibility and obligations in relation to the Board.

The Head of NLP leads the executive management of the company in accordance with the instructions and orders issued by the Board. The Head of NLP ensures that the accounts of the company comply with the law and that its financial affairs have been reliably arranged. The Head of NLP supplies the Board with the information necessary for the Board to perform its duties.

The Board has established a remuneration committee.

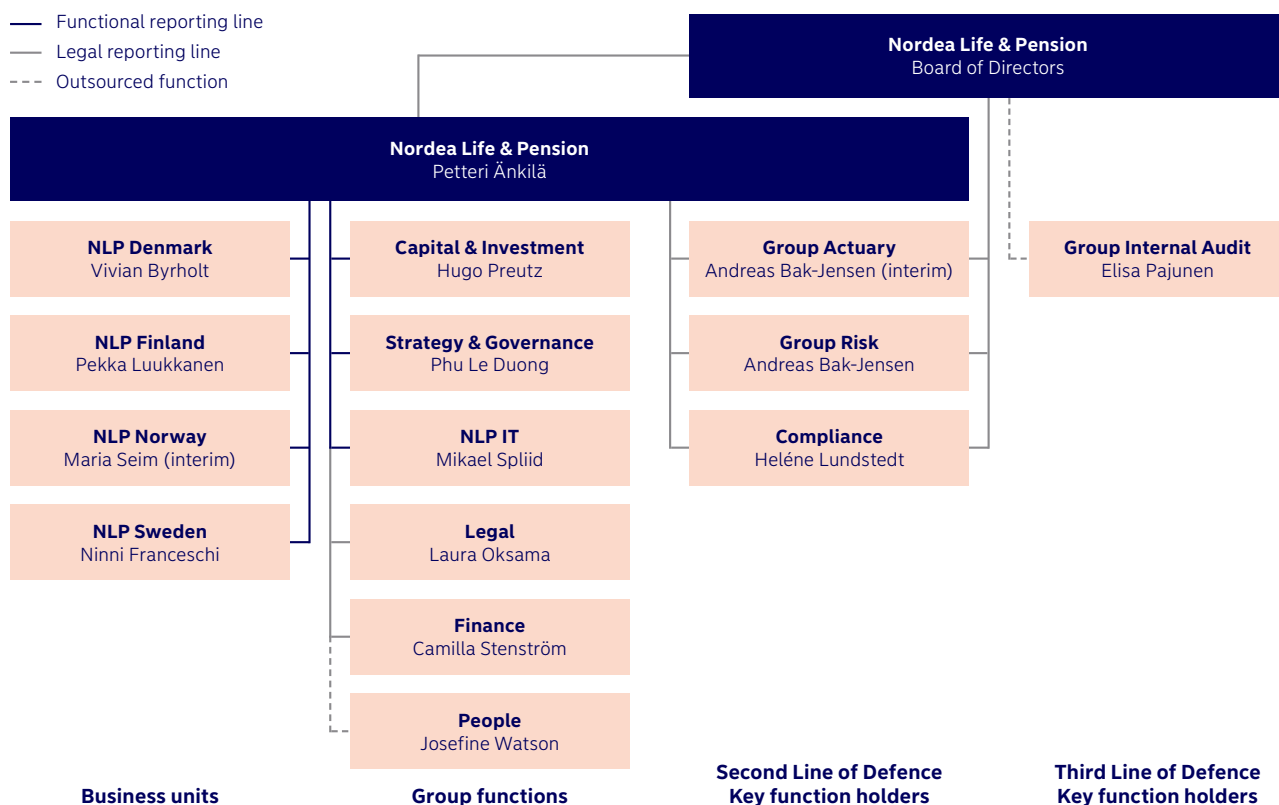
### Life Executive Management Group

The strategic direction for NLP across the Group is set by the Board of NLH AB and supported by the Life Executive Management Group (LEMG). The forum also shares best practice across the Group and acts as a steering committee for strategic initiatives. LEMG consists of:

- the CEO of NLH AB
- the CEOs of the legal entities NLP-DK, NLP-FI, NLP-NO and NLP-SE
- the Head of Life & Pensions Denmark PRU
- the NLP People Business Partner
- the Head of Capital & Investment
- the Head of Strategy & Governance
- the NLP Group CFO
- the Head of Life Law
- the NLP Group CRO

Other members may be appointed from time to time.

Figure B1.1 NLP Group governance



## NLP Group Governance

NLP maintains Group functions that perform tasks related to managing and protecting NLH AB's ownership interests in its subsidiaries. The Group functions also conduct NLP Group related reporting obligations. In addition, the Group functions support the local entities in reporting, monitoring, IT, investment, compliance and risk management. An overview of the system of governance of NLP Group is shown in Figure B1. 1. Per Långsved has served as CEO of Nordea Life Holding AB since March 2025. Anders Granstad was appointed CEO of NLP Norway and Owe Jansson Head of Group Actuary, both effective March 2026.

## NLP Risk Management & Control

NLP Risk Management & Control is headed by the Chief Risk Officer (NLP Group CRO) who bears overall responsibility for risk management in terms of modelling, assessments and monitoring at the NLP Group level.

Independence of the NLP Group CRO is ensured by dual reporting lines, one to the Head of NLP Group and one to the newly formed Head of Country CROs within Nordea Group Risk. The NLP Group CRO attends all regular NLH Board meetings. The NLP Group CRO also has the possibility of communicating directly with the Board on his/her own initiative.

Local CROs also report directly to local Boards. Coordination between the Group Risk Office and the local Risk Management Functions is facilitated through a CRO Forum and the Risk & Compliance Committee.

## Capital & Investment

The Head of Capital & Investment reports to the Head of NLP Group and has overall responsibility for NLP Group capital management, sustainability, investment operations and solvency calculations. Financial reporting and related financial queries are managed by Group Finance Life & Pensions in Nordea Group, and the Head of Capital & Investment oversees this relationship.

Investments are managed by the local investment teams in the four Nordic subsidiaries. The local Heads of the investment teams report directly to the Head of Capital & Investment. Cross-border responsibilities of the local teams are coordinated by Nordic working groups for specific areas of competence.

The Head of Capital & Investment has overall responsibility for the investment processes within NLP and is supported by the Nordic Investment Committee (NICO). Investment processes within NLP follow a common group investment strategy which is submitted annually to the Board of NLH AB by the Head of Capital & Investment. This investment strategy is embedded in the NLP risk management policy and the overall business strategy of NLP.

## Sustainability

Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues are an integrated part of the investment process and considered in all investment decisions. The following governance structure is set up to ensure compliance and oversight: The Board of NLP Group adopts NLP's ESG policy framework, consisting of the Responsible Investment Policy, the Climate Change Policy and the Engagement Policy. The framework acts as the foundation for NLP's ESG integration and outlines the principles and minimum standards which NLP-managed products must comply with. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for providing oversight and monitoring of policy compliance. It consists of the Group CEO as chair, the Head of Sustainability and Responsible Investments, the Group Chief Investment Officer, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Life Law

and an appointed representative from each local entity. The committee shall also support and provide guidance to the local entities of NLP who are responsible for integrating sustainability risks into investment decisions, implementing the ESG policy framework and being compliant with sustainability related targets and regulation.

Various business procedures outline how sustainability is integrated into risk management by the local entities with support from an established Responsible Investment team and the Investment Reporting unit. ESG issues are integrated in both pre- and post-investment processes. All asset managers are assessed with regards to their ESG practices and standards before investments are made. Monitoring is in place to follow up performance and compliance of existing investments.

NLP is a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and has, as a founding member of the UN (NZAOA), made a commitment to transition its assets to net-zero by 2050 at the latest.

During 2025, local entities disclosed information on the integration of sustainability risks in the investment decision-making process, and on principle adverse indicators (PAIs) in accordance with Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). On product level, local entities disclosed information on the integration of sustainability risks, PAIs, sustainability characteristics and the methodologies used in measuring sustainability-related characteristics in accordance with the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). Nordea Bank Abp, including NLP Group, discloses its climate related financial reporting according to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). NLP's local entities were consolidated into Nordea Group's Sustainability Statement of the 2025 annual report, compliant with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

## Strategy & Governance

The Head of Strategy & Governance manages a team of experts with a NLP Group focus. Their tasks are to monitor and report non-financial risks, to implement new regulations and to support change initiatives. The Head of Strategy & Governance reports to the Head of NLP Group.

## Finance

NLP finance is responsible for the internal and external financial reporting for the life and pension group. The NLP Group CFO is part of the Nordea Abp Group Finance organisation. Each legal entity has a locally responsible CFO and finance teams.

## IT

IT at NLP is part of the Nordea Bank IT platform. Asset & Wealth Management (AWM) receives IT support from Group Business Support Technology. Within the sub-unit SA Wealth Technology of Group Business Support Technology there is a unit called SD Life Insurance & Pensions Technology which is responsible for cooperation with NLP country Business CIOs.

## People

The Nordea Group People Organisation is responsible for implementing and facilitating the processes relating to Human Resources (HR) within NLP. The People organisation consists of the People Business Partners which are responsible for NLP and other subsidiaries and units within Nordea. The People Business Partner for NLP Group is responsible for the strategic People agenda within NLP and is part of the AWM & Personal Banking People organisation, with a reporting line to the Head of AWM & Personal Banking People. The Group People units, such as Reward, Talent & Development, Workplace Management, Leadership Support

and People Direct, support NLP leaders and employees on a local level. The AWM People team has dedicated leadership consultants from Leadership Support and Reward partners who support the implementation of HR processes in NLP.

### NLP Legal

NLP Legal (Life Law) consists of legal counsels that are situated in the local entities. Life Law is headed by the Head of Life Law. Life Law has an overall responsibility to make legal assessments of applicable legislation. In addition, Life Law performs other legal services to NLP Group such as (but not limited to) assisting with the review and analyses of agreements, reporting, disputes handling, Nordea Internal Rules and external guidelines.

### Solvency II key functions

The key functions Risk Management, Compliance and the Actuarial Function are all an integral part of NLP's organisation. To ensure independence and transparency, the NLP Group CRO and the NLP Group Head of Compliance have dual reporting lines. The NLP Group CRO has a dual reporting line to the Head of NLP Group and the Nordea Head of Country CROs to ensure independence and transparency. The NLP Group Head of Compliance has a dual reporting line to the Head of NLP Group and the Nordea Head of PeB & AWM Compliance<sup>3</sup>.

The Head of the Actuarial Function reports to the Head of NLP Group.

The Internal Audit Function is outsourced to and conducted by Nordea Group Internal Audit (GIA). The roles and responsibilities as well as the implementation of the key functions are described in sections B3 to B6.

### Organisational and governance changes at NLP in 2025

The following changes to NLP's organisational set-up and governance were made in 2025:

- Management team of NLP:
  - As of 01 March 2025, Per Långsved was appointed new permanent Head of NLP Group and CEO of NLH AB.
  - Hans-Erik Lind was appointed Head of Business Banking at Nordea, effective 1 December 2025. In Norway, Maria Seim served as interim Head until Anders Granstad was appointed Head of NLP Norway, effective 01 April 2026.
  - Phu Le Duong was appointed as Head of NLP Strategy & Governance as of 01 September 2025.
  - Sejla Ackar transferred from her position as Head of Group Actuary to a new position at NLP Norway as of 01 October 2025. Andreas Bak-Jensen exercised responsibilities related to oversight and coordination of the actuary functions within the local entities of NLP Group until Owe Jansson was appointed as new Head of Group Actuary as of 01 April 2026.
- Structural changes at NLP:
  - As of 01 March 2025, Life Law at NLP Group joined Asset and Wealth Management (AWM) Legal and became part of Nordea Group Legal. Since then Laura Oksama, Head of NLP Life Law, has reported to Anders Holkmann Olsen, Group General Counsel for AWM, with a dotted reporting line to Per Långsved, Head of NLP.
  - In February 2025, a new internal rules process was established at NLP Group. The main target of this

process was to create a systematic approach towards the acknowledgement, adoption and review of internal rules introduced at Nordea Group. The newly created Internal Rules Forum is at the heart of the new process and facilitates discussions and decision-making regarding the applicability of internal rules of Nordea Group at NLP.

### Remuneration

The Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Abp decides on the Nordea Group Board Directive on Remuneration, and ensures that it is applied and followed up as proposed by the Nordea Bank Board Remuneration Committee. The directive is adopted by the Board of Directors of NLH AB. NLP Group has its own Board Remuneration Committee.

The Nordea Group Remuneration Framework supports NLP's ability to recruit, develop and retain highly motivated, competent and performance-oriented employees. NLP aims to offer competitive, but not market-leading compensation packages.

NLP has a total remuneration approach to compensation that recognises the importance of well-balanced but varied remuneration structures based on business and local market needs, and of compensation being consistent with and promoting sound and effective risk management, and not encouraging excessive risk-taking or counteracting NLP's long-term interests. NLP makes use of the following variable remuneration components:

- Nordea Incentive Programme (NIP) may be offered to recruit, motivate and retain selected managers and key employees, and aim to reward strong performance and efforts. The programme contains predefined financial and non-financial performance criteria at Group, Business Area, Group Function, unit and individual level.
- One Time Recognition Payment (OTRP) has been created to reward for the extraordinary performance of employees not being a part of the Nordea Incentive Programme. An extraordinary performance could be taking on additional responsibilities for a period, creating extraordinary results or deliveries. The maximum outcome is one month salary and never more than EUR 10,000.
- Profit Sharing Programme (PSP) aims to stimulate value creation for customers and shareholders and is offered to all employees not participating in other variable pay schemes (NIP), or employees being identified as material risktakers in the Nordea Group. The performance criteria for the programme reflect the long-term targets of Nordea Group: Return on Equity, Cost Income Ratio and Customer Satisfaction.

The Nordea Group Board Directive on Remuneration does not define any supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for members of the Board or other key function holders. Nordea does not use any discretionary pension benefits.

### Material transactions during the report period

Table B1.1 gives an overview over the dividend payments made during 2025.

4) PeB & AWM: Personal Banking & Asset and Wealth Management

**Table B1. 1: Dividend transactions during 2025**

Transaction type	From	To	Transaction Date	Amount EURk
Annual dividend 2025	NLH AB	Nordea Bank Abp	01.04.2026	300,000
Annual dividend 2025	NLP-FI	NLH AB	17.12.2025	129,000
Annual dividend 2025	NLP-SE	NLH AB	19.12.2025	73,267
Annual dividend 2024	NLH AB	Nordea Bank Abp	01.04.2025	297,000
Group contribution 2024	Nordea Hypotek AB	NLH AB	25.03.2025	34,066

## B2 Fit and proper requirements

NLP operates in accordance with the fit and proper principles set out in the Nordea Bank Board Directive on Suitability. In addition, the Policy for Selecting and Assessing Members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and Key Function Holders of Nordea Life Holding AB describes the fit and proper requirements and assessments in more detail.

The abovementioned NLH AB policy requires that the fit and proper assessments are carried out as part of the recruitment process and as a regular assessment of each Board member, CEO and Key Function Holder.

The assessment of whether a person is ‘fit’ includes an assessment of the person’s professional and formal qualifications, including the ability and experience to understand NLP’s activities and main risks, knowledge of the insurance market and financial market, knowledge of the relevant business strategy and business model, and NLP’s system of governance and the regulatory framework NLP Group operates in. The assessment process shall also take into account the respective duties allocated to that person and, where relevant, the insurance, financial, accounting, actuarial and management skills of the person.

The assessment process of whether a person is ‘proper’ includes an assessment of that person’s honesty and financial soundness based on evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct including any criminal, financial or supervisory aspects relevant for the purpose of the assessment.

## B3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment

### Overarching NLP risk management system and control framework

Risk and capital management at NLP is governed by principles and procedures stated in charters, policies, instructions and guidelines in effect throughout the organisation. All legal entities within NLP are subject to the same internal control and risk management environment.

The NLP Risk Management System and Control Framework is governed overall by the NLP Risk Management Strategy, the NLP Risk Management Policy, the NLP Risk Appetite Framework and Nordea Group Directives. It is operationally embedded through the key risk and capital management processes, regular reports to key stakeholders and additional instructions and documentation.

The NLP Risk Management System and Control Framework is underpinned by the Nordea Group Board Directive on Internal Governance and the NLP Policy on Internal Governance. They include principles for the control environment in which the business operates, including a clear and transparent organisational structure and the framework of internal rules and controls.

The internal control framework is further described in section B4 “Internal control system”.

### Risk culture

NLP adheres to the Nordea Group Board Directive on Internal Governance through setting clear roles and responsibilities and maintaining a transparent governance structure. NLP is committed to having in place a sound risk culture to support the successful implementation of the NLP Risk Management Strategy. Regular employee training, communication and appropriate incentives and rewards are initiatives taken to support a sound risk culture.

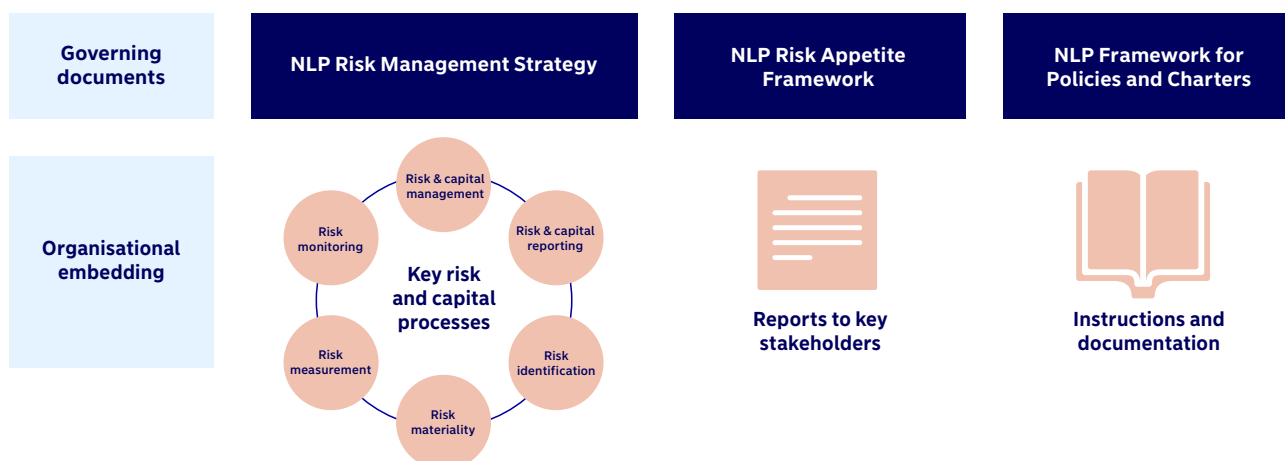
Under the Nordea Group Board Directive on Internal Governance, the business is responsible for its own daily proactive risk management, including raising issues as appropriate, and for operating the business within agreed limits. This includes putting effective controls into place and monitoring these controls.

### Risk management strategy

The NLP Risk Management Strategy is approved by the Board. The key principles underlying the NLP Risk Management Strategy are:

- Taking on risks that are within the NLP Risk Appetite Framework and corresponding limits
- Taking on only risks that can be understood, controlled,

**Figure B3.1 NLP's risk management system and control framework**



monitored and reported on. Risks outside of these considerations should be avoided.

- Having a coherent and consistent risk management system and control framework across the entire group.
- Having a Risk Management Function that acts as a risk partner for the business.
- Maintaining robustness towards regulatory requirements and flexibility towards changes in the perimeter.

**Risk appetite**

The Board is ultimately responsible for the overall risk appetite of NLP and for deciding on principles for how risk appetite should be managed.

The starting point for defining NLP’s risk appetite is the overall business strategy and the available capital base. The RAF considers key risks relevant to NLP and is on an aggregated level represented in terms of financial risk, insurance risk, business risk, model risk, operational risk, solvency, ESG and compliance risk.

For each type of risk, overall lines and limits are cascaded to the local entities and are further delegated within the entities as appropriate. Further lines and limits exist in local entities as required by legislation or for business reasons.

The RAF is updated at least annually to ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management strategies.

**Risk management process**

NLP has in place a consistent and coherent risk and capital management process which includes activities for identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting on risks and their capital implications.

**Risk identification**

Risk identification is embedded within the business and risks are identified through top-down as well as bottom-up processes. As part of the top-down assessments emerging risks as well as strategic risks are covered. The bottom-up processes include but are not restricted to Risk Control Self-assessment (RCSA), risk identification and assessments as part of Change Risk Management Approvals.

**Risk measurement**

Risk measurement is carried out on a quantitative and/or qualitative basis to estimate the likelihood and impact of the different types of risks. Methods used to measure risks include, but are not limited to:

- exposure analysis
- stress and scenario testing
- expert judgements
- forward-looking assessments

**Risk monitoring**

Risks are monitored against risk appetite statements, lines and limits.

**Risk management**

Risks are managed at all levels of the organisation both through strategic decision making and through daily management of the business. When managing the risks, the identified risks are either accepted at the current risk level, avoided by eliminating the cause of the risk or managed by taking measures that either mitigate the likelihood or the impact of the event should the risk occur (e.g. reinsurance, hedging).

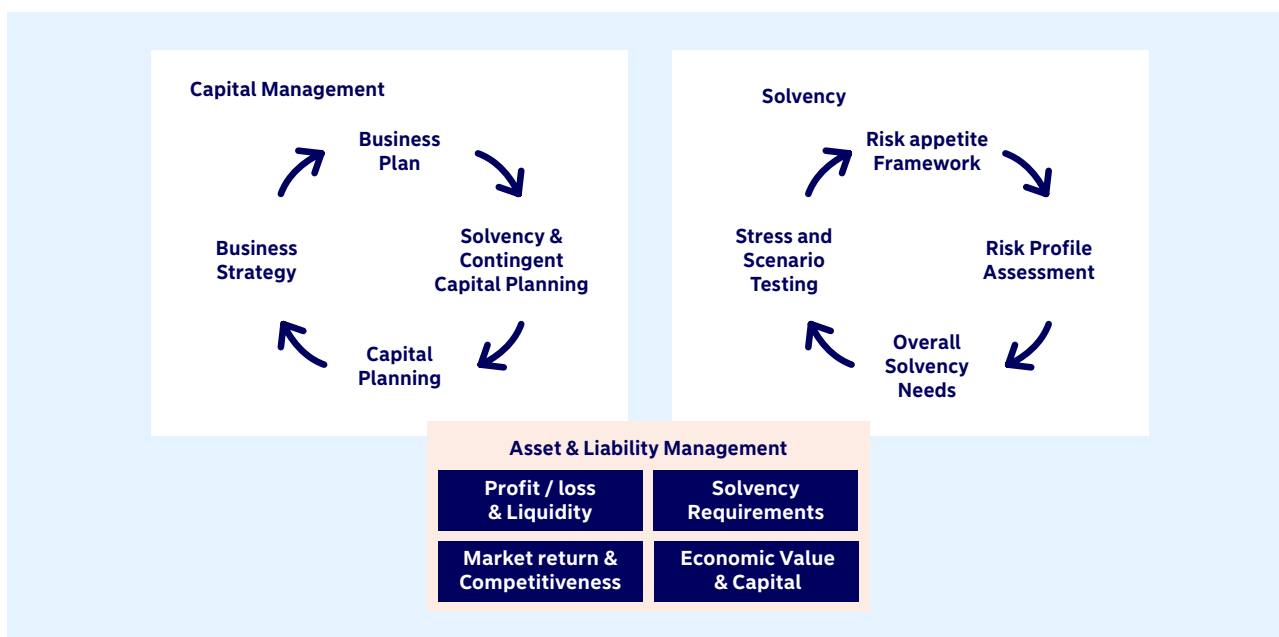
**Risk reporting**

Risk and capital reporting is carried out regularly to support the business decisions and to monitor/control that the business is in line with the risk appetite as well as existing lines and limits. The frequency of the different types of reports varies from weekly to annual reports. The audience depends on the report content and ranges from the risk organisation to the executive management in NLP, the NLH AB Board, Nordea Bank Abp and the supervisory authorities.

**Framework for risk and capital decision-making**

The Asset Liability Management (ALM) square in the lower part of figure B3.2 is key to the implementation of NLP’s risk management strategy in the day-to-day business. The ALM square sets out the various considerations that should be balanced when making business decisions at NLP in a short-term as well as long-term perspective, including competitiveness, legal requirements, profitability and capital

**Figure B3.2 Capital Management Process**



requirements (including economic value and regulatory/solvency requirements).

### Risk management function

NLP Risk Management & Control is a key function under Solvency II and is a collective term for Group and local risk management resources. Consistency and coherency in the risk management framework and methodology are ensured through the CRO Forum. The CRO Forum Charter sets out its purpose and scope.

Risk Management & Control provides risk input into business decision-making through decision-making bodies. At the NLP Group level, this occurs through the NLP Group CRO providing independent risk advice and reporting to the Board and management of NLP Group. In addition, the Group CRO is involved in the core decision-making meetings at group level. At the local entity level, the local CRO provides independent risk advice to the local Board.

### Risk and capital management

The capital management process, as illustrated in Figure B3.2, is intended to ensure that NLP has sufficient capital to cover all risks taken over the business planning period, including during periods of stress. The level of capital needs to be adequate from an internal and regulatory perspective.

The capital planning is based on key components of NLP's business plan/Rolling Financial Forecast (RFF). An active capital planning process ensures that NLP is prepared to make necessary capital arrangements regardless of the state of the economy, the introduction of new capital adequacy regulations and to accommodate strategic and business objectives. The process covers exposure to macroeconomic, business and emerging risks.

NLP's own solvency capital needs are assessed based on:

- NLP's risk profile compared to the underlying assumptions of the Solvency II standard formula
- Areas within the business which are not taken into account with the solvency capital requirement of NLP based on the Solvency II standard formula calculation

NLP's capital policy determines target capitalisation levels in NLP. The current capital position and capital policy are described in Section E "Capital management".

The outcome of the capital management process is included in the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report.

### Frequency and timing of the ORSA report

The ORSA report is, at minimum, prepared on an annual basis and submitted to the Board for challenge and approval. The types of circumstances which could trigger the need for a non-regular ORSA report are set out in the NLP Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) Policy.

Once approved, the ORSA report is submitted to the supervisor concerned within two weeks after Board approval. The outcome of the ORSA assessment is distributed to key stakeholders and the assessment is documented in an ORSA record.

### Roles and responsibilities in the ORSA process

The Board plays an active part in the risk and capital management of NLP. This includes identifying risks, steering how risk assessment is to be performed, challenging the results and ensuring that the results and conclusions are documented and communicated within the business. The Board's activities relating to the risk and capital processes, as well as the NLP Risk Management System and Control Framework, are also documented in the Board's annual wheel.

The business areas are involved in the assessment of appropriate scenarios to be tested, by identifying potential threats to the business and strategic scenarios.

### Material intra-group outsourcing arrangements

Material intra-group outsourcing arrangements are described in section B7 "Outsourcing".

## B4 Internal control system

NLP's internal control framework is overall governed by the Nordea Group Board Directive on Internal Governance and the NLP Policy on Internal Governance. These and their underlying internal rules address:

- Control environment
- Risk assessment
- Control activities
- Information and communication
- Monitoring

This includes principles for the control environment in which the business operates including a clear and transparent organisational structure, appropriate segregation of duties and application of the four-eyes principle.

As part of an effective system of governance, NLP adheres to a "three lines of defence" model which forms the basis for a clear division of roles and responsibilities in the organisation. This is a key principle of the internal control framework at NLP.

**Table B4.1 Lines of Defence in NLP**

<b>First line of defence</b>	Business	Responsible for managing own risks and operating business in accordance with the framework for internal control and risk management and the defined limits for risk exposure.  Responsible for ensuring performance quality.  Responsible for identifying, assessing and reporting all issues related to material financial and non-financial risks.
<b>Second line of defence</b>	Risk management  Compliance  Actuarial function	Independent control and risk functions with the purpose and authority to support and challenge the first line of defence.  Responsible for identifying, assessing, monitoring, controlling and reporting on compliance risks.  To verify effective and efficient operations, prudent conduct of business and reliability of financial and non-financial information reported internally and externally.  To ensure compliance with laws, regulations, supervisory requirements and internal rules.
<b>Third line of defence</b>	Group internal audit	Independent control unit which assesses the internal control framework and processes for risk identification, control and reporting.  GIA supports the Board in protecting the assets, reputation and sustainability of the organisation.

The first line of defence at NLP is represented by the business. The second line of defence at NLP Group level is represented by the Risk Management Function, Compliance Function and the Actuarial Function. The third line of defence is represented by GIA. The three lines of defence model is illustrated in Table B4. 1.

### Compliance function

The Compliance Function at NLP is defined as an independent key function subject to Solvency II requirements, but is at the same time organised as an integrated part of the Compliance Function in Nordea Group (Group Compliance).

Group Compliance is organised in divisions covering all compliance risk types, with compliance divisions both centralised and in each Business Area. The purpose of the Compliance Function is to provide an independent risk-based view on the compliance with laws, regulations, business principles, rules of conduct, good business practice and related internal rules applicable to NLP. The responsible risk owners (1st line of defence) contribute to an effective and efficient compliance risk management by identifying compliance risks and supporting follow-up measures.

The Head of NLP Compliance has a functional reporting line to the head of AWM Compliance at Nordea Group and a legal reporting line to the CEO and to the Board of Directors in NLH AB.

The Compliance Officers in the local entities of NLP are employed locally and have a functional reporting line to the Head of NLP Compliance and a legal reporting line to the local CEO and to the local Boards of Directors.

The Compliance Function shall have necessary authority, expertise, resources and access to all relevant information in order to be effective. The level of adequate resources for the Compliance Function shall be based on the size and complexity of NLP.

The responsibilities of the NLP Compliance Function are described in the NLP Directive for Compliance and include identifying, assessing, monitoring, controlling and reporting on compliance risks in NLP. The Directive for Compliance is approved by the Board of Directors in NLP and is reviewed annually.

### B5 Internal Audit function

The Internal Audit Function at NLP is provided by Nordea's Group Internal Audit. The internal rules for the Internal Audit function consist of the Group Board Directive for Group Internal Audit, the methodology manual "One GIA" and supporting complementing guidance.

In accordance with the Charter for Group Internal Audit, the purpose of GIA is to help the Board, the CEO and the Group Leadership Team (GLT) to strengthen Nordea's ability to create, protect and sustain value. Group Internal Audit does this by:

- Providing the Board and management with independent, risk-based and objective assurance, advice, insight and foresight
- Assessing whether all significant risks are identified and appropriately reported by management to the Board, its committees and Executive Management
- Assessing whether all significant risks are adequately controlled
- Challenging Executive Management to improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and controls.

The Group Board Directive for Group Internal Audit is adopted by the Board of the NLP entities and includes information regarding the purpose, scope, organization, authority, independence, professional competence, confidentiality, responsibilities, reporting and follow-up and quality assurance activities of Group Internal Audit. As outlined in the directive, the staff of GIA do not participate in the work of other functions, in the operating activities or in the work on preparing and selecting risk models or other risk management tools. The Charter for Group Internal Audit recognises the Global Internal Audit Standards published by the Institute of Internal Auditors and the ethical requirements included in the standards.

### B6 Actuarial function

Actuarial functions are established at Group level and for each local entity. The Actuarial Function is governed by the NLP Actuarial Function Charter and the Solvency II regulation. The Actuarial Functions work in close cooperation across the Group, exchange experiences and agree on frameworks to ensure efficiency. Coordination is facilitated by regular meetings.

The overall objective for the Actuarial Function is to ensure proper and efficient management of insurance risk. The Actuarial Function in NLP is responsible for:

- Assessing that the calculation of technical provisions is consistent with regulatory requirements;
- Performing specific model validation procedures to ensure that the assumptions and models used in the calculation of technical provisions are appropriate;
- Assessing the sufficiency and quality of data used in the calculation of technical provisions; and
- Expressing an opinion on the applicable underwriting policy and the reinsurance arrangements.

The Group Actuarial Function is responsible for developing a consistent framework across the group, as well as supporting and challenging the local Actuarial Function. The Group Actuarial Function reports to the Head of NLP Group and collaborates with the Group Chief Risk Officer. Independence of the Group Actuarial Function is ensured by the ability to communicate directly with the Board on its own initiative.

The Actuarial Function Report is submitted and presented to the Board at least annually. The report summarises the main tasks performed by the Actuarial Function and their outcomes, identifies possible deficiencies and provides recommendations for improvement.

### B7 Outsourcing

NLP Group relies on a number of services provided by Nordea Bank Abp. The NLP Group Outsourcing framework is described in the NLP Group ICT Services and Outsourcing Instruction and the Nordea Group Board Directive on Procurement. Following this framework, service providers shall comply with the NLP Group outsourcing requirements, applicable laws, regulatory requirements and guidelines.

The NLP Outsourcing framework sets the principles for:

- Decision-making about outsourcing and outsourcing of ICT services
- Criteria for assessing criticality and importance of outsourced relationships
- The risk management process when selecting a service provider

- The contractual content with outsourcing providers
- Reporting to the supervisory authority
- Monitoring and reporting of the outsourced activities

The following critical or important outsourcing arrangements are in place with Nordea Group as service provider:

- The IT function has been partly outsourced to Nordea Bank Abp (domiciled in Finland).
- The distribution of products is performed by Nordea Bank Abp (domiciled in Finland) and its Nordic branches (domiciled in Denmark, Norway and Sweden).
- Investment management services and order reception, transmission and execution services have been outsourced to Nordea Investment Management AB (domiciled in Sweden).
- Internal audit has been outsourced to Nordea Bank Abp (domiciled in Finland).
- Know Your Customer (KYC) controls, Anti- money laundering, Counter terrorist financing and Sanctions Due Diligence have been partly outsourced to Nordea Bank Abp (domiciled in Finland).

Additional outsourcing arrangements exist at local entity level. For details, please refer to the SFCR reports of the local entities which are available from our websites<sup>4</sup>.

## **B8 Any other information**

The Board reviews the governance structure and resources annually in order to ensure a robust and comprehensive governance structure, and to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management system and control framework.

4) <https://www.nordea.com/en/investors/solvency-and-financial-condition-report>

## C Risk Profile

## C Risk Profile

NLP is exposed to a variety of risks through life and insurance activities. These include underwriting, market, credit, liquidity, operational, business and strategic risks. The two largest risks in terms of contribution to NLP's solvency capital requirement (SCR) are:

- Market risks arising from embedded investment guarantees and duration mismatch between assets and liabilities for participating savings products. Unit-linked savings products also expose NLP to market risk as future profits are dependent on the size of the unit-linked business which would decline following a drop in market values. Market risks represent approximately 64% of the SCR. At 31 December 2025, NLP holds a significant capital requirement for currency risk related to NLP having EUR as reporting currency while equity in the Swedish and Norwegian subsidiaries is held in SEK and NOK.
- Life underwriting risks result primarily from lapse uncertainty, longevity and expense risk. Life underwriting risks represent approximately 31% of the SCR.

**Figure C 1 Solvency II SCR split by risk types at 31 December 2025**

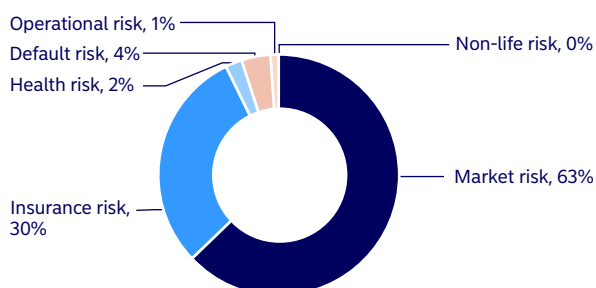


Figure C 1 shows the risk composition of NLP Group. The risk composition remained stable throughout 2025.

The management of risks is governed by NLP's Risk Management System and Control Framework as described in section B3 "Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment".

### Stress and scenario testing

As part of NLP's regular risk and capital reporting, NLP performs various stress and scenario tests including:

- Solvency II standard formula stresses
- Overnight stress and scenario tests
- Reverse stress tests
- Business risk scenarios taking into account the key risk themes across the business
- Macro-economic scenarios investigating emerging trends and stress-testing the resilience of NLP to historical and potential future macro crises.

Stress and scenario testing are discussed by the executive management and the Board. In developing the stress and scenario tests, NLP collaborates across NLP Group and with Nordea Bank Abp.

### C1 Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is defined as the risk of unexpected losses due to changes in the level, trend or volatility of mortality

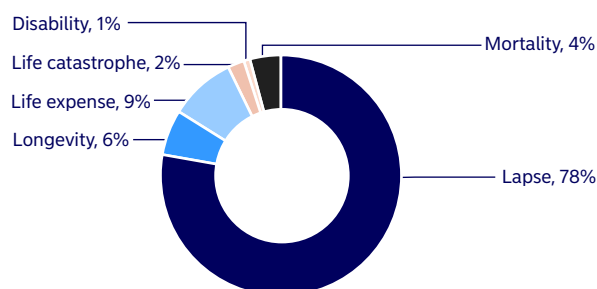
rates, longevity rates, disability rates, and non-life claim rates.

### Measurement and analysis of underwriting risk

Underwriting risks are primarily controlled using actuarial methods, i.e. through tariffs, rules for acceptance of customers, reinsurance contracts, stress testing, and setting adequate provisions for risks. Experience analyses and benchmarking are performed at least annually for each underwriting risk.

NLP measures underwriting risks via the Solvency II standard formula and by measuring the sensitivity of the Solvency II balance sheet to stressed underwriting scenarios via regular stress and scenario testing. The results prove that NLP is resilient to the stresses performed.

**Figure C1.1 Life underwriting SCR by risk type<sup>5</sup> at 31 December 2025**



Measuring underwriting risks in accordance with the Solvency II standard formula results in lapse, longevity, and expense risk being the most significant components of NLP's SCR for underwriting risk. Neither NLP's underwriting risk exposures nor the approach to measurement have changed materially over the reporting period.

### Lapse risk

Lapse risk includes the risk of lapses and transition to paid-up. Exposure to lapse risk is due to the potential deviation between the actual lapse rates and expected lapse rates.

Lapse risk is linked to policyholder behaviour. It is mitigated by ensuring that products meet customer needs and regulatory requirements. Lapses are stress tested, monitored and reported regularly. Monitoring helps NLP to identify and address emerging trends.

### Longevity

Longevity risk arises from the annuities in payment and in deferral within NLP's participating savings products. Mortality rates and life expectancies are updated and benchmarked annually.

### Concentration of underwriting risks

NLP's insurance portfolios comprise individual and group policies, all of which are well diversified by industry, geography and demography as well as by product type and risk. Within NLP's insurance portfolios, large companies may pose a geographic risk concentration. Concentration risk is managed on local entity level and mitigated by reinsurance wherever deemed necessary.

<sup>5</sup> The SCR by risk types has been determined before applying loss absorbing capacity from technical provisions and deferred tax.

### Management of underwriting risk

Management of underwriting risk includes, among others, underwriting procedures, reinsurance programme and product approval processes.

#### Underwriting procedures

Underwriting is performed in compliance with the local entity's strategic documents for underwriting and insurance risks. These documents are established to ensure strong underwriting processes and sound advice to customers.

Underwriting procedures intend to ensure the fair and ethical treatment of all new customers and the acceptance or rejection of individual risks on an informed basis. Sound underwriting ensures that the right products are offered to the right customers to meet their needs. Individual underwriting is used for life and health policies. Depending on the nature of the risk coverage and the level of benefits, underwriting may include a health assessment.

The Actuarial Function highlights risks and makes recommendations regarding underwriting in its annual report. The Actuarial Function reviews the strategic documents governing underwriting annually and ad hoc whenever deemed necessary.

#### Reinsurance

NLP's reinsurance programme covers individual and aggregate mortality and disability risks, including catastrophe covers for mortality and disability in Finland, Norway and Denmark and catastrophe covers for critical illness in Norway. It includes individual risk retention limits and aggregate stop loss cover. The aim of the reinsurance programme is to minimise claims volatility, stabilise annual results and protect NLP from underwriting risk concentrations and catastrophes. New business with large individual risk exposures are underwritten with facultative reinsurance in Finland and Norway.

The reinsurance programme is monitored monthly via the risk result by product line. The overall program is evaluated annually, including renewals for catastrophe reinsurance. The Actuarial Function is responsible for reviewing the reinsurance strategy and programme as a minimum once a year.

#### Product approval

NLP has implemented an overall approach to the management of changes which is further described in section C5 "Operational Risk". As part of this, a product approval process is in place for new products. This includes the assessment of the potential profitability and capital requirements as well as compliance with NLP's risk appetite.

#### Special purpose vehicles

NLP does not use any special purpose vehicles for the management of underwriting risks.

## C2 Market risk

Market risk arises at NLP mainly due to the mismatch between assets and liabilities and the sensitivity of the values of these assets and liabilities to changes in the level or in the volatility of the market prices or rates.

### Measurement and analysis of market risk

Market risk mainly originates from investments in products with embedded guarantees and investments in market return products where policyholders have been promised a benefit or an absolute return under these portfolios. NLP carries the risk of fulfilling these guarantees to policyholders.

In addition, the unit-linked business generates future profits that are included in the Solvency II balance sheet. A potential reduction in the size of the unit-linked business

would reduce these future profits and thereby the available own funds in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Market risk also arises from the investment of shareholder capital. Shareholder capital is invested separately from policyholder assets and NLP bears the direct market risk. Shareholder capital in the Swedish and Norwegian subsidiaries is to a large degree held in SEK and NOK, while NLP uses EUR as reporting currency. This is reflected by a capital requirement for currency risk at NLP Group level.

Market risks are measured via the Solvency II standard formula, exposure measurement on investment assets, forward-looking balance sheet projections, and stress and sensitivity analysis. The results prove that NLP is resilient to the stresses performed. Market risks are monitored against the risk appetite and risk limits.

### Solvency II standard formula

Measuring market risk in accordance with the Solvency II standard formula results in currency, credit spreads and equities being the most significant components of NLP's market risk. The occurrence of currency risk as a significant component of market risk is primarily due to the fact that shareholder capital in the Swedish and Norwegian subsidiaries is held in SEK and NOK.

During 2025, the relative weight of NLP's most significant market risk components has increased. In particular, the relative exposure to equity type 1 risk rose to 39% (34% in 2024). Changes in other types of market risk were less pronounced.

The approach to measuring market risks did not change during the reporting period.

Figure C2.1 Market SCR by risk type at 31 December 2025

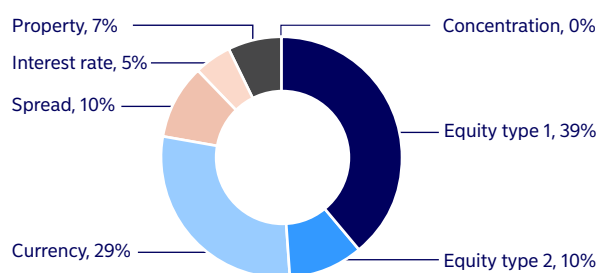


Figure C2.1 shows NLP's SCR for market risk split by risk types. The relative weight of the risk types was determined before applying loss absorbing capacity from technical provisions and deferred tax.

#### Equity risk

NLP is exposed to falls in equity prices impacting financial guarantees on participating savings products and some guaranteed unit-linked savings products. NLP is also exposed to falls in equity prices through reduced market values of non-guaranteed unit-linked savings products and thereby a reduction of future profits impacting the available own funds for solvency purposes.

#### Credit spread risk

NLP is exposed to movements in credit spreads via their credit portfolios within the participating savings products and the unit-linked savings products. The widening of credit spreads reduces market values and thus the expectations of future profits.

**Table C2.1 Fixed income holdings split by rating at 31 December 2025**

Fixed income holdings according to credit rating, %	
AAA	29%
AA	11%
A	13%
BBB	26%
BB and below	11%
Not rated	10%

### Market concentration risk

NLP is exposed to the concentration of market risks by counterparty, region and industry. Under the Solvency II regulation, market concentration by counterparty covers equities, properties and assets exposed to credit risk.

### Interest rate risk

NLP is exposed to movements in interest rates, mainly through the duration mismatch between assets and liabilities within the participating savings products in Norway.

### Property risk

NLP holds commercial, industrial and residential NLP properties within its participating and unit-linked savings products. In the Solvency II calculation, the effect of NLP's property exposures is analogous to equities.

### Currency risk

NLP invests actively in global assets. Virtually all of the currency exposure in the local entities is hedged towards the local reporting currencies. An additional exposure to currency risk at NLP Group level originates from shareholders' equity of the local entities in NOK (NLP-NO) and SEK (NLP-SE).

Shareholders' equity held in currencies other than the Group reporting currency EUR contributes significantly to the SCR for market risk at NLP Group. As of 31 December 2025, the SCR for currency risk constituted the second largest part of the total SCR for market risks.

### Exposure measurement on investment assets

Investment portfolios backing policyholder liabilities are monitored in terms of exposure to different asset classes and currencies to ensure proper diversification.

### Protecting shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity in subsidiaries and in NLH is invested in low risk assets. Market risk in shareholders' equity is captured by Solvency II calculations. In addition, the risk is measured and monitored by solvency calculation methods.

### Stress and sensitivity analysis

NLP regularly performs stress tests of available own funds, the solvency position and buffers to assess the impact of overnight stress. The stress tests are conducted by applying equity and interest rate shocks as well as combinations thereof. Due to the long-term nature of the life and pension business NLP is most sensitive to interest rate movements. The solvency ratio decreases with falling interest rates but is stabilised in the event by an increased impact of TMTP.

**Table C2.2 Stressed solvency ratio at 31 December 2025**

Solvency ratio, %	Incl. TMTP	Excl. TMTP
Base case	150%	150%
Equity drop -20%	152%	152%
Interest rates down -50bps	149%	149%
Interest rates up +50bps	151%	151%
Combined sensitivity IR -50bps, Eq -20%	151%	151%

As part of the capital management process, NLP projects the development of the business including capital plans and applies macroeconomic and business risk scenarios.

### Management of market risk

Management of market risk at NLP is well illustrated by the integrated ALM square in Figure B3. 2. Business decisions are formed balancing short-term and long-term objectives, customers, considerations for competitiveness, legal requirements, profitability, liquidity and capital.

At the same time, the liability-driven investment strategy, risk considerations and the Prudent Person Principle must be observed.

In order to ensure that all aspects are considered continuously, market risks are monitored regularly against the risk appetite and risk limits.

### Liability-driven investment

Market risk in the participating savings products is mitigated through liability-driven investment, where appropriate, aiming at reducing the asset-liability mismatch while at the same time creating an investment return that enables NLP to meet customer expectations and any guarantees offered.

### The investment process and the Prudent Person Principle

The Prudent Person Principle (PPP) is integral to NLP's investment process. It ensures that portfolio management decisions are made with the best interest of clients and beneficiaries in mind, and that investments are only made in assets whose risks can be properly identified, measured, monitored, managed, controlled and reported.

The PPP is embedded in NLP's Investment Risk Management Policy and Investment Governance Framework. It is observed in all facets of the investment process, and the assessment of the PPP is documented, monitored and reported. The consideration of sustainability risks is an explicit part of the PPP.

NLP utilises both a bottom-up and a top-down approach to the Prudent Person Principle.

The bottom-up approach is used to address the prudence of each building block, such as a mandate or type of fund. The prudence of each building block is addressed in the investment sourcing process, which consists of investment due diligence; operational due diligence of the asset manager and the assessment of legal risks. Following the initial sourcing process, adherence to the PPP is monitored continuously.

The top-down approach looks at the portfolio as a whole and ensures that the combination of assets is prudent and in line with the objective for each portfolio. The top-down approach consists of specifying the asset composition and mix of asset classes; choosing the levels of risks and risk composition; determining the expected risk-return

characteristics over the long term; assessing performance in various risk scenarios; and balancing short-term performance and long-term asset assumptions.

The combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches ensures that the investment process is prudent.

NLP's unit-link trading process ensures that the assets in the unit-linked portfolios are linked to the technical provisions. The trading of unit-link products within NLP is governed by the investment guidelines and limits and is monitored as part of risk management activities.

### Concentration of market risks

Concentration risk is both addressed in each investment mandate and on an aggregated level. NLP manages concentration risk by setting upper limits for the size of individual investments and for aggregate investments by category. Concentration risks are also addressed on an aggregated level and managing these risks is an integrated part of the investment strategy.

NLP reduces concentration risk on an ongoing basis in the revision and adjustment of asset portfolios. Due to the diversification across the portfolios in the local entities NLP has no significant unmanaged concentration of market risk at Group level.

### C3 Credit risk

Counterparty default risk reflects potential losses from unexpected default of NLP's counterparties and debtors, bringing into account risk-mitigating contracts, reinsurance, securitisations and derivatives as well as receivables from intermediaries, and any other credit exposures which are not covered in the credit spread risk sub-module.

This section addresses counterparty default risk while credit spreads are addressed in the market risk section.

NLP is exposed to counterparty default through cash and deposits held by counterparties as well as the derivatives used to hedge portfolios.

NLP measures the sensitivity of the Solvency II balance sheet to stressed market scenarios via regular stress and scenario testing. NLP also monitors counterparty derivative exposures on a daily basis. The results prove that NLP is resilient to the stresses performed.

### Measurement and analysis of counterparty default risk

NLP's counterparty default risks originate from cash, deposits and derivative holdings in various international banks with high credit ratings and very low probabilities of default. NLP's counterparty default exposure is minor, corresponding to a 5% diversified contribution to the total SCR.

NLP's derivatives exposure is collateralised to a large part. The collateral is balanced daily based on marked-to-market valuations. In addition, a set of market shocks are used to assess the increased counterparty default risk under stressed scenarios. An increased exposure could arise in the event of an overnight stress with a counterparty unable to post the incremental collateral based on the stressed marked-to-market value of the derivative.

### Management of counterparty default risk

Counterparty default risk is managed in accordance with investment guidelines and limits that outline the detailed risk appetite for counterparty default risk. NLP sets counterparty limits for the total amount of deposits and exposure limits to counterparty default for each individual counterparty. The limits are monitored on a daily basis and procedures are in place in case of breach or near breach.

To mitigate the exposure to unexpected defaults, NLP ensures diversification by counterparty. Concentrations to individual counterparties are mitigated through the investment limit framework.

NLP has bilateral agreements with derivatives counterparties which define the nature, timing and quality of eligible collateral. NLP manages and monitors collateral for derivatives weekly and ad-hoc as necessary.

### C4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being able to meet liquidity commitments only at increased cost or, ultimately, being unable to meet obligations as they fall due.

Liquidity risk arises both from illiquidity of investment assets (market liquidity risk) and from changed cash-flows on liabilities as a result of changed claims and/or lapses (funding liquidity risk). Liquidity risk can also arise from short-term payments affecting the short-term liquidity need. Liquidity risk derives primarily from traditional and new traditional products.

### Measurement of liquidity risk

NLP's exposure to liquidity risk is managed based on local liquidity rules, investment guidelines and limits. Liquidity risk is monitored through

- liquidity scoring of current investment assets
- calculation of forward-looking liquidity risk indicators under both normal and stressed conditions
- calculation of a liquidity ratio for the participating savings portfolios.

Liquidity risk is monitored as part of the Risk Appetite Framework of NLP Group and its local entities. Moreover, the liquidity risk indicators are integrated into Nordea Group's overall monitoring of liquidity risk.

### Liquidity scoring

Investments backing policyholder liabilities are assigned a target liquidity score to ensure that the liquidity profile of any new investment fits with the liquidity profile of the relevant asset portfolio and the applicable investment strategy. After implementation of the new investment, the liquidity scores are reassessed as part of the monitoring and evaluation process.

### Liquidity risk indicators

The forward-looking liquidity risk indicators evaluate how sustainable the liquidity positions of NLP Group and its subsidiaries are over a 90-day horizon. They are calculated quarterly for each local entity and for NLP Group as a whole under both normal and stressed conditions respectively. The results prove that NLP has been resilient to the stresses performed during 2025.

### Liquidity ratio for participating savings

The liquidity ratio is used to monitor the share of liquid assets in the portfolios covering participating savings. The liquidity ratios have been stable and within limits in all local entities during 2025.

### Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is mitigated through the lines and limits allocated to the individual asset classes, which ensures appropriate allocation of investment capital in liquid asset classes.

Within NLP, local entities have in place liquidity contingency plans specifying how to manage changes in expected cash in- and out-flows or how to act in a stressed liquidity situation. These contingency plans consider the need for a liquidity buffer and specify the size and composition of such a buffer. Alternative financing sources and related costs are considered. NLP reviews the local liquidity contingency plans to assess any Group level actions that may be required.

### Expected profit included in future premiums

NLP's expected profit included in future premiums (EPIFP) is EUR 564m at 31 December 2025. Note that by definition EPIFP does not include company tax, hence the actual contribution to the reconciliation reserve from EPIFP will be less than the EUR 564m.

NLP's liquidity projections prove that changes to the nature or level of future premiums are not materially impacting NLP's liquidity position.

## C5 Operational risk

Operational risk means the risk of direct or indirect loss, or damaged reputation, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, or from people, systems or external events. Regarding capital requirements, operational risk also covers legal risk, cyber risk and compliance risk.

Operational risk is inherent in all activities within the organisation, in outsourced activities and in all interactions with external parties. Managing operational risks is the day-to-day responsibility of the business and is a proactive discipline, which emphasises training and risk awareness from all employees across NLP.

### Measurement of operational risk

Operational risk is measured through the operational risk appetite, incident reporting and stress and scenario testing.

Operational risk appetite is defined through limits on operational risk losses in the risk appetite statements issued by the Board.

### Incident reporting

Incidents and security weaknesses are immediately handled in order to minimise damage. Upon detection of an incident, handling the incident has top priority. Unit managers are responsible for the proper handling, documentation and reporting of incidents. Incident reporting is a Nordea Group-wide process which is performed in the operational and compliance risk system. Aggregated incident information is included in regular risk reports to the Executive Management and the Board.

### Management of operational risk

Operational risk is primarily managed through proactive efforts, which include education to increase risk awareness among employees, as well as the implementation of risk-limiting measures decided upon in the RCSA. Continuous follow-ups are conducted on the planned measures to ensure their proper execution within the allotted time.

### RCSA

The RCSA is a recurring self-assessment of non-financial risk in the business. The RCSA is designed to enhance awareness of risks in the operations, spot weaknesses in controls and support prioritisation of mitigating actions related to these weaknesses. The RCSA also serves as input for scenarios to be included in the business continuity and contingency plans, which are frequently tested to ensure learning and preparedness.

### Business Continuity & Crisis Management

Business Continuity & Crisis Management (BC&CM) is the overall risk management process under which Nordea ensures building and maintaining the appropriate levels of resiliency and readiness for a wide range of expected and unexpected operational and financial risk events. The BC&CM ensures that crisis events are identified, escalated and managed to minimise impact on the organisation.

Continuity and crisis management is tested regularly and is seen as an effective method to safeguard employees, reputation and brand as well as the interests of key

stakeholders and customers, value creating activities and the ability to perform processes and services. This guides NLP in how to respond, recover and restore to a predefined level of operation following a disruption or extraordinary event.

### Change management

A change approval process captures all changes in a unified and disciplined manner. It is applicable to new or materially altered products, services, markets, processes, IT systems and major changes to the operations and organisation. The quality and risk analysis (QRA) is used to analyse risk and quality aspects related to changes on a case by case basis, for example new programmes, significant changes to organisations, processes and systems.

The QRA is performed in order to limit new risks and to ensure disciplined change management. It aims to document decision-making regarding risk and quality aspects connected to changes, explicit responsibility for decisions and actions taken, and systematic follow-up.

The QRA is mandatory when a change is assessed to be moderate or significant as well as when a change is run within a programme or project.

### Dependencies between risks

The dependencies between risks are analysed through patterns in incidents, RCSA findings and remarks from GIA. The dependencies are taken into account when defining and setting up scenarios for testing.

### Cyber risk

Cyber risk is a subtype of operational risk that has gained more and more attention during recent years. With an increasingly digitalised financial service sector, shared infrastructure between Nordea bank and NLP and the enhanced accessibility of financial services and products, cyber risk has also increased.

At NLP Group, cyber risk is handled in the context of Business Continuity Management, which includes a number of mandatory scenarios such as disturbance due to cyber-attacks and disturbance of IT systems. NLP is fully supported by the Cyber Security unit within Group Business Support Technology.

Detection and response to cyber security events and incidents are performed on Nordea Group level.

Due to the fact that the current geopolitical situation may lead to unexpected increases in cyber-attacks, NLP Group included a cyber-attack scenario in its ORSA report for 2025. The results indicate that NLP Group would be resilient in the analysed scenario. NLP Group is aware, however, that such a scenario is hypothetical and provides only limited insight into what could happen during a real, sophisticated cyber-attack.

## C6 Other material risks

Other material risks at NLP are business risk, strategic risk and risks related to the legal environment. Furthermore, NLP regards Environmental, Social and Governance risks (ESG risk) as risks which are quickly gaining importance.

NLP is also aware of the fact that the development of artificial intelligence is gaining speed and that this is likely to lead to higher complexity and frequency of cyber-attacks, incidents of fraud and identity theft.

### Business, strategic and regulatory risk

Business risk is defined as the risk associated with uncertainty in the business conditions such as market environment, client behaviour and technological progress as well as the financial effects of reputational risk.

Strategic risk is defined as long-term implications associated with the selected business strategy such as product range, customer segments, markets, distribution channels

and technological platforms. These may arise due to improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.

Risks related to regulatory changes arise as a result of inadequate or imperfect implementation of new or changed regulation. This could potentially impact reputation, processes and costs.

Business and strategic risks are mitigated through actions such as monitoring sales, costs and risk results regularly and analysing the drivers of profit.

Risks related to the legal environment are mitigated through continuous monitoring of the regulatory developments and through establishing specific programs to handle the implementation. The Compliance function at NLP monitors compliance with existing laws, regulations and internal rules applicable to NLP.

### ESG risk

Being a responsible investor is a central part of our investment philosophy and risk management. Our objective is to maximise long-term returns in a responsible manner and offer compelling products with an enhanced focus on sustainability. At NLP, we understand ESG risk as a general term which summarises the potential impact that ESG factors<sup>6</sup> may have on the traditional financial and non-financial risk categories. We believe that considering ESG factors in our investment analysis and decision-making improves our ability to meet this objective. NLP Group considers the double materiality of ESG<sup>7</sup> factors in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Hence, NLP has developed a consistent approach to managing ESG risk by integrating ESG factors in strategy development, risk management, and the investment process.

ESG factors at NLP Group comprises

- Environmental factors such as the physical impact of climate change and the impact of transitioning towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy
- Social factors related to adverse impacts on human rights and labour rights, and other factors related to neglect of social objectives and ethics
- Governance factors related to the lack of good governance practices within companies, including the failure to ensure good anti-bribery and corruption practices and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

While the short-term impact of ESG factors on market risk is considered minor, in a well-diversified portfolio like NLP's, they are considered to have a high impact on market risk in the long term. ESG-related market risk may arise from disruptions and shifts in policy or customer preferences associated with the transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient economy. Key examples of transition risks include incorrect assessments of climate-induced changes in investment risks and opportunities. Policy changes and regulatory reforms, such as carbon pricing may have significant impact on carbon-intensive sectors, including energy, transport and industry. Physical risks will occur both from an increased occurrence of extreme weather events, and from long-term chronic changes to the climate. They will impact supply chains and production lines as well as real assets such as properties and facilities.

NLP is also aware of the impact ESG risk may have on the group's reputation and stakeholder trust.

Failure to assess the shortcomings of investments or business partners with regard to ESG factors correctly, or failure to act in an ethical way to such shortcomings may lead to negative attention from customers and media, claims and lawsuits and ultimately to increased lapses and reduced new business.

The table below shows how NLP regards the impact of ESG risks on different risk types:

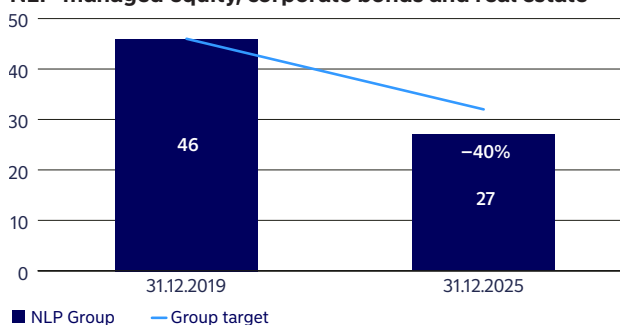
**Table C6.1 ESG risk as a factor in other risk types**

Risk type	Impact of ESG risk
Market risk	High
Underwriting risk	Low
Operational and compliance risk	Medium
Reputational risk	High

ESG risks related to investment are in general assumed to be captured in the market value of assets. An asset composition heavily weighted towards sectors that are vulnerable to climate changes or investments in companies with governance and social issues may therefore have a negative impact on the market value of assets and the reputation of NLP as a trustworthy partner for clients seeking sustainable investments. Key mitigation activities include ex ante investment ESG assessments of asset managers, funds and direct investments, as well as regular ex post assessments of investments, including, e.g., monthly screenings for listed equity and bonds, policy breaches and other ESG performance data. NLP has established a comprehensive database for ESG risk indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions), the Climate Value at Risk (Climate VaR), Implied Temperature Rise (ITR), human and labour rights compliance, sanctions, compliance with established reporting standards and regulation, ESG scores and many others. External data providers include, among others, MSCI, CDP and TPI. To properly monitor and act on risks, the database is developed continuously with the aim to achieve a good coverage of NLP assets with available best practice indicators of ESG risk.

In Figure C6. 1, the carbon footprint (intensity)<sup>8</sup> of scope 1 and 2<sup>9</sup> is shown for NLP-managed equity, corporate bonds and directly owned real estate for 2019 (base year) and end of year 2025. This illustrates the effort to align investment decisions to the targets of the Paris Agreement.

**Figure C6.1 Carbon footprint of scope 1 and 2, NLP-managed equity, corporate bonds and real estate**



NLP monitors the possible future impact of climate change and the transition to a less carbon-intensive economy in several ways. For listed equities and corporate bonds, NLP has integrated the MSCI Climate VaR into its investment monitoring and reporting. NLP uses a variety of climate scenarios based on different Integrated Assessment Models and

6) ESG factors are aspects of ESG risks which may have a positive or negative impact on the financial performance or solvency of NLP.

7) Double materiality: the fact that NLP Group is exposed to ESG risk while its own actions and investment decisions impact ESG factors.

8) Carbon footprint (intensity) is measured in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per USDm invested.

9) GHG emissions are categorised into scope 1, 2 and 3.

Scope 1: direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.

Scope 2: indirect emissions from production process due to purchased electricity, steam, heating or cooling.

Scope 3: all other emissions that occur in a company's value chain.

10) The Climate VaR expresses the downside of the exposure to climate risk and the upside of opportunities for technological advances as a percentage of AuM.

transition pathways. The primary set of scenarios consists of three different scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS); a 1.5°C Net Zero Orderly scenario, a 2°C Delayed transition scenario and a 3°C Nationally Determined Contributions scenario.

**Figure C6.2 Climate VaR for NLP Group at 31 December 2025 with target global warming limit of 1.5°C**

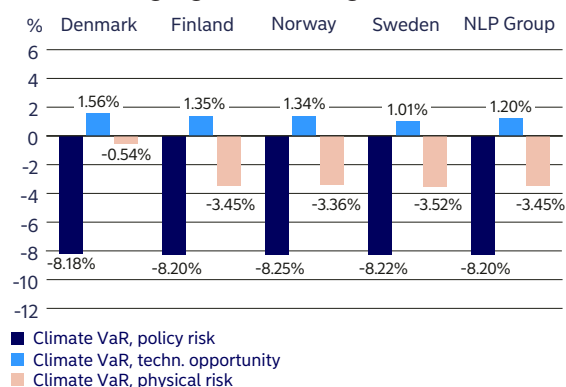


Figure C6.2 shows the Climate VaR for the 1.5°C Net Zero Orderly scenario and physical risk that corresponds to an increase of extreme weather events assuming a materialisation of low to moderate global warming.

For the Net Zero Orderly scenario with an assumed target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C<sup>11</sup>, the negative development of the aggregated market value of the investment portfolios due to changed climate regulation (policy risk) is estimated to be around -8%. The impact from physical risk in the form of extreme weather events is estimated to be around -0.5% in an "average" scenario<sup>12</sup>. A counteracting effect of an estimated +1% may materialise in the form of opportunities due to technological advances<sup>13</sup>.

NLP observes the social and governance aspects of ESG risk through a set of explicit social and governance related metrics and has established a set of minimum requirements for asset managers and investee companies. Own screenings and other types of monitoring are conducted on a regular basis and an escalation process for breaches is in place. In addition to committing to minimum safeguards for investee companies, NLP sets clear expectations for the asset managers that are selected, including expectations related to ESG integration capabilities, due diligence and active ownership practices.

## C7 Any other information

No other information is relevant to include.

11) The 1.5°C Orderly Net Zero scenario assumes that emissions are reduced in line with at least a 50% chance of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C. Net zero is reached by 2050 through an early introduction of climate policies which gradually become more stringent.

12) The Climate VaR model estimates physical risk in a scenario with moderate global warming and is modelled using a combination of short-term projections of historical climate data and a high-emissions long-term scenario. The model uses a stochastic approach to estimating damages and explores the 50th ("average") and 95th ("aggressive") percentile.

13) Upside technology opportunities assume a global 1.5°C target from the NGFS 1.5°C Net Zero Orderly scenario. For the estimation, current green revenues are identified as well as the low carbon patents held by companies, the relative quality score of each patent over time. Green revenues and profits of corporations are forecasted based on their low carbon innovative capacities.

## **D** Valuation for Solvency Purposes

## D Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The NLP Solvency II balance sheet is prepared on an International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) basis as endorsed by the European Commission and adjusted to Solvency II measurement requirements. The valuation of assets and liabilities in the NLP Solvency II balance sheet is established on a market consistent valuation approach in accordance with article 75 of the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC).

### D1 Assets

The measurement principles in the Solvency II Directive are based on IFRS with a focus on fair value measurement in arm's length principles.

A fair value hierarchy classifies the measurement techniques in accordance with the quality of the methodology used.

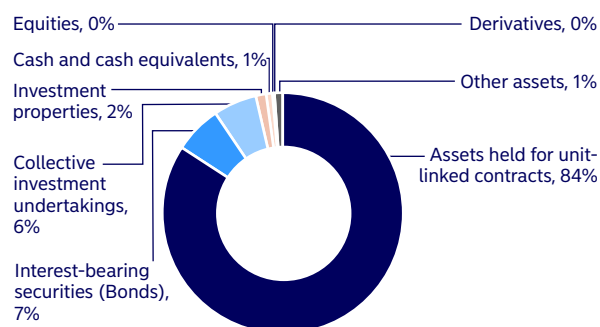
The classification is broken down as follows:

- Market prices:
  - Quoted prices in an active market
- Valuation techniques:
  - Observable prices in an active market
  - Non-observable prices

Intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated Solvency II balance sheet.

Assets broken down by category in the Solvency II balance sheet at 31 December 2025 are presented in Figure D1. 1.

**Figure D1.1 Breakdown of Solvency II balance sheet assets at 31 December 2025**



The composition of assets at NLP on an IFRS and Solvency II basis is shown in Table D1. 1.

For each material Solvency II balance sheet item, the IFRS measurement principles as well as the valuation technique and the adjustments from IFRS to Solvency II are described below.

The full financial accounting and Solvency II balance sheets at 31 December 2024 are shown in Appendix 4.

### Assets held for unit-linked contracts

Assets held for unit-linked contracts include financial instruments and investment properties, cash, cash equivalents and other financial assets and represent the investment portfolio that backs policyholders' unit-linked insurance contracts and investment contracts. The valuation of these assets follows the same principles as financial instruments, investment properties, cash and cash equivalents as assets held for life and non-life contracts as described in the next sections.

### Financial instruments

Financial instruments include listed and unlisted equities, collective investment undertakings, interest-bearing securities and derivatives.

Financial instruments are classified in different accounting policy categories which follow different valuation principles according to the underlying business model:

- Hold: Amortised cost (AC)
- Trading: Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Hold and sell: Fair value option (FVO) or Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), not actively used for NLP assets

Classification is determined by combination of contractual cash flow test (SPPI) and business model assessment.

Depending on the accounting category, the valuation according to IFRS is re-measured in the Solvency II balance sheet in accordance with the requirement in the Solvency II Directive.

Listed equities, unlisted equities, collective investment undertakings and part of the interest-bearing securities are classified under IFRS as FVTPL and FVO and measured at fair value.

Measurement of the remaining part of interest-bearing securities is classified as AC and includes transaction costs, gains/losses at maturity and adjustment for credit risk. Those interest-bearing securities are re-measured to Fair Value in the Solvency II balance sheet.

**Table D1.1 Value of assets in accordance with Solvency II and IFRS at 31 December 2025**

Assets, EURk	Solvency II	IFRS	% of total SII assets
Assets held for unit-linked contracts	86,899,812	86,899,812	84%
Interest-bearing securities (bonds)	6,822,851	6,820,087	7%
Collective investment undertakings	5,878,803	5,878,803	6%
Investment properties	1,582,853	1,582,853	2%
Cash and cash equivalents	811,377	811,377	1%
Equities	11,052	11,052	0%
Derivatives	114,274	114,274	0%
Other assets	1,140,639	1,876,194	1%
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>103,261,663</b>	<b>103,994,453</b>	<b>100%</b>

Interest-bearing instruments that fail the SPPI test or business model test are classified as FVTPL. For those interest-bearing instruments, interest income, currency gains/losses and impairment gains/losses are recognised through profit and loss.

Derivatives are classified under IFRS as FVTPL and measured at fair value.

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

The existence of published quoted prices in an active market is the best evidence of fair value.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the assets occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Market activity is assessed regularly. Trade frequency and volume are monitored frequently. Published quoted prices are predominantly used to establish fair value for the items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

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

If quoted prices fail to represent actual or regular market transactions or if quoted prices are not available, fair value is established using an appropriate valuation technique. These valuation techniques are designed to use observable market prices or unobservable parameters as input.

Valuation techniques are predominantly used to establish fair value for the financial instruments disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Interest-bearing securities (unlisted or quoted prices not available)
- Equities (unlisted or quoted prices not available)
- Derivatives (OTC derivatives)

### Investment properties

Investment properties are properties other than properties bought for own use.

Investment properties are measured at fair value. The best estimate is based on quoted prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. As these prices are rarely available, discounted cash flow projection models, based on reliable estimates of future cash flows, are used.

The discounted cash flow model includes assumptions about future rents, vacancy levels, operating costs and maintenance costs, yield requirements and interest rates.

### Cash and cash equivalents

The item includes cash and short-term deposits available on demand. These assets are measured at nominal value, corresponding to Fair Value measurement.

### Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets arise from overpayment or advance payment of taxes in relation to taxable income. In 2025, NLP records a deferred tax asset in its balance sheet (see Appendix 4). NLP utilises deferred tax assets as Tier 3 capital. In 2025, an amount of EUR 2m was available as Tier 3 capital.

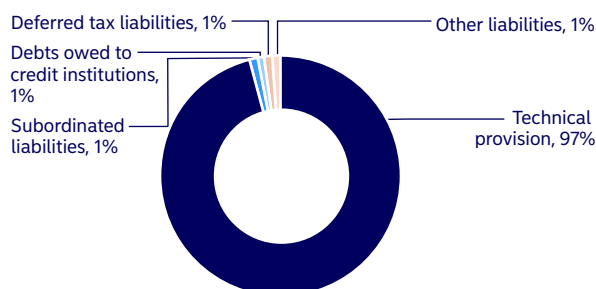
### Other assets

Other assets include loans and mortgages as well as receivables measured at nominal value taking account of credit risk and time to maturity. The difference between IFRS and Solvency II concerns goodwill and other intangible assets that are measured to zero according to the measurement principles in Solvency II.

## D2 Technical provisions

Liabilities broken down by category in the Solvency II balance sheet at 31 December 2025 are presented in Figure D2. 1

**Figure D2.1 Breakdown of Solvency II balance sheet liabilities at 31 December 2025**



The composition of liabilities at NLP on an IFRS and Solvency II basis is shown in Table D2. 1.

**Table D2.1 Value of liabilities in accordance with Solvency II and IFRS at 31 December 2025**

Liabilities, EURk	Solvency II	IFRS	% of total SII liabilities
Technical provision	96,541,524	100,531,573	97%
Subordinated liabilities	650,000	650,000	1%
Debts owed to credit institutions	727,161	727,161	1%
Deferred tax liabilities	575,266	15,897	1%
Other liabilities	727,820	725,862	1%
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>99,221,772</b>	<b>102,650,493</b>	<b>100%</b>

The valuation methodology of technical provisions is described in this section, whereas the valuation methodology of other liabilities is described in section D3 "Other liabilities".

### Valuation methodology for technical provisions

The valuation of technical provisions under Solvency II follows a market value-consistent approach based on a best estimate and additional risk margin. All lines of business are valued using this methodology. A summary of the value of technical provisions at 31 December 2025 is shown in Table D2. 2 and further details on the value of technical provisions by main line of business at 31 December 2025 are included in Appendix 4.

**Table D2.2 Valuation of technical provisions at 31 December 2025**

EURk	Solvency II	IFRS
Best estimate liability	95,496,084	
Risk margin	1,045,440	
Technical provisions as a whole		100,531,573
<b>Total technical provisions</b>	<b>96,541,524</b>	<b>100,531,573</b>

### Valuation under IFRS

Technical provisions consists of insurance contracts and investment contracts with Discretionary participation features (DPF) measured under IFRS 17 and investment contracts measured under IFRS 9 and IFRS 15.

An insurance contract is defined as a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risks from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Investment contracts with DPF are measured under IFRS 17

even if the contract do not transfer any significant insurance risk. This is due to IFRS17 regulation that states that such investment contracts shall be included even if lacking insurance risk. Insurance contracts are aggregated into portfolios of insurance contracts with similar risks and managed together. For each portfolio, contracts issued in one calendar year are further grouped into annual cohorts. Each of these sets of contracts are then broken down into groups of onerous and profitable contracts. At initial recognition, fulfilment cash flows are estimated for all groups of insurance contracts. For groups of contracts with net positive cash flows (profitable contracts), the Contractual service margin (CSM) is an equal and opposite value on initial recognition to the expected net positive cash flows and is recognised as an insurance liability. This is because the entire value of the contracts relates to services to be provided in the future and, therefore, profit to be earned in the future. For groups of contracts with negative fulfilment cash flows (onerous contracts), the negative amount is considered the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage and is recognised as a loss in the income statement. In subsequent periods, the fulfilment cash flows are reassessed and remeasured at each reporting date, using current assumptions. The CSM is released to the income statement as services are provided.

Liabilities for policies classified as investment contracts are the Unit-linked contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk. The contracts are accounted for at the fair value of the assets linked to those contracts.

### Valuation under Solvency II

The Solvency II valuation is based on a set of discounted cash flow projections of the local balance sheet assets, the retrospective reserve and relevant financial and actuarial buffers for the next 50-75 years. In each projection, the future benefits paid to the policyholders (net of premiums), profits and taxes are calculated and discounted. Stochastic valuation is performed on products with policyholder options and/or guarantees. Products without guarantees are calculated on a deterministic basis at NLP-DK, NLP-NO and NLP-SE and on a stochastic basis at NLP-FI.

The best estimate of liabilities and risk margin by line of business for NLP is presented in Table D2. 3.

**Table D2.3 Best estimate liabilities and risk margin by line of business at 31 December 2025**

EURk	Technical provisions as a whole	Best estimate liability	Risk margin
Insurance with profit participation		11,021,394	279,808
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		83,921,336	725,027
Other life insurance		525,488	38,434
Health insurance		27,561	2,104
Non-life		306	68

For participating savings products, best estimate discretionary bonuses are included.

The risk margin is the discounted cost of capital for projected non-hedgeable capital requirements. Life and health underwriting risks are assumed non-hedgeable whereas market risks are assumed as hedgeable.

The risk margin calculation has been simplified by using the appropriate risk carriers to project the non-hedgeable capital requirement into the future.

The stochastic modelling of the technical provisions is performed by using risk-neutral scenarios generated using a third-party Economic Scenario Generator calibrated to market data.

### Assumptions underlying the calculation of technical provisions

Assumptions on interest rates, lapse, mortality, longevity and expense assumptions have a material impact on the value of liabilities. Future management actions, including assumptions regarding the bonus strategy impacting the level of discretionary bonuses, and the determination of contract boundaries have a significant impact on the valuation of technical provisions. Best estimate assumptions and future management actions are reviewed at least annually.

### Valuation uncertainty

By nature, the calculation of the best estimate liabilities and risk margin involves an estimation of a future uncertain event. The precision of the calculation will depend on the quality of the underlying inputs and the extent to which the calculation model reflects reality. For example, interest rates, expenses, lapses and management actions cannot be projected over a long-time horizon without uncertainty. There are also uncertainties arising from the number of simulations and the chosen model logic, although these factors are assessed to have less impact.

A general source of uncertainty is appropriateness of data/data quality, either due to lack of available data to deduce a reliable estimate for future development or that historical data may not be descriptive of the future. The company uses both internal and external data sources, as well as expert judgement to set appropriate assumptions.

The level of uncertainty for technical provisions has been assessed by performing sensitivity calculations on the solvency position. These sensitivity scenarios include the major SCR risk components. The sensitivity to changes in the level of interest rates, shocks on equity positions and mass lapse rates is measured on a regular basis.

### Transitionals and long-term guarantee measures

Long-term guarantee measures are used in the valuation. Volatility adjustment (VA) is used at NLP-DK, NLP-FI and NLP-NO. Long-term guarantee measures applied at local level also impact the position of NLP Group.

NLP uses Transitional Measures on Technical Provisions (TMTP), however, transitional measures have no impact on the Group's solvency position at 31 December 2025.

**Table D2.4 Impact from long-term guarantee and transitional measures at 31 December 2025**

EURk	With volatility adjustment, with transitional measures on technical provisions	With volatility adjustment, without transitional measures on technical provisions	Without volatility adjustment, without transitional measures on technical provisions
Technical Provisions	96,541,524	96,541,524	96,594,641
Available own funds	4,478,389	4,478,389	4,450,018
SCR	2,983,996	2,983,996	2,990,605
Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR	4,478,389	4,478,389	4,450,018

Excluding the effect of TMTP in NLP-NO (0% at 31 December 2025), technical provisions increased by +15% during 2025. The SCR increased by +7% during 2025. Excluding the effect of both TMTP (0% at 31 December 2025) and VA, technical provisions increased by +15% (insignificant effect of VA) and the SCR increased by +10% during 2025.

Both VA and TMTP had an insignificant impact or no impact at all on the solvency position at NLP Group as at 31 December 2025.

### Recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles

There are a number of reinsurance arrangements that follow the principles and guidelines laid down in local underwriting policies. Reinsurance recoverables are calculated consistently with the best estimate liability.

NLP does not use any special purpose vehicles.

## D3 Other liabilities

Other liabilities are valued on an IFRS basis as endorsed by the European Commission and adjusted to Solvency II measurement requirements. The descriptions in this section include the IFRS measurement principles, the valuation technique and the adjustments from IFRS to Solvency II of material other liability balance sheet items.

### Debt to credit institutions

Debt to credit institutions contains loans from credit institutions covering a minor part of the investment in Group companies at NLP and repo debt concerning collateral covering interest-bearing securities on the balance sheet, but lent to external parties in a repo transaction. Debt to credit institutions also includes mortgage debt regarding investment properties.

Debt to credit institutions is categorised as Loans and Receivables, which is measured at amortised cost, similar to nominal value. Repo debt is short-term debt measured at nominal value and mortgage debt is measured at market value.

### Derivatives

Derivatives with negative market values are recognised as a liability and valued at fair value in accordance with the same principles as described for derivatives with positive market values in section D1 "Assets" under "Financial instruments".

### Subordinate debt

Subordinate debt consists of loans from third parties that are subordinate to other debtors but fulfilled before shareholders. The interest rate on the loans is adjusted periodically by the debtors as part of the loan agreements and in accordance with the market interest rate.

### Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities arise from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for

financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, including adjustments of assets and liabilities between IFRS and Solvency II. Deferred tax is calculated using local tax rates, measured at nominal value.

### Other liabilities

Other liabilities include financial liabilities other than debt owed to credit institutions, provisions regarding defined benefit pension plans, current tax liabilities and other liabilities. Financial liabilities other than debt owed to credit institutions are measured at nominal value.

Defined benefit pension plans are funded schemes covered by assets in pension funds. Defined benefit obligations are determined using the projected unit credit method; the net amount is recognised in the balance sheet. The projected unit method is a fair value methodology that includes the projected salary level, inflation and the interest rate in the calculation of the obligations.

Current tax liabilities are calculated by each individual unit according to the local tax regulations and tax rates. Taxes are measured at nominal value.

## D4 Alternative methods for valuation

This section is not applicable to this report, as content is only required in the regular supervisory report (RSR) as per regulatory requirements.

## D5 Any other information

No other information is relevant to include.

## E Capital Management

# E Capital Management

## E1 Own funds

### Overall capital management process

The capital management process is described and illustrated in section B3 "Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment". Capital management is governed by the NLP Capital Policy specifying an internal solvency ratio limit and dividend limits for NLP Group and its subsidiaries. The policy also specifies the actions that need to be enacted in case of any breaches of the internal or regulatory limits.

The internal solvency ratio limit of 125% in the policy reflects NLP's decision to manage the business by defining a required buffer on top of the 100% solvency ratio to provide a 'cushion' to be able to deal with the volatility in the Solvency II balance sheet. This is done to ensure that actions are taken immediately when the limit is breached, and that some volatility in the figures can be absorbed without breaching the 100% level.

NLP defines a dividend limit for the solvency ratio, above which NLP wishes to operate. Dividend payments towards Nordea Bank Abp would be inhibited, should the solvency ratio of NLP Group fall below this dividend limit. The dividend limit has been set applying expert judgement using results from performed stress and scenarios tests.

The decision on capital across the Group is managed through the LEMG, the Board and the Balance Sheet Committee. Monitoring and reporting of solvency ratios and capital limits are the responsibility of the NLP Group CRO. Tiering of capital items is the responsibility of the Head of Capital & Investment.

### Tiering of own funds

The available own funds breakdown into tiers of capital at 31 December 2025 is shown in Table E1. 1.

As of 31 December 2025, Tier 1 capital constitutes 85% of the total amount of available own funds. The share of Tier 1 capital has increased by +1% during 2025. Overall available own funds have increased by +9% to EUR 4,478m in this time period.

The components of NLP's available own funds are ordinary share capital, reconciliation reserve, Tier 1 and Tier 2 subordinated debt as well as Tier 3 capital in the form of deferred tax assets.

**Table E1.1 Own funds**

EURk	Own Fund item	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025
Tier 1	Ordinary share capital	12	12
	Reconciliation reserve	3,456,504	3,826,569
	Non-controlling interest		
	Subordinated debt		
Tier 2	Subordinated debt	650,000	650,000
Tier 3	Deferred tax assets	1,095	1,809
<b>Total</b>	<b>Available own funds</b>	<b>4,107,611</b>	<b>4,478,389</b>

All own fund items are available and free of restrictions and the Tier 1 and Tier 2 subordinated debt is undated. NLP holds no ancillary own fund items. The reconciliation reserve is broken down in Table E1. 2.

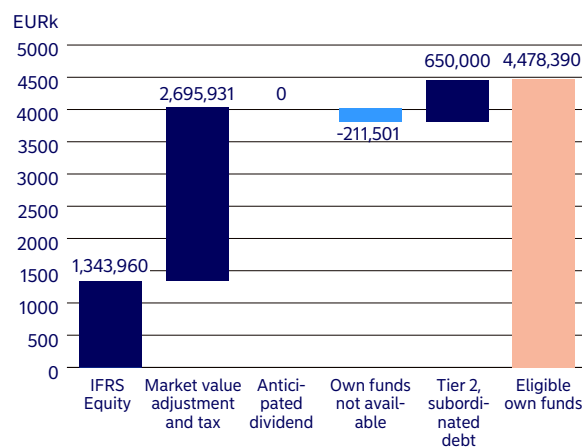
**Table E1.2 Reconciliation reserve at 31 December 2025**

EURk	31 Dec 2025
Excess of assets over liabilities	
IFRS equity	1,343,960
Market value adjustment and tax	2,695,931
Anticipated dividend	0
Own funds not available at Group level	-211,501
Ordinary share capital	-1,821
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	<b>3,826,569</b>

The market value adjustment and tax are mainly market value adjustments of technical provisions and hold-to-maturity bonds, as well as deferred taxes. Own funds not available at Group level cover an adjustment for own funds at NLP-FI not fungible in the Group's eligible own funds.

These adjustments together with the subordinated debt and the anticipated dividend make up the differences between the IFRS equity and the eligible own funds as presented in Figure E1. 1.

**Figure E1.1 Bridge from IFRS equity to eligible own funds**



### Eligible own funds

The SCR at 31 December 2025 was EUR 2,984m. The total eligible own funds held to cover the SCR were at EUR 4,478m. Total available own funds equally amounted to EUR 4,478m.

## E2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement

### Solvency position

NLP uses the Solvency II standard formula and accounting consolidation method 1. In the calculation of the Group SCR the following is taken into account:

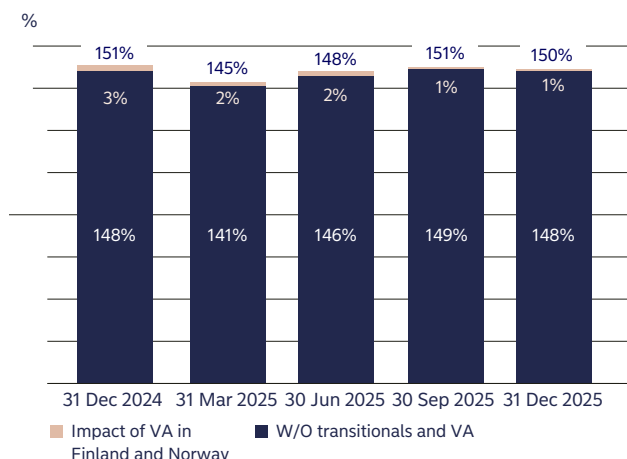
- Volatility Adjustment VA at NLP-DK, NLP-FI and NLP-NO
- TMTP at NLP-NO.

For NLP, the solvency position at 31 December 2025 was 150% compared to 151% at the end of 2024. The figure below

illustrates that the overall solvency ratio has remained well above the regulatory solvency limit of 100% throughout 2025.

When excluding both the effects of TMTP (zero at 31 December 2025) and VA, the solvency position was 149% at 31 December 2025, well above the regulatory solvency limit of 100%.

**Figure E2.1 Impact of transitional and long-term guaranteed measures on the solvency position during 2025**



The SCR of each risk module shown in Table E2. 1 takes into account diversification effects between the underlying risk types within the module. The table shows that the overall risk composition did not change during 2025.

**Table E2.1 Split for SCR at 31 December 2025**

SCR by risk type, EURk	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025
Market risk	3,422,652	4,225,078
Life risk	1,686,193	2,043,451
Operational risk	102,552	89,188
Default risk	246,909	249,695
Health risk	116,129	133,793
Non-life risk	944	1,178
<b>Total SCR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,705,867</b>	<b>2,983,996</b>

1) Diversification effect, loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes and loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions are included in the calculation of total SCR. The sum of SCRs per risk type is therefore not equal to the total SCR.

### Group consolidation of the solvency capital requirement

In consolidating the Solvency II capital, NLP uses the accounting consolidation-based method (method 1) as described in Article 230 of the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC).

In line with relevant regulation, NLP does not calculate a Group minimum capital requirement (MCR). However, as required, the Group SCR exceeds the sum of local MCRs.

### Simplifications of the Solvency II standard formula

NLP Group does not use any simplifications in the calculation of the SCR according to the Solvency II standard formula.

## E3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

NLP does not apply the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

## E4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

NLP does not apply internal models in the calculation of the solvency position of the Group.

## E5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

NLP's eligible own funds have exceeded the SCR throughout 2025.

## E6 Any other information

In line with local regulations for institutional investors in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, NLP Group publicly discloses how the main elements of their equity investment strategy are consistent with the profile and duration of their liabilities, in particular long-term liabilities, and how they contribute to the medium to long-term performance of their assets. Where an asset manager invests on behalf of NLP, NLP publicly discloses how the asset manager is incentivised to align with NLP's investment strategy and performance targets, how performance, turnover costs and portfolio turnover are monitored and what durations of arrangements with asset managers are incurred.

### Disclosure of equity investment strategy

NLP provides long-term savings and insurance products with the ambition to inspire and enable our clients' lifelong financial well-being. NLP's investment objective is to maximize long term risk adjusted return in a responsible way. Although different NLP savings products have different liabilities and different duration of liabilities, we have some common basic principles as the foundation for the NLP investment philosophy. One of our key principles when investing is to integrate sustainability in the investment decision. We believe that integrating ESG considerations into our investment decisions ensures that we provide long term competitive return. We believe that investing responsibly contributes to long-term attractive risk adjusted returns, both by mitigating the long-term risk as well as potentially creating values finding companies with sustainable business models.

NLP utilizes both internal and external managers, active and passive strategies to diversify and implement the portfolios in the best way. We cooperate closely with Nordea Asset Management in incorporating sustainability in our internal mandates. When selecting external investment managers, the managers' willingness and ability to address ESG is one of the factors we use in our selection process.

### Disclosure of arrangements with asset managers

NLP invest in equities through funds. When investing in funds NLP do not have direct ownership over the equities on our balance sheets, but rather own shares in the funds which in turn owns the equities. Being part of the Nordea Group, NLP naturally has a close relationship with Nordea Funds and Nordea Investment Management, and these are the largest asset managers used by NLP. External asset managers are also used.

NLP remunerates asset managers through regular management fees and as such does not incentivise them to manage the assets in a certain way by way of remuneration.

When using publicly traded funds NLP does not have a possibility to dictate the funds strategy. Instead, NLP chooses funds and managers that fit NLP's Investment Strategy. NLP follows up and monitor the performance of asset managers and evaluate the manager selection continuously. When

assessing performance, NLP's focus is on long term performance, but NLP also takes short term performance into account to catch possible trend changes. NLP conducts regular meetings with asset managers used in our managed portfolios and address any issues related to the management of funds. The methods and time horizon for the monitoring are not explicitly agreed with the asset manager as NLP wants to retain a large degree of freedom when evaluating its asset managers. The goals may also differ between NLP's products. Concerns arising from the evaluation are further addressed with the asset managers before NLP acts upon them, giving the asset managers ample time to respond or adjust their management.

When choosing asset managers for managed portfolios, NLP always considers how the asset manager works with ESG and corporate governance and whether they actively engage with the companies they invest in on such matters. Although not all portfolios are ESG enhanced products, NLP requires all managers to have a policy on Corporate Governance and to include ESG-aspects as part of their investment process, as we consider this to be an important factor in generating long term returns. We also prefer managers that actively engage with the companies they invest in.

The mandate guidelines, manager selection and monitoring of managers and their performance are NLP's main tools for ensuring the asset managers' compliance with NLP's investments strategy and decisions with the profile and duration of NLP's liabilities, in particular long-term liabilities as well as the managers financial and non-financial performance. NLP does generally not enter into any agreement according to which a specific element of the agreement incentivises the asset managers with respect to any of the aforementioned items. NLP considers these issues to best be addressed through mandate guidelines, manager selection and monitoring and follow up of managers, in which issues can be addresses directly with the asset managers.

NLP is unlikely to invest with managers who have a strategy leading to high turnover as we do not believe such strategies lead to long term returns. Asset managers are continuously being evaluated with regards to performance as well as management fees and managers not performing from a risk-, return- and cost-perspective will be considered for divestment. NLP considers that this regular evaluation captures any manager that incur unnecessary high turnover costs. Therefore, NLP does generally not enter into any agreement with asset managers specifically on how NLP monitors portfolio turnover costs incurred by the asset managers and how NLP defines and monitors a targeted portfolio turnover or turnover range.

Asset managers and funds used in our managed portfolios are continuously being evaluated, focusing mainly on long term performance (3-10 years), but also reviewing short term performance and changes to strategy or management to uncover changes in trend. If a manager is found to not be performing at the desired level, divestment will be initiated. Therefore, NLP does generally not enter into any agreement with asset managers specifically regarding the duration of the arrangement.

# Appendices

# Appendix 1

## Abbreviations

<b>AC</b>	Amortised Cost
<b>ALM</b>	Asset Liability Management
<b>AuM</b>	Assets under Management
<b>AWM</b>	Asset & Wealth Management
<b>BC&amp;CM</b>	Business Continuity & Crisis Management
<b>Board, BoD</b>	Board of Directors
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Climate VaR</b>	Climate Value at Risk
<b>CRO</b>	Chief Risk Officer
<b>CSM</b>	Contractual Service Margin
<b>CSRD</b>	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
<b>DPF</b>	Discretionary Participation Features
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>EURk</b>	Euro thousands
<b>EURm</b>	Euro millions
<b>EPIFP</b>	Expected Profit Included in Future Premiums
<b>ESG risk</b>	Environmental, Social and Governance risk
<b>ESRS</b>	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
<b>FVO</b>	Fair Value Option
<b>FVTOCI</b>	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
<b>FVTPL</b>	Fair Value through Profit and Loss
<b>GHG emissions</b>	Greenhouse Gas emissions
<b>GIA</b>	Group Internal Audit
<b>GLT</b>	Group Leadership Team
<b>GWP</b>	Gross Written Premiums
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>IDD</b>	Insurance Distribution Directive
<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>KYC</b>	Know Your Customer
<b>LEMG</b>	Life Executive Management Group
<b>MCR</b>	Minimum Capital Requirement

<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NICO</b>	Nordic Investment Committee
<b>NIP</b>	Nordea Incentive Programme
<b>NGFS</b>	Network for Greening the Financial System
<b>NOK</b>	Norwegian krone
<b>NLH AB</b>	Nordea Life Holding AB
<b>NLP</b>	Nordea Life & Pensions
<b>NLP-DK</b>	Nordea Pension Holding Danmark A/S
<b>NLP-FI</b>	Nordea Life Assurance Finland Ltd
<b>NLP-NO</b>	Livsforsikringselskapet Nordea Liv Norge AS
<b>NLP-SE</b>	Nordea Livförsäkring Sverige AB
<b>NZAOA</b>	Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance
<b>ORSA</b>	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
<b>OTC</b>	Over the Counter
<b>OTRP</b>	One Time Recognition Payment
<b>PAI</b>	Principle Adverse Indicators
<b>PPP</b>	Prudent Person Principle
<b>PRI</b>	Principles for Responsible Investment
<b>PSP</b>	Profit Sharing Programme
<b>QRA</b>	Quality and Risk Analysis
<b>RAF</b>	Risk Appetite Framework
<b>RCSA</b>	Risk Control Self Assessment
<b>RFF</b>	Rolling Financial Forecast
<b>RSR</b>	Regular Supervisory Report
<b>SCR</b>	Solvency Capital Requirement
<b>SEK</b>	Swedish krona
<b>SFCR</b>	Solvency and Financial Condition Report
<b>SFDR</b>	Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation
<b>SPPI</b>	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
<b>TCFD</b>	Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure
<b>TMTPT</b>	Transitional Measures on Technical Provisions
<b>VA</b>	Volatility Adjustment

## Appendix 2

The 1.5°C Orderly Net Zero scenario assumes that emissions are reduced in line with at least a 50% chance of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C by the end of the century. Ambitious climate policies are introduced immediately and gradually strengthened. Net zero is reached by 2050.

The 2°C Orderly scenario assumes that climate policies gradually become more stringent, giving a 67 % chance of limiting global warming to below 2°C.

The 3°C Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario represents a pathway in which climate related policies are implemented in some jurisdictions, but global efforts are not ambitious enough to stop global warming. There is low transition risk, but physical risks are high in this "Hot house" scenario.

Policy risk is defined as being zero in a business-as-usual scenario where global warming amounts to 3°C. In lower temperature scenarios the policy risk is defined as a differential relative to this baseline. It is measured by translating climate-related policy costs into valuation impacts on companies and their publicly tradable securities. Hence, the values for the Climate Value-at-Risk related to policy risk express the aggregated potential impact on market valuations of investment portfolios as a result of the climate policies associated with each scenario.

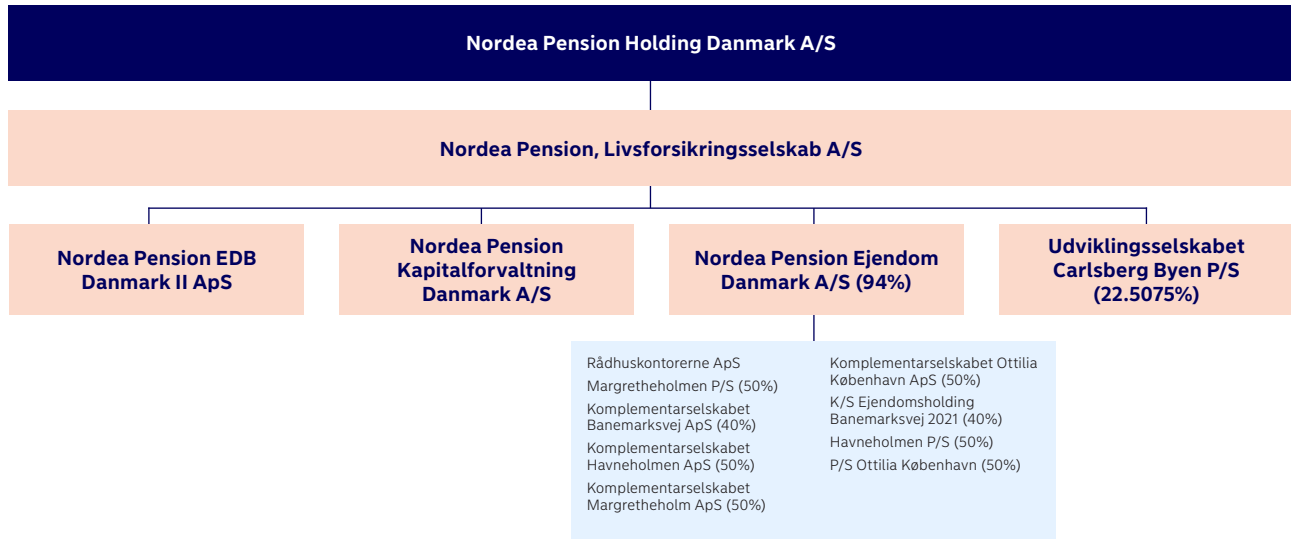
For Physical risk, financial damages resulting from extreme heat and cold; heavy precipitation and snow; coastal and fluvial flooding; and wind gusts and tropical cyclones over the next 80 years are considered. The MSCI Climate VaR model estimates physical risk in a 4°C scenario, which represents a continuation of business-as-usual and is modelled using a combination of short-term projections of historical climate data and a high-emissions long-term scenario. Extreme weather risk is defined as being zero in a scenario where there is no future change in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, and in the 4°C scenario extreme weather risk is defined as a differential relative to this baseline. It is measured by translating extreme weather-related damages to physical assets into valuation impacts on companies and their publicly tradable securities. For extreme weather risk, the model uses a stochastic approach to estimating damages, where the 50th percentile represents an "Average" 4°C scenario and the 95th percentile represents an "Aggressive" 4°C scenario. This means that the "Aggressive" scenario explores the less likely but more extreme potential damages in a 4°C global warming scenario.

## Appendix 3

The following charts show the legal structure of NLP's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025.

### NLP Denmark

Please note that Nordea Pension Holding, Nordea Pension Kapitalforvaltning and Nordea Pension EDB were legally merged into Nordea Pension Livsforsikringssselskab on 01 May 2026.

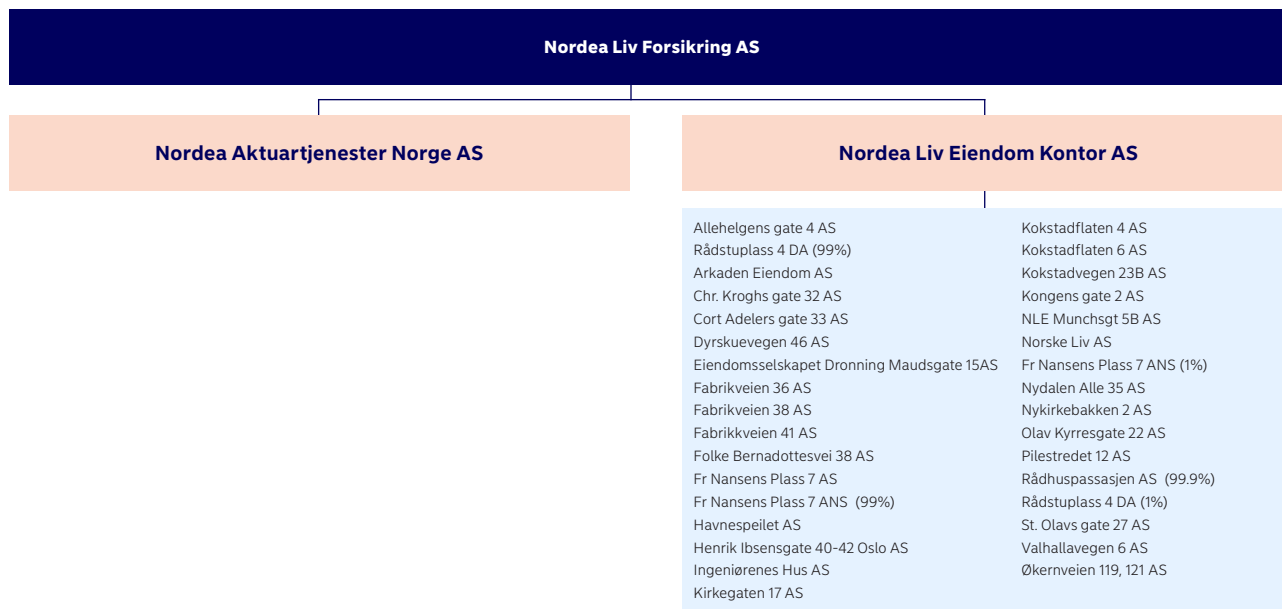


### NLP Finland



## Legal structure of Nordea Life & Pensions, cont.

### NLP Norway



### NLP Sweden

Please observe that Nordea node was legally merged into NLP Sweden on 01 March 2026.



# Appendix 4

## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025

### Assets

Assets, EURk	Solvency II	Financial accounting
Goodwill		493,930
Deferred acquisition costs		26,892
Intangible assets		91,672
Deferred tax assets	1,809	129,902
Pension benefit surplus		
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	30,099	30,099
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	15,039,897	15,037,133
Property (other than for own use)	1,582,853	1,582,853
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	359,587	359,587
Equities	11,052	11,052
Equities – listed	1,221	1,221
Equities – unlisted	9,831	9,831
Bonds	6,822,851	6,820,087
Government bonds	2,065,496	2,065,571
Corporate bonds	4,377,922	4,375,083
Structured notes	379,433	379,433
Collateralised securities		
Collective investments undertakings	5,878,803	5,878,803
Derivatives	114,274	114,274
Deposits other than cash equivalents	270,477	270,477
Other investments		
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	86,899,812	86,899,812
Loans and mortgages	1,189	1,189
Loans on policies		
Loans and mortgages to individuals		
Other loans and mortgages	1,189	1,189
Reinsurance recoverables from:	14,564	2,745
Non-life and health similar to non-life	3,039	- 5,967
Non-life excluding health	- 160	- 5,967
Health similar to non-life	3,199	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	11,525	8,712
Health similar to life	10,962	8,158
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	563	554
Life index-linked and unit-linked		
Deposits to cedants		
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	11,898	9,982
Reinsurance receivables	1,074	1,074
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	78,629	78,629
Own shares (held directly)		
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in		
Cash and cash equivalents	811,377	811,377
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	371,315	380,018
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>103,261,663</b>	<b>103,994,453</b>

## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025, cont.

### Liabilities

EURk	Solvency II	Financial accounting
Technical provisions – non-life	30,038	40,472
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	373	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		
Best estimate	306	
Risk margin	68	
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	29,665	40,472
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		
Best estimate	27,561	
Risk margin	2,104	
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	11,865,124	8,180,030
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	563,922	462,178
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		
Best estimate	525,488	
Risk margin	38,434	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	11,301,201	7,717,852
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		
Best estimate	11,021,394	
Risk margin	279,808	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	84,646,363	87,479,397
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		
Best estimate	83,921,336	
Risk margin	725,027	
Other technical provisions		4,831,674
Contingent liabilities		
Provisions other than technical provisions		
Pension benefit obligations	17,423	17,423
Deposits from reinsurers	699	699
Deferred tax liabilities	575,266	15,897
Derivatives	101,658	101,658
Debts owed to credit institutions	727,161	727,161
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	160	160
Insurance & intermediaries payables	17,711	17,711
Reinsurance payables	6,914	6,914
Payables (trade, not insurance)	44,075	44,075
Subordinated liabilities	650,000	650,000
Subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds		
Subordinated liabilities in basic own funds	650,000	650,000
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	539,180	537,222
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>99,221,772</b>	<b>102,650,493</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>4,039,891</b>	<b>1,343,960</b>

# Appendix 5

## Quantitative reporting template

The following quantitative reporting templates are required to be disclosed with the Solvency and Financial Conditions Report.

All amounts are in EURk.

<b>QRT ref</b>	<b>QRT title</b>
S.02.01.02	Balance sheet
S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses
S.05.02.04	Premiums, claims and expenses by country
S.22.01.22	Impact of the long term guarantee and transitional measures
S.23.01.22	Own funds
S.25.01.22	Solvency Capital Requirement, calculated using the standard formula
S.25.02.22	Solvency Capital Requirement, calculated using the standard formula and a partial internal model – <i>not applicable to NLP</i>
S.25.03.22	Solvency Capital Requirement, calculated using a full internal model – <i>not applicable to NLP</i>
S.32.01.22	Undertakings in the scope of the group

## S.02.01.01 Balance sheet

### Assets

	Solvency II value	
		C0010
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	1,809
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	30,099
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	15,039,897
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	1,582,853
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	359,587
Equities	R0100	11,052
Equities – listed	R0110	1,221
Equities – unlisted	R0120	9,831
Bonds	R0130	6,822,851
Government Bonds	R0140	2,065,496
Corporate Bonds	R0150	4,377,922
Structured notes	R0160	379,433
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	5,878,803
Derivatives	R0190	114,274
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	270,477
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	86,899,812
Loans and mortgages	R0230	1,189
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	1,189
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	14,564
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	3,039
Non-life excluding health	R0290	-160
Health similar to non-life	R0300	3,199
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	11,525
Health similar to life	R0320	10,962
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	563
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	11,898
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	1,074
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	78,629
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	811,377
<b>Any other assets, not elsewhere shown</b>	<b>R0420</b>	<b>371,315</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>R0500</b>	<b>103,261,663</b>

### S.02.01.01 Balance sheet, cont.

#### Liabilities

	Solvency II value	
	AR0509	C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	30,038
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	373
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	306
Risk margin	R0550	68
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	29,665
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	27,561
Risk margin	R0590	2,104
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	11,865,124
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	563,922
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best Estimate	R0630	525,488
Risk margin	R0640	38,434
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	11,301,201
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	11,021,394
Risk margin	R0680	279,808
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	84,646,363
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	83,921,336
Risk margin	R0720	725,027
Other technical provisions	R0730	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	17,423
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	699
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	575,266
Derivatives	R0790	101,658
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	727,161
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	160
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	17,711
Reinsurance payables	R0830	6,914
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	44,075
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	650,000
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	650,000
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	539,180
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>R0900</b>	<b>99,221,772</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>R1000</b>	<b>4,039,891</b>

## S.05.01.02.01

## Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business – non-life

	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
	Medical expense insurance	Income protec- tion insurance	Work- ers' comp- ensa- tion insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, avia- tion and trans- port insurance	Fire and other dam- age to prop- erty insurance	Gener- al liability insurance	Credit and surety- ship insurance	Legal expen- ses insurance	Assis- tance	Miscel- lane- ous finan- cial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, avia- tion, trans- port	Prop- erty	
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
<b>Premiums written</b>																	
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	31,680	55,683									1,427					88,790
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120																
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130																
Reinsurers' share	R0140		9,026														9,026
Net	R0200	31,680	46,656									1,427					79,764
<b>Premiums earned</b>																	
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	34,403	56,098									1,411					91,912
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220																
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230																
Reinsurers' share	R0240		9,026														9,026
Net	R0300	34,403	47,072									1,411					82,886
<b>Claims incurred</b>																	
Gross – Direct Business	R0310	24,331	19,748									321					44,400
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320																
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330																
Reinsurers' share	R0340		3,422														3,422
Net	R0400	24,331	16,326									321					40,978
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R0550	8,349	13,272									447					22,067
<b>Balance – other technical expenses/income</b>	R1210																-9
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R1300																22,059

## S.05.01.02.02

## Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business – life

	Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations			Total
	Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit- linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance		
	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300	
<b>Premiums written</b>										
Gross	R1410	81,567	402,821	10,875,455	142,002	70,087			11,571,933	
Reinsurers' share	R1420	641	238		7,866	786			9,530	
Net	R1500	80,926	402,584	10,875,455	134,136	69,302			11,562,403	
<b>Premiums earned</b>										
Gross	R1510	81,567	402,821	10,875,455	141,939	54,202			11,555,985	
Reinsurers' share	R1520	641	238		7,866	786			9,530	
Net	R1600	80,926	402,584	10,875,455	134,074	53,416			11,546,455	
<b>Claims incurred</b>										
Gross	R1610	39,864	731,357	5,585,344	59,669	72,714			6,488,949	
Reinsurers' share	R1620	665	92		5,083	1,932			7,773	
Net	R1700	39,199	731,265	5,585,344	54,586	70,782			6,481,177	
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R1900	21,009	63,381	247,422	31,735	17,015			380,563	
<b>Other expenses</b>	R2510								11,041	
<b>Total expenses</b>	R2600								391,603	
<b>Total amount of surrenders</b>	R2700		203,134	4,570,121					4,773,255	

## S.05.02.04.01

## Home Country – non-life obligations

	Home country	
		C0080
<b>Premiums written</b>		
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	
Reinsurers' share	R0140	
Net	R0200	
<b>Premiums earned</b>		
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	
Reinsurers' share	R0240	
Net	R0300	
<b>Claims incurred</b>		
Gross – Direct Business	R0310	
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	
Reinsurers' share	R0340	
Net	R0400	
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R0550	
<b>Other expenses</b>	R1210	
<b>Total expenses</b>	R1300	

## S.05.02.04.02

## Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) – non-life obligations

	Country (by amount of gross premiums written) – non-life obligations			
	C0090	C0090	C0090	
	DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY	
<b>Premiums written</b>				
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	43,542	20,030	25,218
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120			
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130			
Reinsurers' share	R0140	67	122	8,837
Net	R0200	43,474	19,908	16,381
<b>Premiums earned</b>				
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	46,742	19,952	25,218
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220			
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230			
Reinsurers' share	R0240	67	122	8,837
Net	R0300	46,675	19,830	16,381
<b>Claims incurred</b>				
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	32,738	3,896	7,765
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330			
Reinsurers' share	R0340	30	0	3,391
Net	R0400	32,708	3,896	4,374
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R0550	10,744	6,276	5,048
<b>Balance – other technical expenses/income</b>	R1210			
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R1300			

## S.05.02.04.03

## Total Top 5 and home country – non-life obligations

	Country (by amount of gross premiums written) – non-life obligations	
	C0140	
<b>Premiums written</b>		
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	88,790
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	
Reinsurers' share	R0140	9,026
Net	R0200	79,764
<b>Premiums earned</b>		
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	91,912
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	
Reinsurers' share	R0240	9,026
Net	R0300	82,886
<b>Claims incurred</b>		
Gross – Direct Business	R0310	44,400
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	
Reinsurers' share	R0340	3,422
Net	R0400	40,978
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R0550	22,067
<b>Balance – other technical expenses/income</b>	R1210	-9
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R1300	22,059

## S.05.02.04.04

## Home Country – life obligations

	Home country	
	C0220	
<b>Premiums written</b>		
Gross	R1410	5,144,189
Reinsurers' share	R1420	1,326
Net	R1500	5,142,863
<b>Premiums earned</b>		
Gross	R1510	5,144,189
Reinsurers' share	R1520	1,326
Net	R1600	5,142,863
<b>Claims incurred</b>		
Gross	R1610	2,023,288
Reinsurers' share	R1620	1,339
Net	R1700	2,021,949
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R1900	59,705
<b>Balance – other technical expenses/income</b>	R2510	
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R2600	
<b>Total amount of surrenders</b>	R2700	1,559,927

## S.05.02.04.05

## Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) – life obligations

		Country (by amount of gross premiums written) – life obligations	Country (by amount of gross premiums written) – life obligations	Country (by amount of gross premiums written) – life obligations
		C0230	C0230	C0230
		DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY
<b>Premiums written</b>				
Gross	R1410	2,798,916	1,785,858	1,842,969
Reinsurers' share	R1420	974	5,453	1,777
Net	R1500	2,797,942	1,780,405	1,841,192
<b>Premiums earned</b>				
Gross	R1510	2,783,031	1,785,796	1,842,969
Reinsurers' share	R1520	974	5,453	1,777
Net	R1600	2,782,057	1,780,343	1,841,192
<b>Claims incurred</b>				
Gross	R1610	1,880,333	1,273,811	1,311,517
Reinsurers' share	R1620	1,999	3,677	757
Net	R1700	1,878,334	1,270,134	1,310,760
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R1900	205,930	31,910	83,018
<b>Balance – other technical expenses/income</b>	R2510			
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R2600			
<b>Total amount of surrenders</b>	R2700	1,496,331	812,399	904,598

## S.05.02.04.06

## Total Top 5 and home country – life obligations

		Total Top 5 and home country
		C0280
<b>Premiums written</b>		
Gross	R1410	11,571,933
Reinsurers' share	R1420	9,530
Net	R1500	11,562,403
<b>Premiums earned</b>		
Gross	R1510	11,555,985
Reinsurers' share	R1520	9,530
Net	R1600	11,546,455
<b>Claims incurred</b>		
Gross	R1610	6,488,949
Reinsurers' share	R1620	7,773
Net	R1700	6,481,177
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R1900	380,563
<b>Balance – other technical expenses/income</b>	R2510	11,041
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R2600	391,603
<b>Total amount of surrenders</b>	R2700	4,773,255

## S.22.01.22

## Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals

Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals In 1000'EUR	Amount with Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
	C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
Technical provisions	R0010 96,541,524			53,117	
Basic own funds	R0020 4,478,389			-28,372	
Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement	R0050 4,478,389			-28,372	
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0090 2,983,996			6,609	

## S.23.01.22

## Own funds

	Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
<b>Basic own funds before deduction</b>					
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010 12	12			
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital to be deducted at group level	R0020				
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030				
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050				
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts to be deducted at group level	R0060				
Surplus funds	R0070				
Non-available surplus funds to be deducted at group level	R0080				
Preference shares	R0090				
Non-available preference shares to be deducted at group level	R0100				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110				
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130 3,826,569	3,826,569			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140 650,000			650,000	
Non-available subordinated liabilities to be deducted at group level	R0150				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160 1,809				1,809
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available to be deducted at the group level	R0170				
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180				
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	R0190				
Minority interests	R0200				
Non-available minority interests to be deducted at group level	R0210				
<b>Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds</b>					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220				
<b>Deductions</b>					
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities	R0230				
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0240				
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	R0250				
Deduction for participations included via Deduction and Aggregation method (D&A) when a combination of methods are used	R0260				
Total of non-available own fund items to be deducted	R0270				
<b>-Total deductions</b>	R0280				
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	R0290 4,478,389	3,826,581		650,000	1,809

### S.23.01.22 Own funds, cont.

#### Ancillary own funds

Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand

Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand

Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand

A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand

Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Non available ancillary own funds to be deducted at group level

Other ancillary own funds

#### Total ancillary own funds

#### Own funds of other financial sectors

Credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies - total

Institutions for occupational retirement provision

Non regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities

Total own funds of other financial sectors

#### Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination with method 1

Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method

Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT

Total available own funds to meet the consolidated part of the group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A )

Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR

Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated part of the group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A )

Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR

#### Minimum consolidated Group SCR

#### Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR

Total eligible own funds to meet the total group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)

#### Total Group SCR

Ratio of Total Eligible own funds to Total group SCR - ratio including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A

	Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0300					
R0310					
R0320					
R0330					
R0340					
R0350					
R0360					
R0370					
R0380					
R0390					
R0400					
R0410					
R0420					
R0430					
R0440					
R0450					
R0460					
R0520	4,478,389	3,826,581		650,000	1,809
R0530	4,476,581	3,826,581		650,000	
R0560	4,478,389	3,826,581		650,000	1,809
R0570	3,985,838	3,826,581		159,257	
R0610	796,284				
R0650	501%				
R0660	4,478,389	3,826,581		650,000	1,809
R0680	2,983,996				
R0690	150%				

### Reconciliation reserve

#### EURk.

#### Reconciliation reserve

Excess of assets over liabilities

Own shares (held directly and indirectly)

Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges

Other basic own fund items

Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

Other non available own funds

#### Reconciliation reserve

#### Expected profits

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-life business

#### Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

	C0060
R0700	4,039,891
R0710	
R0720	
R0730	1,821
R0740	
R0750	211,501
R0760	3,826,569
R0770	552,243
R0780	11,620
R0790	563,863

## S.25.01.22

## Solvency Capital Requirement – for groups on Standard Formula

	Gross solvency capital requirement		Simplifications
		C0110	C0120
Market risk	R0010	4,225,078	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	249,695	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	2,043,451	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	133,793	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	1,178	
Diversification	R0060	-1,395,293	
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0	
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0100	5,257,903	

## Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Operational risk	
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	
Solvency Capital Requirement calculated on the basis of Art. 336 (a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, excluding capital add-ons	
<b>Capital add-ons already set</b>	
of which, capital add-ons already set – Article 37 (1) Type a	
of which, capital add-ons already set – Article 37 (1) Type b	
of which, capital add-ons already set – Article 37 (1) Type c	
of which, capital add-ons already set – Article 37 (1) Type d	
<b>Consolidated Group SCR</b>	
<b>Other information on SCR</b>	
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring-fenced funds	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	
<b>Information on other entities</b>	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	
<b>Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) – Capital requirement for non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities</b>	
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation	
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	
Capital requirement for collective investment undertakings or investments packaged as funds	
<b>Overall SCR</b>	
SCR for undertakings included via D&A method	
Total group solvency capital requirement	

	Value
	<b>C0100</b>
R0130	89,188
R0140	-1,794,391
R0150	-568,704
R0160	
R0200	2,983,996
R0210	
R0211	
R0212	
R0213	
R0214	
R0220	2,983,996
R0400	
R0410	
R0420	
R0430	
R0440	
R0470	796,284
R0500	
R0510	
R0520	
R0530	
R0540	
R0550	
R0555	
R0560	
R0570	2,983,996

### S.32.01.22 Undertakings in the scope of the group

Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Country	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
							% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	
C0020	C0010	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
LEI/5299004I849I/RJRSQS72	SWEDEN	Nordea Life Holding AB	Insurance holding company as defined in Art. 212§ [1] of Directive 2009/138/EC	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual	Finansinspektionen	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
LEI/5299005TCAEGOHRI6930	NORWAY	Nordea Liv Forsikring AS	Life undertakings	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
LEI/529900K08EYX3I3MTH59	FINLAND	Nordea Life Assurance Finland Ltd	Life undertakings	Försäkring AktieBolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
LEI/529900MUOVW4H06TQA34	SWEDEN	Nordea Livförsäkring Sverige AB	Life undertakings	Försäkring AktieBolag	Non-mutual	Finansinspektionen	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
LEI/7437002CRHMXZ1FNUA72	FINLAND	Nordea Insurance Finland Ltd	Non-Life undertakings	Försäkring AktieBolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
LEI/75T1A7ZVEIQ2WQNG812	DENMARK	Nordea Pension, Livsforsikrings-selskab A/S	Life undertakings	Aktieselskaber	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556316-6718	SWEDEN	Stockholm Elef. 17 AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556606-3839	SWEDEN	D Backa 22:8 Fastighets AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556643-0905	SWEDEN	Bjeredsparken AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556660-7551	SWEDEN	D Backa 22:3 Fastighets AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556691-9428	SWEDEN	Telegrafgatan RE AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556747-8218	SWEDEN	Värmdö Ösby Retail AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556762-0546	SWEDEN	Malmö Vårdshuset 3 AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556803-0133	SWEDEN	Ullerask Fastighets AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556883-6224	SWEDEN	Bråmaregården Fastighet AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556908-9641	SWEDEN	Flahult 80:11 Fastighets AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556972-6804	SWEDEN	Nordea Liv Fastighet Holding AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/556972-6812	SWEDEN	Nordea Liv Fastighet I AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/559067-5673	SWEDEN	Nordea Node AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/5590681846	SWEDEN	Bällstavägen 102 Fastighets AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/559106-4695	SWEDEN	Nordea Liv Fastighet II AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/559252-0752	SWEDEN	Hyllie Fabriken AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/5593476285	SWEDEN	Nordea Liv Fastighet III AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/559106-4810	SWEDEN	Åkermyntan Fastighets AB	Other	Aktiebolag	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation

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Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Country	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
							% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	
							C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	
SC/LEI/529900418491R-JR5Q572/DK/0140	DENMARK	Nordea Pension Holding Danmark A/S	Insurance holding company as defined in Art. 2125 [f] of Directive 2009/138/EC	Aktieselskaber	Non-mutual	DENMARK	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0090	DENMARK	Nordea Pension Kapitalforvaltning Danmark A/S	Other	Aktieselskaber	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0016	DENMARK	Nordea Pension EDB Danmark II ApS	Other	Anpartsselskab	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0013	DENMARK	Nordea Pension Ejendom Danmark A/S	Other	Aktieselskaber	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0051	DENMARK	Rådhuskontorerne ApS	Other	Anpartsselskab	Non-mutual		1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0100	DENMARK	Margretheholmen P/S	Other	Partnerselskab	Non-mutual		0,50	0,50	0,50	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0101	DENMARK	Komplementarselskabet Margretheholm ApS	Other	Anpartsselskab	Non-mutual		0,50	0,50	0,50	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0104	DENMARK	Havneholmen P/S	Other	Partnerselskab	Non-mutual		0,50	0,50	0,50	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0105	DENMARK	Komplementarselskabet Havneholmen ApS	Other	Anpartsselskab	Non-mutual		0,50	0,50	0,50	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0110	DENMARK	K/S Ejendoms-holding Banemarksvej 2021	Other	Kommandit-selskab	Non-mutual		0,40	0,40	0,40	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0107	DENMARK	Komplementarselskabet Banemarksvej ApS	Other	Anpartsselskab	Non-mutual		0,40	0,40	0,40	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0108	DENMARK	P/S Ottilia København	Other	Partnerselskab	Non-mutual		0,50	0,50	0,50	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0109	DENMARK	Komplementarselskabet Ottilia København ApS	Other	Anpartsselskab	Non-mutual		0,50	0,50	0,50	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/LEI/75T11A7Z-VEIQ2WQNG812/DK/0213	DENMARK	Udviklings-selskabet Carls-berg Byen P/S	Other	Partnerselskab	Non-mutual		0,23	0,23	0,23	None	Significant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0736664-6	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Espoon Kiltakallio 13	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/3099493-1	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Espoon Kipparinkatu 4B	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2028590-4	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Espoon Malmiportti 4 A-B	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2028592-0	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Espoon Malmiportti 4 C-D	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0101766-4	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Espoon Muurarinkuja 1	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2158729-3	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Eläin-lääkärintaku 3	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0654453-5	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Hämeentie 5 B	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0119588-2	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Lapinlahdenkatu 14	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0609026-2	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Lintulahdenkatu 6	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0667245-7	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Malminkatu 36	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0784057-1	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Munkkiniemen Puistotie 14	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation

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## Undertakings in the scope of the group, cont.

Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Country	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
							% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	
C0020	C0010	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
SC/2302716-9	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Sörnäistenkatu 10	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2790328-5	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Uutiskatu 3	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2040011-6	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Vanhanlinnantie 3	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1961946-0	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Helsingin Vyökätkä 5	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2291435-6	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Keravan Tapulinkatu 32	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2769901-8	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Turun Kansleri 2	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2769831-4	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Turun Kansleri 4	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0763412-9	FINLAND	Asunto Oy Turun Yliopistonkatu 12a	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0293117-5	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Unioninkatu 17	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2546887-3	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Sähkötie 14-16	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2449838-4	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Finnoonlaakson tie 1-5	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1864628-0	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Keilaranta 9A	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0358877-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Piispanmäentie 5	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1913491-4	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Espoontie 25	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1538961-0	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Ruukinrannantie 24	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0602076-6	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Sinikalliontie 9	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1638910-2	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Annankatu 27	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0844814-1	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Eteläranta 12	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0118149-9	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Hitsajankatu 4	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1639916-7	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalsanmenkatu 6	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2085495-1	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 20	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0845149-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kasarminkatu 44	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0877971-7	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Keskukskatu 1 B	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0628066-4	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kivi-aidankatu 2	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0398083-3	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kuortaneenkatu 7	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation

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## Undertakings in the scope of the group, cont.

Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Country	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
							% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	
C0020	C0010	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
SC/1453184-9	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Lämmitäjänkatu 2	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0863366-2	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Museokatu 8	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2586364-6	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Myrskyläntie 18	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0688219-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Rata- vartijankatu 3	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0117272-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Sahaa- jankatu 24	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1757189-7	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Sil- tasaaenkatu 16	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1602960-9	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Ström- berginkuja 2	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2032774-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Tyymy- laavantie 20	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0122852-5	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Vattu- niemenranta 2	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2810653-6	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Jyväskylän Ahjokatu 11	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/1503456-1	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Oulun Kallisen- suora 12	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0797857-0	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Pirkkalan Jasper- intie 1	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2259237-7	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Pornaisten Onnen- taival 4	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2859055-9	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Seimenkatu 1	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/3012791-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Tietohallinnonkatu 19	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2212496-0	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Turvesuonkatu 17	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2126808-1	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Turun Kristiinankatu 8	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0635892-7	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Muun- totie 1	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0701941-7	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Tammi- miston Harkkokuja 2	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2431966-5	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Vanha Kaarelantie 26	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/2043182-8	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Vanha Sahatie 4	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0747930-9	FINLAND	Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Väinö Tannerin tie 3	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/0117975-1	FINLAND	Oy Helsingfors Saluhallar Ab	Other	Aktie bolag	Non-mutual	Finanssivalvonta	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/912893537	NORWAY	Nykirkebakken 2 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/913886216	NORWAY	Fr Nansens Plass 7 II AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation

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## Undertakings in the scope of the group, cont.

Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Country	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
							% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	
C0020	C0010	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
SC/914664381	NORWAY	NLE Munchsgate 5B AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/919060271	NORWAY	Rådhuspassasjen AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/955122690	NORWAY	FR Nansens Plass 7 II ANS	Other	Ansvarlig selskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/971227575	NORWAY	Arkaden Eiendom AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/981125096	NORWAY	Nordea Aktuarietjenester AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/981143159	NORWAY	Olav Kyrrsgate 22 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/985094691	NORWAY	Norske Liv AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/995556790	NORWAY	Folke Bernadottesvei 38 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/995557665	NORWAY	Kokstadflaten 4 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/997953312	NORWAY	Kokstadflaten 6 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/998077052	NORWAY	Havnspellet AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/999289630	NORWAY	Nordea Liv Eiendom AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/937731469	NORWAY	Økernveien 119/121 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/912195996	NORWAY	Eiendoms-selskapet Dronning Maudsgt 15 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/918042830	NORWAY	Chr. Kroghs gate 32 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/98990659	NORWAY	Vallhallavegen 6 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/966246634	NORWAY	Ingeniørmes Hus AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/914776120	NORWAY	Henrik Ibsensgate 40-42 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/996922243	NORWAY	Fabrikkeveien 41 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/912808629	NORWAY	Fabrikkeveien 36 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/996197441	NORWAY	Fabrikkeveien 38 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/998171350	NORWAY	Kokstadveien 23B AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/922155623	NORWAY	Pilestredet 12 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/921680902	NORWAY	Allehelgens gate 4 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/959498695	NORWAY	Rådstuplass 4 DA	Other	Ansvarlig selskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation

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## Undertakings in the scope of the group, cont.

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							% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	
C0020	C0010	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
SC/994921193	NORWAY	Cort Adellers gate 33 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/835705102	NORWAY	St Olavsg 27 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/924713666	NORWAY	Kongens gate 2 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation
SC/918052224	NORWAY	Nydalen Alle 35 AS	Other	Aksjeselskap	Non-mutual	Finanstilsynet	1,00	1,00	1,00	None	Dominant		Included into scope of group supervision		Method 1: Full consolidation

