

# Finansinspektionen's Regulatory Code

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This translation is furnished solely for information purposes. Only the printed version of the regulation in Swedish applies for the application of the law.

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## Regulations amending Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2015:13) regarding supervisory reporting for insurance business;

**FFFS 2019:26**

Published  
17 December 2019

decided on 10 December 2019.

Finansinspektionen prescribes pursuant to Chapter 7, section 2 of the Insurance Business Ordinance (2011:257) and section 15 of the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) that Chapter 5, section 3 and Appendices 3, 5, 7 and 9 to Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2015:13) regarding supervisory reporting for insurance business shall have the following wording.

### Chapter 5

**Section 3** The information that an insurance undertaking shall provide pursuant to sections 6–13 and 15–25 shall be valued in accordance with the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) and Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2019:23) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless otherwise specified in Appendices 2–9.

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These regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 2020.

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*Appendix 3***Instructions for the template Additional Supervisory Reporting – life insurance undertakings**

Terms and expressions in the template and these instructions have the same meaning as in the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) and Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2019:23) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless otherwise stated.

**Reporting of annual and quarterly data**

Information is provided in accordance with sections A–M of the template:

A. Income statement	quarterly
B. Income statement	annual
C. Balance sheet	quarterly
D. Balance sheet	annual
E. Specification of earnings data	annual
F. New policy subscriptions and premiums	quarterly
G. Capital investments and liabilities	quarterly
H. Insurance portfolio	annual
I. Cross-border business	annual
J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution	annual
K. Technical provisions	annual
L. Profit and loss attribution bonus calculations	annual
M. Information for exempted life insurance undertakings	annual

The sections reported for the period in question are marked with a cross in the box in the template's table of contents.

Explanatory notes on submitted information can be provided in the comment field of each section.

***Submitting reports and reporting format***

The additional information in the template is not included in the data point model and taxonomy the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) has developed for additional information for the common EU supervisory reporting but is submitted to Finansinspektionen in the indicated format.

***Amounts***

Amounts are given as whole numbers without decimals. The amounts may be rounded to the nearest thousand.

In the template, expenses are stated as negative figures with a minus sign (including when specifying pure expense items), unless otherwise specified.

***Currency***

The reporting currency for the information is specified in the currency box. The currency is specified in accordance with the international standard, ISO 4217.

***Classes of insurance***

The breakdown into classes of insurance adheres to that described in section 2 of Appendix 6 to Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and institutions for occupational retirement provision, unless otherwise specified.

**A. Income statement, quarterly**

An income statement is submitted for quarters 1–4. Data is reported without being broken down by insurance class. Figures in the income statement are stated as accumulated from the beginning of the year.

Revenue from investment contracts is reported separately, irrespective of the item under which it has been entered in the annual report.

In unit-linked insurance business, the return on capital that is attributable to assets on the undertaking's own account in the non-technical account are reported. However, in traditional life insurance business, return on capital is reported in the technical account.

If the undertaking conducts both traditional life insurance business and non-life insurance business, the return on capital in the non-life insurance business is reported in the non-technical account.

***Specifications return on capital***

The specifications of return on capital refer to the total return on capital, i.e. the sum of the return on capital in the insurance business and financing business.

**A28 Rental income and other income from land and buildings**

Rental income from land and buildings refers to income from property entered under G53 Directly owned land and buildings. Interest allowance is not included in rental income but is regarded as an interest subsidy.

**A29 Operating expenses for land and buildings**

Operating expenses for land and buildings refers to expenses from property entered under G53 Total directly owned land and buildings in respect of property management, including maintenance, adaptation for tenants, site leasehold fee and property tax. However, interest expenses and other financial expenses, depreciation or central administration are not included.

**A30 Interest income etc.**

Interest income etc. refers to interest income on interest-bearing investment assets earned during the financial year, including interest income for amounts entered under G59 Cash, bank balances. Interest income from derivatives is specified under A31.

**A32 Interest expenses etc.**

Interest expenses etc. includes interest expenses for real estate loans, less any interest allowance. Interest expenses from derivatives are specified under A33.

**A34 Dividends on shares and participations**

Dividends on shares and participations refer to dividends on shares and participations, including shares in group and associated companies. However, dividends on shares and participations for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk are not included.

**B. Income statement, annual**

An income statement is submitted annually. Data is reported without being broken down by insurance class. A specification of earnings data is provided in section E. Specification of earnings data.

Revenue from investment contracts is reported separately, irrespective of the item under which it has been entered in the annual report.

In unit-linked insurance business, the return on capital that is attributable to assets on the undertaking's own account in the non-technical account are reported. However, in traditional life insurance business, returns on capital are reported in the technical account.

The specifications of return on capital refer to the total return on capital, i.e. the sum of the return on capital in the insurance business and financing business.

If the undertaking conducts both traditional life insurance business and non-life insurance business, the return on capital in the non-life insurance business is reported in the non-technical account.

**C. Balance sheet data, quarterly**

Certain data from the balance sheet data are specified in this section. Total assets and total equity, provisions and liabilities are reported. Revenue and expenses allocated to periods, investment assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk, and technical provisions (before reinsurance cessions) are also reported here.

Certain items are also specified for occupational pension (broken down into defined-benefit traditional insurance and defined-contribution traditional unit-linked and deposit insurance).

**D. Balance sheet, annual**

Balance sheet items are reported in this section. This includes assets, equity, untaxed reserves, subordinated liabilities and technical provisions. A breakdown of D35 of which outstanding claims is done under Specification of outstanding claims (D45–D50).

Certain items are specified for occupational pension (broken down into defined-benefit traditional insurance and defined-contribution traditional unit-linked and deposit insurance).

## **E. Specification of earnings data, annual**

Certain earnings data is specified in this section. In some cases, these are specified in more detail than in the annual report.

### ***Specification of operating expenses***

When breaking down the acquisition costs into commission costs and other expenses, commission to the undertaking's own staff is included in commission costs. Staff costs refer to wages, salaries, social security contributions, pensions and fees, etc.

### ***Change items in equity***

#### **E65 Transferred profit/loss to policyholders**

This item refers to guarantees in the event of, for example, reaching retirement age or death. The guarantees can pertain to both return guarantees for traditional insurance and premium guarantees for unit-linked and deposit insurance. Costs/profits for mortality assumptions, morbidity assumptions and operating expense assumptions for undertakings that pay dividends.

#### **E66 Transferred to shareholders**

This item refers to any dividends to shareholders. An explanation for this item is provided in the comment field.

#### **E67 Contributions from shareholders**

This item refers to any shareholder contributions and capital contributions in the event of sales, etc. An explanation for the item is provided in the comment field.

### ***Information about number of employees***

The number of employees corresponds to the information submitted in the annual report.

## **F. New policy subscriptions and premiums, quarterly**

### ***Direct insurance of Swedish risks, new policy subscriptions and premiums***

The information in F1–25 refers to business classified as life insurance and does not cover non-life insurance. Non-life insurance is reported under F26–28 and under Specification of paid-in premiums and certain disbursements.

The information reported should only refer to the current period and not accumulated values. All values are reported as positive values, even if they are classified as expenses in the income statement.

The reporting applies to:

- new policy subscriptions, lump-sum premium
- new policy subscriptions, annual premium
- paid-in premiums for the entire portfolio
  - of which capital transferred in
  - of which upwardly adjusted paid-up policies

Reporting of premiums and disbursements is done for all insurance contracts, i.e. even for contracts classified as investment contracts.

Information regarding premiums and disbursements is stated gross, i.e. effects of reinsurance are not taken into account.

Portfolio transfers and insurance capital received due to right of transfer being utilised are reported as new policy subscription by the recipient undertaking. In such cases, however, only future agreed premiums are regarded as new policy subscriptions. Transfer of capital in the event of a portfolio transfer or a transfer is not regarded as a new policy subscription. This also applies to transfers within the undertaking between different classes of insurance (for example between traditional life insurance and unit-linked insurance).

Expansion of existing insurance policies is not reported as new policy subscription premiums.

### ***Definitions of business***

#### **F1–F15 Occupational pension insurance**

Occupational pension insurance refers to life insurance in accordance with Chapter 2, section 11 of the Occupational Pension Undertakings Act (2019:742) that is linked to employment and where payment of the insured amount (a lump sum or regular payments) is dependent on one or more persons reaching or being expected to reach a particular age and insurance policies issued as supplements to such life insurance.

Insurance exposed to competition is insurance where it is possible to choose between more than one insurer. Occupational pension insurance via a selection centre refers to occupational pension insurance where the employee themselves has chosen the insurer and where a selection centre passes on the premium from the employer to the insurer.

#### **F3, F7, F10 and F13 Endowment policies for occupational pensions**

Endowment policies that originate from occupational pension commitments (for example direct pensions) are reported under these items. Endowment policies in the form of occupational group life insurance are only specified under F22.

#### **F1–F3 and F4–F7 Defined-benefit and defined-contribution**

Defined-benefit and defined-contribution traditional insurance refer to insurance in accordance with the definition in section 3, Appendix 6 of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts for insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings.

#### **F11–F13 and F20–F21 Deposit insurance**

Deposit insurance refers to a life insurance policy where the premiums are invested in securities or fund units. The policyholder is able to choose which securities or fund units their premiums are invested in. These are deposited in a custody account. If premiums may only be invested in fund units, this type of policy is considered a unit-linked policy.

#### **F16, F18 and F20 Pension insurance, private**

Private pension insurance of a type of savings that is pension insurance other than occupational pension insurance is reported here. For this type of savings, the policyholder is also the insured person. The insurance policy belongs to tax category P.

#### **F17, F19 and F21 Endowment policies, private**

Private endowment policies in accordance with tax category K that are of the savings type are reported here. Private group life insurance is only reported under F23. If

paid-in premiums can be attributed to “private capital pension” (see under section H. Insurance portfolio for a definition), these premiums may be included under equivalent items for endowment policies.

#### **F14 and F24 Waiver of premium insurance**

Waiver of premium insurance is differentiated in terms of whether it was taken out by the employer in connection with employment as ‘occupational’ or taken out by the policyholder as ‘private’. The content of the policy is reported separately irrespective of whether it is supplementary insurance to a policy within the undertaking or was taken out separately (where the main policy is with another undertaking).

#### **F15 and F25 Health insurance**

Health insurance that cannot be terminated by the insurance undertaking, and which has therefore been classified within life insurance business is reported here. Health insurance is differentiated in terms of whether it was taken out by an employer in connection with employment as ‘occupational’ or has been taken out by a policyholder as ‘private’. Health insurance offered as part of an occupational pension is reported under F15, irrespective of whether or not the insurance is considered to be exposed to competition.

#### **F22 and F23 Group life and occupational group life insurance**

Group life insurance is differentiated in terms of whether it was taken out by an employer in connection with employment as ‘occupational’, or if it was taken out by a policyholder as ‘private’.

Private group life insurance (F23) refers to those insurance policies for which a group agreement has been entered into and where there is normally a group representative. Established groups that do not have a natural group representative, but which use the group form as an opportunity to even out or reduce the premium are also reported here.

#### **New insurance policies Lump-sum premium**

A lump-sum premium is considered to be a new insurance policy if the policy has been both issued and paid for.

#### **New insurance policies Annual premium**

Annual premium for new policies written is reported as the sum of the agreed premiums during the first twelve months. This also applies if each premium is treated actuarially as a lump-sum premium. The annual premium reported must be a stable premium over time.

An annual premium is considered a premium for a new policy if the policy has been both issued and paid for.

#### **Paid-in premiums for the entire portfolio**

Premiums refers to the total premiums for new and old policies. Transfers from surplus funds are also included in premiums.

#### **of which insurance capital transferred in**

Insurance capital transferred in refers to the entire insurance capital (including bonus capital) transferred in from another undertaking for individual policyholders. Transfers within the undertaking between different classes of insurance (for example between traditional life insurance and unit-linked insurance) are also included. The

information also includes received premiums (capital) that refer to portfolio transfers to the undertaking, even in those cases where these amounts are reported on the balance sheet.

**Of which upwardly adjusted paid-up policies**

Upwardly adjusted paid-up policies means the value of the technical premiums that refer to decided increases in paid-up policy benefits within defined-benefit and – in certain cases – defined-contribution occupational pension insurance.

Transfers from surplus funds are also included in this item. However, amounts referring to upwardly adjusted paid-up policies may not be considered premiums for new insurance policies.

**F26–F28 Non-life insurance**

Non-life insurance business that is conducted within a life insurance undertaking is reported here.

Accident insurance refers to insurance that belongs to insurance class 1 in non-life insurance in accordance with Chapter 2, section 11 of the Insurance Business Act (2010:2043).

Health insurance refers to insurance that belongs to insurance class 2 in non-life insurance in accordance with Chapter 2, section 11 of the Insurance Business Act.

Miscellaneous financial loss refers to insurance that belongs to insurance class 16 within non-life insurance in accordance with Chapter 2, section 11 of the Insurance Business Act.

***Specification of paid-in premiums and certain disbursements***

The information in F29–F36 refers to all Swedish direct insurance business.

**F29 Paid-in premiums for the entire portfolio**

The sum of premiums according to the same instructions set out under Paid-in premiums for the entire portfolio is reported here.

**Occupational pension insurance, total**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F1–F15.

**of which defined-benefit traditional insurance**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F1–F3.

**of which defined-contribution traditional insurance**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F4–F7.

**of which unit-linked insurance**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F8–F10.

**of which deposit insurance**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F11–F13.

**Other life insurance**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F16–F25.

**Non-life insurance, total**

The figure in F29 equals the sum of F26–F28.

**F31 Insurance capital transferred in**

The sum of the data in accordance with the same instructions as set out under 'of which insurance capital transferred in' is reported here.

**F32 Insurance capital transferred out**

Insurance contracts transferred out refers to the entire insurance capital (technical surrender value and bonus capital) transferred out to another undertaking for individual policyholders. This figure also includes the amount that refers to portfolio transfers to recipient undertakings, even if these amounts are reported on the balance sheet.

**G. Capital investments and liabilities, quarterly*****Classification***

The classification of issuers is based on Statistics Sweden's register for the classification of institutional entities in Sweden.

***Economic approach***

The economic approach is applied consistently in this section in accordance with Chapter 2 of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings.

***Market value (fair value)***

In this section, market value refers to the valuation applied in accordance with Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts for insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless something else applied by virtue of these instructions.

Bonds, commercial paper, loans, derivatives and other instruments are reported at market value excluding accrued interest. Accrued interest is reported under G60 Accrued interest income in certain asset items.

***Net transactions during the period***

Net transactions refers to changes in assets and liabilities that are not due to changes in value or reclassifications. Transactions arise when assets or liabilities are created, settled, exchanged or transferred. The transaction value does not include charges, fees, commissions, brokerage and similar services. Accrued interest is reported under G60 Accrued interest income and G61 Accrued rental income. Interest income and interest expense are not reported here as they are considered return on investment.

Period refers to the latest quarter.

Transactions are reported net where an increase in an asset/liability is stated as a positive value. A reduction in an asset/liability is stated as a negative value. Please note that the economic approach applies when determining transactions.

Examples of what constitutes a transaction:

- Purchase or sale of shares, commercial paper and bonds.
- Withdrawals from/deposits into banks.
- Taking out and amortisation of loans.
- Securities that have matured during the quarter.
- Dividends on shares and participations: If dividends are in the form of shares or reinvested fund units, this is a positive transaction in shares and participations. However, a cash dividend is not to be reported as a transaction in shares and participations.
- Transactions in derivatives: Premium payments are counted as transactions. When the contract is concluded or utilised, the realised profit or loss gives rise to a transaction. A realised profit for a derivative with a positive market value gives rise to a corresponding negative transaction on the assets side. A realised loss for a derivative with a negative market value gives rise to a corresponding negative transaction on the liabilities side. When trading on the secondary market, a purchase is reported as a positive transaction and a sale as a negative transaction for derivatives on both the assets side and liabilities sides.

Net transactions are not reported where the items are crossed out.

### *Foreign currency*

Investments in foreign currency are translated to the accounting currency used in the undertaking's annual report. When measuring an investment, the listed closing prices on the reporting date are used as the book value.

Transactions in a currency other than the undertaking's accounting currency are translated to the accounting currency used in the undertaking's annual report. The closing price on the trade date is used in this translation.

### *Foreign counterparties*

A foreign counterparty is a counterparty domiciled abroad. This means that a Swedish subsidiary or a Swedish branch abroad is considered a foreign counterparty. Similarly, a foreign branch in Sweden is classified as a Swedish counterparty. See also the section under the heading Classification by sector.

### *Capital investments with certain liability items*

#### **G1–G6 Money market instruments**

Money market instruments refers to transferable securities such as commercial paper and treasury bills with an original maturity (not interest rate adjustment period) of up to one year.

The specification is divided into two parts. One part shows money market instruments issued in SEK and foreign currency by Swedish and foreign borrowers. The second part is a classification by sector of money market instruments issued by Swedish borrowers.

#### **G6 and G13 of which assets in deposit insurance**

The portion that belongs to deposit insurance is reported separately in this item.

Deposit insurance refers to life insurance policies where the premiums are invested in securities or fund units. The policyholder is able to choose which securities or fund units their premiums are invested in. These are deposited in a custody account.

If premiums may only be invested in fund units, the policy is considered a unit-linked insurance policy.

### **G7–G13 Bonds**

Bonds refers to transferable securities with an original maturity (not interest rate adjustment period) of over one year. Zero coupon instruments with an original maturity of over one year are also classified as bonds here.

The specification is divided into two parts. The first part shows bonds issued in SEK and foreign currency by Swedish and foreign borrowers. The second part is a classification by sector of bonds issued by Swedish borrowers.

### **G12 of which equity-linked bonds**

Equity-linked bond means a financial product consisting of a bond (a debt instrument) and an option. The option is often linked to the performance of an index or selection of shares.

Equity-linked bonds are reported at the full market value, i.e. without being broken down into a bond part or option part. Equity-linked bonds also include products with a similar structure where the value is linked to an asset other than shares.

### **G14–G18 Subordinated debentures and convertible loans**

This heading is used to report long-term borrowing instruments that are separate from bonds, e.g. partial and loan certificates, subordinated debentures, including subordinated debentures with detachable warrant, and guarantee fund certificates.. All convertible securities, including convertible participation certificates are reported here.

Debentures differ from bonds in that the lender assumes a greater risk and can therefore receive higher interest. The risk consists of the lender having a lower priority than other creditors in the event of bankruptcy.

Convertible loan means a bond or subordinated loan that runs for a certain period without amortisation and with a fixed coupon.

### **G19–G44 Shares and participations**

#### **G19 Swedish shares listed**

This is used to report shares in Swedish companies admitted to trading on a regulated market or other market that is subject to regular trading and open to the public in accordance with the Securities Market Act (2007:528). OMX Nordiska Börs Stockholm and NGM Equity also belong to this category.

Shares in Swedish companies with a continuous listing on a commercial, publicly available trading venue are also reported here. First North Stockholm and Nordic MTF, for example, belong to this category.

Whether a company is considered a Swedish company or a foreign company depends on where it is domiciled. Swedish companies' shares that are traded on an equivalent foreign trading venue are also included here.

#### **G22 Swedish shares unlisted**

Swedish companies' shares that are not admitted to trading on a regulated market or on a commercial, publicly available marketplace are reported here.

#### **G26 Foreign listed shares**

This is used to report holdings of shares in foreign companies that are admitted to trading on a foreign trading venue that is supervised by an authority or other competent body and is otherwise also essentially equivalent in terms of regulation and function to that which applies to the instructions for G19 Swedish shares listed, above.

Foreign companies listed on a Swedish market, for example through depository receipts or a parallel listing, are included in foreign listed shares.

#### **G27 Foreign unlisted shares**

Foreign companies' shares that are not admitted to trading on a regulated market or a commercial, publicly available marketplace are reported here.

#### **G29 Units in money market funds**

Units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds are entered as units in money market funds. Units in funds registered abroad are entered as units in foreign UCITS and non-UCITS funds. These are specified in accordance with the Statistics Sweden sector code.

Swedish UCITS means UCITS in accordance with Chapter 1, section 1 of the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46). Swedish non-UCITS funds means non-UCITS funds in accordance with Chapter 1, section 11 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561).

Fund investments for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk are included in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds and are also reported separately in G41 of which fund assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (unit-linked insurance).

#### **G32 Units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds except money market funds**

Units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds that are not money market funds are entered as units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds. Units in the equivalent funds registered abroad are entered as units in foreign UCITS and non-UCITS funds.

Swedish UCITS means Swedish UCITS in accordance with Chapter 1, section 1 of the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46). Swedish non-UCITS funds means non-UCITS funds in accordance with Chapter 1, section 11 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561).

Fund investments for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk are included in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds, and are also reported separately in G41 of which fund assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (unit-linked insurance).

#### **G35 Subscription options and other participations**

Subscription rights and units in venture capital funds, and shares in partnerships and cooperative societies are reported here. The division between Sweden and abroad is based on where the company that issued the shares is domiciled.

Note that subordinated debentures with a detachable warrant are reported under Subordinated debentures and convertible loans.

#### **G41 of which fund assets where the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (unit-linked insurance)**

Unit-linked insurance means a life insurance policy the premiums for which may only be invested in fund units. Policyholders themselves decide themselves how

premiums and return are invested in one or more funds. The fund units are owned by the insurance undertaking on behalf of the policyholder. Fund assets held on own account are not reported under this item.

#### **G42 of which investments in short and long fixed-income funds**

Fixed-income funds that have 100% of their investments in interest-bearing securities are reported here. This item refers to fixed-income funds registered in both Sweden and abroad.

#### **G43 of which investments in venture capital funds/private equity**

Investments in venture capital funds/private equity that invest in companies in order to expand or develop the business of these companies are reported here. The item refers to venture capital funds registered in both Sweden and abroad.

#### **G44 of which equity and fund assets where the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (deposit insurance)**

The portion of shares and participations that belongs to deposit insurance is reported separately in this item.

#### **G45–G50 Loans**

Loans primarily refers to promissory notes. Loans with bank guarantees, central government guarantees, construction loans, excess loans, capital market bonds and debt instruments secured against real estate and site leaseholds and corporate and bottomry bonds are reported here. Advances against life policies and lending in the form of overnight loans are also included.

Furthermore, lending to credit institutions where funds deposited are only available after a certain notice period or with other withdrawal restrictions are also reported here.

The specification is divided into two parts. One part shows lending in SEK and foreign currency to Swedish and foreign borrowers. The second part is a classification by sector of loans to Swedish borrowers.

#### **G51–G54 Directly owned land and buildings**

This means only directly-owned land and buildings.

Note that ownership of properties through subsidiaries is reported with an ‘of which’ item, G40 of which shares in wholly-owned real estate companies.

The market value refers to the most recent valuation. Swedish and foreign land and buildings means land and buildings located in Sweden and abroad, respectively.

#### **G54 of which for the undertaking’s own operations**

No transactions are reported for ownership of land and buildings used for the undertaking’s own operations.

#### **G55 and G56 Repo transactions**

##### **G55 Reverse repos**

The consideration paid in a genuine repurchase agreements is reported under the item reverse repos. The transaction is a genuine repurchase transaction if the transferee undertakes to sell the assets back at a time that has been determined or will be determined by the transferor

Reverse repos and repos are reported separately under G55 and G56, i.e. no net reporting shall be done.

Reverse repos refers to market transactions in which one party carries purchases a security at the spot rate and simultaneously enters into a forward agreement concerning the resale of the same type of security.

In a genuine repurchase transaction, the seller recognises the assets on its balance sheet (reverse repo) and the consideration received is recognised as a liability (repo). The transferee instead recognises the consideration paid as a claim against the seller.

A non-genuine repurchase transaction (the recipient has a right but not an obligation to return the assets at a predetermined price) is still reported as a genuine repurchase transaction if it is clear that the option, i.e. to return the assets, will be exercised.

The following transactions are not regarded as repurchase transactions:

1. Forward foreign-exchange transactions.
2. Options instruments.
3. Transactions that involve issuing a debt instrument with a commitment to repurchase all or parts of this prior to the due date.
4. Other similar transactions.

A non-genuine repurchase transaction (a right but not an obligation to return the assets) shall still be reported as a genuine repurchase transaction if it is clear that the option to return the assets will be exercised.

### **G56 Repos**

The consideration received in genuine repurchase agreements is reported under the repos item. Repos and reverse repos are reported separately, i.e. no net reporting shall be done.

A genuine repurchase transaction, 'repo', is an agreement in which the parties have agreed to first sell assets (for example bills of exchange, receivables or transferable securities) and subsequently repurchase equivalent assets at a predetermined price. In general, the same instructions apply as for G55 Reverse repos.

### **G57–G59 Cash, bank balances**

This item encompasses means of payment, including foreign notes and coins, that can be utilised without restriction.

Foreign banks' branches in Sweden are also considered Swedish banks.

Transactions in respect of cash and bank balances are not reported.

### **G60–G63 Certain asset items**

#### **G60 Accrued interest income**

Interest that has been earned but not yet paid on the reporting date is reported here. No net transactions are reported under this item.

#### **G61 Accrued rental income**

Rental income that has been earned but not yet paid on the reporting date is reported here. No net transactions are reported under this item.

#### **G62 Other financial investments**

Financial investments not covered by G1–G61 are reported here. Claims in respect of non-liquidated transactions, for example, are included here. Units in venture capital funds are reported under shares and participations, G35 Subscription options and other participations.

#### **G64–G66 Total capital investments**

##### **G65 of which capital investments owned via foreign branches**

Foreign branches' total balance in G64 Total Capital Investments. Dealings between different branches are excluded.

##### **G66 of which deposit insurance**

The portion of total capital investments that belongs to deposit insurance is reported separately in this item.

Deposit insurance means a life insurance policy the premiums for which are invested in securities or fund units. The policyholder is able to choose which securities or fund units their premiums are invested in. If the premiums may only be invested in fund units, the policy is considered to be a unit-linked policy.

#### **G67–G72 Certain liability items**

##### **G67 Subordinated liabilities**

Subordinated liabilities means liabilities that, in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy, will, in accordance with an agreement, only be repaid after the other creditors have been paid.

##### **G68 Bond loans**

Bond loans and convertible loans that the insurance undertaking has outstanding are reported here.

##### **G69 Liabilities to Swedish MFIs**

Deposits and borrowings from Swedish MFIs are reported here. See the section under the heading Classification by sector. Overnight loans are also included here.

##### **G70 Liabilities to Swedish financial corporations, non-MFIs**

Deposits and borrowings from Swedish financial corporations that are not classified as MFIs are reported here. See the section under the heading Classification by sector.

##### **G71 Liabilities to other Swedish lenders**

Deposits and borrowings from Swedish lenders that are not financial corporations are reported here. See the section under the heading Classification by sector.

##### **G72 Liabilities to foreign lenders**

Deposits and borrowings from foreign lenders are reported here. Foreign lenders mean counterparties that are domiciled abroad. See the section under the heading Classification by sector.

#### ***Information about derivatives***

##### **G102–G107 Derivatives with positive market values**

Financial derivatives recognised with a positive market value on the balance sheet are reported here. The information refers to the value of the derivative contract itself and not the value of the underlying asset. Please note that subscription options are reported under shares and participations, G35 Subscription options and other participations, and the full value of equity-linked bonds is reported under bonds.

The market value of derivatives is allocated among the underlying assets shares and participations, interest-bearing paper, currency and other underlying assets. Other underlying assets may be commodity derivatives where the value of the derivative is based on the price of, for example, oil or gold. Other underlying assets can also be cases where the underlying asset cannot be classified in any of the other categories, for example a composite index. No allocation among underlying assets is reported for transactions.

When the contract is concluded or utilised, the realised profit or loss gives rise to a transaction. A realised profit for a derivative with a positive market value gives rise to a corresponding negative transaction on the assets side, whereas a realised loss for a derivative with a negative market value gives a corresponding negative transaction on the liabilities side. The transactions are negative in both cases because a derivative with a negative market value is reported with a positive value on the liabilities side.

When trading on a secondary market, a purchase is a positive transaction and a sale is a negative transaction regardless of whether the derivative has a positive or negative market value. Premium payments are also included as transactions.

Transactions during the period in respect of derivatives that are no longer on the balance sheet on the reporting date are entered on the side they were on the most recent transaction date.

#### **G107 of which contracts with Swedish counterparties**

Applies to counterparties located in Sweden. The derivative's counterparty means the counterparty in the derivative contract and not a trading counterparty (buyer/seller) or issuer of an underlying instrument. For standardised contracts, a clearing institution is commonly the counterparty.

#### **G108–G113 Derivatives with negative market values**

Financial derivatives that are recognised with a negative market value on the balance sheet are reported here. The data refers to the value of the derivative contract itself and not the value of the underlying asset.

The market value of derivatives with negative market values is reported as a positive value. Transactions are reported positively or negatively depending on the type of transaction.

Otherwise, the same instructions apply to derivatives with negative market values as for derivatives with positive market values.

#### ***Classification by sector***

The classification by sector adheres to Statistics Sweden's Standard Classification by Institutional Sector (INSEKT 2014). The standard is published on Statistics Sweden's website and rapporteurs can also gain access to information from Statistics Sweden's Business Register to assist them with the classification of Swedish counterparties. A summary of which groups of sectors are inquired about in this section is provided below.

### ***Money market instruments, Bonds and Loans***

#### **1. Central government**

Institutional units that are controlled by the central government and are not market producers, and institutional units that are primarily engaged in redistribution of income and wealth are assigned to this section. The Swedish National Debt Office and the social insurance offices are also included here.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131110, 131120, 131130]

## **2. Local government**

Institutional units that are controlled by a municipality, a local federation or a county council and are not market producers, and institutional units that are primarily engaged in redistribution of income and wealth are assigned to this sector.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131311, 131312, 131313, 131321, 131322, 131323]

## **3. Non-financial corporations**

Corporations and quasi-corporations that are market producers and whose principal activity is the production of goods or non-financial services are assigned to this sector.

This includes tenant-owner associations, cooperatives, housing foundations, holding corporations that control non-financial corporations, internal banks controlled by non-financial corporations, corporations that are market producers and are controlled by the public sector and central government non-financial quasi-corporations.

Legal persons whose registered office is located in Sweden or whose head office is in Sweden, and branches of foreign non-financial corporations with a permanent operational location in Sweden are included in this sector. This sector also includes non-profit institutions serving non-financial

corporations (e.g. trade associations and employers' organisations).

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 111000, 112000, 113000, 114000]

## **4. Banks (MFIs)**

Financial corporations whose operations are characterised by the receipt of deposits on account from the general public are assigned here. This includes joint stock banks, savings banks, members' banks and branches of foreign banks in Sweden.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 122100, 122200]

## **5. Housing credit institutions (MFIs)**

Credit institutions whose principal activity, according to their articles of association, is to grant credits for housing purposes are assigned to this sector. [Statistics Sweden's sector code 122300]

## **6. Other MFIs**

Other Swedish undertakings that are counted as monetary financial institutions in accordance with the list provided by the Riksbank are assigned to this sector. This includes monetary credit market corporations, monetary mutual funds and monetary security and derivatives dealers. The Riksbank is also included in this item.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 121000, 122400, 122500, 122900, 123000]

## **7. Financial corporations, non-MFIs**

Institutions that are engaged in financial intermediation by acquiring funds other than through taking deposits are assigned here. It includes credit market companies, mutual funds, security and derivatives dealers which are not classified as monetary financial institutions according to the Riksbank's list.

Venture capital companies, private equity funds, investment companies, insurance corporations, pension funds, financial auxiliaries and non-profit institutions serving financial corporations are also included in this category. That which refers to the premium pension is included here in the sector Insurance corporations and pension funds.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 124000, 125100, 125200, 125300, 125400, 125900, 126100, 126200, 127000, 128100, 128200, 128300, 129100, 129200, 129300, 129400]

#### **8. Other Swedish borrowers**

Social insurance funds, households and non-profit institutions serving households (for example non-profit associations, trade unions and religious communities) are assigned here.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131400, 141000, 142000, 143000, 144100, 144200, 144300, 151000, 152100, 152200]

### ***Subordinated debentures and convertible loans, and Certain liabilities***

#### **1. Swedish MFIs**

See points 4–6 under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 121000, 122100, 122200, 122300, 122400, 122500, 122900, 123000]

#### **2. Swedish financial corporations, non-MFIs**

See point 7 under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 124000, 125100, 125200, 125300, 125400, 125900, 126100, 126200, 127000, 128100, 128200, 128300, 129100, 129200, 129300, 129400]

#### **3. Other Swedish borrowers/lenders**

See point 8 under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131400, 141000, 142000, 143000, 144100, 144200, 144300, 151000, 152100, 152200]

#### **4. Foreign borrowers/lenders**

Individuals domiciled abroad and undertakings located abroad that have economic relations with Sweden are assigned here. Foreign embassies and consulates in Sweden are also included here.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 211100, 212100, 212100, 212200 and 220000]

### ***Shares and participations***

#### **1. Financial corporations**

See points 4–7 above under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 122100, 122200, 122300, 121000, 122400, 122500, 122900, 123000, 124000, 125100, 125200, 125300, 125400, 125900, 126100, 126200, 127000, 128100, 128200, 128300, 129100, 129200, 129300, 129400]

#### **2. Non-financial corporations**

See point 3 above under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 111000, 112000, 113000, 114000]

## **H. Insurance portfolio, annual**

### ***Reporting of closing portfolio***

The section refers to both life insurance and non-life insurance business conducted at life insurance undertakings.

The section refers to outgoing portfolio during the financial year for direct insurance of Swedish risks.

### ***Breakdown of business***

Number of insurance policies, distributed asset values and amounts, broken down by business total. In addition, insurance policies subject to periodic disbursement are specified.

### ***Definitions of business***

For definitions of which business is being referred to, you are referred to the corresponding and relevant parts under section F. New policy subscription and premiums, with the following additions.

#### **H19, H23 and H27 Capital pension**

A capital pension is a private insurance policy that, for tax purposes, contains rules that may be attributed both to endowment insurance and pension insurance. This business is reported separately only in this section as new policy subscriptions of this insurance product no longer take place.

#### **H30 Living assurance and single-benefit health insurance in private group life insurance**

Living assurance and single-benefit health insurance in private group life insurance is reported separately from the main insurance policy.

#### **H35 Miscellaneous financial loss**

Depending on the character of the insurance benefit, either an annual amount or insured amount is reported.

### ***Reporting in columns***

The following are stated in the report:

#### **Number of policies**

If there is an insurance contract that refers to more than one insured person, the number of insured persons and co-insured are reported instead of the number of policies.

If an insurance contract covers more than one business, the number of policies for each business is reported.

#### **Distributed asset values**

The distributed asset values are the asset values that have been distributed among policyholders or insurance contracts. Distributed asset values are specified for all relevant items.

#### **Annual amount**

Annual amounts are only reported for the businesses that lack distributed asset values and where the term is relevant.

#### **Insured amount**

Insured amounts in respect of items H18, H22 and H26 are only reported for the endowment insurance policies for which the undertaking has not calculated

distributed asset values. One example is pure individual risk insurance without a surrender value.

For accident insurance under H33, the insured amount at 100 per cent invalidity is reported. If the accident insurance policy does not have invalidity cover, the highest possible compensation is reported instead.

### **Reporting of portfolio subject to periodic disbursement**

In addition, the proportion of all applicable insurance policies that are subject to periodic disbursement at the end of the calendar year is reported separately for each relevant business. Number of policies and the current distributed asset values are reported. A policy whose initial disbursement is made after the end of the year is not normally included.

## **I. Cross-border business, annual**

This section aims to facilitate the monitoring of Swedish life insurance undertakings' cross-border business, i.e. a Swedish insurer that provides insurance within the EEA without a permanent establishment in that country, broken down by EEA country and line of business. This information supplements template S.04.01.01 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Information for secondary establishments (branch, agency or similar establishment in another EEA country) and premiums for a Swedish insurer that provides insurance within the EEA without a permanent establishment in that country are reported for each establishment in the EU supervisory reporting.

## **J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution, annual**

The actuarial profit and loss attribution is reported for the life insurance business for direct insurance of Swedish risks. The profit and loss attribution also covers those policies where payment of premiums and compensation is recognised on the balance sheet. Note that the insurance class group life and occupational group life insurance is only reported under J25. A more detailed analysis of the insurance class group life and occupational group life insurance is provided in section K. Technical provisions.

### **J1–J6 and J28–J33 Insurance risks and operating expenses**

Profit/loss in respect of mortality, longevity, morbidity, operating expenses, transfers, surrenders, cancellations, guarantees and options are specified in the section for each sub-area and are reported under relevant items.

### **J7 and J34 Change in provisions for unknown claims**

This item is reported before reinsurance cessions. Unknown claims within health and waiver of premium insurance are not reported here but under Analysis of morbidity assumptions.

### **J8 and J35 Revaluation from premium assumptions to provisioning assumptions**

These items refer to profit or loss when revaluing future payments, for example claims incurred and operating expenses, from premium assumptions to provisioning assumptions.

### **J9 and J36 Bonuses and discounts**

This item is reported before reinsurance cessions.

**J10 and J37 Reinsurance cessions**

The profit or loss from reinsurance cessions, including interest from custody accounts and reinsurers' share of technical provisions is reported here. The item also includes commissions and profit sharing.

**J11 and J38 Change in provisions due to changed specific assumptions**

Effects of conversion to new calculation assumptions that are of such a nature that they cannot be attributed to mortality, longevity, morbidity, operating expenses, cancellations, surrenders, transfers, options, guarantees or return on capital are reported here. If the undertaking has improved its calculation model and makes the assessment that the part of the profit/loss which is due to altering the model would give a distorted view if it was included under the respective assumptions, this part of the profit/loss can instead be reported here. Released charges for safety assumptions are reported here. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**J12 and J39 Other unspecified insurance risks**

Items which otherwise affect the profit/loss for insurance risks are reported here. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**J13 and J40 Other unspecified operating expenses**

Items which otherwise affect the profit/loss for operating expenses are reported here. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

***Return on capital***

**J15 and J42 Return on capital, net**

Unrealised profit or loss on investment assets and increases and decreases in the value of investment assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk are reported here. This item is reported less operating expenses for asset management and property management.

Return on capital that belongs to the owners and interest on the return are reported in the place that corresponds to where it is reported in the undertaking's annual accounts.

Interest from custody accounts for reinsurance cessions is reported under items J10 and J37 Reinsurance cessions.

**J16 and J43 Return on capital allocated to technical provisions**

The return on capital that, according to the basis used for calculation, before assumed charges, is charged to the undertaking's various forms of technical provisions is reported here. In those cases where the provisions are calculated using real interest rate assumptions, the return on capital is based on the real interest rate with an addition for the upward adjustment for indexation applied during the year.

The application of realistic (market) interest rate assumptions within both occupational pension insurance and other life insurance makes the calculation of this item more difficult. A suitable course of action may be to estimate the item on the condition that market interest rates applied at the start of the year remain unchanged. The change in the provisions which arises due to the level of the interest rates at the end of the year is reported under J17 and J44.

**J17 and J44 Changes in provisions due to changed interest rate assumptions**

The net profit/loss that arises as an effect of differences in interest rate assumptions in premium calculations and in immediate life insurance provisions is reported under J8 and J35. See also the instructions for J16 and J43.

### *Tax on returns*

#### **J19 and J46 Tax cost withdrawal, technical provisions**

The withdrawal or the explicit charge on the return on capital set out under J16 and J43 and potentially J17 and J44 that has been done in order to cover the tax on returns the undertaking must pay is reported here. Please note that both tax on returns on capital and any tax on returns on premiums is reported here.

#### **J20 and J47 Tax on returns**

The actual tax on returns associated with direct insurance of Swedish risks is reported here. Please note that both tax on returns on capital and any tax on returns on premiums is reported here.

#### **J22 and J49 Other by class of insurance**

If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

#### **J23 and J50 Unattributed amount**

An unattributed amount is calculated for each class of insurance in such a way that the total for the partial profit/loss is equivalent to items J24 and J51. The item is reported for classes of insurance that are active.

#### **J24 and J51 Partial profit/loss by class of insurance**

The partial profit/loss by class of insurance is calculated as the sum of:

- technical profit/loss in accordance with the profit/loss attribution in the annual report, and
- tax on returns belonging to the item direct insurance of Swedish risks in the annual report, less
- that portion of the item return on capital item transferred to the finance business in the annual report that is attributed to direct insurance of Swedish risks.

#### **J25 Partial profit/loss for group life and occupational group life insurance**

The profit/loss for this class of insurance is reported here without more detailed specification and analysis.

#### **J26 Other profit/loss, net**

Other profit/loss is the sum of the following income statement items:

- technical profit/loss for non-life insurance business and other classes of insurance within life insurance business,
- Return on capital – non-life insurance business,
- return on capital transferred from/to other classes of insurance (e.g. reinsurance acceptances) within the life insurance business,
- other and extraordinary revenue/expenses,
- appropriations,
- corporation tax, and
- tax on returns for other classes within the life-insurance business.

#### **J27 Profit/loss for the year in accordance with the annual report**

The information corresponds to profit/loss for the year in the income statement.

### *Analysis of mortality assumptions*

A comparison between the mortality assumptions in the technical provisions and actual outcome is reported here.

The report refers to cumulative data for each class of insurance, with the exception of group life and occupational group life insurance.

#### **J53, J58, J64 and J69 Capital at risk for the year**

Capital at risk for the year refers to the insured persons' average capital at risk during the financial year. The capital at risk for the year is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative.

#### **J54 and J59 Risk premium**

Risk premium refers to the insured parties' risk premiums during the financial year.

#### **J65 and J70 Risk compensation/Inheritance gain**

Risk compensation/inheritance gain refers to the insured persons' risk compensation/inheritance gain during the financial year. The item is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative.

#### **J55, J60, J66 and J71 Capital at risk actual deaths**

Released/allocated capital at risk in those cases where the insured person has died is reported here. The capital at risk is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative.

#### **J56, J61, J67 and J72 Adjustment item due to changed assumptions**

If a reserve has changed due to changed calculation assumptions, that change is reflected in the profit/loss. Undertakings that have difficulty calculating risk premiums and capital at risk, based on new assumptions, may use the item to correct the profit/loss. The item is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

#### **J63 Profit/loss mortality**

The profit/loss for each insurance class corresponds to the relevant item J1 or J28 under Profit and loss attribution.

#### **J74 Profit/loss longevity**

The profit/loss for each insurance class corresponds to the relevant item J2 or J29 under Profit and loss attribution.

### ***Analysis of morbidity assumptions***

A comparison between the morbidity assumptions of the technical provisions and actual outcome is reported here.

This part of the section is filled in for the health insurance that belongs to life insurance business, excluding that which belongs to group life and occupational group life insurance. These items are reported with a minus sign if the value is negative.

### ***Illness incidence***

#### **J75 Risk premium for illness incidence**

The risk premium is calculated without any explicit operating expense charges.

#### **J76 Capital at risk for new claims during the year**

New claims means those health insurance policies where disbursement has commenced during the year. This also includes calculated provision for cases of

illness that are within the qualifying period and that the undertaking has become aware of. Such calculations shall be based on rules in the actuarial calculation basis.

### **J77 Change in provision for unknown claims**

In those cases where the undertaking does not know of or has not registered cases of illness that are within the qualifying period, these can be included in the provision for unknown claims. The calculations are based on rules in the actuarial calculation basis and are performed without taking into account any explicit operating expenses charges.

### ***Morbidity settlement***

#### **J79 Estimated provisions released due to settlement**

The calculation quantifies the settlement of provisions for health insurance that would have occurred if the portfolio had adhered to the undertaking's settlement assumptions. The calculation is done without taking into account explicit operating expenses charges.

For each case of illness, the calculation is best performed through numerical calculation of the integral:

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} a(x, t) \cdot V(t) dt$$

where  $x$  = age at onset of illness,  
 $(t_1, t_2)$  = the start and end point (calendar year) of the report expressed as the duration of the period of illness in years,  
 $a(x, t)$  = the settlement intensity taking into account age at time of illness and duration,  
 $V(t)$  = the health insurance provision at time  $t$ .

Other methods for approximating this that give a similar result are acceptable.

#### **J80 Actual provisions released due to settlement**

The provision that applied at the time of settlement is reported here.

#### **J81 Adjustment item due to changed assumptions**

If a reserve has changed due to changed calculation assumptions, that change is reflected in the profit/loss. Those undertakings that have difficulty performing calculations based on the new assumption may use this item to correct the profit/loss. The item is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

#### **J83 Profit/loss morbidity**

The profit/loss corresponds to the relevant items J3 and J30 under Profit and loss attribution.

### ***Analysis of operating expense assumptions***

A comparison between the technical provisions' operating expense assumptions and the actual outcome is reported here.

### ***Operating expenses***

#### **J84 and J92 Estimated operating expenses**

Expected released operating expense charges are reported here.

Please note that provisions and profit sharing in reinsurance cessions are not entered here, but under J10 or J37. Transfers, surrenders and cancellations are reported separately.

**J85, J86, J93 and J94 Actual acquisition costs or Actual administration and claims handling costs**

Actual operating expenses are reported here, less expenses for transfers, surrenders and cancellations, which are reported separately.

**J87 and J95 Provisions for deferred acquisition costs**

Only the year's provisions for deferred acquisition costs are reported here.

**J89 and J97 Reversed fund management fee**

Remuneration in the form of “kick-backs” is reported here because it can be deemed revenue in the context of operating expenses.

**J90 and J98 Adjustment item due to changed assumptions**

If a reserve has been changed due to changed calculation assumptions, that change is reflected in the profit/loss. Those undertakings that have difficulty performing calculations based on the new assumption may use this item to correct the profit/loss. The item is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**J91 and J99 Profit/loss operating expenses**

The profit/loss for each insurance class corresponds to the relevant item J4 or J31 under Profit and loss attribution.

*Analysis of assumptions concerning transfers, surrenders and cancellations*

**J100 Estimated fee for transfers, surrenders and cancellations**

Expected fees for transfers, surrenders and cancellations are reported here.

**J101 Actual cost of transfers, surrenders and cancellations**

Actual costs of transfers, surrenders and cancellations are reported here.

**J102 Estimated reduced provision**

Provisions released due to transfers, surrenders and cancellations are reported here.

**J103 Actual reduced provision**

The undertaking's realised provisions released due to transfers, surrenders and cancellations are reported here.

**J104 Adjustment item due to changed assumptions**

If a reserve has been changed due to changed calculation assumptions, that change is reflected in the profit/loss. Those undertakings that have difficulty performing calculations based on the new assumption may use this item to correct the profit/loss. The item is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**J105 Profit/loss transfer, surrenders and cancellations**

The profit/loss for each insurance class corresponds to the relevant item J5 or J32 under Profit and loss attribution.

*Analysis of assumptions concerning guarantees and options*

Examples of guarantees are cases where expenses are realised at the end of the year or at the retirement age for traditional insurance policies, and when expenses are realised at the retirement age due to premium guarantees for, for example, unit-linked insurance policies.

Examples of options are supplementary repayment cover in the event of family incidents and options to take out insurance for new employees without a health check.

**J106 and J110 Estimated change in provision.**

The expected change in the provision due to guarantees and options is reported here.

**J107 and J111 Actual change in provision**

The actual change in the provision due to guarantees and options is reported here.

**J108 and J112 Adjustment item due to changed assumptions**

If a reserve has changed due to changed calculation assumptions, that change is reflected in the profit/loss. Those undertakings that have difficulties performing calculations based on the new assumption may use this item to correct the profit/loss. This item refers to the present value of guarantees and options and is reported with a minus sign when the value is negative. If the item is used, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**J109 and J113 Profit/loss guarantees, options**

The profit/loss for each insurance class corresponds to the relevant item J6 or J33 under Profit and loss attribution.

**K. Technical provisions, annual**

Changes in technical provisions during the year are reported here broken down into various items. The items are reported before reinsurance. Closing technical provisions corresponds to the sum of the items D33 and D39 in accordance with section D. Balance sheet in the template, excluding non-life insurance. The majority of the items in this section correspond to the values in section J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution, but with the opposite sign. There is no attribution for the insurance class Group life insurance and occupational group life insurance in section J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution, which is why relevant data are reported here. The reporting refers to the life insurance business.

**K1 and K18 Opening technical provision**

This item corresponds to the closing technical provisions for the previous year.

**K2 and K19 Incoming payment**

This is used to report all incoming payments and deposits, for example premiums for unit-linked and deposit insurance policies, traditional insurance policies and risk insurance policies, capital transferred in, dividends and allocated bonuses that are transferred to technical provisions.

**K3 and K20 Disbursement**

This is used to report all disbursements, for example disbursements from unit-linked and deposit insurance policies, traditional insurance policies and risk insurance policies, capital transferred out and conditional or allocated bonuses that reduce technical provisions.

**K4 and K21 Charges**

Fees charged to the insurance policy are reported here. Premium fees and administrative fee for risk insurance policies are also reported here. Transfers, surrenders and cancellations are reported separately.

**K5 and K22 Return on capital allocated to technical provisions**

Return on capital during the year is reported here. The item is reported with a minus sign if the value is negative. The item encompasses, among other things, changes in the value of unit-linked and deposit insurance policies and calculation of discounted values.

**K6 and K23 Change in provision due to changed assumptions**

This is used to report the change in the provision due to a changed discount rate, a change in lifespan assumptions (for example due to observed differences in lifespan for the undertaking's insurance portfolio), a change in the assumptions concerning morbidity settlement and a change in operating expenses assumptions (for example an altered commission model or observed differences in the insurance portfolio).

**K7 and K24 Change in provision for unknown claims**

Unknown claims exist for, for example, group life insurance, occupational group life insurance, life insurance and health insurance. For the insurance class Group life insurance and occupational group life insurance, the assumptions that have been changed are reported in the comment field.

**K8 and K25 Revaluation from premium assumptions to provisioning assumptions**

This is used to report profit or loss when revaluing future payments, for example claims incurred, operating expenses and premiums, from premium assumptions to provisioning assumptions.

**K9 and K26 Risk profit/loss**

Longevity profit/loss, mortality profit/loss, morbidity profit/loss are reported here but not items that refer to adjustments for changed assumptions. The risk profit/loss also includes changed provisions due to released reserves.

**K10 and K27 Profit/loss transfers, surrenders and cancellations**

The profit/loss for transfers, surrenders and cancellations is reported here. Cancellations also refers to premium cancellations.

**K11 and K28 Profit/loss guarantees, options**

The change in the provision due to guarantees and options is reported here. Examples of guarantees are guarantees for traditional insurance policies when the cost is realised at the end of the year or at retirement age, and premium guarantees for unit-linked policies when the cost is realised at retirement age. Examples of options are options to supplement with repayment cover in the event of a family incident, and the option to take out insurance for new employees without health checks.

**K12 and K29 Tax expense charge**

The expense for tax on returns that has been charged to the insurance policies is reported here.

**K13 and K30 Change in unearned premiums for risk products**

The change in the provision for unearned premiums for risk products that has not yet expensed, is reported here.

**K14 and K31 Change in conditional bonuses**

The change in the provision in respect of conditional bonuses for traditional insurance is reported here.

**K15 and K32 Other changes, by class of insurance**

If the item is of substantial size, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**K16 and K33 Unattributed amount**

If the item is of substantial size, an explanation is provided in the comment field.

**K17 and K34 Closing technical provision**

Closing technical provision corresponds to the balance sheet items D33 and D39 in accordance with section D. Balance sheet in the template.

**L. Profit and loss attribution bonus calculations, annual**

***Introduction***

The intention is for this section to provide an analysis of parameters applied at the bonus level (second order level) during the financial year for the business concerned. How forecasts of the retrospective reserves are handled is central. The result can vary from year to year, it is necessary to look at several years in order to determine whether the assumptions are reasonable.

It is only the insurance classes “defined-contribution traditional occupational pension insurance” and “individual traditional life insurance” that are reported and where any surplus (also deficit) is calculated and distributed for individual policies in the form of a forecast of retrospective reserves V’. This section is filled in for both mutual businesses and those that pay dividends.

**L1 Breakdown into sub-portfolios**

In those cases where undertakings apply different rules and conditions for handling, for example, consolidation of investments (in light of, e.g., different guaranteed interest rates) or other parts of the business (e.g. different mortality assumptions) that affect the profit/loss and surpluses, the report is broken down into sub-portfolios A, B, C and D.

Mutual business where certain portfolios are entitled to conditional bonuses (Cbon) is reported specifically in the column marked with sub-portfolio D. For undertakings that pay dividends, there is thus the opportunity to break down into four sub-portfolios, while only three sub-portfolios with allocated bonuses, as well as any sub-portfolio that are entitled to Cbon, can be reported for mutual businesses. An appropriate consolidation may be made to the extent that there are more than four sub-portfolios in these respects. If the conditions for breaking down into sub-portfolios within a class of insurance are not in place, only sub-portfolio A is reported. The sub-portfolios are reported in descending order with regard to the size of the retrospective reserve V’.

The undertaking may decide on an appropriate way to delimit the sub-portfolios but must provide a brief explanation of how the delimitation has been done and of what distinguishes the different portfolios in row L1. The chosen delimitation is maintained in the report for several years ahead.

***Other information about reporting***

The analyses for technical surrender values and conditional bonuses are done at the same time for both businesses that pay dividends and mutual businesses.

Please note that the section does not have any direct link to formal and public accounting, unlike other accounting in this template including the description according to section J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution, even though some actual values can be obtained from this section (see more below).

In this section, the assumptions applied when forecasting the retrospective reserves for long-term insurance business are balanced against the undertaking's actual outcome for return on capital, tax on returns, mortality, longevity and operating expenses. Differences are then calculated. A positive difference means the undertaking (for various reasons) has compensated for, or covered, the outcome more than was required, while a negative difference means V' has not been corrected sufficiently. Because the section focuses on the changes to the retrospective reserve V', this means that the signs for the values are inverse compared to section J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution. The basic premise of the reporting is the policyholders' perspective, not that of the reporting undertaking.

These comparisons only relate to direct insurance of Swedish risks in the specified classes of insurance.

Each negative value the undertaking reports in the section is stated with a minus sign. No sign is used when reporting positive values.

All divergences from the instructions in this section are explained in the comment field.

Where it is difficult to produce accurate data, it may be sufficient to perform average value calculations during the year in an appropriate way. Other types of estimate may sometimes be necessary.

#### **Differences: Comparisons between impact on V' (second order level) and actual values**

Data that has affected V' is reported under the items L2–L34 and calculated differences refer to all impact during the year, even for those insurance policies that have been created or have expired during the year.

#### ***Return on capital***

In this report, the actual return on capital has a negative value, while the change in V' has a positive value. Even when there is a negative actual return on capital and a negative change in V', this is taken into account when the value is reported.

#### **L2 Return on capital, net**

This item includes unrealised profit or loss on investment assets and increases and decreases in the value of investment assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk. This item is reported less operating expenses in respect of asset management and property management.

Return on capital that belongs to the owners is excluded if the undertaking pays dividends. Interest on the return is also excluded.

#### **L3 Return on capital added to V'**

The item refers to gross return, i.e. return on capital before deductions for tax on returns and operating expenses fees, and is reported as a positive value, provided the return is positive. If an undertaking that pays dividends is forced by the rules of the insurance terms and conditions to add its own funds to V' due to a low actual return on capital, such values are included in the reported amount as a positive value.

#### **L4 Difference return on capital**

For an undertaking that pays dividends, this item is normally the amount (reported with a minus sign) which the undertaking is entitled to under the rules in the insurance terms and conditions on sharing of returns, provided such sharing is possible, but taking into account that which has been said under item L3.

### ***Tax on returns***

The actual amount of tax on returns is reported here as a positive value, while the charge on V' for tax on returns is reported as a negative value.

### **L5 Deduction for tax on returns on V'**

The amount is reported as a negative value

### **L6 Tax on returns, paid-in**

Only the tax on returns that belongs to direct insurance of Swedish risks is reported here. Tax on returns in respect of assets that belong to the owners of an undertaking that pays dividends are excluded. The amount is reported as a positive value.

### **L7 Difference tax on returns**

For an undertaking that pays dividends, this difference is normally the tax that is attributed to the assets corresponding to the share of returns to which the undertaking is entitled under the insurance terms and conditions.

### ***Mortality***

The actual withdrawals from V' for a risk premium that is a negative value is reported here, while capital at risk added to the V' value is reported as a positive value.

### **L8 and L12 Risk premium on V'**

The amount is reported as a negative value. Pure risk insurance without surrender value is excluded from this account.

### **L9 and L13 Capital at risk actual deaths (second order level)**

The amount is reported as a positive value. Pure risk insurance without surrender value is excluded from this account.

### **L10 and L14 Profit due to no beneficiaries in the event of death**

A quantification of the profit that arises on insurance policies (or parts of policies) is reported here as a positive value or as zero in the technical capital at risk, where in the event of deaths during the year, there have proved to be no beneficiaries and that disbursement cannot therefore take place. The capital at risk is reported as a negative value.

### ***Longevity***

The actual inheritance gains on V' are reported here as a positive value, while the capital at risk that is released from the V' values is reported as a negative value.

### **L17 and L20 Risk compensation/inheritance gain on V'**

The amount is reported as a positive value.

### **L18 and L21 Capital at risk actual deaths (second order level)**

The amount is reported as a negative value.

### ***Operating expenses***

The actual fees withdrawn from V' are reported here as a negative value, while the actual operation expenses in each business are normally reported as a positive value. Provisions to deferred acquisition costs are reported as a negative value. The data are taken from section J. Actuarial profit and loss attribution, but is reported here with the opposite sign.

**L26–L27 Actual acquisition costs and actual administration and claims handling expenses**

The actual operating expenses as per the annual report are reported here. The item is reported as a positive value.

**L28 Provisions to deferred acquisition costs**

Only the year's provisions for deferred acquisition costs are reported here. The item is reported as a negative value.

**L30 Reversed fund management fee**

Remuneration in the form of “kick-backs” are reported here as this can be considered revenue for the undertaking in the context of operating expenses and the item is reported as a negative value.

**L31 Difference operating expenses**

This is used to compare the fees charged with the actual net operating expenses the undertaking has had. A positive difference means that the fees charged do not cover the actual operating expenses.

*Some other data*

**L32 One-off allocation/reallocation**

This is used to report the amount that has momentarily changed V' positively or negatively during the year depending on the economic outcome of the business and which is based on a specific decision by the undertaking on the basis of policy documents in respect of the undertaking's collective consolidation.

**L33 and L34 Changes in deficit during the year in respect of TSV and VP**

TSV refers to technical surrender values and VP to disbursement reserves for valid periodic amounts, including supplementary amounts due to bonuses.

An increase in the deficit is reported as a positive value, while a reduction is reported as a negative value. If there is no deficit, the value is reported as zero.

**Consolidation of deficits, technical surrender values, disbursement reserves and retrospective reserves**

TSV refers to technical surrender values and VP to disbursement reserves for valid periodic amounts, including supplementary amounts due to bonuses.

Breakdown of insurance portfolios is done for portfolios that are subject to a deferment period or subject to periodic disbursement. An insurance policy for which disbursements begin at the end of the year is normally included in the group “subject to deferment period”.

**L35, L38 and L39 Closing deficit in V' in respect of TSV and VP**

Amounts subject to a deferment period or payment period are specified here. The higher of the two specified variables (max. functions) indicates a positive value for a deficit, otherwise the value is given as zero.

**L36 and L37 Closing TSV and closing V'**

A sum total of the portfolio's technical surrender values and retrospective reserves subject to a deferment period at the end of the year is reported here.

**L40-L42 Closing TSV, closing VP and closing V'**

This is used to report a sum of the portfolio's technical surrender values, i.e. disbursement reserves based on applicable disbursed amounts, including supplementary amounts due to bonuses, plus retrospective reserves at the end of the year.

**L43 and L44 Closing TSV and V'**

The final sum of TSV and V' subject to both a deferment period and disbursement period is reported here.

***Collective consolidation – mutual business***

Collective consolidation for all mutual business is reported here, including that which contains amounts called “collective but not yet individually allocated bonuses” for specified insurance classes. Please note that mutual business with conditional bonuses is also reported separately (as Sub-portfolio D).

When reporting this, guidance on collective consolidation published on Finansinspektionen's website (fi.se) should be applied. This guidance specifies methods for how collective consolidation should be calculated. Divergences from specified methods is explained in the comment field.

**M. Information for life insurance undertakings granted dispensation, annual**

This report encompasses data concerning own funds, capital requirements and guarantee amounts in accordance with Chapter 3, sections 1–11 of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2015:9) on insurance undertakings granted dispensation due to their size.

***Own funds***

Data are taken from the balance sheet in the most recent annual report and, in the case of mutual insurance companies, from the articles of association.

**M1 Paid share capital or initial fund**

Only paid initial capital and any capital contributions are reported here. Finansinspektionen may, upon application, allow half of the as yet unpaid share capital or initial fund to be included in own funds.

**M2 Other equity and untaxed reserves**

A share premium reserve, revaluation reserve and statutory reserve, i.e. the sum of items AA (II), AA (III), AA (IV) and AA (V) (1) on the liability side of the balance sheet, are reported here.

Life insurance undertakings that are not permitted to issue dividends.

This item includes:

- share premium reserve (AA [II]),
- consolidation reserve (AA [IV]),
- any equity method reserve (AA [V2a]), and
- untaxed reserves (BB).

Life insurance undertakings that are permitted to issue dividends.

This item includes:

- share premium reserve (AA [II]),
- statutory reserve (AA [V1]),
- equity fund (AA [V2]),
- other reserves (AA [V4]), and
- untaxed reserves (BB).

In this context a fair value reserve is equated to revaluation surpluses and reported under M6.

### **M3 Profit/loss brought forward**

The sum of the items other reserves and profit/loss brought forward is reported here. The adjustment made to the item profit or loss brought forward in the annual report as a result of fair value being used as a valuation policy is included here.

### **M4 Profit/loss for the year**

This is used to report profit/loss for the year, including unrealised profit or loss (AA [VII] on the liability side of the balance sheet).

### **M5 Subordinated loans up to a maximum of 25 per cent (fixed maturity) or 50 per cent of the capital requirement**

Only subordinated loans that Finansinspektionen has permitted upon application are reported here. The loans are associated with certain terms. A subordinated loan may amount to a maximum of 50 per cent of the own funds or capital requirement, whichever is lower, but not more than 25 per cent in the case of a subordinated loan with a fixed maturity. The capital requirement is normally lower than the own funds. Consequently, the capital requirement is calculated first in order to fill in the amount that may be included in the own funds. The capital requirement consists of the higher of the capital requirement and guarantee amount in accordance with M24.

### **M6 Openly reported revaluation surpluses (net) in assets**

Revaluation surpluses of reported assets are reported here. In accordance with Chapter 3, section 2, second paragraph of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding insurance undertakings granted dispensation due to their size, Finansinspektionen may allow additional items other than those specified in the first paragraph of the above provision to be included in insurance undertakings' own funds.

Undertakings may include assets in their own funds by reporting them in this section. Revaluation surpluses (net) in assets may be included provided that such revaluation surpluses are included in the undertaking's annual report. Equated with revaluation surpluses in this context are those revaluation surpluses in a fair value reserve that are attributable to financial assets that can be sold, and tangible assets. Revaluation surpluses other than those reported in a fair value reserve must appear in the supplementary disclosures or the statutory administration report in order to be allowed to be included in own funds.

Where applicable, the net of revaluation surpluses and revaluation deficits in assets may be entered as openly reported revaluation surpluses. Revaluation surpluses or deficits in the item fair value reserve are taken into account before any deferred tax. Deferred tax on unrealised profit that was previously entered in the reserve for unrealised profit may be included under M6. If value calculated in this way shows a net deficit, a deduction is made from own funds under deduction item M13.

### **M8 Intangible items on the balance sheet**

Regardless of which accounting rules are applied, deductions for intangible assets attributed to item B. Intangible assets on the balance sheet in accordance with Appendix 1 of the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) are reported here.

#### **M9 Deductions for AGM appropriations**

Deductions for AGM appropriations such as dividends for shareholders are reported here.

#### **M10 Cash flow hedge adjustment**

Own funds is adjusted for reported changes in the value of equity if these are attributable to derivative instruments included in cash flow hedges for assets and liabilities.

#### **M11 Reclassified items**

Under older accounting rules, own funds may include items which would have been classified as equity but which under accounting rules adapted to IFRS are classified as liabilities.

Under older accounting rules, own funds may include what would have been classified as a liability, but which under accounting rules adapted to IFRS are classified as equity.

Accounting rules adapted to IFRS means:

1. Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and institutions for occupational retirement provision or accounting regulations that replace these regulations, and
2. Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards.

Older accounting rules means Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2003:13) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings, with restrictions and addenda in accordance with the regulations and general guidelines contained in points 4 and 5 of the transitional rules to Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2005:34) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings.

An example of an item that can be reclassified is an embedded derivative, which under older accounting rules was reported as part of an instrument classified as a liability, but which may be classified as equity under accounting rules adapted to IFRS.

#### **M12 Plan assets and unreported pension liabilities**

If plan assets, or equivalent rights to compensation, are valued on the balance sheet at an amount which exceeds pension liabilities or other payments to employees related thereto, the difference should be deducted from own funds after taking into account deferred tax. However, this does not apply to surpluses in a pension fund that can be appropriated through reimbursements in accordance with the Safeguarding of Pension Commitments etc. Act (1967:531).

The available solvency margin is also reduced by a negative net of actuarial profit and loss calculated in accordance with applied accounting policies and other

calculated increases in liabilities for payments to employees that are not recognised directly on the balance sheet or covered by related plan assets or corresponding compensation in accordance with insurance policies. However, this does not apply if liabilities for pensions or other payments to employees are recognised on the balance sheet at an amount equivalent to at least that which would have been recognised had the undertaking applied calculation models in accordance with the Safeguarding of Pension Commitments etc. Act or the equivalent foreign rules on the safeguarding of pension commitments. This exemption applies on condition that the undertaking's external auditors have verified the amounts.

### **M13 Other deductions**

This is used to report, for example, deductions for the book value of shares and contributions in certain undertakings in accordance with Chapter 3, section 3 of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding insurance undertakings granted dispensation due to their size.

### ***Capital Requirement***

Column 1 is used to report the total values for each item, and the calculated capital requirement component for each item is reported in column 2.

### **M15 Technical provisions (after reinsurance cessions)**

Technical provisions less reinsurers' share of technical provisions are reported here in accordance with the definitions in the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560). Conditional bonus is added when calculating the capital requirement. Provisions for unit-linked insurance commitments and reinsurers' share of unit-linked insurance commitments are not taken into account when calculating the capital requirement. This information corresponds to the items D5, D33 and D36 in accordance with section D. Balance sheet in the template and is calculated as D33 plus D36 minus D5.

### **M16 Sum of all positive capital at risk (after reinsurance cessions)**

The sum of all the undertaking's positive capital at risk (after reinsurance cessions) is reported here at fair value.

### **M17 Property, site leaseholds and buildings**

The undertaking's holdings of property, site leaseholds and buildings are reported here at fair value.

### **M18 Participations or shares in undertakings that own land and buildings**

The undertaking's holdings of participations or shares in related undertakings that own land or buildings are reported here at fair value.

### **M20 Other holdings of shares and participations**

The undertaking's other holdings of shares and participations that are not included in M17 are reported here at fair value.

### **M21 Units in Swedish UCITS etc.**

This is where the undertaking reports the fair value of holdings of units in Swedish UCITS and in UCITS referred to in Chapter 1, section 7 of the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46) and in such non-UCITS funds referred to in Chapter 1, section 11, point 23 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561), if the assets under management primarily consist of assets that may be used as preferential assets. When

applying this point, it is not necessary for the fund manager to make a notification as referred to in Chapter 1, section 7 of Swedish UCITS Act.

#### **M22 Bonds and other interest-bearing securities**

The undertaking's other holdings of bonds and other debt instruments for which a public limited company or an equivalent foreign company is responsibility are reported here at fair value.

#### ***Values of risk-mitigating instruments***

If the insurance undertaking has used risk-mitigating instruments, the insurance undertaking shall also fill in the values of these and how the capital requirement is affected, and, in the comment field M37, fill in which type of risk-mitigating instrument has been used.

#### **M23 Land and buildings**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of property, site leaseholds and buildings, and participations or shares in companies that own such property, decreases by 20 per cent.

#### **M24 Other holdings of shares and participations**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of shares not included in M23 decreased by 40 per cent.

#### **M25 Units in Swedish UCITS etc.**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of assets referred to in Chapter 2, section 3, point 19 decreased by 40 per cent.

#### **M26 Bonds and other interest-bearing securities**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of bonds and other debt instruments for which a public limited company or an equivalent foreign company is responsible decreased by 20 per cent.

#### **M27 Capital requirements if risk-mitigating instruments are not used**

The capital requirement calculated as the sum of the components specified in column 2 is reported here.

#### **M28 Capital requirements if risk-mitigating instruments are used**

This is used to report the capital requirement calculated as the sum of the components specified when calculating the capital requirement with risk-mitigating instruments, and M15 Technical provisions (after reinsurance cessions) and M22 Sum of all positive capital at risk (after reinsurance cessions).

*Appendix 5***Instructions for the template Additional Supervisory Reporting – non-life insurance undertakings**

Terms and expressions in the template and these instructions have the same meaning as in the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) and Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2019:23) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless otherwise specified.

**Reporting of annual and quarterly data**

Information is submitted in accordance with sections A-J of the template:

A. Income statement	quarterly
B. Income statement	annual
C. Balance sheet data	quarterly
D. Balance sheet	annual
E. Specification of earnings data	annual
F. Premiums and claims incurred	quarterly
G. Capital investments and liabilities	quarterly
H. Third party motor	annual
I. Cross-border business	annual
J. Information for non-life insurance undertakings granted dispensation	annual

The sections reported for the period in question are marked with a cross in the box in the template's table of contents.

Explanatory notes on submitted information can be provided in the comment field of each section.

***Submitting reports and reporting format***

The additional information in the template is not included in the data point model and taxonomy prepared by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) developed for additional disclosures for the EU supervisory reporting but is submitted to Finansinspektionen in the specified format.

***Amounts***

Amounts are given as whole numbers without decimals. The amounts may be rounded to the nearest thousand.

In the template, expenses are stated as negative figures with a minus sign (including when specifying pure expense items), unless otherwise specified.

***Currency***

The currency in which the disclosures are reported is specified in the Currency box. The currency is specified in accordance with the international standard, ISO 4217.

*Classes of insurance*

The breakdown into classes of insurance adheres to that described in section 2 of Appendix 6 to Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and institutions for occupational retirement provision, unless otherwise specified.

Health business (business line 29 "Health insurance") in which the underlying business is conducted as life insurance, is reported as non-life insurance by non-life insurance undertakings.

Pet insurance is reported under "Property insurance, other property".

**A. Income statement, quarterly**

An income statement is submitted for quarters 1–4. Data is reported without being broken down by insurance class. Figures in the income statement are stated as accumulated from the beginning of the year.

*Specifications return on capital*

Specifications of return on capital refer to the total return on capital, i.e. the sum of the return on capital in the insurance business and financing business.

**A24 Rental income and other income from land and buildings**

Rental income from land and buildings refers to revenue from properties listed under G53 Total directly owned land and buildings. Interest allowance is not included in rental income but is regarded as an interest subsidy.

**A25 Operating expenses for land and buildings**

Operating expenses for land and buildings refers to expenses for properties included in G53 Total directly owned land and buildings in respect of property management, including maintenance, adaptations carried out for tenants, site leasehold fees and property tax. However, interest expenses and other financial expenses, depreciation or central administration are not included.

**A26 Interest income etc.**

Interest income etc. refers to interest income from interest-bearing investment assets that is earned during the financial year, including interest income for amounts listed under G59 Total cash, bank balances. Interest income from derivatives is specified under A27.

**A28 Interest expenses etc.**

Interest expenses etc. includes interest expenses for real estate loans, less any interest allowance. Interest expenses for derivatives are specified under A29.

**A30 Dividends on shares and participations**

Dividends on shares and participations refer to dividends on shares and participations, including shares in group and associated companies.

**B. Income statement, annual**

An income statement is submitted annually. Data is reported without being broken down by insurance class. A specification of earnings data is provided in section E. Specification of earnings data.

Specifications of return on capital refer to the total return on capital, i.e. the sum of the return on capital in the insurance business and financing business.

### **C. Balance sheet data, quarterly**

Certain data from the balance sheet is specified in this section. Total assets and total equity, provisions and liabilities are reported. Income and expenses allocated to periods are reported here, as well as technical provisions (before reinsurance cessions).

### **D. Balance sheet, annual**

Balance sheet items are reported in this section. This includes assets, equity, untaxed reserves, subordinated liabilities and technical provisions.

### **E. Specification of earnings data, annual**

Some of the data in the income statement is reported in this section. The specifications are in some cases more detailed than in the annual report's specifications.

Earned premiums (after reinsurance cessions), claims incurred (after reinsurance cession) and operating expenses are reported for direct insurance and reinsurance acceptances, respectively. Direct insurance is broken down here into Swedish and foreign risks. Reinsurance acceptances from foreign undertakings are reported separately. Return on capital is also specified.

Reinsurers' share of opening/closing provisions for unearned premiums and unexpired risks does not refer to the used share of opening/closing provisions for reinsurance premiums.

For outgoing provision for incurred and reported insurance claims and for outgoing provision for incurred but not reported insurance claims, excluding provision for claims handling expenses, the amount prior to any discounts is specified (items E19 and E20). The total discount deduction, if any has been made, is specified under E23. Outgoing provision for claims handling expenses is reported separately.

Decided non-life life annuities are transferred to separate reporting of annuities (E17) and shall be excluded from E12 Paid insurance claims.

When breaking down the acquisition costs into commission costs and other expenses, commission to the undertaking's own staff is included in commission costs. Staff costs refer to wages, salaries, social security contributions, pensions and fees, etc.

The number of employees corresponds to the information submitted in the annual report.

### **F. Premiums and insurance claims, quarterly**

Direct insurance of Swedish risks is specified by insurance class and reported gross and net (i.e. before and after reinsurance cessions) for each quarter. Information about written premiums, claims paid for the claims for the year and previous years' claims, respectively, are stated cumulatively.

The division into claims for “this year” and “previous years” is based on when the claim was incurred (year of claim) and not the year when the policy was taken out or similar. Claims paid and provisions are stated as positive values without a minus sign.

## **G. Capital investments and liabilities, quarterly**

### ***Classification***

The classification of issuers is based on Statistics Sweden’s register for the classification of institutional entities in Sweden.

### ***Economic approach***

The economic approach is applied consistently in this section in accordance with Chapter 2 of Finansinspektionen’s regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and institutions for occupational retirement provision.

### ***Market value (fair value)***

In this section, market value refers to the valuation applied in accordance with Finansinspektionen’s regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts for insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless something else applies by virtue of these instructions.

Bonds, commercial paper, loans, derivatives and other instruments are recognised at market value excluding accrued interest. Accrued interest is reported under G60 Accrued interest income in certain asset items.

### ***Net transactions during the period***

Net transactions refers to changes in assets and liabilities not due to changes in value or reclassifications. Transactions arise when assets or liabilities are created, settled, exchanged or transferred. The transaction value does not include charges, fees, commissions, brokerage and similar services. Accrued interest is reported under G60 Accrued interest income and G61 Accrued rental income. Interest income and interest expense are not reported here as they are considered return on investment.

Period refers to the latest quarter.

Transactions are reported net where an increase in an asset/liability is stated as a positive value. A reduction in an asset/liability is stated as a negative value. Please note that the economic approach applies when determining transactions.

Examples of what constitutes a transaction:

- Purchase or sale of shares, commercial paper and bonds.
- Withdrawals from/deposits into banks.
- Taking out and amortisation of loans.
- Securities that have matured during the quarter.
- Dividends on shares and participations: If dividends are in the form of shares or reinvested fund units, this is a positive transaction in shares and participations. However, a cash dividend is not to be reported as a transaction in shares and participations.

- Transactions in derivatives: Premium payments are counted as transactions. When the contract is concluded or utilised, the realised profit or loss gives rise to a transaction. A realised profit for a derivative with a positive market value gives rise to a corresponding negative transaction on the assets side. A realised loss for a derivative with a negative market value gives rise to a corresponding negative transaction on the liabilities side. When trading on the secondary market, a purchase is reported as a positive transaction and a sale as a negative transaction for derivatives on both the assets side and liabilities sides.

Net transactions are not reported where items are crossed out.

### ***Foreign currency***

Investments in foreign currency are translated to the accounting currency used in the undertaking's annual report. When measuring an investment, the listed closing prices on the reporting date are used as the book value.

Transactions in a currency other than the undertaking's accounting currency are translated to the accounting currency used in the undertaking's annual report. The closing price on the trade date is used in this translation.

### ***Foreign counterparties***

A foreign counterparty is a counterparty domiciled abroad. This means that a Swedish subsidiary or a Swedish branch abroad is considered a foreign counterparty. Similarly, a foreign branch in Sweden is classified as a Swedish counterparty. See also the section under the heading Classification by sector.

### ***Capital investments and certain liability items***

#### **G1–G6 Money market instruments**

Money market instruments refers to transferable securities such as commercial paper and treasury bills with an original maturity (not interest rate adjustment period) of up to one year.

The specification is divided into two parts. One part shows money market instruments issued in SEK and foreign currency by Swedish and foreign borrowers. The second part is a classification by sector of money market instruments issued by Swedish borrowers.

#### **G6 and G13 of which assets in deposit insurance**

The portion that belongs to deposit insurance is reported separately in this item.

Deposit insurance refers to life insurance policies where the premiums are invested in securities or fund units. The policyholder is able to choose which securities or fund units their premiums are invested in. These are deposited in a custody account. If premiums may only be invested in fund units, the policy is considered a unit-linked insurance policy.

#### **G7–G13 Bonds**

Bonds refers to transferable securities with an original maturity (not interest rate adjustment period) of over one year. Zero coupon instruments with an original maturity of over one year are also classified as bonds here.

The specification is divided into two parts. The first part shows bonds issued in SEK and foreign currency by Swedish and foreign borrowers. The second part is a classification by sector of bonds issued by Swedish borrowers.

### **G12 of which equity-linked bonds**

Equity-linked bond means a financial product consisting of a bond (a debt instrument) and an option. The option is often linked to the performance of an index or selection of shares.

Equity-linked bonds are reported at the full market value, i.e. without being broken down into a bond part or option part. Equity-linked bonds also include products with a similar structure where the value is linked to an asset other than shares.

### **G14–G18 Subordinated debentures and convertible loans**

This heading is used to report long-term borrowing instruments that are separate from bonds, e.g. partial and loan certificates, subordinated debentures, including subordinated debentures with detachable warrant, and guarantee fund certificates. All convertible securities, including convertible participation certificates are reported here.

Debentures differ from bonds in that the lender assumes a greater risk and can therefore receive higher interest. The risk consists of the lender having a lower priority than other creditors in the event of bankruptcy.

Convertible loan means a bond or subordinated loan that runs for a certain period without amortisation and with a fixed coupon.

### **G19–G44 Shares and participations**

#### **G19 Swedish shares listed**

This is used to report shares in Swedish companies admitted to trading on a regulated market or other market that is subject to regular trading and open to the public in accordance with the Securities Market Act (2007:528). OMX Nordiska Börs Stockholm and NGM Equity also belong to this category.

Shares in Swedish companies with a continuous listing on a commercial, publicly available trading venue are also reported here. For example, First North Stockholm and Nordic MTF are included in this category in Sweden.

Whether a company is considered a Swedish company or a foreign company depends on where it is domiciled. Swedish companies' shares that are traded on an equivalent foreign trading venue are also included here.

#### **G22 Swedish shares unlisted**

Swedish undertakings' shares that are not admitted to trading on a regulated market or on a commercial and publicly accessible trading venue are reported here.

#### **G26 Foreign listed shares**

This is used to report holdings of shares in foreign companies that are admitted to trading on a foreign trading venue that is supervised by an authority or other competent body and is otherwise also essentially equivalent in terms of regulation and function to that which applies to the instructions for G19 Swedish shares listed, above.

Foreign companies listed on a Swedish market, for example through depository receipts or a parallel listing, are included in foreign listed shares.

**G27 Foreign unlisted shares**

Foreign companies' shares that are not admitted to trading on a regulated market or a commercial, publicly available marketplace are reported here.

**G29 Units in money market funds**

Units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds are entered as units in money market funds. Units in funds registered abroad are entered as units in foreign UCITS and non-UCITS funds. These are specified in accordance with the Statistics Sweden sector code.

Swedish UCITS means Swedish UCITS in accordance with Chapter 1, section 1 of the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46). Swedish non-UCITS funds means non-UCITS funds in accordance with Chapter 1, section 11 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561).

Fund investments for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk are included in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds and are also reported separately in G41 of which fund assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (unit-linked insurance).

**G32 Units of Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds except money market funds**

Units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds that are not money market funds are entered as units in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds. Units in the equivalent funds registered abroad are entered as units in foreign UCITS and non-UCITS funds.

Swedish UCITS means UCITS in accordance with Chapter 1, section 1 of the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46). Swedish non-UCITS funds means non-UCITS funds in accordance with Chapter 1, section 11 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561).

Fund investments for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk are included in Swedish UCITS and non-UCITS funds, and are also reported separately in G41 of which fund assets for which the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (unit-linked insurance).

**G35 Subscription options and other participations**

Subscription rights and units in venture capital funds, and shares in partnerships and cooperative societies are reported here. The division between Sweden and abroad is based on where the company that issued the shares is domiciled.

Please note that subordinated debentures with a detachable warrant are reported under Subordinated debentures and convertible loans.

**G41 of which fund assets where the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (unit-linked insurance)**

Unit-linked insurance means a life insurance policy the premiums for which may only be invested in fund units. Policyholders decide themselves how premiums and return are invested in one or more funds. The fund units are owned by the insurance undertaking on behalf of the policyholder. Fund assets held on own account are not reported under this item.

**G42 of which investments in short and long fixed-income funds**

Fixed-income funds that have 100 per cent of their investments in interest-bearing securities are reported here. This item refers to fixed-income funds registered in both Sweden and abroad.

**G43 of which investments in venture capital funds/private equity**

Investments in venture capital funds/private equity that invest in companies in order to expand or develop the business of these companies are reported in this item. The item refers to venture capital funds registered in both Sweden and abroad.

**G44 of which equity and fund assets where the life insurance policyholder bears the investment risk (deposit insurance)**

The portion of shares and participations that belongs to deposit insurance is reported separately under this item.

**G45–G50 Loans**

Loans primarily refers to promissory notes. This includes loans with bank guarantees, central government guarantees, construction loans, excess loans, capital market bonds and debt instruments secured against real estate and site leaseholds, and corporate and bottomry bonds. Advances against life policies and lending in the form of overnight loans are also included.

Furthermore, lending to credit institutions where funds deposited are only available after a certain notice period or with other withdrawal restrictions are also reported here.

The specification is divided into two parts. One part shows lending in SEK and foreign currency to Swedish and foreign borrowers. The second part is a classification by sector of loans to Swedish borrowers.

**G51–G54 Directly owned land and buildings**

This means only directly-owned land and buildings.

Please note that ownership of properties through subsidiaries is reported under an “of which” item, G40 of which shares in wholly-owned property companies.

The market value refers to the most recent valuation. Swedish and foreign land and buildings means land and buildings located in Sweden and abroad, respectively.

**G54 of which for the undertaking’s own operations**

No transactions are reported for ownership of land and buildings used for the undertaking’s own operations.

**G55 and G56 Repo transactions**

**G55 Reverse repos**

The consideration paid in a genuine repurchase agreements is reported under the item reverse repos. The transaction is a genuine repurchase transaction if the transferee undertakes to sell the assets back at a time that has been determined or will be determined by the transferor.

Reverse repos and repos are reported separately under G55 and G56, i.e. no net reporting shall be done.

Reverse repos refers to market transactions in which one party carries purchases a security at the spot rate and simultaneously enters into a forward agreement concerning the resale of the same type of security.

In a genuine repurchase transaction, the seller recognises the assets on its balance sheet (reverse repo) and the consideration received is recognised as a liability (repo). The transferee instead recognises the consideration paid as a claim against the seller.

A non-genuine repurchase transaction (the transferee is entitled, but not obliged to return the assets at a predetermined price) is still reported as a genuine repurchase transaction if it is evident that the option to return the assets will be exercised.

The following transactions are not regarded as repurchase transactions:

1. Forward foreign-exchange transactions.
2. Options instruments.
3. Transactions that involve issuing a debt instrument with a commitment to repurchase all or parts of this prior to the due date.
4. Other similar transactions.

A non-genuine repurchase transaction (a right but not an obligation to return the assets) shall still be reported as a genuine repurchase transaction if it is clear that the option to return the assets will be exercised.

### **G56 Repos**

The consideration received in a genuine repurchase agreement is reported under the item repos. Repos and reverse repos are reported separately, i.e. no net reporting shall be done.

A genuine repurchase transaction, “repo”, is an agreement in which the parties have agreed to first sell assets (for example bills of exchange, receivables or transferable securities) and subsequently repurchase equivalent assets at a predetermined price. In general, the same instructions apply as for G55 Reverse repos.

### **G57–G59 Cash, bank balances**

This item encompasses means of payment, including foreign notes and coins, that can be utilised without restriction.

Foreign banks’ branches in Sweden are also considered Swedish banks.

Transactions in respect of cash and bank balances are not reported.

### **G60–G63 Certain asset items**

#### **G60 Accrued interest income**

Interest that has been earned but not yet paid on the reporting date is reported here. No net transactions are reported under this item.

#### **G61 Accrued rental income**

Rental income that has been earned but not yet paid on the reporting date is reported here. No net transactions are reported under this item.

#### **G62 Other financial investments**

Financial investments not covered by G1–G61 are reported here. Claims in respect of non-liquidated transactions, for example, are included here. Units of venture capital funds are reported under Shares and participations, G35 Subscription options and other participations.

#### **G64–G66 Total capital investments**

#### **G65 of which capital investments owned via foreign branches**

Foreign branches' total balance in G64 Total capital investments. Dealings between different branches are excluded.

#### **G66 of which deposit insurance**

The portion of total capital investments that belongs to deposit insurance is reported separately in this item.

Deposit insurance means a life insurance policy the premiums for which are invested in securities or fund units. The policyholder is able to choose which securities or fund units their premiums are invested in. If the premiums may only be invested in fund units, the policy is considered to be a unit-linked policy.

#### **G67–G72 Certain liability items**

##### **G67 Subordinated liabilities**

Subordinated liabilities means liabilities that, in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy, will, in accordance with an agreement, be repaid only after the other creditors have been paid.

##### **G68 Bond loans**

Bond loans and convertible loans that the insurance undertaking has outstanding are reported here.

##### **G69 Liabilities to Swedish MFIs**

Deposits and borrowings from Swedish MFIs are reported here. See the section under the heading Classification by sector. Overnight loans are also included here.

##### **G70 Liabilities to Swedish financial corporations, non-MFIs**

Deposits and borrowings from Swedish financial corporations that are not classified as MFIs are reported here. See the section under the heading Classification by sector.

##### **G71 Liabilities to other Swedish lenders**

Deposits and borrowings from Swedish lenders that are not financial corporations are reported here. See the section under the heading Classification by sector.

##### **G72 Liabilities to foreign lenders**

Deposits and borrowings from foreign lenders are reported here. Foreign lenders mean counterparties that are domiciled abroad. See the section under the heading Classification by sector.

#### ***Information about derivatives***

##### **G102–G107 Derivatives with positive market values**

Financial derivatives recognised with a positive market value on the balance sheet are reported here. The information refers to the value of the derivative contract itself and not the value of the underlying asset. Please note that subscription options are reported under shares and participations, G35 Subscription options and other participations and that the full value of equity-linked bonds is reported under bonds.

The market value of derivatives is allocated among the underlying assets shares and participations, interest-bearing paper, currency and other underlying assets. Other underlying assets may be commodity derivatives where the value of the derivative is based on the price of, for example, oil or gold. Other underlying assets can also be cases where the underlying asset cannot be classified in any of the other categories, for example a composite index. No allocation among underlying assets is reported for transactions.

When the contract is concluded or utilised, the realised profit or loss gives rise to a transaction. A realised profit for a derivative with a positive market value gives rise to a corresponding negative transaction on the assets side, whereas a realised loss for a derivative with a negative market value gives a corresponding negative transaction on the liabilities side. The transactions are negative in both cases because a derivative with a negative market value is reported with a positive value on the liabilities side.

When trading on a secondary market, a purchase is a positive transaction and a sale is a negative transaction regardless of whether the derivative has a positive or negative market value. Premium payments are also included as transactions.

Transactions during the period in respect of derivatives that are no longer on the balance sheet on the reporting date are entered on the side they were on the most recent transaction date.

#### **G107 of which contracts with Swedish counterparties**

Applies to counterparties located in Sweden. The derivative's counterparty means the counterparty in the derivative contract and not a trading counterparty (buyer/seller) or issuer of an underlying instrument. For standardised contracts, a clearing institution is normally the counterparty.

#### **G108–G113 Derivatives with negative market values**

Financial derivatives that are recognised with a negative market value on the balance sheet are reported here. The data refers to the value of the derivative contract itself and not the value of the underlying asset.

The market value of derivatives with negative market values is reported as a positive value. Transactions are reported positively or negatively depending on the type of transaction.

Otherwise, the same instructions apply to derivatives with negative market values as for derivatives with positive market values.

#### ***Classification by sector***

The classification by sector adheres to Statistics Sweden's Standard Classification by Institutional Sector (INSEKT 2014). The standard is published on Statistics Sweden's website and rapporteurs can also gain access to information from Statistics Sweden's Business Register to assist them with the classification of Swedish counterparties. A summary of which groups of sectors are inquired about in this section is provided below.

#### ***Money market instruments, Bonds and Loans***

##### **1. Central government**

Institutional units that are controlled by the central government and are not market producers, and institutional units that are primarily engaged in redistribution of income and wealth are assigned to this section. The Swedish National Debt Office and the social insurance offices are also included here.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131110, 131120, 131130]

##### **2. Local government**

Institutional units that are controlled by a municipality, a local federation or a county council and are not market producers, and institutional units that are primarily engaged in redistribution of income and wealth are assigned to this sector.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131311, 131312, 131313, 131321, 131322, 131323]

### **3. Non-financial corporations**

Corporations and quasi-corporations that are market producers and whose principal activity is the production of goods or non-financial services are assigned to this sector.

This includes tenant-owner associations, cooperatives, housing foundations, holding corporations that control non-financial corporations, internal banks controlled by non-financial corporations, corporations that are market producers and are controlled by the public sector and central government non-financial quasi-corporations.

Legal persons whose registered office is located in Sweden or whose head office is in Sweden, and branches of foreign non-financial corporations with a permanent operational location in Sweden are included in this sector. This sector also includes non-profit institutions serving non-financial

corporations (e.g. trade associations and employers' organisations).

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 111000, 112000, 113000, 114000]

### **4. Banks (MFIs)**

Financial corporations whose operations are characterised by the receipt of deposits on account from the general public are assigned here. This includes joint stock banks, savings banks, members' banks and branches of foreign banks in Sweden.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 122100, 122200]

### **5. Housing credit institutions (MFIs)**

Credit institutions whose principal activity, according to their articles of association, is to grant credits for housing purposes are assigned to this sector. [Statistics Sweden's sector code 122300]

### **6. Other MFIs**

Other Swedish undertakings that are counted as monetary financial institutions in accordance with the list provided by the Riksbank are assigned to this sector. This includes monetary credit market corporations, monetary mutual funds and monetary security and derivatives dealers. The Riksbank is also included in this item.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 121000, 122400, 122500, 122900, 123000]

### **7. Financial corporations, non-MFIs**

Institutions that are engaged in financial intermediation by acquiring funds other than through taking deposits are assigned here. It includes credit market companies, mutual funds, security and derivatives dealers which are not classified as monetary financial institutions according to the Riksbank's list.

Venture capital companies, private equity funds, investment companies, insurance corporations, pension funds, financial auxiliaries and non-profit institutions serving financial corporations are also included in this category. That which refers to the premium pension is included here in the sector Insurance corporations and pension funds.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 124000, 125100, 125200, 125300, 125400, 125900, 126100, 126200, 127000, 128100, 128200, 128300, 129100, 129200, 129300, 129400]

### **8. Other Swedish borrowers**

Social insurance funds, households and non-profit institutions serving households (for example non-profit associations, trade unions and religious communities) are assigned here.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131400, 141000, 142000, 143000, 144100, 144200, 144300, 151000, 152100, 152200]

### ***Subordinated debentures and convertible loans and certain liabilities***

#### **1. Swedish MFIs**

See points 4–6 under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 121000, 122100, 122200, 122300, 122400, 122500, 122900, 123000]

#### **2. Swedish financial corporations, non-MFIs**

See point 7 under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 124000, 125100, 125200, 125300, 125400, 125900, 126100, 126200, 127000, 128100, 128200, 128300, 129100, 129200, 129300, 129400]

#### **3. Other Swedish borrowers/lenders**

See point 8 under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 131400, 141000, 142000, 143000, 144100, 144200, 144300, 151000, 152100, 152200]

#### **4. Foreign borrowers/lenders**

Individuals domiciled abroad and undertakings located abroad that have economic relations with Sweden are assigned here. Foreign embassies and consulates in Sweden are also included here.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 211100, 212100, 212100, 212200 and 220000]

### ***Shares and participations***

#### **1. Financial corporations**

See points 4–7 above under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 122100, 122200, 122300, 121000, 122400, 122500, 122900, 123000, 124000, 125100, 125200, 125300, 125400, 125900, 126100, 126200, 127000, 128100, 128200, 128300, 129100, 129200, 129300, 129400]

#### **2. Non-financial corporations**

See point 3 above under Money market instruments, bonds and loans.

[Statistics Sweden's sector codes 111000, 112000, 113000, 114000]

## **H. Third party motor, annual**

This is a specific report for the insurance class Third party motor vehicle insurance due to the great significance and special nature of this class.

Claims paid and provisions for claims incurred before the end of year R, including established capital values for non-life annuities, are reported in this section.

Claims paid and provisions are normally stated as a positive value. Negative amounts are given if, for example, incoming payments (reclaims) from other undertakings have been higher than the undertaking's own outgoing.

Claims information, outgoing payments and provisions are stated gross (i.e. before reinsurance cessions) and classified as either personal injury claims or property damage claims (P claims or E claims) and according to claim year (risk year). E claims also include other compensation arising in the event of personal injury. For a claim involving compensation for both personal injury and property damage, the amounts are broken down between both headings.

In H1–H17, the undertaking's own claims, reporting is as follows:

- Claims paid for up to and including year R-1:  
up to and including the year before the last financial year, cumulative claims paid (H1, which refers to all claim years older than claim years H2– H15, is not filled in).
- Claims paid for year R:  
claims paid during the last financial year.
  - Provision for outstanding claims, closing year R:  
at the end of the most recent financial year, the remaining provision for outstanding claims (excluding claims handling expenses).

## **I. Cross-border business, annual**

This section aims to enable the follow-up of Swedish non-life insurance undertakings' cross-border business, i.e. a Swedish insurer that provides insurance within the EEA without a permanent establishment in that country, broken down by EEA country and line of business. This information supplements template S.04.01.01 in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Information for secondary establishments (branch, agency or similar establishment in another EEA country) and premiums for a Swedish insurer that provides insurance within the EEA without a permanent establishment in that country are reported for each establishment in the EU supervisory reporting.

## **J. Information for non-life insurance undertakings granted dispensation, annual**

This report encompasses data concerning own funds, capital requirements and guarantee amounts in accordance with Chapter 3, sections 1–11 of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2015:9) on insurance undertakings granted dispensation due to their size.

### ***Own funds***

Data are taken from the balance sheet in the most recent annual report and, in the case of mutual insurance companies, from the articles of association.

#### **J1 Paid share capital or initial fund**

Only paid initial capital and any capital contributions are reported here. Finansinspektionen may, upon application, allow half of the as yet unpaid share capital or initial fund to be included in own funds.

#### **J2 Other equity and untaxed reserves**

A share premium reserve, revaluation reserve and statutory reserve, i.e. the sum of items AA (II), AA (III) AA (IV) and AA (V) (1) on the liability side of the balance

sheet, are reported here. In this context a fair value reserve is equated to revaluation surpluses and reported under J6. Contingency reserves and other untaxed reserves are also reported here.

### **J3 Profit/loss brought forward**

The sum of the items other reserves and profit/loss brought forward is reported here. The adjustment made to the item profit or loss brought forward in the annual report as a result of fair value being used as a valuation policy is included here.

### **J4 Profit/loss for the year**

This is used to report profit/loss for the year, including unrealised profit or loss (AA [VII] on the liability side of the balance sheet).

### **J5 Subordinated loans up to a maximum of 25 per cent (fixed maturity) or 50 per cent of the capital requirement**

Only subordinated loans that Finansinspektionen has permitted upon application are reported here. The loans are associated with certain terms. A subordinated loan may amount to a maximum of 50 per cent of the own funds or capital requirement, whichever is lower, but not more than 25 per cent in the case of a subordinated loan with a fixed maturity. The capital requirement is normally lower than the own funds. Consequently, the capital requirement is calculated first in order to fill in the amount that may be included in the own funds. The capital requirement consists of the higher of the capital requirement and guarantee amount in accordance with J24.

### **J6 Openly reported revaluation surpluses (net) in assets**

Revaluation surpluses of reported assets are reported here. In accordance with Chapter 3, section 2, second paragraph of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding insurance undertakings granted dispensation due to their size, Finansinspektionen may allow items in addition to those specified in the first paragraph of the aforementioned provision to be included in an insurance undertaking's own funds.

Undertakings may include assets in their own funds by reporting them in this section. Revaluation surpluses (net) in assets may be included provided that such revaluation surpluses are included in the undertaking's annual report. Equated with revaluation surpluses in this context are those revaluation surpluses in a fair value reserve that are attributable to financial assets that can be sold, and tangible assets. Revaluation surpluses other than those reported in a fair value reserve must appear in the supplementary disclosures or the statutory administration report in order to be allowed to be included in own funds.

Where applicable, the net of revaluation surpluses and revaluation deficits in assets may be entered as openly reported revaluation surpluses. Revaluation surpluses or deficits in the item fair value reserve are taken into account before any deferred tax. Deferred tax on unrealised profit that was previously entered in the reserve for unrealised profit may be included under J6. If value calculated in this way shows a net deficit, a deduction is made from own funds under deduction item J13.

### **J8 Intangible items on the balance sheet**

Regardless of which accounting rules are applied, deductions for intangible assets that are attributed to item B. Intangible assets on the balance sheet in accordance with Appendix 1 of the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) are reported here.

### **J9 Deductions for AGM appropriations**

Deductions for AGM appropriations such as dividends for shareholders are reported here.

#### **J10 Cash flow hedge adjustment**

Own funds are adjusted for reported changes in the value of equity if these are attributable to derivative instruments included in cash flow hedges for assets and liabilities.

#### **J11 Reclassified items**

Under older accounting rules, own funds may include items which would have been classified as equity but which under accounting rules adapted to IFRS are classified as liabilities.

Under older accounting rules, own funds may include items which would have been classified as liabilities, but which under accounting rules adapted to IFRS are classified as equity.

Accounting rules adapted to IFRS means:

1. Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings or accounting regulations that replace these regulations, and
2. Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards.

“Older accounting rules” refers to Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2003:13) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings with restrictions and addenda in accordance with the regulations and general guidelines contained in points 4 and 5 of the transitional rules to Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2005:34) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings.

An example of an item that can be reclassified is an embedded derivative, which under older accounting rules was reported as part of an instrument classified as a liability, but which may be classified as equity under accounting rules adapted to IFRS.

#### **J12 Plan assets and unreported pension liabilities**

If plan assets, or equivalent rights to compensation, are valued on the balance sheet at an amount which exceeds pension liabilities or other payments to employees related thereto, the difference should be deducted from own funds after taking into account deferred tax. However, this does not apply to surpluses in a pension fund that can be appropriated through reimbursements in accordance with the Safeguarding of Pension Commitments etc. Act (1967:531).

The available solvency margin is also reduced by a negative net of actuarial profit and loss calculated in accordance with applied accounting policies and other calculated increases in liabilities for payments to employees that are not recognised directly on the balance sheet or covered by related plan assets or corresponding compensation in accordance with insurance policies. However, this does not apply if liabilities for pensions or other payments to employees are recognised on the balance sheet at an amount equivalent to at least that which would have been recognised had the undertaking applied calculation models in accordance with the Safeguarding of Pension Commitments etc. Act or the equivalent foreign rules on

the safeguarding of pension commitments. This exemption applies on condition that the undertaking's external auditors have verified the amounts.

### **J13 Other deductions**

This is used to report, for example, deductions for the book value of shares and contributions in certain undertakings in accordance with Chapter 3, section 3 of Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines regarding insurance undertakings granted dispensation due to their size.

### ***Capital Requirement***

Column 1 is used to report the total values for each item, and the calculated capital requirement component for each item is reported in column 2. An increase in the risk-mitigating instruments in the stress test are stated with a minus sign (-), and a decrease with a plus sign (+).

### **J15 Technical provisions (after reinsurance cessions)**

Technical provisions less reinsurers' share of technical provisions are reported here according to the definitions in the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560). The information corresponds to the items D4 and D30 in accordance with section D. Balance sheet in the template and is calculated as D30 minus D4.

### **J16 Property, site leaseholds and buildings**

The undertaking's holdings of property, site leaseholds and buildings are reported here at fair value.

### **J17 Participations or shares in undertakings that own land and buildings**

The undertaking's holdings of participations or shares in related undertakings that own land or buildings are reported here at fair value.

### **J19 Other holdings of shares and participations**

The undertaking's other holdings of shares and participations that are not included in J17 are reported here at fair value.

### **J20 Units in Swedish UCITS etc.**

This is where the undertaking reports the fair value of holdings of units in Swedish UCITS and of UCITS referred to in Chapter 1, section 7 of the Swedish UCITS Act (2004:46), and of non-UCITS funds referred to in Chapter 1, section 11, point 23 of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (2013:561) if the assets under management primarily consist of assets that may be used as preferential assets. When applying this point, it is not necessary for the fund manager to make a notification as referred to in Chapter 1, section 7 of Swedish UCITS Act.

### **J21 Bonds and other interest-bearing securities**

The undertaking's other holdings of bonds and other debt instruments for which a public limited company or an equivalent foreign company is responsibility are reported here at fair value.

### ***Values of risk-mitigating instruments***

If the insurance undertaking has used risk-mitigating instruments, the insurance undertaking shall also fill in the values of these and how the capital requirement is affected, and, in the comment field J36, fill in which type of risk-mitigating instrument has been used.

**J22 Land and buildings**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of property, site leaseholds and buildings, and participations or shares in companies that own such property, decreases by 20 per cent.

**J23 Other holdings of shares and participations**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of shares not included in J22 decreased by 40 per cent.

**J24 Units in Swedish UCITS etc.**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of assets referred to in Chapter 2, section 3, point 19 decreased by 40 per cent.

**J25 Bonds and other interest-bearing securities**

If the insurance undertaking uses risk-mitigating instruments, the capital requirement is calculated as the estimated reduction in own funds when the value of the undertaking's holdings of bonds and other debt instruments for which a public limited company or an equivalent foreign company is responsible decreased by 20 per cent.

**J26 Capital requirements if risk-mitigating instruments are not used**

The capital requirement calculated as the sum of the components specified in column 2 is reported here.

**J27 Capital requirements if risk-mitigating instruments are used**

This is used to report the capital requirement calculated as the sum of the components specified when the capital requirement is calculated with risk-mitigating instruments and J15 Technical provisions (after reinsurance cessions).

*Appendix 7***Instructions for template Additional Supervisory Reporting – ECB Add-ons**

Terms and expressions in the template and these instructions have the same meaning as in the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) and Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2019:23) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless otherwise stated.

**Reporting quarterly and annual disclosures**

Disclosures are submitted in accordance with sections A–H of the template:

- A. Balance sheet – quarterly (SE.02.01.17)
- B. Balance sheet – annual (SE.02.01.16)
- C. Information concerning assets – quarterly (SE.06.02.16)
- D. Information concerning assets – annual (SE.06.02.16)
- E. Deposits to cedants – quarterly (E.01.01.16)
- F. Deposits to cedants – annual (E.01.01.16)
- G. Analysis of life insurance obligations – pension insurance – annual (E.02.01.16)
- H. Technical provisions for non-life insurance for reinsurance acceptances and broken down by country – annual (E.03.01.16)

The designations SE and E above refer to additional information in accordance with the templates in the EU supervisory reporting.

***Supplementary disclosures***

Only brief information is provided here about the sections above that have been submitted in the template. Disclosures are submitted in accordance with the templates. An overview of submitted data SE.01.01.16 or SE.01.01.17 and only the following options can be selected to be specified in the template:

- 1 – Reported
- 2 – Not reported when there is no life insurance and health insurance business/  
non-life insurance business
- 3 – Not applicable in accordance with instructions in the sections
- 6 – Exemption in accordance with Article 35, points 6 to 8 of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
- 7 – Not applicable when no material changes have occurred since  
the quarterly reporting (only applicable to annual reporting)
- 0 – Not reported (requires special explanation)

***Submitting reports and reporting format***

These supplementary disclosures, called ECB add-ons, are included in the data point model and taxonomy that the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) has developed and is based on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to

the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Data points and currency codes are submitted in accordance with the requirements in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450.

### ***Valuation***

Disclosures submitted using the template are valued in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Insurance Business Act (2010:2043).

## **A. and B. Balance sheet – quarterly/annual (SE.02.01.16/17)**

The information reported in this section is a supplement to template S.02.01 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

### ***Reclassification***

Information about reclassification is reported when the classification of financial instruments has changed compared with the previous reporting period. The reclassification refers to the change in value that arises when the instrument classification has been corrected. If no incorrect classifications occurred, no information about this is reported.

### ***Liabilities to credit institutions and financial liabilities other than liabilities to credit institutions***

The information reported is a specification of the disclosures submitted in the EU supervisory reporting for liabilities to credit institutions and financial liabilities other than liabilities to credit institutions.

Liabilities to credit institutions are broken down into credit institutions in Sweden (including foreign credit institutions' Swedish branches), credit institutions in the euro area, and the rest of the world. This information does not include bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

Liabilities to counterparties other than credit institutions are broken down into counterparties in Sweden, the euro area, and the rest of the world. This information does not include bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

Issued bonds and other interest-bearing securities are reported under other financial liabilities.

## **C. and D. Information on assets – quarter/year (SE.06.02.16)**

The information reported in this section is a supplement to template S.06.02 in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and is reported item-by-item.

CIC categories means complementary identification codes, which are found in the common EU supervisory reporting (Annex III Complementary Identification Codes – Table CIC in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450).

### ***Information on position – Amortisation and impairment of loans***

This information is reported if the nominal value of loans has been reduced since the previous year's annual or quarterly report as a result of amortisation and impairment. An impairment is reported as a positive value. A reversal of previous amortisation or impairment is reported as a negative value. Amortisation and impairment are reported net. The information on position is only applied for mortgages and loans (CIC 8).

### ***Information on assets***

The following information supplements the asset items in the common EU supervisory reporting:

- Issuer sector according to ESA 2010
- Country of registration for UCITS and alternative investment funds
- The instrument classification according to ESA 2010
- Date of issue.

The information supplements the following asset items:

- Government bonds – (CIC 1)
- Corporate bonds – (CIC 2)
- Equity – (CIC 3)
- Collective Investment Undertakings – (CIC 4)
- Structured notes – (CIC 5)
- Collateralised securities – (CIC 6)
- Mortgages and loans – (CIC 8).

### ***Issuer sector according to ESA 2010***

The issuer sector according to ESA 2010 refers to the classification by institutional sector in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). Sector refers to the issuer of the security or loan. Sector according to ESA does not correspond to the classification by sector used in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 and that is designated “Issuer Sector”.

The Swedish implementation of ESA 2010 is called Statistic Sweden's Standard Classification by Institutional Sector for 2014 (INSEKT 2014).

A list of the institutions in Sweden that are monetary financial institutions is published by the Riksbank. The European Central Bank publishes a list of monetary financial institutions, collective investment undertakings and securitisation institutions based within the euro area or the EU.

The classification by sector adheres to Statistics Sweden's Standard Classification by Institutional Sector (INSEKT 2014). The standard is published on Statistics Sweden's website and rapporteurs can gain access to the information from Statistics Sweden's Business Register as support for classification of Swedish counterparties.

The sectors that may be present in the section are (the sector codes according to INSEKT 2014 for Swedish counterparties are provided in square brackets):

1. Central banks [121000]
2. Monetary financial institutions (MFI) except central banks and money market funds [122100 + 122200 + 122300 + 122400 + 122500 + 122900]
3. Money market funds [123000]
4. Investment funds but not money market funds [124000]
5. Other financial intermediaries [125200 + 125300 + 125400 + 125900 + 126100 + 126200 + 127000]
6. Financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions [125100]
7. Insurance corporation [128100 + 128200 + 128300]
8. Pension funds [129100 + 129200 + 129300 + 129400]
9. Non-financial corporations [111000 + 112000 + 113000 + 114000]
10. Public administration [131110 + 131120 + 131130 + 131200 + 131311 + 131312 + 131313 + 131321 + 131322 + 131323 + 131400]
11. Households including non-profit organisations [141000 + 142000 + 143000 + 144100 + 144200 + 144300 + 151000 + 152100 + 152200]

Depository receipts are broken down by counterparty based on the undertaking that issued the underlying shares.

*Issuer sector according to ESA 2010 is reported for those assets that are reported without an ISIN (International Securities Identification Number) for the CIC categories*

1–3 and 5–6 as well as for mortgages and loans (CIC 8). Assets reported with another international identifier, such as a CUSIP or SEDOL, are considered not to have an ISIN code.

### ***Country of registration for UCITS and alternative investment funds***

The fund's country of registration is only reported for investment funds/collective investment undertakings (CIC 4). Where the fund, not the manager, is registered is specified here. For example, if a Swedish fund management company manages a fund registered in Luxembourg, Luxembourg is reported as the fund's country of registration.

The country of registration for UCITS and alternative investment funds is only reported for funds without an ISIN.

### ***Instrument classification according to ESA 2010***

For certain types of instruments, the classification between securities, shares and loans can vary between the EU supervisory reporting and the statistical reporting to the ECB. The instrument classification is therefore submitted in accordance with the CIC categories:

Category 1 – The instrument is a simple debt instrument, non-transferable interest-bearing security or non-transferable money market instrument, e.g. a reverse repurchase agreement/reverse repo

Category 2 – The instrument is a registered bond (the issuer keeps information about the holder)

Category 3 – The instrument is a registered participation certificate or subscription right

Category 9 – Other instruments

Instrument classification according to ESA 2010 is reported for all assets, with or without an ISIN, for the CIC categories 1–3 and 5–6.

### ***Issue date***

The issue date corresponds to the original date on which the instrument was issued and not when the asset was purchased.

For reverse repurchase agreements/reverse repos, the date of the transaction is used, not the date the received asset was issued.

The issue date is reported for assets without an ISIN for the CIC categories 1–2 and 5–6. The issue date is also reported for all mortgages and loans (CIC 8). Where relevant, the issue date is reported for loans to households as a weighted average based on the loan volume when mortgages and loans to natural persons are aggregated in the common EU supervisory reporting.

### **E. and F. Deposits to cedants – quarterly/annual(E.01.01.16)**

In Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, deposits to cedants are reported with CIC code 75 but without breaking them down by country. In this section, deposits to cedants are broken down by country.

The information in this section is a supplement to template S.06.02 in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450.

### ***Line identification code***

The code to identify the information is reported here.

### ***Issuer country***

The country in which the insurance undertaking's reinsurer is domiciled is reported here.

### ***Currency***

The currency of the deposit is specified in accordance with ISO 4217.

### ***Total Solvency II amount***

The value of the deposit is reported here.

### ***Accrued interest***

Accrued interest on the deposit is reported here. Accrued interest is also included in the total Solvency II amount.

***Nominal amount***

The net present value of the claim is reported here as a nominal amount.

**G. Pension insurance commitments year (E.02.01.16)**

This section contains information requested for statistical purposes about pension insurance commitments (that are identified in S.14.01, C0100 classified as “4” in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2450 of 2 December 2015 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the templates for the submission of information to the supervisory authorities according to Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council).

***Pension insurance***

The information about pension insurance that is reported corresponds to technical provisions calculated as a gross whole and gross best estimate. Pension insurance includes both private pension insurance and occupational pension insurance.

***Of which: Occupational pension insurance***

An “of which” item for pension insurance that refers to information about occupational pensions is reported here.

***Defined-benefit occupational pension***

*Defined-benefit occupational pension* means insurance contracts for which the benefit is defined, for example as a fixed periodic amount or a certain percentage of salary.

Technical provisions calculated as a gross whole and gross best estimate of the commitments within defined-benefit occupational pension correspond to the present value of the actual promised benefit.

***Defined-contribution occupational pension***

*Defined-contribution occupational insurance* means insurance contracts for which the fee (the premium) is defined, for example as a fixed periodic amount or a certain percentage of salary.

In unit-linked insurance, the size of the commitment through this is dependent on the change in value of the assets that are linked to the insurance policy.

Technical provisions calculated as a gross whole and gross best estimate of the commitment within defined-contribution occupational pension correspond to the present value of the actual promised benefit and are based on the premiums paid to date.

***Combined defined-benefit/contribution (hybrid) occupational pension***

Combined defined-benefit/contribution (hybrid) occupational pension means technical provisions calculated as a gross whole and gross best estimate of commitments under contracts that combine defined-benefit and defined-contribution occupational pension insurance. Pension schemes that contain both defined-benefit

and defined-contribution parts (e.g. ITPK within ITP2 within ITP) are considered separate defined-benefit and defined-contribution insurance contracts, respectively.

## **H. Technical provisions for non-life insurance – accepted reinsurance – broken down by country per year (E.03.01.16)**

The information that is reported refers to the total gross technical provisions for accepted reinsurance broken down by geographical area and country. Both proportional and non-proportional reinsurance are included.

Distribution indices may be used when breaking down by country.

### ***Geographic area***

Sweden (home country) refers to technical provisions for accepted reinsurance, accepted from Swedish insurance undertakings. Regardless of the size, technical provisions are always reported for Sweden.

EEA countries outside the threshold refers to technical provisions for accepted reinsurance, accepted from reinsurers in countries within the EEA (excluding Sweden) that have not been reported separately by country.

Non-EEA countries outside the threshold refers to technical provisions for accepted reinsurance, accepted from reinsurers in countries outside the EEA and that have not been reported separately by country.

### ***By country***

A separate report by country for up to 90 per cent of the total share of technical provisions for accepted reinsurance including Sweden (home country) is entered here. The breakdown by country is based on the where the reinsurer is domiciled. Sweden (home country) is only reported under geographical area.

*Appendix 9***Instructions for template Additional Supervisory Reporting – branches**

Terms and expressions in the template and these instructions have the same meaning as in the Annual Accounts at Insurance Undertakings Act (1995:1560) and Finansinspektionen's regulations and general guidelines (FFFS 2019:23) regarding annual accounts at insurance undertakings and occupational pension undertakings, unless otherwise stated.

**Quarterly information**

Information is submitted in accordance with section A of the template:

A. Specification of branches' balance sheets – quarterly

***Submitting reports and reporting format***

The additional information in the template is not included in the data point model and taxonomy that the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) has developed for additional information for the EU supervisory reporting and is instead reported to Finansinspektionen in the specified format.

***Valuation***

Disclosures submitted according to the template are valued in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Insurance Business Act (2010:2043).

***Amounts***

Amounts are given as whole numbers without decimals. The amounts may be rounded to the nearest thousand.

***Currency***

The reporting currency for the information is specified in the currency box. The currency is specified in accordance with the international standard, ISO 4217.

***Branches***

Branch means a secondary establishment in the form of a branch or agency.

**A. Specification of branches' balance sheets, quarterly**

In this section, foreign branches' portion of a Swedish insurance undertaking's balance sheet is reported in accordance with the common EU supervisory reporting. A Swedish insurance undertaking that has foreign branches reports a summary balance sheet for its branches, broken down by the countries in which the branches are established. If there are several branches in one country, their information is aggregated. Transactions between branches and the Swedish business are included, as are any transactions between branches.

Securities holdings refer to holdings of bonds and other interest-bearing securities, shares and other participations as well as units in UCITS and alternative investment funds.

Claims against and liabilities to the Swedish parent company means transactions that the branch has with the Swedish part of the business. Claims against and liabilities to the Swedish parent company that are not recognised in the branch are reported here. The breakdown is done on the basis of original maturity.

Original maturity refers to the period from when the loan was taken out until it expires.