

Annual Report 2024

Norli Group A/S

Midtermolen 1, 2100 Copenhagen Ø

Reg.No.: 42 54 67 47

Reviewed and approved at the Annual General Meeting, April 28 2025

Chairman of the Annual General Meeting

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Management review

Financial highlights (consolidated)

DKKm	2024	2023	2022 ¹⁾
Premiums	1,203	1,318	1,049
Claims and benefits	-2,453	-2,202	-1,618
Return on investment	344	386	-1,390
Total operating expenses relating to insurance	-206	-199	-168
Profit/loss on business ceded	-8	-5	-7
Change in life insurance provisions	1,150	933	2,478
Change in profit margin	99	-133	-329
Technical result	129	98	15
Investment return on equity	19	45	-18
Technical result of health and accident insurance	18	5	-60
Other Income / expenses	0	0	48
Profit before tax	166	148	-15
Tax	-37	-36	9
Net profit for the year	129	112	-6
Total provisions for insurance contracts	14,927	16,210	16,943
Total shareholders equity	970	1,260	1,498
Total assets	17,182	20,608	23,032
Rate of return related to guaranteed pension products (%)	3.0	2.8	-
Expenses as a percent of provisions (%)	1.0	0.9	-
Expenses per policyholder (DKK)	2,275	2,076	-
Return on equity before tax (%)	14.1	9.5	-
Return on equity after tax (%)	10.9	7.2	-

The key ratios are calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Insurance Business Act, including the Danish FSA's Executive Order No. 503 of 23 May 2024 on financial reports for insurance companies including later amendments.

1) 15/07/2021 - 31/12/2022

Norli Group A/S

Activity

Norli Group A/S (Norli Group or the Company) is a holding company investing in life insurance companies with a focus on guaranteed pension products in the Nordic region.

Norli Group was established 15 July 2021.

Currently Norli Group has two subsidiaries; Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S (Norli Pension) and Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S (Norli Liv og Pension).

Norli Pension was taken over 2 December 2021 and Norli Liv og Pension (formerly Forsikringselskabet Alm Brand Liv og Pension A/S) was acquired from Alm Brand Forsikring on 1 March 2022.

The activities in Norli Group are limited as the life insurance activities are carried out in the subsidiaries.

Norli Group and subsidiaries are focused on guaranteed products and associated health related insurance products. Currently Norli Liv og Pension is open to new customers, whereas the portfolio in Norli Pension is in run-off.

As part of the Nordic strategy, Norli Pension has applied to the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority to establish a Norwegian life insurance subsidiary in order to allow for establishment in the Norwegian market, where an interest to divest pension portfolios has been observed. In 2023 the Company has obtained approval from the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority for the establishment. Hence, Norli Group is looking into opportunities to expand its business through the subsidiary in Norway.

The solvency capital requirement as well as own funds in both the subsidiaries and the group is calculated by use of stochastic modelling. The model allows the subsidiaries to fulfil an enforcement order issued by the Danish Supervisory Authority in 2020 to almost all life and pension companies in Denmark.

Financial results

Since all life insurance activities are carried out in the subsidiaries the result for Norli Group is mainly driven by the result of the subsidiaries. Thus, the results are positively affected by the development in 2024 in the financial markets.

The result of Norli Group amounts to DKK 129 million after tax. This consists of a post-tax result for Norli Liv og Pension of DKK 142 million and a post-tax result for Norli Pension of DKK 25 million as well as DKK -38 million primarily from the depreciation of customer relations and tax.

Timeline and recognised results

The overall result is satisfactory and in line with expectations compared to Outlook for 2024 communicated in the annual report for 2023.

The company has maintained a high solvency ratio throughout the reporting period.

Pension contributions

Total premium income for the period was DKK 1,203 million. Norli Liv og Pension is the main contributor with DKK 1,191 million.

Insurance benefits

Total insurance benefits paid amounted to DKK 2,453 million. 90% is generated from Norli Liv og Pension while the remaining 10% is generated from Norli Pension.

Expenses

Acquisition costs and administrative expenses totalled DKK 205 million for the period.

All acquisition costs originate from Norli Liv og Pension.

Administrative expenses are influenced by depreciation of customer relations in the level of DKK 38 million. The remaining DKK 87 million are generated with 12% from the parent company, 23% from Norli Pension and 65% from Norli Liv og Pension.

The level of expenses for the period was satisfactory given the extraordinary expenses incurred in 2024 to transfer the portfolio from Norli Pension to Norli Liv og Pension.

Investment return on asset allocation to equity

The return on investment assets allocated to equity was positive by DKK 19 million with DKK 7 million from Norli Pension and DKK 12 million from Norli Liv og Pension.

Life insurance provisions

Total life insurance provisions amounted to DKK 13,677 million on 31 December 2024. Norli Liv og Pension is the main contributor with DKK 11,950 million.

Major events

Transfer of portfolio

The Board of Directors has approved a plan to merge the portfolio's from Norli Pension into Norli Liv with the intention to realize administrative synergies. From 2025 onwards, the portfolio will be managed within Norli Liv og Pension's administration systems, generating ongoing synergies for the company.

Regulatory supervision

The Danish FSA conducted an inspection in 2023 related to risk management, outsourcing and group solvency. The inspection led to certain reactions, which the company implemented before year-end except an outstanding issue related to the latest SFCR/RSR. This issue will be resolved with the reporting for the fiscal year 2024.

Management review

Dividends in 2024

Due to uncertainty related to upcoming changes to regulation the Company decided to pay out dividend end-year. After the dividend payout, the Company still has a comfortable solvency coverage ratio.

Events subsequent to 31 December 2024

On January 1, 2025, the insurance portfolio was transferred from Norli Pension to Norli Liv og Pension as approved in 2024. The transfer was carried out as planned, with the approval of the Danish FSA, following the fulfilment of all legal requirements.

No events have occurred between 31 December 2024 and the date of the signing of this financial statement that, in the opinion of the management, will materially affect Norli Group's financial position.

Recognition and measurement uncertainty

The most significant estimates are related to the calculation of fair values of unlisted financial instruments and the measurement of liabilities under insurance contracts. Management believes that the level of uncertainty in the financial reporting for 2024 is acceptable. For a more detailed description of recognition and measurement uncertainties, see note 30.

Capitalisation

The total capital for solvency coverage purposes for Norli Group amounted to DKK 1,031 million, consisting of equity and profit margins in life subsidiaries net of risk margins.

The Company as well as subsidiaries applies the standard formula provided in the Solvency II legislation for the calculation of the capital requirements. In accordance with the Danish FSA's industry requirements, the solvency requirement in subsidiaries has been calculated using a simulated provisioning model. This resulted in a total solvency capital requirement for Norli Group of DKK 328 million, and thereby a solvency coverage ratio of 314%.

Norli Group is including the loss-absorbing effect of potential deferred asset in calculation of the Company's capital requirement in accordance with the Solvency II regulation.

Financial reporting process

The primary responsibility for Norli Group's risk management and control organisation in relation to the financial reporting process rests with the Board of Directors and the Management Board, including compliance with applicable legislation and other financial reporting regulations.

The Board of Directors annual schedule ensures that the Board of Directors reviews, at least once a year, the Company's:

- Policies and guidelines
- Organisation
- Plans and budgets
- Governance and compliance

The Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and approving strategies, general policies and guidelines and thereby the main procedures and controls related to the financial reporting process. The Management Board are responsible for the management of the Company according to the given policies and guidelines.

Financial reporting

The preparation of consolidated full period and interim financial statements together with the preparation of yearly budgets are handled by the finance department.

Investments

Development in Financial Markets

Asset returns remained robust in 2024, driven by stronger-than-expected economic growth and the long-anticipated shift towards interest rate cuts by central banks. A dominant market theme was "US exceptionalism" as US economy showed a significant outperformance relative to Europe and other regions. In financial markets this was, among other things, reflected in an increase for that the US stock index S&P 500 of more than 25 percent for the year, while the US technology stocks called the Magnificent 7 were up more than 67 per cent. European and global equities delivered smaller but solid returns in the range around 6 to 8 percent. Risky assets generally performed well throughout the year. This included positive returns on credit and Danish mortgages which were supported by tighter credit spreads especially against government bonds.

The financial markets were, however, marked by significant changes in sentiment during the year. At the start of the year US economic data surprised on the upside and tension in the Middle East resulted in oil prices hitting a peak for the year above \$92/bbl in the beginning of Q2. This meant that the market shifted focus from interest cuts to the narrative of "higher for longer" rates in US. In Europe inflation data eased and the Swiss National Bank delivers a rate cut in March while the ECB followed with its first rate cut of 25bp since the pandemic in June.

During the summer, the development in US data reversed and especially data for the labor market showed signs of weakness. At the same time, the Bank and Japan surprised the market with an interest rate hike, which resulted in unwinding of large positions in yen carry trades. This caused a significant market turbulence at the beginning of August, which saw an intraday drop in the Japanese stock indices TOPIX of 12 per cent. However, the market turbulence was short-lived, partly because the American central bank indicated that it was time for an adjustment of the monetary policy. In September then central bank a rate cut of as much as 50bp. Interest rates fell and bonds delivered a strong performance in September, but the trend was already reversed in October, when data for the US economy again started to surprise on the upside. In November, US stocks delivered their best monthly performance after Donald Trump

Management review

won the US Presidential election. In the last month of the year sentiment changed again as market was characterized by fear of inflation, because Trump will pursue a policy that will include higher tariffs and higher indebtedness and a tightening of immigration rules. The market thus ended the year with a solid increase in interest rates and falling equity prices.

Overall, the development in financial markets was positive throughout the year and it resulted in lower risk premiums and lower interest rates for European and Danish swaps which contribute positively to the returns of the Company's investment assets. On the other hand, some of the real estate funds contribute negatively to the investment return.

The shift to an easing of the monetary policy among several of the major central banks has led to continued declined in implied interest rate volatility despite the high realized volatility in rates markets over the year. The fall in implied interest volatility led to a negative contribution to the return on interest derivatives that on the other hand was supported by the fall in European swap rates.

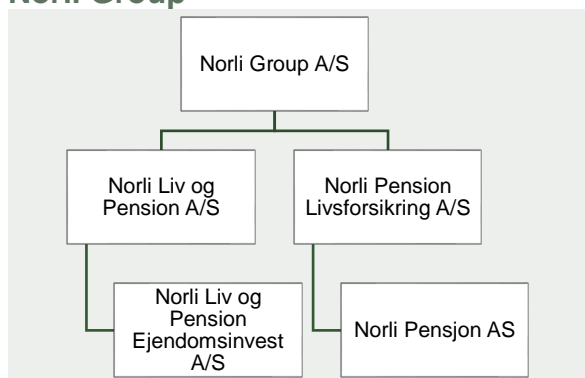
Organisation

Norli Group is the sole owner of Norli Pension and of Norli Liv og Pension. The voting shares of Norli Group are held by Thomas Vinge Hansen (100%) and the economic interest is held by Nordic I&P DK Finans ApS (100%).

Norli Liv og Pension Ejendomsinvest A/S is a 100% owned subsidiary of Norli Liv og Pension and deals with investment in and management of rental properties.

Furthermore, Norli Pension holds 100% of the Norwegian subsidiary, Norli Pensjon AS, which have applied for permission to carry out life insurance business in Norway. Currently there is no activity in Norli Pensjon AS other than efforts in accordance with group strategy of inorganic growth.

Norli Group



Norli Liv og Pension and Norli Pension have outsourced the internal audit function to Advisense.

Management and employees

At end of 2024, Norli Group, had one full time and 7 split time employees. Several of these held key positions in Norli Pension and/or Norli Liv og Pension at the same time.

Norli Group has approved a bonus program and a remuneration policy. The bonus program applies to the executive management. The bonus program is compliant with market standards and financial regulation.

The remuneration policy is established by the Board of Directors and afterwards approved by the Annual General Meeting. The remuneration policy applies to the Board of Directors, the management and to employees, if the activity performed by the employees has a significant influence on the risk profile of Norli Group, i.e. significant risk takers, including employees in control functions. For the management variable pay may constitute up to 50% of the basic pay including pension contribution. For significant risk takers the variable pay may constitute up to 100% of the basic pay including pension contribution. It also applies that at least 50% of the variable pay must consist of subordinated debt. For the management the payment of 40% of variable pay must be postponed for a four-year period, for significant risk takers the duration of the postponement is three years. However, if the variable pay of a significant risk exceeds a certain amount, 60% of the variable pay must be deferred for a four-year period.

Gender composition

The gender composition of the Board of Directors causes a representation of 40% of the underrepresented gender. Given the number of board members (5), the representation cannot become more equal, and the gender composition is therefore also in line with company policy, which have been approved by the Board of Directors in June 2024.

The executive management consist of 3 members of same gender. When changes to the executive management are deemed necessary, the Company will prefer to ensure an equal gender composition.

Gender compositions

Members of Board of Directors	2024	2023
Members in total	5	5
Underrepresented gender in percentage	40%	40%
Gender target in percentage	40%	40%
Expected time for target realisation	Target met	Target met
Executive Management	2024	2023
Persons in total	3	3
Underrepresented gender in percentage	0%	0%
Gender target in percentage	40%	*
Expected time for target realisation	Within 5 years	*

Management review

Non-executive Management	2024	2023
Persons in total	2	2
Underrepresented gender in percentage	50%	50%
Gender target in percentage	40%	*
Expected time for target realisation	Within 5 years	*

* On 31 December 2023 no gender targets were approved. However, prior to the Board of Directors' approval of the Annual Report 2023, gender targets have been approved.

Norli Group is committed to fostering an inclusive workplace culture that champions equal opportunities for both genders. We strive to achieve more even gender balance across all levels of management, with a goal to increase the representation of the underrepresented gender.

Board of Directors

In compliance with Danish legislation, Norli Group has a two-tier management system with a Board of Directors and a management board.

The Board of Directors makes an overall assessment of qualifications and work procedures once a year. The evaluation is presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Composition and organisation of the board of directors

During 2024 the Board of Directors consisted of Vivian Lund, Nina Christensen, Henrik Gade Jepsen, Thomas Vinge Hansen and Jakob Sønderby. Vivian Lund is appointed chairman of the Board of Directors.

All members of the Board of Directors will be elected yearly at the Annual General Meeting, and most of the members of the Board of Directors fulfil the legal requirements of independence.

Presentation of the members of the Board of Directors and the Management is provided in the section listing directorships below.

The Board of Directors has considered the qualifications and skills necessary for the Board of Directors in relation to the business plan of Norli Group and the assessment is that the Board of Directors meets these qualifications and skills.

In 2024 the Board of Directors has held 16 board meetings. 4 of these meetings were ordinary meetings, the remaining meetings were extraordinary meetings.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Due to the legal requirements stated in Executive order of financial reporting by insurance companies' paragraph § 142, the company reports its policy and procedures in relation to CSR and climate.

Norli Group's responsibilities in respect of CSR and climate is covered by the company policy on responsible investments.

Throughout the portfolio transfer process, it has been a key concern that all customer data is well protected in accordance with the legislation in force and company policies on GDPR and data ethics. The Data Protection Officer is in particular very much aware of any data breaches made by Norli Group or any of its business partners.

The pensions industry and the rest of the financial sector continues to have Anti-Money Laundering as a top priority. In accordance with the AML policy the company is putting effort into reducing crime in society through the continued effort to improve the company's AML policy and processes. As a pension service provider, Norli Group can be exploited by criminals intending to launder money or by criminals trying to employ money for illicit purposes. AML risk for Norli Group (being part of the pensions industry) is considered low in accordance with the risk assessment put forward in the "National AML Risk Assessment" issued in 2022 by the Danish Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). In accordance with regulation and company policy suspicious activities have been reported to the police without delay.

Norli Group has a "Policy for Responsible Investments" that describes the approach approved by Norli Group Board to consider its investment principles and processes in respect of international conventions and declarations on human rights, responsible climate action, children rights, etc.

Norli Group will observe fundamental human rights such as United Nation's Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which Denmark has undertaken to comply with, in all aspects of business administration, product management, client relationships and investment processes. Furthermore, Norli Group will observe the principles in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement).

In the current financial period, there has not been identified any human rights violations, as a result of the company's activities.

Norli Group is actively screening all of its investment assets against a list of specific industries and types of activity that the Company wants to limit its exposure to. The "Policy for Responsible Investments" is available to the public on the corporate website, where the company declares itself according to SFDR 2019/2088 art 4.1.b).

Norli Group has a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management system which in addition to the quantitative risks captured in the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) using the Standard Formula, identifies and includes other emerging risks and risks otherwise excluded from the SCR. In this respect there has been a growing risk of future losses from the effects of climate changes.

Norli Group is actively investigating the potential impacts on the company. Given the business model, climate risk is presently assessed as being non-material during the strategic planning period.

Management review

The Company assesses at least annually the degree of exposure to sustainability risk, including the impact of climate changes. The assessment is focusing on the investment assets and specifically the investment categories of Equities, Government and Mortgage Bonds, Corporate Credit, Credit to Infrastructure, Real Estate Financing and Real Estate. The assessments are based primarily on the maturity of the investments and diversification of collateral, which for all categories is considered to contribute to a low overall risk of material adverse impact on investment performance. In addition to this, the company is considering the potential impact of climate changes to the assumptions underlying the liabilities.

In addition to the above, most investments are of a long-term nature and managed by external managers through investment management agreements. The Company's credit investments mainly consist of debt issued by unlisted companies with limited public information on overall sustainability. Consequently, the Company has limited abilities in way of reducing the climate footprint of the investments. The potential benefits of estimating the marginal CO₂-footprint are deemed insignificant and gained with a high relative cost. The Company does therefore not estimate nor disclose CO₂-footprint as otherwise proposed by the standard from Insurance & Pension Denmark on climate reporting. When the financial markets matures in terms of more readily available sustainability data, the Company will reconsider this approach.

A positive result of the approach settled in the Policy on Responsible Investments is that the investment portfolio has become less exposed to negative climate risk during the reporting period. It is the company assessment that this risk reduction has been achieved without any reduction in expected future investment return.

The company is in process of preparing the increased reporting requirements as defined in CSRD.

Data Ethics policy

Due to the legal requirements stated in "Bekendtgørelse om finansielle rapporter" § 146, the Company reports its policy and procedures in relation to data ethics.

Norli Group has a strong commitment in relation to protection of personal data. In this regard Norli Group respects the principles covering the insurance industry as such.

Norli Group has a clear intention of being able to service its policy holders via digital solutions in a responsible manner which protects the personal data of the policy holders while at the same time providing them with an effective case management.

Norli Group will only collect information from the policyholders where necessary in order to provide advice on life insurance and associated products for the benefit of the policyholders in respect of their current and future insurance coverage.

Norli Group has strong and continuing focus on data protection, and thus Norli Group has entered into an outsourcing agreement with Bech-Bruun Advokatpartnerselskab, stating that Bech-Bruun Advokatpartnerselskab covers the position as Data Protection Officer. By choosing this solution, the policy holders as well as other parties have the opportunity to have an independent assessment of the company's processing of personal data. Furthermore, the employees have the possibility to raise concerns regard company's processing of personal data. In addition to the Data Protection Officer, the company's inhouse legal counsels will also provide the employees with guidance and support in relation to data protection.

Outlook for 2025

Norli Group's pre-tax profit is expected to amount to DKK 140–150 million. The positive result is driven by positive expected results in Norli Liv og Pension respectively DKK 194 million and a negative effect of respectively Norli Pension of DKK -6 million DKK and -46 million from the amortisation of customer relations and operational expenses in Norli Group.

The regular premiums in Norli Liv og Pension are expected to decline slightly by 7-8%. In Norli Pension the premiums are similarly expected to decrease as the insurance portfolio is in run-off.

The financial guidance is based on the current level of interest rates.

Directorships and executive positions

Directorships and executive positions

Board of Directors

Vivian Lund

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Chairman	Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S	Fundrock Asset Management Denmark A/S

Nina Christensen

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Board Member	Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S	
CEO		Utilis Consult

Henrik Gade Jepsen

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Board Member	Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S	

Thomas Vinge Hansen

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Board member		Gabler AS Gabler Danmark A/S Nordic Insurance and Pensions AS
CEO		Cetra Life Advisory ApS Tvinge Holding ApS Nordic I&P DK Finans ApS Nordic I&P Holding ApS

Jan Jakob Wileniec Sønderby

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Board member		

Directorships and executive positions

Management Board

Claude Emile Frigout Reffs

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Chairman	Norli Pensjon AS	
Board member	Norli Liv og Pension Ejendomsinvest A/S	
CEO	Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S Norli Liv og Pension Ejendomsinvest A/S	

Peter Trägårdh Christensen

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Director/CRO (CRO until the beginning of September 2024)	Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S Nordisk Pensionsservice A/S	

Søren Andersen

	Directorships within Norli Group	Directorships outside Norli Group
Chairman		Ress Life Investments A/S Direct Life Capital K/S
Board member		
CEO		S.A. Consulting A/S

Company information

Registration		
Name:	Address:	Main phone:
Norli Group A/S	Midtermolen 1 DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø	+45 38 20 24 00
Company reg. no (CVR)	Municipality	
42 54 67 47	Copenhagen	
Board of Directors		
Vivian Lund <i>Chairman</i>	Nina Christensen	Henrik Gade Jepsen
Thomas Vinge Hansen	Jan Jakob Wileniec Sønderby	
Management		
Claude Emilie Frigout Reffs <i>Executive Officer</i>	Peter Trägårdh Christensen <i>Executive Officer</i>	Søren Andersen <i>Group Chief Executive Officer</i>
Auditors		
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 DK-2000 Frederiksberg		
Shareholder		
Norli Group A/S is owned by 100% by Nordic I&P DK Finans ApS		

Statement by the Management Board and the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors and the Management Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Norli Group A/S for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of relevant law and regulations, including the Danish Insurance Business Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and the parent company's assets, liabilities and

financial position on 31 December 2024 and of the results of the group's and the parent company's operations for the prolonged financial year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the management's review contains a fair review of developments in the company's activities and financial position and describes the principal risks and uncertainties that may affect the group and the parent company.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the annual general meeting.

Management Board

Copenhagen, 2 April 2025

Claude Emile Frigout Reffs
Executive Officer

Peter Trägårdh Christensen
Executive Officer

Søren Andersen
Group Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Copenhagen, 2 April 2025

Vivian Lund
Chairman

Nina Christensen

Henrik Gade Jepsen

Thomas Vinge Hansen

Jan Jakob Wileniec Sønderby

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Norli Group A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Norli Group A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group and the Parent Company. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Insurance Business Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Insurance Business Act.

Our opinion is consistent with our long-form audit report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements") section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management' review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on our procedures, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Insurance Business Act for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise

professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Parent Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business

activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats and safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Copenhagen, 2 April 2025

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no 30 70 02 28

Lars Rhod Søndergaard
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne28632

Berk Akbay
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne50155

Income and comprehensive income statement

DKKt	Note	2024		2023	
		Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Gross premiums	1	0	1,202,970	0	1,318,276
Ceded insurance premiums		0	-18,839	0	-18,758
Total premiums, net of reinsurance		0	1,184,131	0	1,299,518
Income from group enterprises	2	167,007	0	146,241	0
Income from investment properties		0	70,566	0	67,887
Interest income and dividends, etc.	3	1,077	222,390	1,086	247,462
Value adjustments	4	0	268,440	0	315,268
Interest expenses		-908	-19,209	-697	-20,067
Administrative expenses related to investment activities		-4	-61,977	-4	-97,518
Total investment return		167,172	480,210	146,627	513,032
Tax on pension returns	5	0	-107,864	0	-58,389
Claims and benefits paid	6	0	-2,452,615	0	-2,202,419
Reinsurers' share received		0	14,134	0	6,886
Total claims and benefits, net of reinsurance		0	-2,438,481	0	-2,195,533
Change in life insurance provisions		0	1,149,929	0	933,194
Change in reinsurers' share		0	-7,629	0	3,015
Total change in life insurance provisions, net of reinsurance		0	1,142,300	0	936,209
Change in profit margin		0	98,604	0	-133,334
Acquisition cost	7	0	-80,439	0	-72,341
Administrative expenses	8	-48,724	-125,054	-44,227	-126,194
Commissions paid and reinsurance cost		0	4,698	0	3,608
Total insurance operating expenses, net of reinsurance		-48,724	-200,795	-44,227	-194,928
Transferred investment return		0	-28,737	0	-68,736
Technical result		118,448	129,368	102,400	97,839
Technical result of health and accident insurance	9	0	18,158	0	5,335
Investment return on equity		0	19,498	0	45,096
Other expenses		0	-699	0	-283
Profit before tax	10	118,448	166,325	102,400	147,988
Tax	11	10,683	-37,192	9,645	-35,943
Net profit for the year		129,131	129,133	112,045	112,045
Comprehensive income					
Net profit for the year		129,132	129,132	112,045	112,045
Total comprehensive income		129,132	129,132	112,045	112,045
Proposed allocation of profit/loss					
Proposed dividend		0	0	0	0
Retained earnings		129,132	129,132	112,045	112,045
Total comprehensive income		129,132	129,132	112,045	112,045

Financial statements

Balance sheet

DKKt	Note	2024		2023	
		Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Assets					
Intangible Assets	12	507,442	507,442	545,664	545,664
Investment property	13	0	1,603,628	0	1,533,852
Investments in group enterprises	14	508,315	0	771,308	0
Other financial asset		24,601	0	16,500	0
Total investments in group enterprises		532,916	0	787,808	0
Equity investments		0	1,696,656	0	2,463,154
Investment funds		0	10,279,230	0	9,493,733
Bonds		0	1,013,776	0	2,902,897
Share in collective investments		0	4,617	0	4,823
Other loans		0	174	0	174
Deposits with credit institutions		0	503,195	0	490,432
Derivative financial instruments	15	0	472,193	0	2,435,973
Total other financial investment assets		0	13,969,841	0	17,791,185
Total investment assets	16	532,916	15,573,469	787,808	19,325,037
Reinsurers' share of life insurance provisions		0	31,931	0	39,560
Reinsurers' share of claims provisions	17	0	239,933	0	259,900
Reinsurers' share of insurance contracts		0	271,864	0	299,460
Receivables from policyholders		0	52,920	0	61,887
Receivables from direct insurance contracts		0	52,920	0	61,887
Receivables from insurance companies		0	5,809	0	3,671
Receivables from group enterprises		272	0	0	0
Other receivables		15,074	24,258	314	61,950
Total receivables		15,346	30,067	314	65,621
Current tax assets on pensions returns		0	7,645	0	7,645
Current tax assets	18	2,274	9,146	1,236	0
Cash and cash equivalents		2,723	208,719	3,228	196,870
Other assets		0	453,550	0	0
Total other assets		4,997	679,060	4,464	204,515
Accrued interest and rent		0	39,152	697	79,502
Other prepayments and accrued income		0	28,223	0	26,464
Total prepayments and accrued income		0	67,375	697	105,966
Total assets		1,060,701	17,182,197	1,338,947	20,608,150

Balance sheet

DKKt	Note	2024		2023	
		Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Liability and equity					
Share capital		25,299	25,299	25,299	25,299
Contingency funds		0	100,883	0	100,883
Profit carried forward		944,317	843,434	1,235,185	1,134,302
Total shareholders equity	19	969,616	969,616	1,260,484	1,260,484
Premium provisions		0	31,982	0	30,015
Profit margin on non life contracts		0	9,436	0	10,186
Life insurance provisions	20	0	13,677,082	0	14,819,029
Profit margin on life insurance and investment contracts		0	695,686	0	797,264
Provisions for claims	21	0	507,518	0	547,949
Risk margin on non-life insurance contracts		0	5,316	0	5,784
Total provisions for insurance and investment contracts		0	14,927,020	0	16,210,228
Deferred tax	22	51,855	68,575	60,264	75,224
Other liabilities		0	0	0	53
Total provisions for liabilities		51,855	68,575	60,264	75,277
Payables related to direct insurance		0	35,926	0	37,564
Payables related to reinsurance		0	19,312	0	26,003
Payables to credit institutions		0	0	0	60,534
Payables to group enterprises		39,082	23,036	17,503	0
Current tax liabilities	18	0	0	0	25,363
Other debt	23	148	1,102,144	0	2,866,650
Total debts		39,230	1,180,418	17,503	3,016,114
Accruals and deferred income		0	36,569	697	46,047
Total liabilities and equity		1,060,701	17,182,197	1,338,947	20,608,150
Contingent liabilities	24				
Collateral security	25				
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Financial highlights	28				
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Statement of changes in equity

DKKt	Share Capital	Contingency funds	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Group
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2023:	25,299	100,883	1,372,257	0	1,498,439
Changes in shareholders' equity 2023:					
Net profit for the year			112,045		112,045
Extraordinary dividend distributed			-350,000		-350,000
Shareholders' equity at January 2024	25,299	100,883	1,134,302	0	1,260,484
Changes in shareholders' equity 2024:					
Net profit for the year			129,132		129,131
Comprehensive income:	25,299	100,883	1,263,434	0	1,389,616
Extraordinary dividend distributed			-420,000		-420,000
Changes in shareholders' equity:	25,299	100,883	843,434	0	969,616
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2024:	25,299	100,883	843,434	0	969,616

DKKt	Share Capital	Contingency funds	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Parent
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2023:	25,299	0	1,473,140	0	1,498,439
Changes in shareholders' equity 2023:					
Net profit for the year			112,045		112,045
Extraordinary dividend distributed			-350,000		-350,000
Shareholders' equity at January 2024	25,299	0	1,235,185	0	1,260,484
Changes in shareholders' equity 2024:					
Net profit for the year			129,132		
Comprehensive income:	25,299	0	1,364,317	0	1,389,616
Extraordinary dividend distributed			-420,000		-420,000
Changes in shareholders' equity	25,299	0	944,317	0	969,616
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2024	25,299	0	944,317	0	969,616

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 1 Gross premiums				
Direct insurance	0	1,202,970	0	1,318,276
Total gross premiums	0	1,202,970	0	1,318,276
Regular premiums	0	736,888	0	780,957
Single premiums	0	466,082	0	537,319
Total gross premiums	0	1,202,970	0	1,318,276
Insurance taken out individually	0	420,099	0	526,289
Insurance taken out in connection with employment	0	526,397	0	547,942
Group life insurance	0	256,474	0	244,045
Total gross premiums	0	1,202,970	0	1,318,276
Number of insured, direct insurance (1,000):				
Insurance taken out individually	0	46,784	0	51,884
Insurance taken out in connection with employment	0	9,752	0	9,600
Group life insurance	0	55,246	0	56,275
All policies in Life Insurance written include a bonus arrangement. The company only writes direct Danish insurance.				
Note 2 Income from group enterprises				
Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S	24,641	0	18,835	0
Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S	142,366	0	127,406	0
Total income from group enterprises	167,007	0	146,241	0
<i>The results are recognised in the following items:</i>				
Income from group enterprises	167,007	0	146,241	0
Total income from group enterprises	167,007	0	146,241	0
Note 3 Interest income and dividend				
Equity investments	0	49,154	0	91,793
Investment funds	0	125,714	0	47,190
Bonds	0	69,684	0	64,958
Deposits in credit institutions	104	28,490	0	32,930
Share in collective investments	0	0	0	20,740
Derivative financial instruments	0	-63,844	0	-26,899
Other investment assets	973	13,192	1,086	16,751
Total interest income and dividend	1,077	222,390	1,086	247,462

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 4 Value adjustments				
Investment property	0	-5,588	0	-95,551
Equity investments	0	59,522	0	53,017
Investment funds	0	444,751	0	552,861
Shares in collective investments	0	-206	0	-182
Bonds	0	34,772	0	72,262
Derivative financial instruments	0	-226,773	0	-377,712
Other investment assets	0	-38,038	0	110,573
Total value adjustments	0	268,440	0	315,268
Note 5 Tax on pension returns				
Individual tax on pension investment returns	0	-76,826	0	-58,389
Adjustment of prior-year individual tax on pension investment returns	0	-31,038	0	0
Total tax on pension returns	0	-107,864	0	-58,389
Note 6 Claims and benefits paid				
Insurance amounts on death	0	-112,935	0	-103,822
Insurance amounts on critical illness	0	-22,260	0	-21,157
Insurance amounts on disability	0	-7,536	0	-6,922
Insurance amounts on expiry	0	-220,999	0	-229,735
Pensions and annuity benefits	0	-409,921	0	-424,140
Surrenders	0	-1,512,048	0	-1,241,224
Cash bonus payments	0	-166,916	0	-175,419
Total claims and benefits paid	0	-2,452,615	0	-2,202,419
Note 7 Acquisition costs				
Acquisition commission	0	-3,511	0	-11,152
Other acquisition costs	0	-76,928	0	-61,189
Total acquisition costs	0	-80,439	0	-72,341

The distribution agreement concerning the sale of pension schemes with Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S and Alm. Brand Group, has been terminated by the 31st of July 2024.

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 8 Administrative expenses				
Staff expenses	-3,396	-96,192	-1,964	-94,805
Allocated staff expenses to acquisition/investment costs	0	65,805	0	59,996
Amortisation customer relations	-38,222	-38,222	-38,222	-38,222
Other administrative expenses	-7,106	-56,445	-4,041	-53,163
Total administrative expenses	-48,724	-125,054	-44,227	-126,194
<i>Staff expenses</i>				
Wages and salaries	-2,517	-80,162	-1,588	-77,638
Pensions	-463	-11,447	-226	-11,465
Other social security costs and payroll tax	-416	-4,584	-150	-5,702
Total staff expenses	-3,396	-96,193	-1,964	-94,805
Average number of full-time-equivalent employees during the year	1	85	1	83
<i>Remuneration to the Management Board</i>				
Salary, pension and remuneration - fixed part	-3,078	-9,068	-881	-9,155
Salary, pension and remuneration - variable part	-257	-1,055	-375	-1,167
Total remuneration to the Management Board	-3,335	-10,123	-1,256	-10,322
<i>Remuneration to the Board of Directors</i>				
Salary, pension and remuneration - fixed part	-193	-2,417	-187	428
Total remuneration to the Board of Directors	-193	-2,417	-187	428
<i>Remuneration to significant risk takers</i>				
Salary, pension and remuneration - fixed part	0	-7,158	0	-11,186
Salary, pension and remuneration - variable part	0	0	0	0
Total remuneration to significant risk takers	0	-7,158	0	-11,186
Number of members of the Management Board	3	3	3	3
Number of members of the Board of Directors	5	5	5	5
Number of members of significant risk takers	6	6	6	6
<p>In accordance with legislation the company has appointed a number of employees as significant risk takers (in addition to the Management Board) whose activities have a significant impact on the company's risk profile.</p> <p>Information on salaries and remuneration for the Management Board, the Board of Directors and significant risk takers can be found on the company's website (www.norli.dk).</p>				
<i>Fees to the audit firm appointed by the general meeting</i>				
EY - Statutory audit of financial statements	-108	-1,414	-93	-1,473
EY - Other declaration tasks regarding safety	-137	-570	-56	-758
EY - Tax assurance	0	-1,800	-286	-286
EY - Other services	0	-1,325	0	0
Total audit fees	-245	-5,109	-435	-2,517

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 9 Technical result of health and accident insurance				
Gross premiums	0	116,835	0	121,927
Ceded insurance premiums	0	-68,582	0	-70,645
Change in premium provisions	0	-666	0	-649
Change in profit and risk margin	0	877	0	470
Total premiums, net of reinsurance	0	48,464	0	51,103
Claims paid	0	-85,553	0	-88,102
Claims paid, reinsurer's share	0	35,662	0	35,543
Change in provisions for claims	0	58,240	0	-33,356
Change in risk margin	0	342	0	-590
Change in provisions for claims, reinsurer's share	0	-19,966	0	63,055
Total claims, net of reinsurance	0	-11,275	0	-23,450
Acquisition cost	0	-13,851	0	-15,228
Administrative expenses	0	-8,832	0	-12,571
Commissions paid and reinsurance cost	0	13,523	0	10,766
Total insurance operating expenses, net of reinsurance	0	-9,160	0	-17,032
Technical result	0	28,029	0	10,620
Total investment return	0	9,240	0	23,640
Return on and value adjustments of technical provisions	0	-19,111	0	-28,925
Total investment return after return on and value adjustment on technical provisions	0	-9,871	0	-5,285
Technical result of health and accident insurance	0	18,158	0	5,335
Run-off result, gross	0	14,864	0	-57,027
Run-off result, net of reinsurance	0	22,413	0	-32,232
Gross claims ratio	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	100.2%
Gross expense ratio	0.0%	19.4%	0.0%	22.8%
Number of claims	0.0	35	0.0	41
Claims frequency	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Average amount of claims	0.0	1,308	0.0	927

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 10 Profit before tax				
<i>Return requirements for shareholders' equity:</i>				
Return on investments allocated to equity	0	15,141	0	31,569
Result of portfolios without bonus entitlement	0	1,776	0	524
Profit before tax of the health and accident insurance	0	18,159	0	5,335
Interest result	0	139,459	0	113,567
Expense result	0	-16,221	0	-6,755
Risk result	0	34,697	0	34,187
Forenede Gruppeliv / Group Life	0	21,871	0	13,402
Profit before tax, Norli Group A/S (Parent) 1)	118,448	-48,557	102,400	-43,841
Profit before tax	118,448	166,325	102,400	147,988

1) The amount of -48,557k DKK in 2024 comprises profit before tax (Norli Group A/S, Parent) of 118,448k DKK deducted for income from group enterprises of 167,005k DKK.

In accordance with the Executive Order on the Contribution Principle and the market discipline guidelines, the Danish FSA has been notified of Norli Liv og Pension's profit policy for 2024. Norli Liv og Pension's profit for the year comprises the investment return on assets in which shareholders' equity is invested plus the result of Forenede Gruppeliv, the health and accident result, plus a risk allowance based on technical provisions from the interest rate groups and a proportion of the risk results of the risk groups and the cost results of cost groups.

Note 11 Tax

Estimated tax on profit/loss for the year	2,274	-53,272	1,236	-34,854
Adjustment of prior-year current tax	0	9,446	0	-314
Adjustment of prior-year deferred tax	0	-178	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax	8,409	6,812	8,409	-775
Total tax	10,683	-37,192	9,645	-35,943
<i>Tax for the year consist of:</i>				
Tax on accounting profit/loss (current rate 22%)	-26,059	-36,591	-22,528	-32,557
Non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	32,173	-3,573	32,173	-1,467
Adjustment of deferred tax (increase in tax base)	4,569	2,972	0	-1,919
Total tax	10,683	-37,192	9,645	-35,943

* Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S (reg. No. 64 14 57 11) and Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S (re. No. 29 63 78 73), within the Group are affected by the increased tax are for the financial companies in Denmark. The tax rate has been increased to 26% in 2023

Notes

Note 12 Intangible Assets

	31-12-2024		
	Parent and group		
	Goodwill	Customer relations	Total
Cost, beginning of the period	271,738	344,000	615,738
Acquisitions during the year	0	0	0
Cost, end of year	271,738	344,000	615,738
Impairment and amortisation charges, beginning of the period	0	-70,074	-70,074
Amortisation during the period	0	-38,222	-38,222
Impairment and amortisation charges, end of year	0	-108,296	-108,296
Intangible assets, end of year	271,738	235,704	507,442

	31-12-2023		
	Parent and group		
	Goodwill	Customer relations	Total
Cost, beginning of the period	271,738	344,000	615,738
Acquisitions during the year	0	0	0
Cost, end of year	271,738	344,000	615,738
Impairment and amortisation charges, beginning of the period	0	-31,852	-31,852
Amortisation during the period	0	-38,222	-38,222
Impairment and amortisation charges, end of year	0	-70,074	-70,074
Intangible assets, end of year	271,738	273,926	545,664

Goodwill

Norli Group acquired Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S on 1 March 2022. Management have prepared an impairment test of the carrying value of goodwill as of 31 December 2024. The goodwill is related to the cash generating unit (CQU) Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S. The model is based on budgets approved by management. The significant assumptions are Capital and Capital requirement, expected growth and WACC. The impairment test did not result in any impairment.

Customer Relations

As of 31 December 2024 management have tested the valuation of customer relations as part of the impairment test of goodwill. The impairment test did not result in any impairment.

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 13 Investment property				
Fair value, beginning of year	0	1,533,852	0	1,661,645
Acquisitions and improvements during the year	0	15,855	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	1,011	0	-60,263
	0	1,550,718	0	1,601,382
Fair value adjustments	0	52,910	0	-67,530
Fair value, end of year	0	1,603,628	0	1,533,852

Rates of return on which the fair value of the companys' individual properties are based on:

Weighted average rates of return for corporate properties	0	4.6%	0	4,45%
Weighted average rates of return for residential properties	0	6.4%	0	5,03%
Total weighted average rates of return for investment properties	0	4.7%	0	4,49%

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 14 Investment in group enterprises				
Cost, beginning of year	1,152,284	0	1,152,284	0
Additions during the year	0	0	0	0
Cost, end of year	1,152,284	0	1,152,284	0
Revaluation and impairment, beginning of year	-380,976	0	-172,217	0
Profit / loss for the year	167,007	0	146,241	0
Dividend received	-430,000	0	-355,000	0
Revaluation and impairment, end of year	-643,969	0	-380,976	0
Investment in group enterprises, end of year	508,315	0	771,308	0

Holdings in group enterprises consist of:

Name and domicile	Activity	Ownership	Result	Equity
Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	Life Insurance	100%	24,641	177,020
Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	Life Insurance	100%	142,366	331,295

Note 15 Other financial investment assets

Derivatives	0	472,193	0	2,431,472
Other investment assets	0	0	0	4,501
Other financial investment assets, end of year	0	472,193	0	2,435,973

Note 16 Total investment assets

DKKt	Carrying amount		Return % p.a. before tax
	1 January	31 December	
1. Investment property	2,486,303	2,508,240	3.0%
2.1 Equity investments	1,351,945	1,527,822	18.7%
2.2 Unlisted investments	12,128	4,626	9.2%
2. Equity investment, total	1,364,073	1,532,448	18.7%
3.1 Government and mortgage bonds	8,965,729	7,552,996	4.6%
3.2 Index-linked bonds	0	0	0.0%
3.3 Credit bonds and emerging market bonds	2,393,818	1,845,468	5.0%
3.4 Loans	1,201,619	1,158,929	7.4%
3. Bonds and loans, total	12,561,166	10,557,393	4.9%
4. Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	0.0%
5. Other financial investment assets	677,218	503,195	0.1%
6. Derivative financial instruments	1,771,788	472,193	

Financial statements

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Level 1				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Equity investments	0	713,006	0	693,260
Investments funds	0	7,972,949	0	9,109,383
Bonds	0	1,092,009	0	2,797,956
Other assets	0	503,195	0	676,708
Total financial assets	0	10,281,159	0	13,277,115
Level 2				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investment funds	0	1,127,111	0	0
Bonds	0	21,211	0	195,194
Derivative financial instruments	0	472,193	0	2,296,829
Other investment assets	0	0	0	349
Total financial assets	0	1,620,515	0	2,492,372
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Derivatives	0	-914,570	0	-2,447,101
Total financial liabilities	0	-914,570	0	-2,447,101
Level 3				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investment property	0	1,603,626	0	1,533,852
Equity investments	0	2,063,367	0	2,052,290
Investment funds	0	0	0	0
Bonds	0	0	0	30,498
Share in collective investments	0	4,628	0	4,840
Other loans	0	174	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	2,836
Total financial assets	0	3,671,795	0	3,624,316
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	-2,836
Total financial liabilities	0	0	0	-2,836

Notes

The fair value is the price obtained in a sale of an asset or paid for transferring a liability in an arm's length transaction at the time of measurement. The fair value may be identical to the net asset value if the net asset value is calculated on the basis of underlying assets and liabilities measured at fair value. There are three levels of fair value measurement:

Level 1 is based on quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets.

Level 2 is used where no quoted price is available but where the use of another official price is deemed to best reflect the fair value. In the case of listed securities for which the closing price does not represent fair value, valuation techniques or other observable data are used to determine fair value. Depending on the nature of the asset or liability, these may be calculations based on underlying parameters such as yields, exchange rates and volatility or with reference to transaction prices for similar instruments.

Level 3 is used for financial assets and liabilities the valuation of which cannot be based on observable data due to such data not being available or not being deemed to be usable for the determination of fair value. Instead recognised techniques, including discounted cash flows, and internal models and assumptions are used for the determination of fair value.

Transfer between the categories of the fair value hierarchy is only effected in case of changes to available data for use in measurement.

There were transfers between categories in the fair value hierarchy in 2023 in the amount of 603m from investment funds to equity investments.

Bonds measured at quoted prices primarily comprise Danish mortgage bonds and, to a lesser extent, Danish government bonds and corporate bonds. These bonds are attributed to level 1 if a quoted price is identified within 1-3 trading days before the date of calculation (depending on the type of bond). Bonds which are not traded are attributed to level 2. Equity investments mainly comprise listed shares and equity futures measured at quoted prices. For unlisted shares where no observable input is immediately available, the measurement is based on an estimate which builds on information from the companies' financial statements, experience from transactions involving shares in the companies in question as well as input from qualified third parties.

The shares are included in level 3. A 10% drop in share prices would cause the value to decline by DKK 206 million in aggregate.

Other assets comprises interest receivable at DKK 27.1 million and positive values of derivative financial instruments at DKK 472 million. Interest rates are measured on the basis of normal principles of accrual. Interest rates are measured on the basis of normal principles of accrual.

Derivative financial instruments mainly comprise interest rate swaps, which are measured by way of calculation of the net present value of expected future cash flows discounted on the basis of obtainable interest rate points, interpolation between interest rate points and exchange rates. Listed futures and options are measured on the basis of obtainable prices. Unlisted options are measured on the basis of obtainable volatilities, prices of underlying assets and exercise prices using Black-Scholes. Forward exchange transactions are measured on the basis of obtainable forward premiums and exchange rates.

Other liabilities comprises interest payable at 36.5 million and negative values of derivative financial instruments at DKK -915 million.

Interest rates are measured on the basis of normal principles of accrual. Derivative financial instruments are valued on the basis of listed prices from an active market and using generally accepted valuation models with observable data, including yield curves, volatilities and equity indices.

The fair value of investment properties is calculated according to the yield method on the basis of the operating return on the individual property and a return requirement linked to the individual property which reflects the transactions taking place in the property market in the period up to the date of valuation. The resulting fair value is adjusted for deposits, rent above/below market rent, rent on vacant premises and deferred maintenance works and necessary refurbishment expenses.

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Development in level 3 financial instruments				
<i>Investment property</i>				
Carrying amount, beginning of period	0	1,749,093	0	1,749,093
Additions during the period	0	0	0	0
Disposals during the period	0	0	0	0
Realised value adjustments	0	0	0	0
Unrealised value adjustments	0	36,897	0	-215,241
Carrying amount, end of period	0	1,785,990	0	1,533,852
Value adjustments recognised in the income statement	0	36,897	0	558
<i>Equity Investments</i>				
Carrying amount, beginning of the period	0	2,052,290	0	1,884,560
Additions during the period	0	140,283	0	287,446
Disposals during the period	0	-110,710	0	-61,831
Distributed dividend	0	-67,494	0	-80,620
Realised value adjustments	0	0	0	0
Unrealised value adjustments	0	48,997	0	22,736
Carrying amount, end of period	0	2,063,366	0	2,052,291
Value adjustments recognised in the income statement	0	-18,497	0	103,346
<i>Investment funds</i>				
Carrying amount, beginning of the period	0	0	0	602,793
Carrying amount, end of period	0	0	0	0
Value adjustments recognised in the income statement	0	0	0	0
<i>Bonds</i>				
Carrying amount, beginning of the period	0	30,498	0	29,440
Additions during the period	0	0	0	1,181
Disposals during the period	0	-32,211	0	0
Unrealised value adjustments	0	1,712	0	-123
Carrying amount, end of period	0	-1	0	30,498
Value adjustments recognised in the income statement	0	1,712	0	0
<i>Share in collective investments</i>				
Carrying amount, beginning of the period	0	4,840	0	3,357
Additions during the period	0	0	0	0
Distributed dividend	0	-652	0	-249
Unrealised value adjustments	0	439	0	1,732
Carrying amount, end of period	0	4,627	0	4,840
Value adjustments recognised in the income statement	0	1,091	0	1,981

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Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 17 Reinsurers' share of claims provisions				
Regarding health and accident insurance	0	239,933	0	259,900
Reinsurers' share of claims provisions, end of year	0	239,933	0	259,900
Note 18 Current tax assets and liabilities				
Current tax assets and liabilities, beginning of year	1,236	-25,362	1,426	-34,303
Prior year tax adjustment	0	8,330	0	-314
Tax paid/received in respect of prior years	-1,236	39,450	-1,426	35,108
Tax paid during the year	0	40,000	0	9,000
Estimated tax on profit/loss for the year	2,274	-53,272	1,236	-34,853
Current tax assets and liabilities, end of year	2,274	9,146	1,236	-25,363
Note 19 Shareholders equity				
Share capital				
Share capital, beginning of year	25,299	25,299	25,299	25,299
Share capital, end of year	25,299	25,299	25,299	25,299
<p>The share capital is made up of 1 A-share of DKK 0.01 and 2,529,873,446 B-shares of DKK 0.01 each Each A-share of DKK 0.01 carries one vote, whereas the B-shares carry no voting rights. The A- and B-shares carry equal economic rights</p>				
Contingency fund				
Contingency fund, beginning of the period	0	100,883	0	100,883
Contingency fund, addition in the period	0	0	0	0
Contingency fund, end of year	0	100,883	0	100,883
Profit carried forward / Retained earnings				
Profit carried forward, beginning of year	1,235,185	1,134,302	1,473,140	1,372,257
Net profit for the year	129,132	129,132	112,045	112,045
Extraordinary dividend distributed	-420,000	-420,000	-350,000	-350,000
Profit carried forward / Retained earnings, end of year	944,317	843,434	1,235,185	1,134,302
Shareholders equity, end of year	969,616	969,616	1,260,484	1,260,484
Capital base				
Shareholders equity end of year	0	969,616	0	1,260,484
Intangible assets	0	-507,442	0	-545,664
Equity adjusted for intangible assets	0	462,174	0	714,820
Adjustment between Solvency II and accounting balance sheet	0	522,858	0	562,237
Capital base, end of year	0	985,032	0	1,277,057

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 20 Life insurance provisions				
Provisions, beginning of year	0	14,819,029	0	15,739,342
Profit margin, beginning of year	0	797,264	0	672,589
Total provisions for insurance contracts, beginning of year	0	15,616,293	0	16,411,931
Collective bonus potential, beginning of year	0	-137,685	0	-328,294
Loss absorption in individual bonus potential, beginning of year	0	20,979	0	44,515
Accumulated value adjustment, beginning of year	0	-176,248	0	-167,627
Retrospective provisions, beginning of year	0	15,323,339	0	15,960,525
Adjustments, beginning of year	0	5,416	0	5,509
Gross premiums	0	1,202,970	0	1,318,276
Interest	0	58,087	0	69,606
Changes in negative bonus	0	-9,491	0	-20,946
Addition of return	0	275,355	0	306,152
Resetting of negative bonus	0	29,210	0	34,298
Claims and benefits	0	-2,452,797	0	-2,200,102
Expense supplement after addition of expense bonus	0	-77,293	0	-79,704
Risk gain after addition of risk bonus	0	-51,657	0	-48,970
Other changes	0	-14,102	0	-21,304
Retrospective provisions, end of year	0	14,289,037	0	15,323,340
Accumulated value adjustment, end of year	0	619,220	0	623,643
Loss absorption in individual bonus potential, end of year	0	-9,062	0	-20,979
Collective bonus potential, end of year	0	70,003	0	137,685
Applied individual bonus potential, end of year	0	-118,859	0	-5,997
Accumulated pension return tax adjustment, end of year	0	-477,571	0	-441,398
Total provisions for insurance contracts, end of year	0	14,372,768	0	15,616,293
Profit margin, end of year	0	-695,686	0	-797,264
Life insurance provisions, end of year	0	13,677,082	0	14,819,029

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Life insurance provisions by subsidiaries	Group 31-12-2024					Return (%)	Bonus ratios (%)
	Guaranteed provisions	Individual bonus potential	Collective bonus potential	Total provisions			
Norli Pension	1,721,297	546	5,352	1,727,196		8.5%	0%
Norli Liv og Pension	10,236,472	1,648,763	64,651	11,949,886		2.8%	13.5%
Life insurance provisions, end of year	11,957,769	1,649,309	70,003	13,677,082			

No collective bonus potential has been accessed for the cost groups.

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Expense result				
Cost contribution after addition of expense bonus	0	122,395	0	134,804
Insurance operating expenses for the period, net of reinsurance	0	-127,896	0	-131,400
Expense result, net of reinsurance	0	-5,501	0	3,404
Expense result as percentage of the technical provisions	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Risk result				
Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	0	-6,413	0	0
Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	0	41,110	0	41,384
Risk result after addition of risk bonus, net of reinsurance	0	34,697	0	41,384
Risk result as a percentage of technical provisions	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Return on policyholder's funds after costs before tax (%)	0.0	-7.0	0.0	-13.6
Risk margin:				
Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	0	20,407	0	18,598
Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	0	41,348	0	51,190
Total risk margin	0	61,755	0	69,788
Profit margin:				
Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	0	0	0	0
Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Copenhagen	0	797,264	0	797,264
Total profit margin	0	797,264	0	797,264

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 21 Provisions for claims				
<i>Regarding health and accident insurance</i>				
Provisions for claims, beginning of year	0	547,949	0	487,864
Change in provisions for claims	0	-40,431	0	60,085
Provisions for claims, end of year	0	507,518	0	547,949
Note 22 Deferred tax assets and liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities, beginning of year	60,264	75,224	68,672	73,523
Change for the year	-8,409	-6,649	-8,408	1,701
Deferred tax liabilities, end of year	51,855	68,575	60,264	75,224
Deferred tax on real estate	0	16,720	0	15,123
Note 23 Other debt				
Deposits prepaid rent	0	38,668	0	38,896
Tax on pension returns	0	90,576	0	49,532
Other taxes and VAT	141	5,196	0	37,233
Derivative financial instruments	0	914,570	0	2,592,447
Other liabilities	7	53,136	0	148,543
Other debt, end of year	148	1,102,146	0	2,866,650
Of the debt relating to derivative financial instruments, DKK 645 million are due more than five years after the balance sheet date. All other debts fall due within five years.				
Note 24 Contingent liabilities				
VAT adjustment liability related to investment properties	0	4,981	0	109
VAT post-payment for the years 2022-2024	0	3,400	0	3,000
Rental obligations	0	1,460	0	1,368
Minimum lease payments regarding company cars	0	1,899	0	4,839
Investment commitments in unlisted, alternative investments	0	270,678	0	442,813
Contingent liabilities, end of year	0	282,418	0	452,129

Norli Liv og Pension have undertaken to participate in investing in unlisted property and credit funds in the amount of DKK 2,063 million.

Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S is jointly and severally liable together with the other co-registered group companies for the total tax and VAT liability.

For Danish tax purposes, the company is taxed jointly with Norli Group A/S as an administration company. The company has unlimited, joint and several liability together with the other jointly taxed companies for corporate income tax payable effective from 1 March 2022 and for for withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties. The net liability of the jointly taxed companies to 'Skattestyrelsen' is specified in the administration company's consolidated accounts. Any subsequent adjustments of income subject to joint taxation and withholding tax, etc. could cause the company's liability amounts to a larger amount.

Notes

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Note 25 Collateral security				
<i>Carrying amounts of assets provided as collateral security for technical provisions:</i>				
Government bonds	0	0	0	5
Corporate bonds	0	926	0	2,563
Equity investments	0	2,235	0	2,657
Collective investment undertakings	0	11,121	0	10,556
Cash and deposits	0	411	0	143
Property plant and equipment	0	26	0	156
Other	0	1	0	0
Collateral security, end of year	0	14,720	0	16,080

Note 26 Related parties

Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S is a wholly owned subsidiary of Norli Group A/S, Midtermolen 1, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, which exercises a controlling influence on the company, and in which the company is included as a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements.

Related parties comprise:

- (a) Norli Group A/S, Midtermolen 1, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
- (b) Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S, Midtermolen 1, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
- (c) Norli Liv og Pension Ejendomsinvest A/S, Midtermolen 1, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
- (d) Members of the Management Bord and Board of Directors

Related parties also include related family members of the Management Board, Board of Directors and key employees as well as companies in which these persons have significant interests.

The Norli Group maintains cross-cutting functions that solve joint administrative tasks for the group's companies. The consideration paid for this administrative function is fixed on an arm's length basis or, where there is no specific market, on a cost-recovery basis.

DKKt	2024		2023	
	Parent	Group	Parent	Group
Financial relations, Norli Pension Livsforsikring A/S				
Administration fee	101	0	300	0
Administration expenses	1,534	0	1,512	0
Receivables	0	0	0	0
Payables	380	0	379	0
Financial relations, Norli Liv og Pension Livsforsikring A/S				
Administration fee	1,529	0	697	0
Administration expenses	5,126	0	2,371	0
Receivables	272	0	17,197	0
Payables	593	0	377	0

In addition, no significant intra-group transactions have been carried out.

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Note 27 Derivative financial instruments

Financial derivatives are applied to manage FX-, interest rate and equity risk. Cash collateral is exchanged to settle any market value exposures with derivative counterparts or central clearing counterparts. Net collateral margin posted in favour of the group amounted to DKK -149.6 million at 31 December 2024.

Financial contracts are recognized at fair value

DKKm	Group 31-12-2024		
	Expiration	Principal	Market value
Interest rate swaps	2025-2054	32,352	-420
CDS	2025-2029	0	0
CDS	2025-2029	0	0
Swaptions	2025-2029	1,685	-24
Forward exchange transactions	2025	903	-4
Derivative financial instruments, end of year		34,940	-448

Note 28 Financial highlights

DKKm	2024	2023	2022
Premiums	1,203	1,318	1,049
Claims and benefits	-2,453	-2,202	-1,618
Return on investment	344	386	-1,390
Total operating expenses relating to insurance	-206	-199	-168
Profit/loss on business ceded	-8	-5	-7
Change in life insurance provisions	1,150	933	2,478
Change in profit margin	99	-133	-329
Technical result	129	98	15
Investment return on equity	19	45	-18
Technical result of health and accident insurance	18	5	-60
Other Income / expenses	0	0	48
Profit before tax	166	148	-15
Tax	-37	-36	9
Net profit for the year	129	112	-6
Total provisions for insurance contracts	14,927	16,210	16,943
Total shareholders equity	970	1,260	1,498
Total assets	17,182	20,608	23,032
Rate of return related to guaranteed pension products (%)	3.0	2.8	-
Expenses as percent of provisions	1.0	0.9	-
Expenses per policyholder	2,275	2,076	-
Return on equity before tax (%)	14.1	9.5	-
Return on equity after tax (%)	10.9	7.2	-

The key ratios are calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Insurance Business Act, including the Danish FSA's Executive Order No. 503 of 23 May 2024 on financial reports for insurance companies including later amendments.

1) 15/07/2021 - 31/12/2022

Note 29 Capital and Risk Management

Objectives

The objective of risk management in Norli Group is to ensure that the risks assumed at any given time are identified, measured, reported and managed and that they are in accordance with the written policies and guidelines and thereby within the boundaries for the risk profile as defined in the overall risk strategy.

The Norli Group will seek to maximize the risk adjusted returns for both shareholders and policyholders while policyholders will assume most risks where possible – in particular investment risks - and shareholders will bear residual risk.

The risk profile is managed with a specific target to maintain comfortable buffers relative to regulatory and economic minimum requirements throughout the strategic planning period.

The business activities of the Norli Group are carried out in the life insurance subsidiaries and the description of the risk management framework for the Norli Group below comprises Norli Group, Norli Liv og Pension and Norli Pension.

Risk management system

The risk management framework of the Norli Group complies with the rules set forth in EU Solvency II regulation (EU directive and delegated regulation) as well as Danish prudential regulation.

The Boards of the Group have approved a range of policies and guidelines that govern the risk management practices and risk exposure for all of the areas of risk in the Group. The most relevant policies under the umbrella of the overall Risk Management Policy covers the following areas: investments, asset valuations, insurance risks and valuation, outsourcing, ORSA, capital planning, operational risk, credit risk and non-financial credit. The policies covering the System of Control in the Group are: Internal Controls, Internal Audit and Compliance. Based on the business model and risk strategy of the group the Boards have determined business and financial targets for underwriting, solvency, insurance and investment risks for the planning period.

In accordance with prudential regulation the Board of each of the two life insurance subsidiaries have appointed an Audit and Risk subcommittee that oversee accounting practices, risk identification, internal controls, effectiveness of risk management systems, Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) processes, capital planning, annual audit, auditor's independence, related party transactions etc. in accordance with the yearly planning.

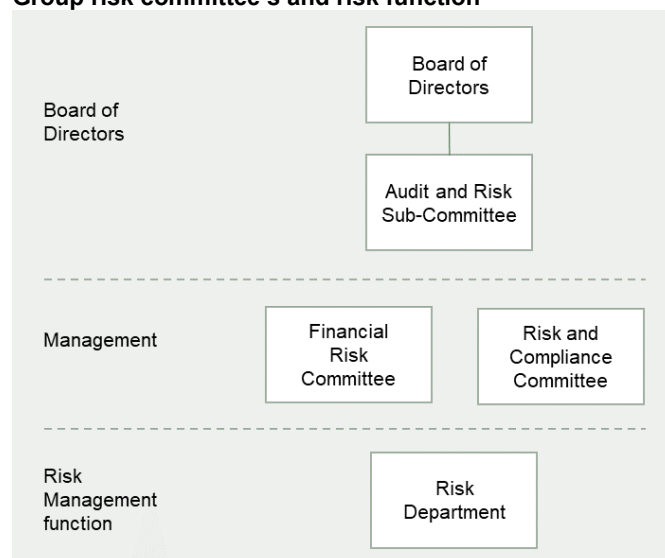
At the management level the Group has set up two further risk management committees in the life insurance subsidiaries: Financial Risk Committee (FRK) and Risk and Compliance Committee (RCK) that will report to the Audit and Risk Sub-Committee.

The FRK will monitor capital resources, assets, insurance liabilities, liquidity and solvency. Based on current financial markets FRK will make investment proposals in accordance with the investment strategy and policy and hedge any unwanted financial risks. FRK will monitor the performance of all financial assets with a particular focus on the performance and valuation of assets that are not traded in public markets such as properties and loans.

The RCK will monitor operational risks, incidents, IT risk, legal risks, reputational risks, all outsourced processes and execution of the internal audit plan and will coordinate the work between key personal.

The risk management system is built to comply with legislation, industry standards, corporate best practice, and sound business practices such as separation of functions, four-eyes principle and valuation at arms-length principle. Finally, the risk management model is built on proportionality and effectiveness in line with the principles set out in the policy for internal controls.

Group risk committee's and risk function



Risk areas

The Group is exposed to various types of risk in support of the long-term business model and objectives. The content and size of risks encountered in the various business areas differ considerably.

Life insurance risks

Biometric risks consist of mortality, longevity, disability and catastrophe risk. Further insurance risks also include expense risk and policyholder behaviour risk (option risk related to the extent of surrenders and re-writing to paid-up policies). The insurance risks: longevity, mortality and disability risks, cover the situation where policyholder mortality or disability changes significantly for a period or permanently, resulting in wrong assessment of future developments in mortality and disability risks.

Option risks arise when surrender and premium cessation assumptions in provisions at market value deviate from actual developments and must be adjusted, or in situations where the Group experiences mass surrenders in a short period of time.

Expense risk is the risk that provisions related to future expenses differ from actual expenses and must be revised. Expenses are related to variations in the costs related to honouring insurance or reinsurance contracts.

Revision risk is the risk that disability benefits awarded are revised resulting in higher pay out than anticipated.

Health insurance risks

Health and accident insurance is affected by legislative amendments and changed legal practice as well as by social inflation. Social inflation means that claims expenses increase due to developments in social and socio-economic factors. Such factors arise due to trends in society and will tend to drive up the number of insurance-covered claims and average claims expenses.

Reinsurance

An insurance company can protect itself against losses by taking out reinsurance, often with major international reinsurers that have a high credit rating. Reinsurance cover can be designed in different ways, depending on which losses the insurance company wishes to manage.

The purpose of Group reinsurance programme is to ensure that a single loss event or a random accumulation of large claims does not lead to unacceptable loss of capital and to reduce fluctuations in technical results. The reinsurance programme provides extensive and broad coverage and reduces the overall risks.

Financial risks

Market risks

Market risk is defined as the probability of impairments to the value of a portfolio of financial assets due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets. The risks arise both for assets and liabilities and for derivative financial instruments (derivatives), for which only the positive or negative market value of the derivative appears in the balance sheet.

The management of market risk is intended to ensure a high return without putting the total capital of the Group at risk of significant impairment due to financial market developments or financial difficulties of individual issuers.

Market risks are divided into the sub-risks below.

Interest rate risks

Interest rate risk is the risk of incurring a loss on an interest rate exposure as a result of an interest rate increase or decline. The investment assets are predominantly placed in interest-bearing assets, most of which are Danish mortgage bonds with a high credit rating, while a smaller part is placed

in credit bonds and emerging market government bonds. The insurance liability cash flows are discounted using a yield curve provided by the EU insurance regulator EIOPA. The interest rate risk on assets and liabilities is monitored and adjusted on an ongoing basis, and derivatives are used to adjust the overall interest rate risk on assets. A mismatch of duration between liability cashflows and investment cashflows will lead to a net interest rate risk.

Currency risks

Currency exchange risk primarily arises from the portfolio of investment assets. The Group pursues a hedging strategy for non-euro currency exposures in major international currencies.

Spread risks

The group is exposed to the volatility of credit spreads and the subsequent risk of impairments to the market value of credit spread related investments like mortgage bonds or government bonds. The Group has set limits on the allowed exposure to credit spread risks.

Concentration risks

Concentration risk is the risk arising when the Group's exposures are concentrated, for instance, on few lines or on few large individual exposures. The Group has determined procedures for the monitoring and mitigation of concentration risks.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk arises due to differences in the timing of ingoing and outgoing payments. Such differences may arise as a result of unexpected events or may be a deliberate strategy. The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that liquidity at all times is sufficient to support operations and comply with regulatory requirements. Should the Group's liquidity come under substantial pressure, liquidity may be procured within a short period of time by selling assets.

Counterparty risks

Counterparty risk arises when a counterparty in a financial agreement, e.g. reinsurance contracts or financial contracts, fails to meet its obligations. Counterparty risk related to reinsurance is the uncertainty associated with the situation that one or more of the Group's reinsurers go into insolvent liquidation, resulting in a full or partial loss of receivables and in new coverage of the business having to be purchased. In order to minimise the risk related to each reinsurer, reinsurers must be rated according to a certain credit quality level. Deviations from this rating must be approved by the Board of Directors. Counterparty risk arising from derivative transactions is mitigated through the use of central clearing in London Clearing House for the larger part of the Group's transactions. Counterparty risk arising from bilateral derivative trades is mitigated by posting collateral or by depositing cash funds in a bank account. Placement limits contain restrictions as to the companies' maximum receivable from specific credit institutions. The Group limits counterparty risks in connection

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with derivative agreements by entering into margin agreements and netting with the counterparties.

Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of incurring a financial loss due to inexpedient or faulty internal procedures, human or system errors or as a result of external events, including legal risks.

Procedures

The Group has a number of control procedures in the form of work routines, business procedures and reconciliation processes, performed locally and centrally throughout the organisation. Most of these activities are carried out by the Group's outsourcing/TSA-partners. The scope of control measures is assessed against the expenses they involve. Security measures are assessed relative to potential threats and their assessed probability of occurrence as well as the potential business consequences, should such threats materialise.

With a view to reducing risks relative to the GDPR rules, the Group has a number of common procedures to accommodate requests for access to and erasure of data etc. and to handle and report personal data breaches to the Danish Data Protection Agency. The Group has appointed data protection officers with a specific role to oversee GDPR compliance.

Other risks

Compliance risks

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, loss of customers or reputational damage to which the Group is exposed due to non-compliance with applicable legislation, market standards or internal rules (policies, business procedures etc.). The Group has determined methods and procedures to identify, assess and mitigate the compliance risks.

AML Risk

Anti Money Laundry and Counter Terrorist Finance (AML/CTF) is an important risk. AML risk is assessed as being low for the life insurance and labour market pensions industry. The Group has extensive risk assessment and procedures to mitigate the risk. The Group also has a whistleblower program operated by an independent external legal partner.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks arise due to inexpedient business decisions, insufficient implementation of business initiatives or slow response to the challenges facing the Group.

Note 30 Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and uncertainties

The preparation of the financial statements involves the use of accounting estimates. Such estimates are made by the company's management in accordance with the accounting policies and on the basis of historical experience and assumptions, which management considers prudent and realistic, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting and in accordance with applicable rules.

The most significant estimates are applied in the valuation of mortgage deeds and provisions for insurance and investment contracts. In addition, significant estimates made by management are related to the calculation of fair values of properties and unlisted financial instruments.

This note should be read in conjunction with note 31, which contains information about the determination of fair value.

Business acquisitions

In connections with the business acquisitions, significant estimates were made in relation to the calculation of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and in connection with the identification of customer relations and goodwill.

Financial instruments

Significant estimates are not used for the valuation of financial instruments where the valuation is based on prices quoted in an active market or on generally accepted valuation models employing observable market data.

Valuations of financial instruments that are only to a limited extent based on observable market data are subject to estimates. This applies for example to unlisted shares and certain bonds for which an active market does not exist. For securities that are not listed on a stock exchange, or for which no price is quoted that reflects the fair value of the instrument, the fair value is determined using a model calculation.

The valuation models include the discounting of the instrument cash flow using an appropriate market rate.

The valuation of unlisted shares is based on information from the companies' financial statements, experience from transactions involving shares in the companies in question as well as input from qualified third parties.

Provisions for insurance and investment contracts

Provisions for insurance and investment contracts are measured based on a number of actuarial calculations, applying, among other things, assumptions about a number of variables. The liabilities are furthermore affected by the discount rate.

Norli Group is focused on hedging the guaranteed benefits provided, applying derivative financial instruments to ensure that interest rate exposures on assets and liabilities are more or less aligned. Changes in the value of investment assets resulting from changes in interest rates are therefore partly offset by corresponding changes in the value of the technical provisions and the individual and collective bonus potentials. If, over time, the return generated is lower than the discount rate applied, the bonus potentials will be affected initially, and shareholders' equity may be affected subsequently.

Real estate

In connection with the valuation of properties, a fair value is calculated on the basis of market-based rental income and operating expenses for a 10 year budget period plus terminal year relative to the required rate of return of the individual properties. The valuation takes into account the type, location, state of repair, vacancy rate, etc. of the property.

Note 31 Accounting policies

General

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Insurance Business Act, including the Executive Order on Financial Reporting for insurance companies and multi-employer occupational pension funds.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statement are consistent with the accounting policies used for the financial statements of Norli Group A/S 2023.

The annual financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK), which is considered the primary currency of the group's activities and the functional currency. All other currencies are deemed to be foreign currencies. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the transaction date. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company and subsidiaries in which the parent company holds the majority of the voting rights or otherwise holds a controlling interest. Companies in which the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights or otherwise exercises a significant but not a controlling influence are considered associates.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by consolidating items of a uniform nature in the income statements and balance sheets of each company. Intercompany income, expenses, intra-group accounts, shareholdings and gains and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises are eliminated.

The financial statements of subsidiary undertakings that present annual reports under other jurisdictions have been restated to the accounting policies applied by the group.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, accounting items of subsidiaries are fully recognised, regardless of the percentage of ownership. The proportionate shares of the results and equity of subsidiary undertakings attributable to minority interests are recognised as separate items in the income statement and the balance sheet. Intra-group services are settled on market terms or on a cost recovery basis. Intra-group financial statements carry interest on market terms. Intra-group transactions in securities and other assets are settled at market prices.

General recognition and measurement policies

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned in the financial year and costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to the financial year. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the income

statement unless otherwise described in the accounting policies. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are adjusted for the tax effect.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when, due to a previous event, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group and the value of the asset can be reliably measured. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when, due to a previous event, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the group and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Otherwise, assets and liabilities are recognised and measured as described for each individual item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report and which confirm or invalidate conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition at the settlement date. Changes to the value of the asset acquired or sold during the period from the transaction date to the settlement date are included as derivative financial instruments. If the acquired item is measured at cost or amortised cost after initial recognition, any value changes during the period from the transaction date to the settlement date are not recognised.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, implying the recognition of a constant effective rate of interest to maturity. Amortised cost is stated as original cost less any principal payments and plus or minus the accumulated amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. This method allocates capital gains and losses over the term to maturity.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified on the basis of the business model and the contractual cash flows related to the financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets are generally measured according to the time of initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial assets are held in a mixed business model in which some financial assets are held to collect the contractual cash flows and other financial assets are sold and if the contractual cash flows are solely payments of interest and principal on the principal amount outstanding. However, the relevant financial assets form part of a risk management system and an investment strategy based on fair values and on that basis form part of Norli's internal management reporting. Against this background, Norli assesses that the financial assets do not satisfy the criteria of a business model relating to the measurement categories amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The relevant financial assets are instead measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If financial assets do not satisfy the above-mentioned business model criteria or if the contractual cash flows are not solely payments of interest and principal on the principal amount outstanding, the financial assets will subsequent to

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initial recognition be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Below is a description of the accounting policies applied to financial assets and liabilities as well as other items.

Tax

All companies in the Norli Group are jointly taxed.

Tax includes tax for the year, comprising income tax payable for the year, movements in deferred tax and prior-year adjustments. Changes in deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates are also recognised in this item.

Current tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount that can be calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for prior years' tax losses carried forward.

Deferred tax is recognised according to the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax regulations and tax rates that, according to the rules in force at the balance sheet date, will apply at the time the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses carried forward, are measured at the amount at which they are expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities. At each balance sheet date, it is reassessed whether it is likely that there will be sufficient future taxable income for the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Income statement

General

In accordance with the accrual basis of accounting, income and expenses concerning the financial year are recognised in the income statement irrespective of the time of payment. The accrual basis of accounting also forms the basis of recognition of technical results. In accounts broken down by line of business and on claims processing costs, insurance operating expenses (acquisition costs and administrative expenses) and administrative expenses related to investment activities, the allocation of non-directly attributable expenses is based on estimated time spent or estimated cost charge.

Premium income

Regular and single premiums on insurance contracts are included in the income statement at the due dates. Reinsurance premiums paid are deducted from premiums received. Premiums on investment contracts are recognised directly in the balance sheet and disclosed in the notes.

Claims expenses

Claims and benefits comprise benefits due during the year, amounts paid for repurchases and bonus amounts paid in cash, including deduction of reinsurance share.

Investment return

Investments in group enterprises are measured according to the equity method.

The item Income from investment property includes the operating profit on investment property net of related administrative expenses.

Interest income and dividends, etc. includes dividends received and interest earned during the financial year. The item also includes interest-like fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective rate of interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Value adjustments comprise all realised and unrealised gains and losses on investment assets, including loans secured by mortgages, except for value adjustment of group enterprises. Brokerage and commission relating to the purchase and sale of securities are recognised under market value adjustments.

Interest expenses comprises interest and interest-like expenses concerning debt and liabilities.

In connection with investment activities, the item administrative expenses comprises amounts associated with the management of investment assets.

Tax on pension investment returns

Tax on pension investment returns includes paid PAL (pension yield tax). Receivable negative PAL are recognised in life insurance provisions affecting the Change in life insurance provisions.

Profit/loss from business ceded

For reinsurance contracts containing a combination of financial terms and traditional terms with transfer of risk, the risk premium is recognised on an accruals basis under premium income. The accrual is based on the value of the contracts at the end of the year. Realised losses relating to these contracts are included in claims after adjustment for movements in financial deposits.

Reinsurance premiums ceded and reinsurers' share received are accrued and recognised in the income statement according to the same principles as those applied for the corresponding items under the gross business.

Insurance operating expenses

The part of the insurance operation expenses that can be ascribed to acquisition and renewal of the insurance portfolio is recognised under acquisition costs. Acquisition costs are generally charged to the income statement when the insurance takes effect.

Administrative expenses comprise expenses related to managing the group's activities. Administrative expenses are accrued to match the financial year.

Insurance operating expenses are regulated for commissions from reinsurers.

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Health and accident insurance

Premiums, net of reinsurance are included in the income statement as they fall due. Premiums, calculated net of discounts not related to claims and the like and insurance premiums ceded, are accrued.

Claims, net of reinsurance comprise claims paid for the year, adjusted for changes in outstanding claims provisions including gains and losses on prior-year provisions (run-off result) and change in risk margin. Furthermore, claims include expenses for assessment of claims, expenses for damage control and an estimate of the expected administrative and claims handling expenses on the insurance contracts written by the undertaking. Adjustment is also made for change in risk margin.

Total gross claims are calculated net of reinsurance.

For the health and accident business, the profit margin is determined independently of the life insurance business and on the basis of the contract periods of the health and accident business. For the health and accident business, there is no expectation of future earnings in the contract periods, and the profit margin is therefore nil. If the contracts are deemed to become loss-making within the guaranteed contract periods, provision is made for such losses.

Balance sheet

Assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment and the recoverable amount. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over an expected useful life not exceeding nine years.

In determining cost, all costs that are directly attributable to development and that will probably generate economic benefits for the group are recognised. All other costs are expensed as incurred. Amortisation and impairment are recognised as administrative expenses.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business and is the difference between the cost of the acquired business and the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is allocated to business units constituting the smallest identifiable cash generating unit.

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at least once a year or more if indications of impairment exist.

Goodwill is written down to its recoverable amount in the income statement if the carrying amount of the net assets of the cash-generating unit exceeds the highest of the net selling price or value in use.

Negative goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business where the cost of the acquired business is lower than the fair

value of the net assets acquired. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the acquisition date.

Customer relations

Customer relations acquired in connection with business combinations are recognised as separate identifiable assets. The fair value of customer relations are calculated based on expected earnings and the useful life of customer relations and expected future earnings. Customer relations are amortised over a period of 9 years, reflecting the expected useful life.

Investment properties

Investment properties are **measured** at a fair value calculated in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

The fair value is calculated on the basis of the discounted cash flow method, which involves a valuation of each individual property on the basis of the individual period's net cash flow in a 10 year budget period as well as the terminal value, where the expected and normalized long term earnings are determined and a rate of return.

The rate of return is determined based on current market conditions for the type of property taking into account the state of repair, location, use, leases, etc.

The calculated value corresponds to the fair value.

Adjustments of the value of investment properties are recognised in the income statement in the financial year when the change occurred.

Investment assets

Investment assets comprise financial assets measured at fair value. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments on initial recognition and re-evaluates this at every reporting date.

Investment assets are measured at fair value on initial and subsequent recognition. The determination of fair value and the classification of value adjustments of financial instruments in the financial statements depend on whether the fair value can be reliably measured. Generally, the group's financial instruments form part of the trading book, however, not unlisted shares and parts of the portfolio of mortgage deeds designated at fair value.

Listed financial assets are measured at fair value based on the closing price at the balance sheet date, or, in the absence of a closing price, another public price deemed to be most similar thereto.

Bonds at amortised cost comprise listed bonds intended to be held to maturity and to generate the contractual payments over the period. Bonds at amortised cost are measured at fair value plus transaction costs on initial recognition.

For the majority of the unlisted shares, it is assessed that the fair values can be measured sufficiently reliably using

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recognised valuation methods. These assets are on this basis measured at fair value, and value adjustments are taken to the income statement. For unlisted assets that are managed by external fund managers, these calculate an estimated market value based on the estimated present value of expected future cash flows.

The measurement of financial instruments at fair value is consistent with the group's internal risk management, which is based on market exposure of assets and liabilities subject to risk.

Financial assets are recognised or derecognised at the settlement date.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a later date (repo transactions) remain in the balance sheet. Amounts received are included as amounts owed to the purchaser and are subject to interest at the agreed rate. Measurement of securities is unchanged, and both value adjustments and interest etc. are recognised in the income statement. Securities purchased under agreements to resell at a later date (reverse transactions) are not recognised in the balance sheet. Amounts paid are recognised as a receivable and are subject to interest at the agreed rate.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequently, derivatives are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Positive and negative fair values of derivatives are recognised as "Other financial investment assets" or "Other liabilities" respectively.

Reinsurers' share from insurance contracts

The reinsurers' share of the technical provisions is calculated as the amounts expected to be received from reinsurance companies under the applicable reinsurance contracts.

The group regularly assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment. If there is a clear indication of impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is written down.

Other loans, advances and receivables

Other loans and advances and other receivables are measured at amortised cost. On initial recognition, the portfolio is measured at fair value plus transaction costs less fees and commissions received that are directly related to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument. On subsequent recognition, such loans, advances and other receivables will be adjusted to amortised cost on a current basis.

An ongoing evaluation takes place to detect any objective evidence of impairment of the group's loans, advances and other receivables determined at amortised cost. If there is any

objective evidence of impairment, the need to write down the loan, advance or receivable is assessed.

Cash in hand and balances at call

Cash in hand and balances at call are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortised cost, which largely corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments

Interest and rent receivable comprise interest and rent accrued during the year which become payable in the following financial year. Prepayments comprises expenses incurred prior to the balance sheet date but which relate to a subsequent accounting period.

Liabilities and equity

Dividend

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the financial statements at the time of adoption by the shareholders at the annual general meeting. Proposed dividends in respect of the financial year are stated as a separate line item in the notes relating to shareholders' equity.

Provisions for insurance contracts

All provisions are measured at their discounted value using a maturity-dependent discount rate including volatility adjustment for the duration in question. Norli uses the yield curve published by EIOPA.

Unearned premium provisions

Unearned premium provisions relating to health and personal accident insurance are made up according to market value principles. They are calculated as the difference between the present value of the group's liabilities in respect of health and personal accident policies and the present value of the premiums to be paid by policyholders in the future using a best estimate of insurance risk and costs incurred in managing insurance and claims processing. The market value expectations include a risk margin in accordance with the Solvency II principles. The insurance period for health and personal accident insurances is calculated until the next renewal date of the insurance. Unearned premium provisions will, however, as a minimum correspond to an accrual of the premiums collected.

The provisions are calculated based on an assumption of a lower mortality and disability than in the group's calculation basis for new contracts. The reduction is estimated based on the group's historical claims ratios on mortality and disability, respectively, and costs relative to the assumptions in the calculation basis for new contracts. The actuary regularly assesses whether the assumptions used to determine the market value calculation basis still apply to the group's portfolio.

Profit margin

Profit margin is the expected future earnings for the insurance contracts which the group has entered into at the end of the

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year. The profit margin is measured as the present value of the accrued profit on profit-making contracts.

Measurement of the profit margin comprises all insurance contracts entered into. Both newly written insurance contracts and renewed insurance contracts in the Health and Personal Accident Insurance portfolio are recognised as from the beginning of the risk period.

Risk margin

The risk margin comprises the amount which the group is expected to have to pay to a third party to take over the risk that the realised future costs deviate from the estimated level stated under unearned premium and claims provisions at the end of the accounting period.

The risk margin is measured as the present value of the future cost of capital related to maintaining the solvency capital required for settlement of the group's current liabilities and risks.

The measurement is based on the group's solvency capital requirement where the provisions are calculated according to § 67 in the Danish accounting regulation. The future solvency capital requirements are approximated by the current solvency capital requirement written down proportionally by the remaining share of the expected cash flow for the unearned premium and claims provisions. The calculation of the cost of capital is based on the Cost-of-Capital rate of 6% under Solvency II. The risk margin development tracks the development in the group's solvency capital requirement.

Life insurance provisions

Life insurance provisions are measured at market value based on an expected cash flow discounted the yield curve including volatility adjustment published by EIOPA. The market value expectations include a risk margin. The risk margin comprises the amount which the group is expected to have to pay to a third party to take over the risk. A profit margin is also calculated, which represents the value of the future profit which the group is expected to be able to recognise as income from its life insurance and pension business. The actuary regularly assesses whether the assumptions used to determine the market value calculation basis still apply to the group's portfolio.

The expected future insurance benefits are estimated based on projections of mortality, surrender of insurance policies and cessation of premiums (paid-up policies). These are estimated based on the group's historical claims ratios on mortality and disability, respectively, and actual costs relative to the assumptions in the calculation basis for new contracts and actual surrenders and premium cessations.

Life insurance provisions are divided into provisions for guaranteed benefits, individual bonus potential and collective bonus potential. Life insurance provisions are calculated at market value, based on individual calculations for each policy. Also, bonuses earned but not yet added to the individual policies are added to the provisions. For amounts exempt from

tax on pension returns, a discount rate without deduction of tax on pension returns is used.

Provisions for the guaranteed benefits comprise obligations to pay benefits guaranteed to the policyholder. Provisions for guaranteed benefits are calculated as the difference between the present value of the benefits guaranteed by the insurance policy and the present value of the expected future insurance administration costs less the present value of the agreed future premiums. The provision includes an estimated amount in cover of future benefits resulting from already incurred claims and an estimated amount for claims incurred but not reported.

The individual bonus potential comprises obligations to pay a bonus in relation to both expected not yet due premiums and premiums already due. The bonus potential is calculated as the value of policyholders' savings less provisions for guaranteed benefits, including expectations in relation to surrenders and paid-up policies. Whether the bonus potential is to be strengthened is determined individually for each policy.

Pension return tax

Outstanding pension return tax (PAL) are recognised in the life insurance provisions

Outstanding claims provisions

Provisions for claims relating to health and personal accident insurance are calculated at the present value of expected future payments. The outstanding claims provisions regarding health and personal accident insurance also include amounts to cover direct and indirect costs which are reasonably considered to be adequate in relation to settling the claims obligations. For reported claims, an individual assessment is made of the date of payment. The costs are estimated on the basis of the average duration of established claims payments and an assessment of the annual costs incurred in processing claims. The provisions for current disablement benefits are determined individually, and an assessment of the duration of the benefits is made for each policy. The provision calculated is increased by a risk margin.

Liability adequacy test

The outstanding claims provisions are calculated according to actuarial methods and with a view to avoiding runoff losses as well as run-off gains. At the calculation date, the provisions thus represent the best estimate of future claims for the current and previous claims years. The outstanding claims provisions are calculated on a monthly basis, and the level is therefore assessed to be adequate at all times.

The provision will be discounted if such discounting has a material impact on the size of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations comprise jubilee benefits etc. to employees, notwithstanding that the future benefit is subject to the individual being employed by the group at the time of payment of the benefit. The value of

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the future benefits is recognised as the present value of the benefits expected to be paid based on a best estimate.

Payables to credit institutions and central banks

Payables to credit institutions and central banks are measured at amortised cost and comprise, among other things, obligations in connection with genuine sale and repurchase transactions with counterparties which are credit institutions or

central banks and receivable margins in connection with futures and option transactions if the customer is a credit institution.

Other creditors

On initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value less transaction costs. The liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.