Storebrand

Storebrand Livsforsikring

Annual report 2023

Content

Report of the board of directors

Strategy Storebrand Group 2023-25: “Leading the way in sustainable value creation”

Storebrand Livsforsikring is an integrated part of the Storebrand Group and strategy presentation below has a group perspective in which Storebrand Livsforsikring plays an important role.

Future Storebrand Growth focus in capital-light business areas in front book	A **Leading Provider Occupational Pensions Norway & Sweden**	B **Nordic Powerhouse in Asset Management**	C **Growing Challenger in Norwegian Retail Market**
Strategic enablers Unlocking growth	D **People First**	**Leadership in Sustainability**	**Digital Frontrunner**
Capital Management For shareholder returns	**Growing ordinary dividends from earnings**	**NOK~1.5bn annual buybacks** *NOK~12bn by YE2030*	**Additional capital generation**

Storebrand delivers security and financial freedom to private individuals and companies. We want to motivate our customers to make good and sustainable financial choices for the future. Together, we can create a future to look forward to. This is our aim as we strive to create value for customers, shareholders, and society.

Storebrand’s strategy aims to provide an attractive combination of capital efficient growth within what we call Future Storebrand, and capital release from the Guaranteed pensions business that is closed for new business and is in run-off.

Storebrand aims to:
(A) be the leading provider of occupational pensions in both Norway and Sweden
(B) continue a strategy of building a Nordic powerhouse in asset management
(C) ensure rapid growth as a challenger in the Norwegian retail market for financial services

The interaction between our business areas provides synergies in the form of capital, economies of scale, and value creation based on customer insight.

We believe the only way to secure a better future is to take part in creating it. We actively use our position to lead the way in sustainable value creation and to differentiate ourselves from our competitors. Read more about our social responsibility work in the chapters Customer relations, People, and Keeping our house in order.

Storebrand offers financial products and services to retail and commercial customers. Based on an increasingly advanced technology platform, we offer a fully digital business and distribution model. Our position as a digital frontrunner will be a critical success factor in strengthening our competitiveness in the years to come.

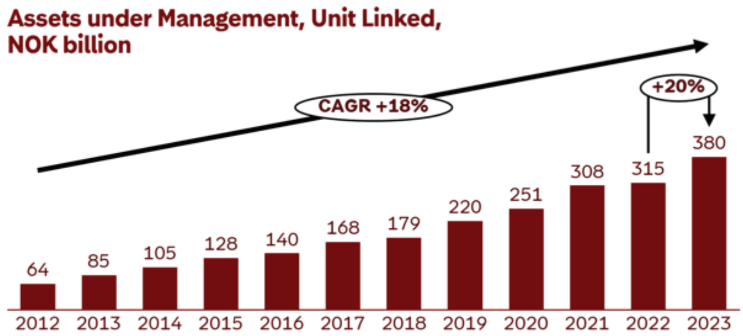
Strategic highlights 2023

2023 was characterised by geopolitical tension, war and market turbulence. Simultaneously, high inflation persisted, and the central banks raised interest rates eight times in Norway, and four hikes in Sweden. Despite these factors affecting Storebrand, the company demonstrated resilience and adaptability. Through a combination of dynamic risk management and a diversified business model, Storebrand achieved a positive result development and strengthened its solvency position. Underlying growth was robust across all business areas, and higher interest rates had a positive impact on the company portfolios return. During the 2020 Capital Markets Day, ambitious growth and margin goals were set, and in 2023, Storebrand delivered on these objectives across all business areas except Insurance. 2023 proved to be a challenging year for Insurance due to extraordinary weather conditions, increased disability claims and persistently high inflation.

Below is a review of strategic highlights for 2023 for the various elements that constitute Storebrand's Group strategy.

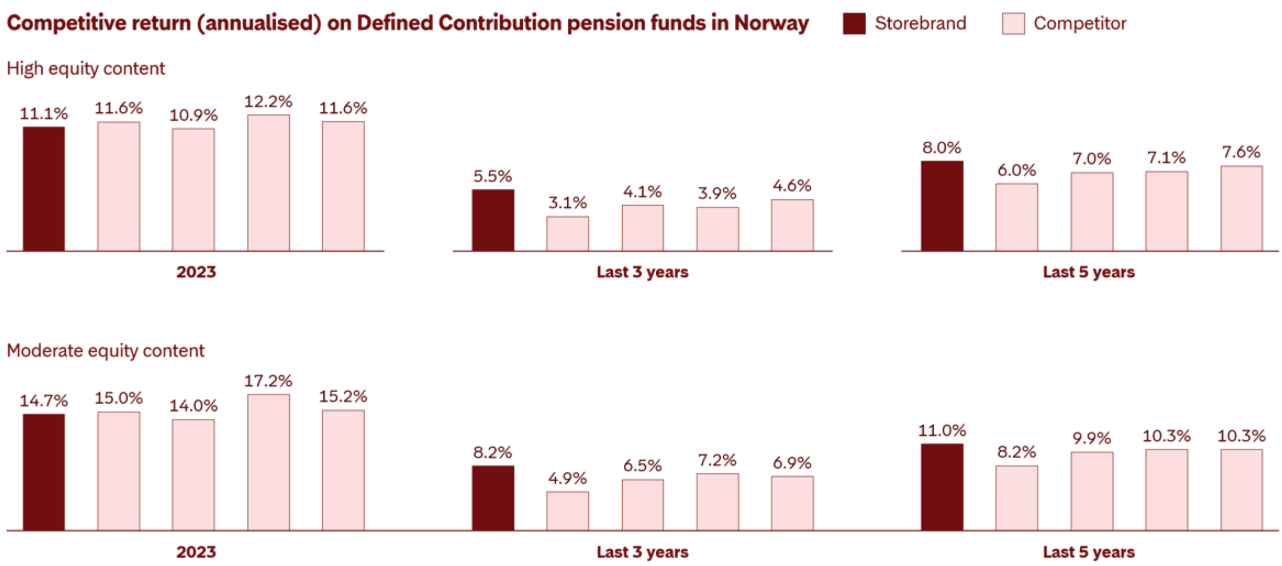
Growth in capital-light business areas in the front book

(A) Leading provider of occupational pensions in Norway and Sweden
The core of Storebrand's strategy is to gather and manage savings from pension and institutional customers in Norway and Sweden, as well as retail customers in Norway. In 2023, the group maintained its leading position as provider of Defined Contribution pension schemes with a market share of 30 per cent in Norway and 16 per cent in Sweden.[1] Due to solid market returns, improved new sales and strong underlying growth, assets under management in Unit Linked increased to NOK 380 billion. This corresponds to a growth of 20 per cent compared with last year. Since 2012, assets under management in Unit Linked have grown by 18 per cent annually. The structural growth in Defined Contribution pension schemes contributed to net transfers of NOK 15.4 billion in new capital during the year.[2] The Norwegian business completed the integration of the Danica business acquired in 2022, an important milestone in terms of strengthening the presence in the SME segment. The Swedish business, SPP, had strong new sales development during 2023 leading to a market leading with 24 per cent of sales in Defined Contribution pensions.



2023 was a year with strong absolute returns for Norwegian Defined Contribution pension customers in Storebrand's standard profiles. Equities and bonds contributed positively to the returns, whilst the contribution from real estate was negative for the year.

Storebrand's largest and most common investment profiles, high and moderate equity content, both delivered high absolute returns in 2023. Over the past 3 and 5 years, Storebrand has delivered the strongest returns in the market at 5.5 per cent and 8.0 per cent for high equity content, respectively, and 8.2 per cent and 11.0 per cent for moderate equity content.[3] For pension customers with guaranteed returns, Storebrand's dynamic and risk-adjusted management ensured that despite volatile financial markets throughout the year, the group was able to book the guaranteed return.



1) Source: Finance Norway – Gross premium due as of Q3 2023 and Swedish Finance as of Q3 2023.
2) Sum of premiums paid, pensions paid and relocation in both Norway and Sweden
3) Return based on comparable investment profiles with balanced risk (approx. 50% equity share) and high risk (approx. 80% equity share) within an active defined-contribution pension scheme. Source: Norwegian Pension.

Storebrand had a good start in the market for public service pensions in Norway and has won all tender processes since the new product regulations came into place in 2019. Two tender processes were completed in 2023, and both contracts were awarded to Storebrand. Storebrand has argued for an increasing number of tender processes in this market and seeks clarification on the lack of tender processes. The EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA) is expected to clarify in 2024 whether the procurement of pension services is subject to tender in the public sector (read more under the section "Regulatory changes"). The group has also continued to take over the management of corporate pension funds, resulting in an additional NOK 3.2 billion in assets under management transferred in 2023.

(B) Growing challenger in the Norwegian retail market
Storebrand maintains strong growth momentum, increasing market shares in the Norwegian retail market for banking and insurance services. This is becoming an increasingly important business area as pensions and savings individualise. Due to our corporate pensions and asset management offering, Storebrand has systems and solutions that ensure a solid foundation for delivering savings and insurance products in the retail market. Together with the bank, Storebrand offers fully digital distribution with integrated value propositions for cross-selling between savings, insurance and banking. With 257 years of history, the brand name Storebrand is strong. In Norway, 1.7 million people are customers of Storebrand through its bank and insurance, investments and pension schemes. These customers are our main target group for additional financial services that may enable them to achieve greater financial security and wellness. Strengthened distribution capabilities and strong demand in the retail market contributed to continued strong growth in 2023.

People first
Storebrand's employees are the most important source of innovation, development and further growth for the company. To succeed with the goals and create a future to look forward to, we need employees who are competent and brave pioneers.

Storebrand scores significantly better than the financial industry average on employee engagement. This creates value for employees, customers and shareholders.

Leadership in sustainability
For almost 30 years, Storebrand has pioneered sustainable investments. We strive to create value for our customers and positive ripple effects for society. We are committed to the Paris Agreement throughout our value chain. We incorporate climate risk assessments into our ongoing risk monitoring, follow-up and reporting to supervisory authorities. Storebrand has ambitions to lead and develop the sustainability agenda within the financial industry also in the years to come.

More information about our sustainability work is discussed in our Sustainability Report as part of annual report for Storebrand ASA.

Digital frontrunner
The use of technology makes it possible to combine growth initiatives and measures for increased competitiveness, while at the same time realising cost reductions and efficiency gains. Smart use of data paves the way for new business opportunities and efficiency gains, both through digitalisation and automation. Storebrand is adopting modern cloud solutions, enabling faster time-to-market and better access to new digital capabilities. The degree of automation is constantly increasing, which leads to more efficient processes, lower costs, increased sales and customer satisfaction.

Management of capital and balance sheet
Over the past ten years, Storebrand has succeeded in transforming its business from capital-intensive products with guaranteed returns, to fast-growing and self-financing capital efficient products. Total assets have more than doubled since 2012. At the end of the year, 76 per cent of the total assets under management were related to the capital efficient growth business, and less than 43 per cent of the pension assets on the balance sheet were guaranteed reserves.

Storebrand wants to contribute to a growing market for green bonds and stimulate the market for sustainable investments and financing. See more information about this in the Sustainability Report as part of annual report for Storebrand ASA.

Subsidiaries and associated companies
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS owns 100 per cent of Storebrand Holding AB, which in turn owns 100 per cent of SPP Pension & Försäkring AB, SPP Spar AB, SPP Konsult AB and Storebrand & SPP Business Services AB. SPP is a leading Swedish supplier of life insurance and occupational pensions. SPP supplies Unit Linked products, traditional insurance and defined benefit pension products as well as consultancy services that cover occupational pensions and insurance and administration solutions for municipalities and other organisations. Together, Storebrand and SPP will become the leading life insurance and pension provider in the Nordic region. SPP's head office is located in Stockholm.

Through Storebrand Pensjonstjenester AS, Storebrand offers deliveries within actuarial services, system solutions and all types of services associated with the operation of pension funds. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS.

Storebrand Eiendom Trygg AS, Storebrand Eiendoms Vekst AS and Storebrand Eiendom Utvikling AS are holding companies for the Norwegian property operations. The companies are 100 per cent owned by Storebrand Livsforsikring AS In addition, Storebrand Livsforsikring owns 30 percent of Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS through direct ownership interests, as well as through its wholly owned subsidiary Storebrand Eiendomfond Invest AS.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS announced the agreement to acquire 100 percent of the shares in Danica Pensjonsforsikring Norge AS on 20 December 2021. Danica is the sixth largest provider of defined contribution pensions in Norway, with a 5 per cent market share. In addition to managing NOK 22 billion in defined contribution pensions for 14,000 companies and 98,000 active members, Danica manages NOK 6 billion of retail savings and a portfolio of guaranteed products of NOK 1 billion. Total assets under management amount to approximately NOK 30 billion. Danica also offers commercial and personal risk products, totaling approximately NOK 300 million in annual premiums for own account. The transaction was completed on 1 July 2022. In connection with the acquisition, the company has changed its name to Storebrand Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS. A parent-subsidiary merger was completed on 2 January 2023.

Group profit and reporting 2023

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS is a wholly owned subsidiary of the listed Storebrand ASA. For information about the Storebrand Group's result please refer to the Storebrand Group's annual report for 2023.

The financial statements of the Storebrand Livsforsikring Group are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS®, while the official financial statements of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS are prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Regulations for Lifeinsurance Companies.

Our financial result is reported by the following business segment: Savings, Insurance, Guaranteed Pension, and Other, as well as on a consolidated group level. Results are reported using alternative performance measures (APM) as defined by the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA). A summary of APMs used in financial reporting is available on www.storebrand.no/en/investor-relations/reporting-changes-and-special-effects. The income statement is based on reported IFRS results for the individual companies.

The Board confirms that the financial statements were prepared on the basis of a going concern assumption. The board is not aware that events that have a material significance on the Annual Accounts of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and Storebrand Livsforsikring Group have occurred after the balance sheet date.

The group results for 2023 are reported in accordance with IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, which replace IFRS 4 and IAS 39 starting from January 1, 2023. The purpose of IFRS 17 is to establish consistent practices for the accounting treatment of insurance contracts and enhance transparency, both within insurance companies and across sectors. The implementation of IFRS 17 significantly impacts the accounting for insurance contracts within the Storebrand Livsforsikring Group, including the timing of recognition and presentation in the Financial Statements.

A brief overview of the financial results under IFRS is discussed in the section titled "Group Financial Statements Storebrand Livsforsikring." For other parts of the annual report, the results are commented on based on the alternative performance measurement. This alternative measurement may deviate substantially from the IFRS financial statements, particularly for the insurance segment of the business reporting under IFRS 17. While the alternative performance measurement represents an approximation of the cash flow generated during the period, the IFRS statement includes the impact of updated estimates and assumptions about future cash flows.

The alternative performance measurement is based on statutory accounting prepared in accordance with Norwegian GAAP (NGAAP) for Norwegian entities and Swedish GAAP (SGAAP) for Swedish entities. The reporting framework is similar to previous reporting under IFRS 4. The adoption of IFRS 17 does not significantly impact the statutory financial statements under Norwegian and Swedish GAAP, nor does it materially affect the alternative performance measurement. Therefore, the results in the alternative reporting continue to be a good approximation of the free cash flow generated by the business units. The alternative result is adjusted for intercompany transactions.

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

NOK million	2023	2022
Fee and administration income	3,800	3,609
Insurance result	650	939
Operational cost	-2,961	-2,733
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**1,488**	**1,815**
Financial itmens and risk result life & pension	1,119	-92
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**2,607**	**1,723**
Amortisation	-273	-151
Cash equivalent earnings before tax	**2,334**	**1,572**
Tax	258	429
Cash equivalent earnings after tax	**2,592**	**2,002**

Storebrand achieved cash equivalent earnings before amortisation and tax of NOK 2,607 million in 2023 (NOK 1,723 million). The figures in parentheses represent the corresponding numbers for the previous year. The group's cash equivalent earnings after tax were NOK 2,592 million (NOK 2,002 million).

Fee and administration income for the year amounted to NOK 3,800 million (NOK 3,609 million). The increase from the previous year is attributed to higher assets under management driven by underlying growth and positive market development.

The insurance result was NOK 650 million (NOK 939 million), resulting in a combined ratio of 98 per cent (87 per cent). The result was driven by weak results in disability-related insurance products. Operational cost amounted to NOK -2,961 million (NOK -2,733 million). Adjusted for integration costs operational costs totalled NOK 2,784 million. Storebrand has an ambitious plan to digitilize and improve efficiency.

The cash equivalent earnings from operations were NOK 1,488 million (NOK 1,815 million).

Financial items and risk result life amounted to NOK 1,119 million (NOK -92 million). The strong financial result is attributed to increased interest rates, which improve returns on company portfolios. Additionally, there was significant uplift in profit sharing in the Swedish guaranteed business. The group also achieved a robust risk result in its life business.

Amortisation and write-downs of intangible assets amounted to NOK -273 million (NOK -151 million). The increase is primarily due to impairment of intangible assets related to distribution agreements canceled in connection with Danske Bank's sale of its Norwegian retail banking business.

Cash equivalent earnings before tax was NOK 2,334 million (NOK 1,572 million).

The Storebrand Livsforsikring Group had tax income (alternatively) of NOK 258 million for 2023 (NOK 429 million). The tax income is mainly driven by a tax gain of approx. NOK 440 million as the Tax Appeals Committee gave Storebrand full consent in a disputed tax case for the income year 2015. In the 4th quarter, the Ministry of Finance issued a subpoena against the Tax Appeals Committee in the same case. There is no new information in the subpoena which, in Storebrand's opinion, provides grounds for changes in the company's accounts. The estimated normal tax rate for the group ranges from 19 to 22 per cent, depending on the contribution of each legal entity to the consolidated result. For more information on taxes and uncertain tax positions, please see Note 21. Storebrand also has a responsible taxation policy and publishes a separate tax report on its website.

The Storebrand Livsforsikring Group's cash equivalent earnings after tax were NOK 2,592 million (NOK 2,002 million).

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group profit by business unit

Storebrand's reporting is divided into the segments Savings, Insurance, Guaranteed, and Other.

The presentation of result by area is exclusive internal transactions.

NOK million	2023	2022
Savings	731	705
Insurance	153	430
Guaranteed pensions	1,326	903
Other	398	-315
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**2,607**	**1,723**

SAVINGS

The Savings business and Unit Linked area includes products for retirement savings with no interest rate guarantees. The business area consists of defined contribution pensions in Norway and Sweden.

Financial results

NOK million	2023	2022
Fee and administration income	2,199	2,013
Operational cost	-1,466	-1,306
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**734**	**706**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	-3	-2
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**731**	**705**

Fee and administration income amounted to NOK 2,199 million (NOK 2,013 million). The increase from 2022 is attributed to higher assets under management driven by structural growth in pension and positive market development. The acquisition of Danica also contribute positively to the development

Operational cost totalled NOK -1,466 million (NOK -1,306 million). The increase stems from a combination of costs from acquired businesses, inflation, and investments in growth and digitalisation initiatives.

Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation amounted to a total of NOK 731 million (NOK 705 million).

Balance sheet and market development

The underlying net inflow continued in 2023, both within Unit Linked and asset management. Unit Linked reserves grew by NOK 65.5 billion (20 per cent) to NOK 380 billion in 2023. Net inflow added NOK 15 billion, and market returns and currency increased reserves by NOK 49 billion.

Key figures Saving

NOK million	2023	2022
Unit Linked Reserves	384,504	314,992
Unit Linked Premiums	28,272	23,483

INSURANCE

The Insurance business area encompasses personal risk products in the Norwegian and Swedish retail market and employee insurance and pensions related insurance in the Norwegian and Swedish corporate market.

Financial results

NOK million	2023	2022
Insurance result	650	939
- Insurance premiums f.o.a.	3,950	3,435
- Claims f.o.a.	-3,300	-2,496
Operational cost	-556	-507
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**93**	**432**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	59	-3
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**153**	**430**

Insurance premiums for own account (f.o.a) grew 15 per cent to NOK 3,950 million in 2023 (NOK 3,435 million), driven by continued volume growth and salary growth, as well as price increases.

Insurance claims increased to NOK -3,300 million (NOK -2,496 million) because of growth and adverse development in the claims ratio. The claims ratio ended at 84 per cent for the year, a 11 percentage points increase compared to the year before. The increased claims ratio is primarily due to high claims in disability-related insurance products. The poor results related to disability stem from high disability claims and a reserve strengthening due to increased disability rates in society.

Operational costs for the year amounted to NOK -556 million (NOK -507 million) and resulted in a reduction in cost ratio to 14 per cent (15 per cent).

The combined ratio was 98 per cent (87 per cent) and cash equivalent earnings from operations was NOK 153 million (NOK 430 million) for the year. Several measures have been implemented, including repricing, to strengthen profitability from 2024 onwards.

The financial result was NOK 59 million (NOK -3 million). The insurance investment portfolio amounted to NOK 9.1 at the end of 2023 (NOK 8.0 billion) and achieved a return of 3.5 per cent.

Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation in the Insurance segment was 153 million in 2023 compared to 430 million the previous year.

Key figures Insurance

	2023	2022
Claims ratio	84 %	73 %
Cost ratio	14 %	15 %
Combined ratio	**98%**	**87 %**

Balance sheet and market development

Total growth in written portfolio premiums amounted to 8 per cent in 2023, ending at NOK 4,173 million. Individual Life grew 4 per cent to NOK 1,198 million, Group life grew 7 per cent to NOK 1,047 million, and Pension related disability insurance grew 11 per cent to NOK 1,928 million.

Insurance premiums (annualy)

NOK million	2023	2022
Individual life *	1,198	1,150
Group life **	1,047	978
Pension related disability insurance ***	1,928	1,738
Portfolio premium	**4,173**	**3,866**

* Individual life disability insurance
** Group disability, workers compensation insurance
*** DC disability risk premium Norway and disability risk Sweden

GUARANTEED PENSION

The Guaranteed Pension business area encompasses long-term pension savings products that give customers a guaranteed rate of return. The business area covers defined benefit pensions in Norway and Sweden, paid-up policies and individual capital- and pension insurance.

Financial results

NOK million	2023	2022
Fee and administration income	1,600	1,597
Operational cost	-822	-850
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**778**	**747**
Risk result life & pension	296	262
Net profit sharing	252	-106
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**1,326**	**903**

Fee and administration income amounted to NOK 1,600 million (NOK 1,597 million). The operational costs were NOK -822 million (NOK -850 million). The income development reflects a stable trend in overall volume and margins. The majority of the business is in long-term runoff, but there is growth within public occupational pensions and transfers of corporate pension funds. The cost reduction is primarily due to a reallocation of costs from Guaranteed to Savings within the Swedish operations.

The risk result for life and pensions was NOK 296 million (NOK 262 million). A continued strong risk result is driven by positive disability development and a stronger result due to increased mortality following the COVID-19 pandemic.

The profit sharing result was NOK 252 million (NOK -106 million). Profit sharing is primarily generated within the Swedish business, while the focus in the Norwegian portfolio was on building buffer capital. Net profit sharing in Norway totaled NOK 11 million. In Sweden, net profit sharing amounted to NOK 241 million, driven by strong returns. The recorded return averaged 1.4 per cent in Norway, compared to an average customer guarantee of 2.9 per cent at the end of the year. Contracts with insufficient returns have been compensated through the use of buffer capital and therefore had no material impact on the results. In Sweden, assets and liabilities have similar durations. The average fair value return in Sweden was 9.8 per cent. The injection of latent capital contributions to individual contracts has, in isolation, resulted in a negative contribution to results.

Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation was NOK 1,326 million (previously NOK 903 million).

Balance sheet and market development

At the end of the year, guaranteed reserves amounted to NOK 284 billion. This is NOK 10 billion more than in 2022. The increase is attributed to positive currency effects for the Swedish guaranteed business, as well as growth within public occupational pensions in Norway and the transfer of closed pension funds. As a share of the total balance, guaranteed reserves correspond to 42.8 per cent (46.6 per cent) at the end of the year, a reduction of 4 percentage points from last year.

Buffer capital, which secures customer returns and shields shareholders' equity under turbulent market conditions, fell to 6.1 per cent (6.3 per cent) of reserves in Norway, but increased to 21.2 per cent (19.0 per cent) in Sweden. In total, the buffer capital amounts to NOK 26.4 billion (excl. excess value of bonds at amortised cost) at the end of the year, representing an increase of NOK 2.5 billion compared to the previous year.

Key figures Guaranteed Pension

NOK million	2023	2022
Guaranteed reserves	284,651	273,465
Guaranteed reseves in % of total reserves	42.5 %	46.5 %
Net transfer of guaranteed reserves	-2,973	-2,892
Buffer capital in % of customer reserves Storebrand	4.6 %	6.3 %
Buffer capital in % of customer reserves SPP	21.2 %	19.6 %

Premium income for Guaranteed Pension business (without transfers) was NOK 5.7 billion in 2023 (NOK 4.9 billion). Most of the the products are closed to new sales, and the customers' choice of moving from guaranteed to nonguranteed products is in line with the group's strategy. The market of Group Pension public sector is opened for new sales and it is a growth area for Storebrand.

Premium Income (exclusive transfers)

NOK million	2023	2022
Defined Benefit private sector	2,265	2,054
Defined Benefit public sector	1,983	1,321
Paid-up policies	216	114
Individual life and pension	189	207
Guaranteed products SPP	1,130	1,211
Total	**5,783**	**4,907**

Other

Under Other, the company portfolios of Storebrand Livsforsikring, Storebrand Danica and SPP are reported.

Financial results

NOK million	2023	2022
Operational cost	-117	-71
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**-117**	**-71**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	515	-244
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**398**	**-315**

Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation was NOK 398 million (NOK -315 million).

The cash equivalent earnings from operations in the Other segment was NOK -117 million, a decline from the last year's NOK -71 million. Integration costs related to acquired businesses contribute to increased expenses and a lower operating result. The financial result was NOK 515 million, a significant increase from NOK -244 million last year. The positive development in the financial result is primarily explained by higher interest rates contributing to improved returns in the company portfolios.

Group Financial Statements Storebrand Livsforsikring

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as established by the EU. Storebrand achieved a profit before amortisation and tax of NOK 2,887 million (NOK 1,673 million). The figures in parentheses represent restated amounts for the previous year in accordance with IFRS 9 and IFRS 17.

Operating income excluding insurance amounted to NOK 2,352 million (NOK 2,104 million). The increase from the previous year is attributed to higher assets under management driven by underlying growth and positive market developments.

Net insurance service result amounted to NOK 1,632 million (NOK 2,104 million). The decline from the corresponding period last year is due to weak results in disability-related insurance products.

The operating profit was NOK 2,114 million (NOK 2,548 million).

Net Financial result was NOK 773 million (NOK -876 million). The increased financial contribution is mainly a result of increased interest rates leading to enhanced returns on company portfolios and insurance segment.

Amortisation of intangible assets amounted to NOK -245 million (NOK -123 million). The increase is mainly due to impairment of intangible assets related to the cancellation of a distribution agreement in connection with Danske Bank's sale of its Norwegian retail banking business.

Profit before income tax was NOK 2,642 million (NOK 1,550 million).

The group ended the year with a tax income of NOK 199 million (NOK 192 million). The tax income is driven by a tax gain of approx. NOK 440 million as the Tax Appeals Committee gave Storebrand full consent in a disputed tax case for the income year 2015. In the 4th quarter, the Ministry of Finance issued a subpoena against the Tax Appeals Committee in the same case. There is no new information in the subpoena which, in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS' opinion, provides grounds for changes in the financial statements. The estimated normal tax rate for the group ranges from 19 per cent to 22 per cent, depending on the contribution of each legal entity to the consolidated result. For more information on taxes and uncertain tax positions, please see Note 21.

The profit for the year after tax was NOK 2,841 million (NOK 1,742 million).

Capital situation

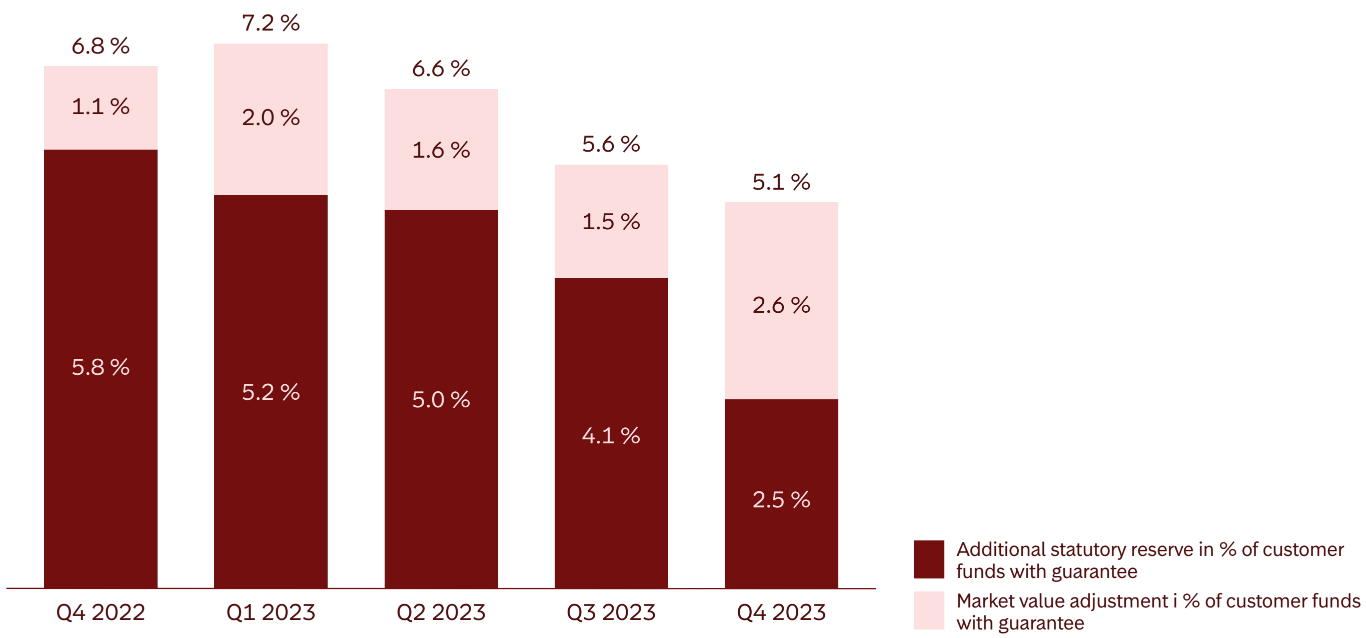
Storebrand adapts the level of equity and debt in the group continuously and systematically. The level is adjusted to the company's financial risk and capital requirements. Growth and composition of business areas are important drivers for capital needs. Capital management is designed to ensure an efficient capital structure and contribute to achieving business goals within regulatory requirements. The balance sheet shall form a healthy foundation and support the group's growth strategy while returning released capital to shareholders.

The group's target is to maintain a solvency ratio according to the standard model in Solvency II of at least 150 per cent. At the end of 2023, the solvency ratio for the group was reported at 192 per cent, an increase of 8 percentage points from 184 per cent in 2022. Profit generation in the group contributed 13 percentage points, before dividends and share buybacks, which together reduced the solvency ratio by 12 percentage points.

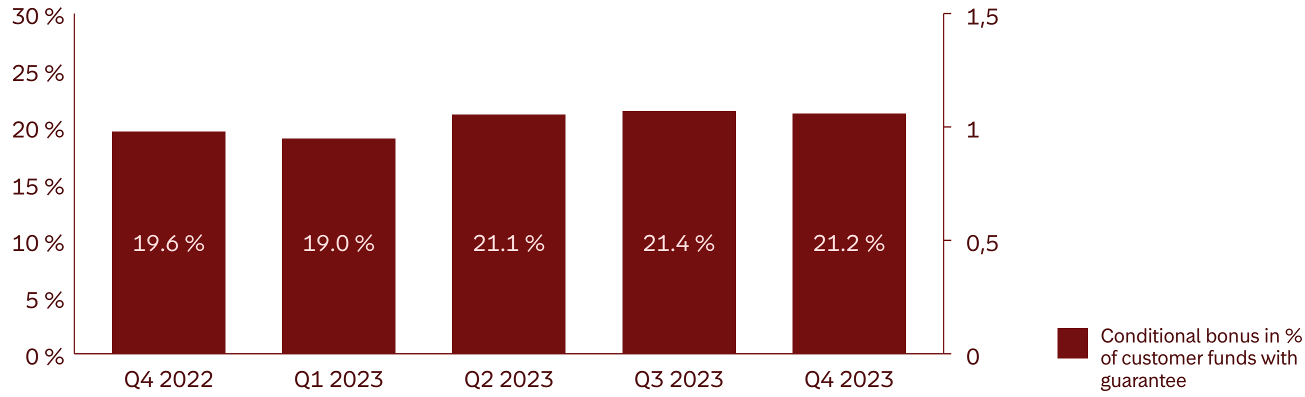
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has a solvency margin of 250 per cent at the end of 2023, compared with 216 per cent as of 2022. The Storebrand Livsforsikring group is not required to report a solvency margin, the requirement at the consolidated level applies to the Storebrand Group.

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group's customer buffers consists of market value adjustment reserves, additional statutory reserves, conditional bonuses and risk equalisation reserves. Customer buffers have been increased by NOK 2.7 billion in 2023 to NOK 27.5 billion. The market value adjustment fund has increased by NOK 2.8 billion and amounts to NOK 2.4 billion at year-end. The conditional bonuses have increased by NOK 2.5 billion during the year and amounted to NOK 15.0 billion at the end of the year. The booked returns for parts of the guaranteed portfolio have been slightly lower than the guaranteed returns, leading to a reduction in additional statutory reserves and buffer fund in 2023. Transferred contracts to Storebrand increased the additional statutory reserves and the buffer fund by NOK 0.5 billion during 2023. Additional statutory reserves amounted to NOK 4.2 billion at the end of the year, a reduction of NOK 5.4 billion for the year. The excess value of bonds and loans at amortised cost have increased by NOK 0.4 billion in 2023 and amounted to minus NOK 10.6 billion at the end of the year. The excess value of bonds and loans at amortised cost is not included in the accounts.

Customer buffers Storebrand Livsforsikring



Customer buffers SPP Pension & Föräkring



Rating
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS issues subordinated loans and is rated by the credit rating agency Standard & Poor's. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, the main operating entity, aims for at least an A rating. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has a A rating with stable outlook.

Outlook

Market performance
Financial market performance has a major impact on the Group's solvency ratio and financial performance. Higher interest rates make it easier to achieve returns above the guaranteed level and build greater solvency over time. Defined contribution pensions and asset management are exposed to stock and credit markets, as well as other asset classes. Market movements will therefore affect revenue accrued on the basis of assets under management. Foreign currency movements between the Norwegian and Swedish krone affect the reported balance sheet and performance in SPP at a consolidated level. 2023 was a turbulent year for the financial markets and higher interest rates are increasing the risk of a recession in future years. With a robust risk management framework, and diversified business activities, Storebrand has demonstrated that it is resilient under varied market conditions. The Board believes that the Group is well equipped to deliver on the outlined strategy in both strong and challenging financial markets.

Financial performance
Storebrand hosted a Capital Market Day in December 2023, which focused on the Group's strategic direction and financial ambitions towards 2025. Storebrand's ambition is to continue the strong growth in "Future Storebrand", while a higher interest rate level will contribute increased profits from guaranteed legacy portfolios and company portfolios.

The business areas' plans to ensure future growth were also reviewed at the Capital Market Day. In Norway, the defined contribution pension market is growing structurally as a result of the young population for the product. We anticipate single-digit growth in premium payments and double-digit growth in assets under management over the next few years. Storebrand aims to defend its strong position in the market, while also seeking to be a cost leader and improve customer experiences through end-to-end digitalisation.

In Sweden, SPP is a leading challenger within the segment for non-unionised pensions. We have a digital edge and strong ESG solutions. SPP has become a strong profit contributor within the Group, which is supported by ongoing capital release from guaranteed products in long term run off. We expect growth to continue, driven by new sales and fund transfers. SPP is well positioned to further expand its business.

As a leading occupational pension provider in the private sector, Storebrand also has a competitive pension offering to the Norwegian public sector. This market is larger than the private sector and is experiencing growth. The market is currently dominated by one single major player. Since 2020, Storebrand has succeeded in developing strong foundations for further growth in the market by winning all pension tenders put out in the market. The ambition is to gain NOK 7 billion in annual inflow over the coming years, with further potential if more municipalities decide to tender their pension procurements.

Overall reserves of guaranteed pensions are expected to decrease in the coming years. Guaranteed reserves constitute a declining share of the Group's total pension reserves and accounted for 42.8 per cent of the pension reserves at the end of the year, around 4 percentage points lower than a year ago. With an interest rate higher than the average guaranteed rate of customer returns, the prospects of profit-sharing with customers have increased in both the Norwegian and

Swedish parts of the business. The brand name 'Storebrand' is well recognised in Norway. It facilitates our rapid growth in the Norwegian retail market.

Storebrand has a disciplined cost culture. In order to accelerate growth and achieve the Group's profit ambitions, costs associated with investments in profitable growth initiatives have gradually increased in recent years. This includes growth in public service pensions as well as acquired companies. Efficiency measures have been initiated to limit the impact of inflation on costs in 2024. Should the targeted growth not materialise in the next few years, the management has also identified cost-saving measures that can be implemented to reduce costs.

Capital management

Storebrand Group aims to achieve a solvency ratio of at least 150 per cent. The solvency margin was 192 per cent at the end of 2023. The Group anticipates creating around 16 percentage points in solvency capital from earnings on an annual basis and around 2 percentage points from the guaranteed business in run-off releasing more capital than required for the Group's growth. . Altogether around 18 percentage points is expected to be available for dividends, share buybacks and other value creating purposes. The volatility in the financial market, especially developments in long-term interest rates and regulatory changes, may lead to short-term fluctuations in the solvency ratio.

Regulatory changes

The regulations that are adopted by the authorities are of great importance to Storebrand. The most important changes are explained below.

International regulations

Solvency II revision

The trilogue negotiations between the Commission, Council of Ministers and the Parliament concluded in December 2023, with agreement on changes to the Solvency II standard model. The agreement is based on changes proposed by the European Commission in September 2021. The Commission proposed significant amendments to the EIOPA recommendations from December 2020, including for interest rate risk.

The main purpose of the revision is to correct shortcomings in the regulations and to make the insurance sector more robust. At the same time, the Commission has noted that it is seeking to enable insurance companies to continue to invest in accordance with the EU's political priorities, particularly with regard to financing recovery after Covid-19, by facilitating long-term investments and increased capacity to invest in European business. The Commission also underlines the important role of the insurance sector when it comes to financing the green transition and helping society adapt to climate change. Storebrand currently uses the standard model. Regulatory amendments to the interest rate risk module could increase the solvency capital requirement for Norwegian and Swedish insurance companies. The proposal from the Commission appears to be more representative of Norwegian interest rates than the previous proposal from EIOPA. The Commission has also proposed amendments that could contribute to lower capital requirements through e.g. reduced risk margins. Several amendments have also been proposed with regard to the calculation of e.g. volatility adjustments and an increase in the sample space for the symmetrical adjustment mechanism for equity risk. Overall, the changes agreed upon is not expected to have any significant impact on Storebrand's solvency ratio.

The President of the European Parliament has submitted their report, which supports and, in some areas, improves the proposal from the Commission. The trilogue negotiations between the Commission, Council of Ministers and the Parliament concluded in December 2023. Work will now start on delegated regulations and guidelines. The amendments that are adopted will be incorporated into national legislation and the final effective date is expected to be in 2026. The Commission will consider a five-year phasing-in period for new rules linked to the calculation of interest rate risk. The new extrapolation method for interest rates will be gradually phased in towards the end of 2031.

EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan

The EU's goal for Europe to become climate-neutral by 2050 requires major investments. The EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan will increase the share of sustainable investments, promote long-term perspectives and make it clear which financial products take sustainability into account. The sections below are part of the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan.

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

The Taxonomy is a classification system that defines the economic activities that will contribute to achieving the EU's environmental targets. The Taxonomy and associated reporting requirements were implemented in Norwegian law from 1 January 2023.

Companies need to consider how their products and services impact the environment in accordance with the Taxonomy. Large listed companies must publish what proportion of their turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure is linked to sustainable activities, in line with the technical criteria established by the EU for each sector. Financial institutions must report on what proportion of their products or services complies with the criteria set out in the

Taxonomy. In 2023, the reporting requirement applied only to activities that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions or adapt to climate change. In June 2023, the European Commission published new assessment criteria and activities for the last four environmental targets: protecting biodiversity, protecting water and marine resources, preventing pollution and promoting the circular economy.

Norwegian companies were not required to include the new Taxonomy activities in 2023.

The rules establish standards for sustainable asset management and clarify requirements relating to reporting and customer data. The initiative will help increase trust and transparency within the financial market and will help achieve the EU's climate and environmental targets. At the same time, the implementation of the Taxonomy is also associated with challenges, both for us as a financial player and for our customers and partners, for example when it comes to ensuring adequate and reliable data.

The EU Taxonomy chapter shows what proportion of our activities that are linked to financial activities that contribute towards achieving the EU's environmental targets. We will continue to monitor the development of the Taxonomy and adapt our reporting to new criteria on an ongoing basis.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)
The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) replaces the previous Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD). CSRD is expected to be implemented in Norwegian law in accordance with the same schedule as the EU. CSRD will expand the reporting requirements currently set out in Section 3-3c of the Norwegian Accounting Act. Sustainability information must be included in the management report and will be increasingly equated to financial information. CSRD includes standards for sustainability reporting (ESRS).

The purpose of the directive is to establish transparency and ensure a long-term perspective. The directive requires all listed companies in the EU to report on risks, opportunities and impacts on the environment and society through the value chain, through "double materiality" assessments. The purpose is for companies to assess how ESG factors influence their financial situation and how the company affects the outside world. The regulation will provide investors and the authorities with access to comparable, reliable and easily available information about sustainability factors.

We have conducted gap analyses on our reporting in 2023 to prepare to meet the requirements set out in the new regulation. We will follow up on this work with specific measures in 2024 to ensure that we meet the requirements set out in the regulation. Storebrand's annual report will be in accordance with the regulation when it enters into force in 2025 for the 2024 reporting year.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)
The EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) came into effect in March 2021. SFDR is intended to help customers make well-informed choices about investments and provide them with better insight into how sustainability is integrated into fund investments. The regulation requires Storebrand to be transparent about how it manages sustainability risk, potential negative consequences of investments and the extent to which our investment products take sustainability into account.

In 2023, the European Commission conducted a review and evaluation of the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), but it has not yet been decided whether the work will result in an adjustment of the current regulation or a more extensive amendment to the whole framework, which would entail a more general classification of financial products. A report based on the results of various consultations and workshops in the area is expected to be established in 2024.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II) and Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD)
In April 2021, the European Commission adopted a rule change to the existing MiFID II and IDD regulation stating that sustainability must be mapped in the same way as financial risks. Companies that provide investment advice must obtain information about customers' sustainability preferences, as well as mapping their experience and knowledge of investments. The mapping of sustainability will therefore be an integral part of the suitability assessment companies carry out when offering financial products.

Storebrand believes that the mapping of customers' sustainability preferences is a positive development. It can help raise awareness of ESG factors and make it easier to understand different types of funds or profiles with lower carbon footprints. Storebrand is committed to creating good solutions that take into account sustainability and used the Quantfolio advisory tool in 2023 to map customers' sustainability preferences. Regulations relating to sustainability preferences and suitability assessments were introduced in Norwegian law in 2023.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)
The Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) mandates that enterprises perform due diligence to address actual and potential negative impact on human rights and the environment. The Council and the European

Parliament entered into a preliminary agreement in December 2023. The agreement must be approved and formally adopted by both institutions. A final directive is expected to be adopted in 2024.

CSDDD aims to promote sustainability, responsible business conduct, and the integration of human rights and environmental considerations into enterprises' operations and corporate governance. It will require that EU-based or operating enterprises conduct due diligence and respond to stakeholder inquiries regarding their efforts to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on human rights and the environment throughout their business activities and value chains. Due diligence must be published and requirements will be imposed for enterprises to draw up a plan for climate targets and integration of human rights and environmental considerations into their corporate governance.

'Green claims' Directive
In order to combat greenwashing, the European Commission has submitted a legislative proposal intended to ensure that consumers have access to reliable, understandable, comparable and verifiable environmental information. This will be achieved through clear rules for enterprises and organisations that use environmental statements in commercial communication or that use eco-labelling. Enterprises must be able to prove the statements used in marketing through verifiable data, such as life cycle analyses that take into account all environmental impacts, from production to disposal. The Green Claims Directive proposal is currently being considered by the European Parliament and Council of Ministers and is expected to enter into force in 2024, with a start-up period between 2024 and 2027.

Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA)
DORA is a new EU regulation intended to strengthen the digital resilience of the financial sector. DORA will apply to most regulated financial enterprises, such as banks, insurance companies and securities companies, as well as information and communication (ICT) service providers. DORA includes provisions on governance and risk management, reporting, testing, management of risks relating to third-party suppliers of ICT services and supervision of suppliers of critical ICT services. DORA will harmonise the rules across EU member states and elaborate on existing regulations and guidelines within the area of ICT.

Detailed requirements will be published in 2024. DORA will be implemented in full from 17 January 2025. There is a desire to harmonise the rules for the internal market, including EEA countries. Work is therefore under way to ensure that the regulation can enter into force at the same time in the EU and EEA.

New Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRRD)
The EU has agreed to introduce a new directive on the recovery and resolution of insurance companies - the Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRRD). The purpose is to ensure better protection of policyholders, maintain financial stability and continue critical functions. The proposal has faced criticism from the insurance industry, which believes that any new rules need to take into account national differences and the unique characteristics of the insurance industry compared to banks. The proposal includes preparing recovery plans for companies that together account for more than 80 per cent of the market. There will also be a need to adapt the national crisis management regulations, which were used when Silver Pensjonsforsikring was placed under public administration in 2017.

Norwegian Regulations

Changes to the pension system
The Norwegian government submitted the Report to the Norwegian Parliament "Et forbedret pensjonssystem med en styrket sosial profil" ("An improved pension system with a strengthened social profile") in December 2023. The report follows up on proposals from the committee that evaluated the pension reform and will be considered by the Norwegian Parliament (the Storting) in 2024. The government wishes to achieve broad political agreement in order to provide stability and predictability for the pension system going forward.

The Pension Committee concludes that the pension reform has worked as intended, has contributed to limiting the growth in costs for retirement pensions from the National Insurance Scheme and has achieved a financially sustainable pension system. The incentives to work have been improved and are resulting in people remaining in work for longer.

The key proposals to the Norwegian Parliament are:
- Age limits in the pension system will increase in line with increases in life expectancy from and including those born in 1964.
- Minimum benefits will be aligned with welfare developments and minimum levels will be adjusted in line with the basic amount (general salary growth).
- The retirement pension for individuals with disabilities will be protected for around two thirds of those impacted by the life expectancy adjustment.
- Regular broad evaluations of the pension reform and the new pension system will be carried out.

The main principles of the new pension system (accrual model, flexible withdrawal and life expectancy adjustment) will be continued. The government notes that the new rules relating to age limits also need to be introduced to service pension schemes and contractual early retirement schemes. In particular, reference is made to the need for further examination of disability pensions from private service pension schemes and retirement pensions from defined benefit pension schemes. The Committee has conducted a thorough review of the different service pension schemes and notes that there is a need for more knowledge of how these and contractual early retirement schemes affect the distribution within the pension system and how the quality of the schemes varies between different groups.

Just before the Pension Committee presented its report, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) decided to demand better service pensions by doubling the minimum rate for mandatory service pensions from two to four per cent, as well as mandatory disability pensions.

Guaranteed pension products
New buffer rules for guaranteed pension products in the private sector were adopted by the Norwegian Parliament in June 2023 and entered into force on 1 January 2024.

The amendment means that funds for additional statutory reserves and market value adjustment reserves are combined into a flexible buffer fund, that is distributed to individual contracts and can cover negative returns. There is no maximum limit as to how large the buffer fund can be, but companies need to have guidelines in place regarding the size of the buffer fund and buffer funds exceeding what the company deems necessary may be allocated to customers as profit. The flexible buffer fund policies may be subject to profit-sharing between customers and companies.

Similar rules were introduced for municipal service pensions in 2022.

Storebrand expects a somewhat increased allocation for asset classes with a higher risk due to the new rules and this will also lead to higher expectations of returns on the part of customers and shareholders. Storebrand therefore considers the rule change to be positive with regard to the asset management of paid-up policies. The solvency effect of the rule change is expected to be neutral, as the positive effect of the new buffer regulations is counteracted by a negative effect resulting from the increased allocation to asset classes with higher risk.

The Norwegian Parliament has asked the government to consider further changes to the regulations for paid-up policies that could benefit customers. This process will involve the affected parties. The Ministry of Finance has issued a mandate for a working group, which is expected to submit its report in May 2024.

Municipal pension schemes
Storebrand has submitted two complaints to the ESA, the surveillance body for the EEA agreement. Storebrand believes that municipalities and healthcare trusts that fail to put their service pension schemes out for tender violate the EEA regulations concerning public procurements. Storebrand also believes that KLP's practice of withholding equity accrued from customers that leave the company constitutes unlawful state aid, as KLP gains access to capital from municipalities and state-owned healthcare trusts on conditions to which other players in the market do not have access. The aim of the complaint is to accommodate competition in the municipal service pension market. Storebrand wants to remove the uncertainties that have been created in municipal Norway with regard to the procurement regulations and ensure that municipalities and healthcare trusts that move away from KLP bring all their funds with them, including accrued equity. We expect the ESA to address these complaints during 2024.

Risk
Our risk management framework is designed to take the appropriate risks to deliver returns to customers and owners. At the same time, the framework will ensure that we protect our customers, owners, employees and other stakeholders from unwanted incidents and losses. The framework covers all risks to which Storebrand may be exposed. Despite geopolitical unrest and difficult global economic conditions, Storebrand delivered good results and strengthened its solidity in 2023.

The Board of Directors of Storebrand Livsforsikring and the boards of its subsidiaries discuss and adopt risk appetite and risk strategy at least annually. Risk-taking is intended to help us achieve our strategic and commercial goals, ensure that our customers receive a competitive return on their pension assets, and that Storebrand receives sufficient payment for assuming risk. Overall risk-taking is controlled by setting limits for the level of risk and for the types of risks that are acceptable. Based on this, more detailed strategies are being drawn up for different risk categories. Storebrand publishes an annual Solvency and Financial Position (SFCR) report that helps customers and other stakeholders understand the risk in the business and how it is managed.

The Board assesses risk in the process for own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA). Financial market risk is Storebrand's biggest risk. In the short term, turbulent financial markets, particularly falling equity, credit and property markets, may result in investment losses, or falling interest rates may increase insurance liability. In the longer term, persistently low interest rates represent a risk because it reduces the ability to achieve guaranteed investment returns. Other risk areas considered are business risk, insurance risk, counterparty risk, operational risk, sustainability risk including climate risk, and liquidity risk.

Good equity and credit markets were positive for investment returns in 2023, while declines in real estate values had a negative impact. Customer buffers were reduced, resulting in lower risk capacity for guaranteed pensions. At the end of 2023, the interest rate level was higher than the return guarantee. This increased return expectations and reduced the risk of not achieving the guarantee.

In order to reduce the short-term risk associated with rising interest rates, Storebrand has over time built a robust portfolio of long-duration and high-credit quality bonds that are recognised at amortised cost. This provides a stable annual return because changes in interest rates have no accounting effect. This strengthens our ability to take other risks and increases expected returns for customers. Under prevailing market conditions, model-based valuations of financial instruments (level 3), such as real estate investments, contain greater uncertainty than usual. Storebrand has an active risk management strategy to optimise customer returns and shield shareholders' equity in turbulent market conditions. We perform dynamic risk management, hold strong customer buffers and place a significant proportion of bonds at amortised cost in the customer accounts.

Inflation remained high in 2023, including Norway and Sweden. High and rapidly rising inflation may result in higher costs and insurance claims. However, the effect of inflation on the Group's liabilities is limited because pension liabilities – our largest liabilities – are not adjusted for inflation. Pension premiums and insurance premiums linked to wage growth provide a degree of automatic inflation protection through premium growth. For other products, such as non-life insurance, actively monitoring inflation developments and accordingly adjust prices is needed to mitigate the negative effects of inflation.

The risk exposure varies between business areas. The main risks are described per business area below. Risks associated with regulatory changes are discussed in the chapter Outlook.

Insurance
Insurance consists of risk products. Prices are normally adjusted on an annual basis if the balance of risks changes.

The greatest risk is related to disability insurance coverage. These coverages trigger payouts from Storebrand when individuals become disabled, meaning that Storebrand faces the risk of increased disability frequency or higher compensation levels than expected. The compensation may be in the form of a one-time payment (disability capital) or as an annual disability pension. Disability capital disbursement is final. The annual disability pension generally continues until the disabled person transitions to a retirement pension at age 67, and a reserve is set aside for future payments once disability is confirmed. When calculating the reserve, consideration is given to the possibility that the disabled person may become partially or fully capable of work again (reactivation), which reduces the size of the allocated reserve. This entails a risk that reactivation may be lower than expected.

We also offer coverage that pays out in the event of death, but Storebrand's risk from this is limited.

Savings
Savings consist of Unit Linked and other non-guaranteed pensions. For Unit Linked, each customer bears the risk that returns may be low or negative. The goal is to achieve the best possible risk-adjusted return. Storebrand facilitates informed investment choices for customers based on their risk tolerance and sustainability preferences, including gradual risk reduction towards retirement age. Payouts are primarily time-limited, and Storebrand faces low risk related to increased life expectancy. Within Unit Linked, Storebrand's risk is primarily associated with changes in future income and costs.

Guaranteed pension
Guaranteed pension encompasses savings and pension products with guaranteed returns. The primary risks associated with these products are financial market risk and longevity risk.

A common feature across these products is that Storebrand guarantees a minimum return. In Norway, the return must exceed the guaranteed level each year, while in Sweden, achieving the guaranteed average return over time is more sufficient.

Lower interest rates increase the value of the guaranteed obligations and make it more challenging to achieve the guaranteed rate. We strive to manage risk through investments, but there remains residual risk related to declining interest rates.

The traditional guaranteed products for the private sector are not available to new customers, but significant reserves remain on the balance sheet. New premiums primarily stem from deposit pension plans (unit-linked) or hybrid arrangements with a zero per cent guarantee.

Storebrand aims to expand in the market for publicly guaranteed occupational pensions and acquired new customers in 2023. Public pensions differ from guaranteed pensions in the private sector because employers pay premiums for the interest rate guarantee, even for departing employees and retirees.

Other
Other includes the company portfolio of Storebrand Livsforsikring and SPP Pension & Försäkring. The company portfolios are invested with low risk, primarily in short-term interest-bearing securities with high creditworthiness.

Tax
Over the past several years, there have been changes in Norwegian tax legislation for insurance companies. Some of these legal amendments, along with associated transitional rules, are interpreted differently by Storebrand and the Norwegian Tax Administration (Skatteetaten). Consequently, Storebrand has unresolved tax positions related to the income years 2015 and 2018. In 2023, Storebrand received a favourable decision from the Tax Appeals Committee (Skatteklagenemnda) in one of the cases, resulting in the recognition of a positive tax result of NOK 439 million for 2023. However, the Ministry of Finance has filed a lawsuit against the Tax Appeals Committee's decision. If Storebrand's interpretation is accepted in all remaining cases, a positive tax result of up to NOK 1.6 billion could be recorded.

Conversely, if all preliminary interpretations by the Tax Administration become final, Storebrand may need to account for a tax expense of approximately NOK 1.7 billion. Finalizing these processes may take several years. If necessary, Storebrand will seek legal clarification. Further details on uncertain tax positions are provided in Note 21.

Sustainability
Storebrand Livsforsikring Group, which is part of the Storebrand Group, which is a Nordic financial institution with headquarters in Oslo. The Group offers pensions, savings products, insurance and banking products to personal customers, business customers and public enterprises. Storebrand Livsforsikring Group strive to be closest to the customer and know them so well that we can always help them with what they need. Storebrand offer products and services that will give our customers increased financial security and freedom. The goal is to make it easier for customers to invest in the future by making good financial choices today. Our purpose clearly and simply states what is most important to us: Creating a future to look forward to.

Sustainability is of great importance to the Group, the customers and the outside world, and we contribute to financial security and freedom through good management of the customers' funds, disbursement of life, disability and P&C insurances and financing of home purchases. We believe that good work with sustainability contributes to the Group being able to deliver the best possible risk-adjusted future return to customers and owners, and is therefore important to achieving the commercial goals.

Storebrand's Group strategy is built around our purpose and vision to deliver financial security and freedom to private individuals and businesses. We want to motivate customers to make good financial choices for the future. By offering sustainable solutions so that customers can have a future to look forward to, we create value for customers, owners and society.

Our work with sustainability is threefold:
- Storebrand in society
- Sustainability in own business
- Sustainability in products and services

Storebrand must take sustainability into account, both through our products and services and through our collaboration with suppliers and partners. In our work, we base ourselves on these principles:

- Through our operations, we shall contribute to achieving the UN's sustainability goals, as well as the associated national and international goals to which the authorities where we operate have committed themselves.
- We shall prioritize work with selected sustainability goals where we can have a significant influence - and which significantly influence us.
- We will help our customers to make more sustainable choices, through the products and services we offer.
- We are a responsible employer.
- We must take sustainability into account in all processes and decisions – from the boards and group management, who have overall responsibility, to every manager and employee.
- We collaborate with customers, suppliers, authorities and partners in our work with sustainability.
- We are open about our sustainability work and about the results we achieve.

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group, as an integral part of the Storebrand Group, has the same principles for working with sustainability as the Group as a whole.

The Storebrand Group is open about our sustainability work and reports in accordance with several leading reporting standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), in line with the expectations of key stakeholders. Strategic ambitions, specific goals, reporting and communication about sustainability are important success criteria in our work. In addition, we engage in international initiatives such as the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance, Net Zero Asset Manager Alliance, UN

Principles for Responsible Investments (PRI) and Climate Action 100+ to collaborate with other like-minded actors to find solutions to global sustainability challenges and set requirements to reach zero emission targets.

Our sustainability report is integrated into the annual report of Storebrand ASA and follows GRI's (Global Reporting Initiative) standards for reporting. All information about the Group's sustainability work is available in Storebrand's sustainability library on our website.

Sustainable finance
Storebrand has the ambition to set the agenda for sustainable finance. We believe that to take sustainability into account provides the best possible future risk-adjusted return for customers and owners, and that not taking climate, nature and social conditions into account can pose a great risk of loss of value. As a financial player, Storebrand can both influence developments in society, and is also influenced by societal developments, which provide both risks and opportunities.

The financial industry plays an important role in financing the transition to a sustainable society, through investments, lending and insurance. This is recognized and institutionalized through the EU's Green Deal, which will ensure a climate-neutral and competitive Europe. One of ten initiatives in the Green Deal is about financing the transition, by turning capital towards more sustainable activities, establishing transparency about companies' work with sustainability and by integrating sustainability into risk assessments.

As an investor, Storebrand must ensure the best possible return for customers and owners, reduce financial risk and at the same time be a driving force behind lasting change in the way companies are managed. We believe that investments in companies that are well positioned to deliver solutions to the UN's sustainability goals will provide better risk-adjusted future returns for our customers. We believe that companies that manage sustainability risks and opportunities in a good way have a potential competitive advantage that can enable them to deliver better returns, while also contributing to positive development.

Our approach is rooted in the Group's strategy for working with sustainability and is documented in our guidelines for sustainable investments. Our sustainability strategy and investment strategy are integrated. Our method for sustainable investments is threefold: investments in solutions, active ownership and exclusion.

One of our goals is to invest 15 percent of our assets in solution companies, bond investments in solutions, green bonds, green infrastructure and certified property by 2025. At the end of 2023, 9.6 percent of our equity investments were invested in solution companies. Around a third of the total funds we have under management are also invested in fossil-free funds.

As a non-life insurance provider, we are a direct promoter of a circular economy. Insurance settlements after damage affect material flows and we can take action to choose more circular solutions. Reduced material use and circular material flows are often more energy efficient, and measures to solve the material problem therefore also result in lower climate emissions. We believe that the transition to a circular economy will provide business opportunities that we are well placed to take part in.

As a provider of pension and disability insurance, we can have a major impact on people's lives. We contribute to financial security and freedom through the payment of disability and life insurance. Our business gives us a lot of knowledge and enables us to contribute to the work to prevent and reduce disability and exclusion.

Our ambition within the insurance area is fourfold through (1) promoting a circular economy through the product and service offering, and communicating this actively. (2) Through damage prevention, repairs and reuse, we shall contribute to a purchasing pattern that increases the demand for circular services and focus on circular insurance settlements. (3) Climate adaptation through the requirements of the EU taxonomy is a priority, and we will carry out climate adaptation measures in line with good damage prevention insurance business and enable ourselves to understand and manage climate risks. (4) We shall work to reduce the extent of disability in Norway through preventive measures and targeted efforts together with the public sector to help young and disabled adults to return to work.

Storebrand's work with sustainable finance is described in more detail in the chapters ***A driver for sustainable investments*** and ***Sustainability in insurance*** in Storebrand's annual report.

Climate and environment
Storebrand's biggest impact on climate change comes from financed emissions through our investments. Because we are a significant asset owner with global positions, we see climate change as one of the areas where we can indirectly contribute positively or negatively to society - and this can affect us negatively. In order to reduce the negative impact on climate change, we have defined science-based and verified targets for investments and our own operations. Storebrand's overall ambition is to contribute to achieving the Paris Agreement and a maximum temperature increase of 1.5 °C.

In our own operations, we have a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 7.6 per cent per year from the level in 2019, in line with the 1.5 degree target and the conclusions in the UN's Emissions Gap report 2019. We also have the following science-based targets. These have been verified by the Science Based Targets Initiative.

- Storebrand is commited to reduce absolute emissions (scope 1-2) by 52 per cent by 2030, with 2018 as the base year
- Storebrand is committed to continue with the annual purchase of 100 per cent renewable electricity until 2030

To reduce emissions in our own operations, we work to become more energy efficient, reduce waste production, increase the proportion of waste that is sorted, and reduce our carbon footprint in connection with business trips and commuting. In Storebrand, we have an internal carbon tax for air travel that provides insight into the department's travel habits. The money from the carbon tax is used to buy climate quotas and other climate compensating activities. The system was further developed in 2023 to give us increased insight into the drivers behind flights and measures to reduce them. In 2023, the number of flights in the Group increased and we exceeded the target level of CO2 emissions from our flights. We are now back to roughly the same level as in 2019, before the pandemic. We are working with measures to reverse the trend, including through updated guidelines for business trips and assessment of the internal carbon pricing.

Storebrand has committed to an investment portfolio with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Storebrand has its own climate policy for investments that sets the framework for this goal. We expect companies to address the effect their operations have on the climate, in terms of both risks and opportunities. We prioritize work with the companies in the portfolio with the most significant emissions across scope 1-3, as well as the companies with the highest climate risk. In order to realize the overall goal, several sub-goals have been established:

- 32 per cent reduction in scope 1-2 emissions from shares, corporate bonds and property investments by 2025 (vs. 2018)
- 15 per cent of invested funds in "solutions" by 2025
- Dialogue and special follow-up of the 20 largest emitters

We also have the following science-based targets that have been verified by the Science Based Targets Initiative.

- 42 per cent of listed shares and corporate bonds (based on invested funds) must have defined validated, science-based targets (SBTi) by 2027
- Reduce scope 1-2 emissions from property investments by 64 per cent (per square meter) for residential buildings by 2030 (compared to base year 2019)
- Reduce scope 1-2 emissions from real estate investments by 71 per cent for commercial buildings by 2030

Storebrand's work with climate is described in more detail in the chapter Climate change and A driving force for sustainable investments in Storebrand's annual report.

Own employees
Storebrand has a significant influence on employee well-being, although the scope of the influence is largely limited to Storebrand's internal conditions. Storebrand's employees are our most important source of innovation, development and growth. We need employees who are courageous pioneers, who challenge and think creatively to contribute to financial security and freedom for our customers. Working with ethics, social responsibility and sustainability form an important value base for our business. Our People strategy aims to create a balance between value creation from a customer and employee perspective, a profitability perspective and a sustainability perspective. We will develop an organization that works every day to ensure that our customers have a future to look forward to. We do this by delivering financial security and freedom through knowledge sharing and advice, in addition to financial products and services. Our customers must experience that we have both competence and commitment to what we do. Our work with sustainability also contributes to attracting motivated talent and strengthening the Storebrand brand among current and future employees. We were early on in seeing artificial intelligence (AI) as an important part of our strategy. We shared our vision and knowledge of AI with all our employees on our Storebrand Day in 2023, our annual employee day.

Employee surveys showed that the high degree of dedication among our employees remained in 2023.

In 2023, we continued to facilitate customized skills development for all our employees, based on dialogue with each individual. Planning for needed future skills can give Storebrand a competitive advantage that can lead to increased profits. Our work with diversity and equal opportunities can provide an indirect financial gain as a result of external attention and a good reputation. We always strive to be an organization characterized by inclusion and belonging. All Storebrand employees must be treated equally, regardless of age, gender, disability, cultural background, religious belief or sexual orientation, both in recruitment processes and throughout the entire employment relationship. We have zero tolerance for harassment and discrimination.

In 2023, 38 per cent of the company's board members were women. There are 44 per cent of women with managerial responsibilities in the company.

Storebrand's long-term ambition is to ensure a safe and secure working environment for all employees, both physically and mentally, as well as to protect the environment in which we operate. Storebrand has a high standard for this and works systematically with measures to prevent the risk of injuries, protect our employees and further develop a good and safe working environment. Among the Group's most important goals in this work is stable and low sickness absence of less than 3.5 per cent and zero physical injuries. Sickness absence among employees was 3 per cent in the Norwegian operations and 2.1 per cent in the Swedish operations in 2023.

Storebrand had non accidents that resulted in personal injury in 2023. There have been no cases of material damage.

Storebrand's work with equality, personnel management, working environment and ethical regulations are described in more detail in the chapters ***Own employees*** and ***business management and compliance*** in Storebrand's annual report as well as its own report on equality and discrimination.

Financial remuneration
The financial remuneration in Storebrand will help to attract, develop and retain competent, motivated and adaptable employees who contribute to the long-term value creation in the Group. Storebrand's remuneration guidelines are described in more detail in the chapters Shareholder relations and Corporate governance in Storebrand's annual report.

Customers and end users
We offer long-term savings and insurance products that help individuals and companies achieve financial security and freedom. This is how we can influence society in a positive way. Storebrand's ability to deliver financial security and freedom is crucial to attracting customers. When customers take action to secure their financial future with Storebrand, they should feel confident that they have made good choices. Customers should feel that we offer relevant and good products, and that we manage their savings so that they get as good a return as possible.

The principle "customer first" is the starting point for all customer contact. This is reflected in our service standards:

Credible – I keep my promises and I am professional
Care - I treat everyone individually, help them and provide advice
Enthusiastic – I am positive and exceed expectations
Effective - I make the customer journey easy and improve the organization

We work to build strong relationships with business customers and their employees through comprehensive and customized follow-up. Through digital solutions, customer seminars and advice, we make it easier for business customers to have a conscious relationship with their own pension schemes. At the same time, the company's employees get a better overview and control of their own pension. We have qualified advisers and emphasize the use of simple and understandable communication. Overall, this contributes to Storebrand being a preferred supplier of pension services.

We want to increase the number of satisfied and loyal customers through good, digital customer experiences. The interaction between digital services and automated processes is the key to efficient distribution and service, and a prerequisite for a profitable and forward-looking Storebrand in the years to come. Through investments in technology and defined digitization programs in each business area, we ensure competitiveness in the market. In 2023, we saw significant gains from the work on end-to-end digitization in the corporate market. We plan to achieve annual cost savings of NOK 90 million in 2024 and NOK 100 million in 2025. Automated exchange of earnings history for public pension schemes through digitization of the transfer agreement for public service pensions is a good example of increased competitiveness through automation in 2023.

Storebrand's work with customer relations is described in more detail in the chapter Customers and end users in Storebrand's annual report.

Corporate governance and compliance
In order to build and preserve the trust our customers, shareholders, authorities and the rest of society have in us, we are aware of how mechanisms for management and control contribute to shaping the business culture at Storebrand. This is both about the values we promote, how each individual employee behaves and how we facilitate compliance with internal and external regulations. Our culture affects, among other things, how we interact, make decisions and how we behave in everyday work. All employees must take compulsory courses in sustainability, ethics, anti-corruption, privacy, information security, money laundering and terrorist financing and sustainability every year.

We have an approach of working purposefully to develop employees' skills, identify risks and opportunities, and develop our internal regulations. This helps to build a culture of open communication, trust and respect, while promoting diversity and inclusion, learning and accountability. Storebrand works actively to build and preserve an open business culture.

Privacy and digital trust
The digital development creates an increasing risk that personal data can go astray, be stolen or shared with unauthorized persons. The customers and our employees must be able to trust that we manage their personal data

in a responsible manner. It requires that we have good security measures, a well-established framework for personal protection and good compliance with this. In addition, our employees must know how personal data must be handled properly in their daily work, and in general in our business.

Work against money laundering and terrorist financing
Storebrand must act consistently and in accordance with relevant legislation in matters relating to money laundering, terrorist financing and other financial crimes, and avoid our companies being misused for such purposes. This requires systematic and continuous work. We seek to achieve this through good routines, training and ongoing follow-up of our customers and partners.

Work against corruption
At Storebrand, we have zero tolerance for corruption and other financial fraud. Corruption can lead to economic instability and is punishable in all countries where Storebrand operates. The trust our customers and the wider world have in us, but also in the financial industry in general, will be negatively affected by a possible corruption case. It is therefore important for us to help promote ethics, active ownership and accountability because it helps to fight corruption. We continuously work to identify internal areas with a high risk of corruption. We also have a number of measures to prevent fraud.

Information security
As a financial institution, our digital solutions and our infrastructure are critical for society. We manage large amounts of information and assets for our customers. We can be an attractive target for a number of threat actors because of our market position, our customers, suppliers, partners and employees. We work with information security by seeing people, processes and technology as a whole. In order for Storebrand to be able to run a good financial business and increase our innovation power in the years to come, secure and stable IT solutions and infrastructure are a prerequisite. We therefore work continuously and strategically with information security to manage risk and to strengthen our resilience.

A responsible value chain
Procurement is an area where we can influence our suppliers in a more responsible direction. In our business, we have a significant proportion of outsourcing. This requires stricter procedures for monitoring working conditions, safeguarding human rights and handling environmental impacts in the value chain. A key objective is to avoid agreements with suppliers where production processes or products violate international agreements, national legislation or internal guidelines. Through our own operations and purchasing operations, we must contribute to sustainable development, and to ensure that human rights and workers' rights are not violated. Since 2020, we have set ambitious climate requirements for our suppliers. In 2023, we adjusted these requirements. We maintain high ambitions, while the requirements encourage suppliers to a greater extent to take concrete measures in their own operations rather than buying climate quotas in their work towards net zero, as well as reducing the risk of greenwashing. Our updated concrete targets mean that by 2050 the suppliers will achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions from their operations through:

1. Measure and report the emissions of greenhouse gases from the business
2. By the end of 2025, set science-based climate targets in line with the relevant industry standard to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
3. Reduce emissions as much as possible through own actions and introduce appropriate measures to compensate for own emissions that cannot be avoided

Storebrand's work with business management is described in more detail in the chapter Business management and compliance in Storebrand's annual report.

Storebrand Livsforsikring report pursuant to the Norwegian Transparency Act

Purpose and delimitation
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS is obliged to conduct due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Work on Fundamental Human Rights and Decent Working Conditions (the Transparency Act) 01.07.2022 to conduct due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Storebrand shall comply with universal human and labour rights, and minimise the risk of breaches through our own operations and supply chain. By own operations is meant influence through financial services offered and treatment of own employees.

The purpose of this report is to make it easier for consumers, organisations and other stakeholders to gain insight into how Storebrand Livsforsikring AS works with human and employee rights, and whether we have either caused, contributed to or are directly associated with violations of these.

In addition to this report, reference is made to the Storebrand Group's joint report pursuant to the Transparency Act. In Chapter 3, the latter describes group-wide guidelines that form the basis for the work on human rights in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS.

Organisation

Group organisation
Responsible parties have been identified in each group company to ensure that risk assessments are regularly carried out and due diligence assessments are carried out of the supply chain and business partners, as well as their own operations. Reference is made to the Storebrand Group's joint statement pursuant to chapter 2.2 of the Transparency Act for more information about the Group's organisation.

Organisation in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS
Responsibility for coordinating the work of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has been assigned to the management of the enterprise through the Head of Company Administration. The exercise has been assigned several roles in all the enterprise's business areas, including product departments, digital and business developers, the risk management function and the compliance function.

Supplier relationship
Storebrand has group-wide suppliers within IT and ICT operations, office services and cleaning, accounting and financial services and consultancy services. For a general overview of the Storebrand Group's suppliers, see section 2.3 of the Storebrand Group's report.

In addition to the suppliers described in the group's report, the company has suppliers that are material to the company's operations. This relates in particular to pension payments, health assessments and anti-money laundering systems. Furthermore, the company has outsourced management of capital to Storebrand Asset Management AS, and distribution of insurance is carried out by other group companies.

The company's suppliers provide services that have a low risk of human rights violations. The general rule is also that the suppliers have their headquarters either in Norway or the Nordic region.

Guidelines
Storebrand wishes to be open and transparent about its work within human and labour rights. Therefore, we have a high degree of publicly available guidelines and documents. For an overview of governing documents and guidelines, see chapter 3 of the Storebrand Group's report. These include all group companies.

Risk and due diligence assessments
We assess the risk of human rights violations and decent working conditions through the use of suppliers and their subcontractors and through the distribution of financial services. The following provides an account of the most significant risk areas for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and associated mitigating measures.

Group-wide risks are described in more detail in the Storebrand Group's report under chapter 4.1 Storebrand ASA. The following sections describe the company-specific ones beyond these.

The company's risk of human rights violations and decent working conditions is considered low, both in our own operations and at our suppliers. Of the company's identified risks, the probability is low, but the risk is equally real, that insurance terms and legal language in agreement documents may lead to a violation of the right to equality and indirect discrimination. This can occur for people with cognitive abilities. As a measure, the company works continuously to improve the language in both terms and agreement documents, as well as in communication with our customers when they have applied for compensation.

Furthermore, there is an inherent risk for an insurance company that personal data may fall into the hands of unauthorised persons, which would constitute a breach of the right to privacy protection. Good security routines related to our systems and digital systems are continuously mitigating measures. Furthermore, the training of our employees is another important measure.

Methodology
The assessments are based on the extent to which the rights enshrined in the rights declarations below and the conventions are threatened, and what kind of consequences and harm a breach will entail.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- The fundamental rights of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

For a detailed description of the framework, see the Storebrand Group's report chapter 6.1

Corporate governance

Storebrand Livsforsikring's systems for internal control and risk management in connection with the accounting process follow the Storebrand Group's guidelines. The guidelines are decided by the board annually.

The management and board of Storebrand ASA review the principles of corporate governance annually. Storebrand ASA established principles for corporate governance in 1998. In accordance with section 3-3b of the Norwegian Accounting Act and the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance, published by the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board, NUES, (which was most recently revised on 14 October 2021), Storebrand presents a report on principles and practice for corporate governance. For a more detailed account of Storebrand's corporate governance and corporate governance pursuant to Section 3-3b of the Accounting Act, see the chapter Corporate governance in the Storebrand Group's annual report for 2023. The Code of Practice from the Norwegian Corporate Governance and Corporate Governance Board is available on www.nues.no.

The Storebrand Livsforsikring Group publishes four quarterly accounts in addition to the ordinary annual accounts. The accounts shall satisfy the requirements of laws and regulations and shall be prepared in accordance with adopted accounting principles and follow deadlines set by the Board of Directors of Storebrand ASA. Storebrand Livsforsikring's accounts are prepared by the Consolidated Accounts department, which falls under the Storebrand Group's CFO. Key managers in the Consolidated Financial Statements receive fixed annual compensation that is not affected by the Group's accounting results. A number of risk assessment and control measures have been established in connection with the presentation of the accounts. Internal meetings, as well as meetings attended by the external auditor, are held to identify risk factors and measures related to material accounting items or other matters. Corresponding quarterly meetings are also held with various specialist communities in the Group, which are key in connection with the valuation and valuation of financial instruments and real estate, the determination of insurance liabilities and other valuation items. In these meetings, there is a particular focus on any market changes, specific conditions related to the insurance business, transactions and operational factors. Assessments related to significant accounting items, as well as any changes in principles, etc., are described in a separate document (Assessment postnote). The external auditor participates in board meetings when considering the annual accounts, and in meetings of the audit committee of Storebrand ASA. Monthly and quarterly operating reports are prepared where results per business area and product area are analysed and assessed against established budgets. The operational reporting is reconciled with other financial reporting. In addition, there are regular reconciliations of professional systems etc. with the accounting system.

The Board's working method is regulated in separate instructions for the Board. The articles of association stipulate that between five and nine members are elected by the general meeting. Up to two members are elected by and from among the employees. The members of the board are elected for one year at a time. The Board of Directors of Storebrand ASA has also established an overall "Management document Management and Control in the Storebrand Group" as well as instructions for subsidiary boards. These documents describe how guidelines, plans and strategies adopted by the Group Board are expected to be followed, and how risk management and control shall be implemented in the Group. The Board of Directors of Storebrand ASA has four advisory and preparatory working committees in common with the Storebrand Group: the Strategy Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee.

Storebrand Livsforsikring has no provisions in its articles of association and authorisations that allow the board to decide that the company shall buy back or issue its own shares or equity certificates. Guidelines for gender equality and diversity, including goals, implementation and impact, are discussed in the chapter "People" in the annual report.

In 2023, 13 board meetings were held, one of which was a strategy meeting and two workshops on the internal Solvency II model. There is no change to the board in 2023.

Insurance for Board Directors and the company's Group Executive Management

The Board and Senior Executives are covered by the company's ongoing board liability insurance. This is placed with insurers with a solid rating.

The insurer will, within the framework of the insurance coverage, compensate for loss of assets because of claims made against the insured for personal management responsibility during the insurance period.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Profit before tax was NOK 2,109 million (NOK 2,546 million). Premium incomes amounted to NOK 36,720 million (NOK 29,766 million), and solid growth in group pension, public business and defined contribution pensions contributed to the increase. There have been good returns in both the company and customer portfolios in 2023. Claims amounted to NOK 30,473 million (NOK 23,135 million), partly as a result of increased disability cases and transfer of own pension accounts. There is an increase in operating expenses due to a combination of costs from acquired operations, inflation, as well as investments in growth and digitalization initiatives. Storebrand has an ambitious plan to digitise and streamline its operations. Dividends and group contributions from subsidiaries amounting to NOK 878 million (NOK 1.398 million) have been received in 2023.

Application of the years result
The Board of Directors proposes to the General Meeting the following allocation of profit for the year:

NOK million	
Other equity	-1,014
Net paid group contribution	3,439
Total allocated	**2,425**

Lysaker, 6. February 2024
The Board of Directors of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Translation – not to be signed

Odd Arild Grefstad
Chairman of the Board

Martin Skancke

Anne Kathrine Slungård

Mari Tårnesvik Grøtting

Trond Thire

Hans Henrik Klouman

Jan Otto Risebrobakken

Vivi Måhede Gevelt
Chief Executive Officer

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

1 January – 31 December

NOK million	Note	2023	2022*
Insurance revenue	13	6,126	5,826
Insurance service expenses	13, 19	-4,442	-3,687
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	13	-52	-34
Net insurance service result		**1,632**	**2,104**
Income from unit linked	33	2,008	1,841
Other income	14	344	263
Total income		**3,984**	**4,209**
Operating expenses	15, 16, 17	-1,775	-1,627
Other expenses	18	-95	-33
Operating profit		**2,114**	**2,548**
Income from investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures companies	24	-395	-327
Net income on financial and property investments	19	55,660	-51,785
Net change in investment contract liabilities	19	-38,409	25,147
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	13, 19	-15,274	26,624
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	13, 19	0	0
Interest expenses securities issued and other interest expenses	20	-809	-534
Net financial result		**773**	**-876**
Profit/loss before amortisation and tax		**2,887**	**1,673**
Amortisation and write-downs intangible assets	22	-245	-123
Tax expenses	21	199	192
Profit/loss for the period		**2,841**	**1,742**
Change in actuarial assumptions	16	-41	-29
Fair value adjustment of properties for own use	30	0	63
Other comprehensive income allocated to customers		0	-63
Tax on other profit elements not to be reclassified to profit/loss	21	3	4
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit/loss		**-39**	**-25**
Profit/loss cash flow hedging	35	-10	-12
Translation differences foreign exchange		-364	-4
Unrealised profit/loss on financial instruments FVOCI	19	82	-576
Tax on other profit elements that may be reclassified to profit/loss	21	-20	144
Other profit comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit /loss		**-313**	**-448**
Other comprehensive income		**-352**	**-473**

NOK million	Note	2023	2022*
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**2,489**	**1,269**
PROFIT IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Share of profit for the period - shareholders		2,841	1,742
Share of profit for the peride - non-controlling interests			
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Share of profit for the period - shareholders		2,489	1,269
Share of profit for the peride - non-controlling interests			

* Restated numbers

Statement of financial position

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

31 December

NOK million	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022*	01.01.2022*
ASSETS				
Other intangible assets	22	2,792	2,968	1,906
Total intangible assets		**2,792**	**2,968**	**1,906**
Tangible fixed assets	23	658	633	641
Tax assets	21	3,037	2,943	2,868
Equities and units in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures	24	7,739	8,685	7,355
Investment properties	30	34,382	35,171	35,035
Loans	12, 25, 29	27,153	27,951	30,503
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	12, 25, 27	277,575	262,122	284,713
Equities and fund units	12, 25, 26	333,550	270,216	278,056
Derivatives	12, 25, 28	8,003	6,573	4,855
Bank deposits	25	13,201	13,470	9,139
Total investments		**701,603**	**624,188**	**649,656**
Reinsurance contracts assets	32	184	301	13
Receivable in the group	25	113	138	102
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables	25, 31	48,052	12,459	9,459
TOTAL ASSETS		**756,438**	**643,630**	**664,645**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Paid in equity		15,578	15,150	14,361
Earned equity		1,807	1,622	3,572
Total equity		**17,385**	**16,772**	**17,933**
Subordinated loans and hybrid tier 1 capital	8, 25	10,672	9,757	10,865
Insurance contracts liabilities	32	316,783	302,168	333,469
Reinsurance contracts liabilities	32	0	38	0
Investment contracts liabilities	33	354,270	292,931	285,286
Pension liabilities etc.	16	57	41	31
Deferred tax	21	1,064	1,137	622
Derivatives	12, 25, 28	6,056	12,573	3,092
Liabilities to group companies	39	35	27	24
Other liabilities	25, 34	50,116	8,186	13,322
Total liabilities		**728,381**	**617,101**	**635,847**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**756,438**	**643,630**	**664,645**

* Restated numbers

Lysaker, 6. February 2024
The Board of Directors of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Translation – not to be signed

Odd Arild Grefstad
Chairman of the Board

Martin Skancke

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Mari Tårnesvik Grøtting

Trond Thire

Hans Henrik Klouman

Jan Otto Risebrobakken

Vivi Måhede Gevelt
Chief Executive Officer

Statement of changes in equity

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

31 December

NOK million	Majority's share of equity					
	Share capital	Share premium	Other paid in equity	Total paid in equity	Other equity	Total equity
Equity at 31.12.2021	**3,540**	**9,711**	**1,110**	**14,361**	**11,649**	**26,010**
Equity effect when implementing IFRS 9 and IFRS 17					-8,077	-8,077
Equity at 1.1.2022	**3,540**	**9,711**	**1,110**	**14,361**	**3,572**	**17,933**
Profit for the period					1,742	1,742
Other comprehensive income					-473	-473
Total comprehensive income for the period					**1,269**	**1,269**
Equity transactions with owner:						
Received dividend/group contributions			790	790		790
Paid dividend/group contributions					-3,210	-3,210
Other					-9	-9
Equity at 31.12.2022	**3,540**	**9,711**	**1,899**	**15,150**	**1,622**	**16,772**
Profit for the period					2,841	2,841
Other comprehensive income					-352	-352
Total comprehensive income for the period					**2,489**	**2,489**
Equity transactions with owner:						
Received dividend/group contributions			427	427		427
Paid dividend/group contributions					-2,325	-2,325
Other					22	22
Equity at 31.12.2023	**3,540**	**9,711**	**2,327**	**15,578**	**1,808**	**17,385**

Statement of cash flow

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

1 January – 31 December

NOK million	2023	2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net received - direct insurance	27,075	31,889
Net claims/benefits paid - direct insurance	-20,813	-22,448
Net receipts/payments - policy transfers	-4,660	-1,704
Net change insurance liabilities	30,344	30,472
Taxes paid	-918	-1,000
Net receipts/payments operations	2,874	-2,656
Net receipts/payments - other operational activities	6,856	2,897
Net cash flow from operating activities before financial assets	**40,759**	**37,450**
Net receipts/payments - loans to customers	4,099	1,904
Net receipts/payments - financial assets	-43,721	-30,050
Net receipts/payments - property activities	1,306	1,447
Receipts - sale of investment properties	3	610
Payment - purchase of investment properties	-300	-1,509
Net cash flow from operating activities from financial assets	**-38,613**	**-27,598**
Net cash flow from operating activities	**2,146**	**9,852**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net payments - sale/purchase of subsidiaries		-2,298
Net payments - purchase/capitalisation associated companies	-26	-32
Net receipts/payments - sale/purchase of fixed assets		-562
Net cash flow from investing activities	**-26**	**-2,892**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts - subordinated loans issued	997	2,648
Repayment of subordinated loans	-676	-2,558
Payments - interest on subordinated loans	-613	-512
Payments received of dividend and group contribution	565	1,050
Payment of dividend and group contribution	-2,325	-3,210
Net cash flow from financing activities	**-2,052**	**-2,583**
Net cash flow for the period	**68**	**4,377**
of which net cash flow for the period before financial assets	38,681	31,975
Net movement in cash and cash equivalent assets	68	4,377
Cash at start of the period purchased/sold companies		
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	13,470	9,139
Currency translation differences	-337	-45
Cash and cash equivalent assets at the end of the period	**13,201**	**13,470**

The cash flow analysis shows the Group's cash flows for operating, investing and financing activities pursuant to the direct method. The cash flows show the overall change in means of payment over the year.

Operating activities

A substantial part of the activities in a financial group will be classified as operating. All receipts and payments from insurance activities are included from the insurance companies, and these cash flows are invested in financial assets that are also defined as operating activities. One subtotal is generated in the statement that shows the net cash flow from operations before financial assets and banking customers, and one subtotal that shows the cash flows from financial assets and banking customers. This shows that the composition of net cash flows from operational activities for a financial group includes cash flows from both operations and investments in financial assets. The life insurance companies' balance sheets include substantial items linked to the insurance customers that are included on the individual lines in the cash flow analysis.

Investing activities

Includes cash flows for holdings in group companies and tangible fixed assets.

Financing activities

Financing activities include cash flows for equity, subordinated loans and other borrowing that helps fund the Group's activities. Payments of interest on borrowing and payments of share dividends to shareholders are financial activities.

Cash/cash equivalents

Cash/cash equivalents are defined as claims on central banks and loans to and claims from financial institutions. The amount does not include claims on financial institutions linked to the insurance customers portfolio, since these are liquid assets that are not available for use by the Group.

Notes to the financial statements

Notes

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

Note 1 - Corporate information and accounting policies

1. Company information
Storebrand Livsforsikring is a Norwegian limited liability company with bonds listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The consolidated financial statements for 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS on 6 February 2024.

Storebrand Livsforsikring Group offers a comprehensive range of life insurance- and pension services, as well as non-life products to private individuals, companies, municipalities, and the public sector. The Storebrand Livsforsikring Group consists of the result segments Savings, Insurance, Guaranteed Pensions and Other. The Group's head office is located at Professor Kohts vei 9, Lysaker, Norway.

For the most part, the asset side of the Group's balance sheet comprises financial instruments and investment properties and a differentiation is made between assets in the company portfolio (shareholders) and assets belonging to the customer portfolio. This split is due to the fact that the Group has a significant life insurance business in which customer assets must be kept separate from the company's assets.

2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements
The accounting policies applied in the consolidated financial statements are described below. The policies are applied consistently to similar transactions and to other events involving similar circumstances.

Storebrand Livsforsikring's consolidated financial statements are presented using EU-approved International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS® and related interpretations, as well as Norwegian disclosure requirements established in legislation and regulations.

Use of estimates when preparing the consolidated financial statements.
The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, the notes to the financial statements and information on potential liabilities. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates. See Note 2 for further information.

3. Changes in accounting policies
IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 have been implemented in 2023, which have had a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments
IFRS 9 Financial instruments replaces IAS 39, and was generally made applicable from 1 January 2018. However, for insurance-dominated groups and companies which reported under IFRS 4, it was possible to postpone the implementation of IFRS 9 until the implementation of IFRS 17. The Storebrand Group qualified for the postponement of IFRS 9, as over 90 per cent of the Group's total liabilities per 31 December 2015 was linked to the insurance activities. For the Storebrand Group, the comparative figures for 2022 have been restated in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Ministry of Finance has defined regulatory rules that give pension providers the opportunity to account for investments which according to IFRS 9 are measured at fair value over comprehensive income, at amortised cost in the customer and company accounts. Storebrand Livsforsikring use this option in the statutory financial statement for the company. For the consolidated financial statement, the financial assets is measured at fair value through profit and loss where the fair value option is used, as the insurance contract liabilities are measured at fair value.

IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts
IFRS 17 Insurance contracts replaced IFRS 4 Insurance contracts with effect from 1 January 2023. IFRS 17 introduces new principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and information about issued insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts. The purpose of the new standard is to establish a uniform practice in the accounting of insurance contracts and increased transparency between insurance companies.

Storebrand mainly decided to use the fair value option at the time of transition when transitioning to IFRS 17 since the full retrospective approach was considered not to be practically feasible. This is due to access to historical information without the use of hindsight, and is particularly related to the distribution of costs, modelling of future cash flows, identification of new contracts going back in time and the division of cash flows per reporting period.

Valuation according to fair value is made for insurance contracts with a coverage period of more than one year. For insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less than one year, the full retrospective approach is used since only information at the time of transition and future information reflects the contracts.

Storebrand uses the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13. For products where there is an active relocation market, the relocation value is used as an estimate of fair value. For products where there is no active market, Storebrand uses relevant transactions as a reference to determine fair value. By using fair value at the time of transition on 1 January 2022, the difference between the fair value of a group of contracts and the cash flows for fulfilment plus risk adjustment will form the basis of the contractual service margin (CSM). For all contracts measured at fair value, Storebrand has used reasonable and documentable information that was available at the time of transition on 1 January 2022 to make assessments related to the recognition and measurement of the contracts, including:

- Determining the level of aggregation based on portfolios and profitability cohorts
- Determination of risk adjustment
- Determination of measurement method, including assessment of criteria for using the premium allocation approach (PAA) for contracts with a short coverage period and the variable fee approach (VFA) for contracts that satisfy the definition of directly participating contracts
- How to identify discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation

Accounting effects of the transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17
The table given under section 12-3 explains which transition method is used per product category. The following tables show changes in equity and the balance sheet upon transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17. The transition resulted in a reduction in equity of approximately 21 per cent, of which 0.2 per cent from contracts where the full retrospective method was used. The decrease in equity is mainly offset by the establishment of CSM.

Effect of equity upon transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17

NOK million	
Equity 31.12.21	**26,010**
Changes in accounting principles (IFRS 9 and IFRS 17):	
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	-11,810
Risk Adjustment	-4,627
Present value of future cash flows	5,461
Risk equalization fund	-547
Deferred acquistion fund	-119
Value of business in force (VIF) acquired insurance business	-1,607
Deferred tax assets	1,809
IFRS 9 - reclassificiation from amortised cost to fair value	3,363
Adjusted equity 01.01.22	**17,933**

Opening balance

NOK million	31.12.21	IFRS 17 and IFRS 9	01.01.22
Assets			
Deferred tax assets	1,058	1,809	2,868
Other assets	4,154	-1,607	2,547
Financial assets	637,154	3,363	640,517
Insurance contracts assets	13		13
Bank deposit	9,139		9,139
Receivable	9,681	-119	9,562
Total assets	**661,199**	**3,446**	**664,645**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	26,010	-8,077	17,933
Insurance liabilities (excl CSM)	321,946	-4,914	317,032
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)		11,810	11,810
Risk Adjustment (RA)		4,627	4,627
Investment contracts liabilities	285,286		285,286
Financial liabilities	14,578		14,578
Other liabilities	13,379		13,379
Total liabilities	**635,189**	**11,523**	**646,712**
Total equity and liabilities	**661,199**	**3,446**	**664,645**

Deferred tax assets
The increase in deferred tax asset is due to effects on deferred tax as a result of changes in equity when implementing IFRS 9 and 17.

Other assets
Under previous reporting framework, IFRS 4, the value-of-in-force (VIF) that arises in connection with acquisitions was classified as intangible assets and amortized on an ongoing basis. With the introduction of IFRS 17, VIF is included as part of CSM and thus the total intangible assets is reduced.

Financial assets
The increase in financial assets is due to transition to IFRS 9 and is mainly related to an increase in the valuation of debt instruments which is measured at fair value through profit or loss. These instruments were previously measured at amortised cost under IAS 34.

Receivable
The decrease is related to deferred acquisition cost from the Swedish insurance business, SPP.

Equity
The decrease in equity is explained in the equity reconciliation above.

Insurance liabilities
The insurance liabilities excluding CSM and risk adjustment decrease with the introduction of IFRS 17. The decrease is due to reclassification effects as explained under Receivable, new measurement models and discounting effects. According to IFRS 17, the CSM and risk adjustment is a part of the insurance contract liability and will be presented collectively in the financial statement.

Contractual service margin
The contractual service margin is introduced with the transition to IFRS 17 and represents expected future profits. The contractual service margin is derived at transition from the difference between the fair value of a group of contracts and insurance liabilities including risk adjustment.

Risk adjustment
The risk adjustment is introduced with the transition to IFRS 17 and represents the non-financial risk arising from insurance contracts.

The accounting effects of the transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 are presented in the table below.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments to amortised cost and FVOCI

NOK million	IAS 39 classification	IFRS 9 classification	Booked value after IAS 39 31.12.21	Fair value after IFRS 9 1.1.22
Financial assets				
Bank deposits	AC	AC	9,139	9,139
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	AC	FVOCI	9,408	9,435
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables	AC	AC	9,562	9,562
Total financial assets			**28,109**	**28,135**
Financial liabilities				
Subordinated loan capital	AC	AC	10,865	10,865
Other current liabilities	AC	AC	13,379	13,379
Total financial liabilities			**24,244**	**24,244**

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments at fair value

NOK million	IAS 39 classification	IFRS 9 classification	Booked value after IAS 39 31.12.21	Fair value after IFRS 9 1.1.22
Financial assets				
Shares and fund units	FVP&L (FVO)	FVP&L	278,056	278,056
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	FVP&L (FVO)	FVP&L	158,533	158,533
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	AC	FVP&L	113,416	116,745
Loans to customers	FVP&L (FVO)	FVP&L	7,443	7,443
Loans to customers	AC	FVP&L	23,052	23,060
Derivatives	FVP&L/ Hedge accounting	FVP&L/ Hedge accounting	4,855	4,855
Total financial assets			**585,355**	**588,693**
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	FVP&L/ Hedge accounting	FVP&L/ Hedge accounting	3,092	3,092
Total financial liabilities			**3,092**	**3,092**

The most important changes in the transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 relate to hedge accounting and the new calculation of expected loss. Provisions for losses must, in accordance with IFRS 9, be calculated based on the expected credit loss when a commitment is created and continuously assessed for impairment in subsequent periods. At the time of the transition, the expected loss (ECL) was calculated at NOK 1 million for the Storebrand Livsforsikring Group. Expected loss has not changed significantly compared to the loss provision under IAS 39. The most important changes in hedge accounting for the Storebrand Group is that IFRS 9 sets different criteria for using hedge accounting than IAS 39. Under IFRS 9 there is no longer a requirement that the hedge relationship must be within a given interval, it has opened up for the possibility of rebalancing the hedging under existing hedging conditions and it has opened up to use several hedging instruments on the same hedging object. The transition to IFRS 9 has no accounting effects for existing hedges.

For changes to estimates, see further information in note 2.

4. New IFRS that have not entered into force

There are no new or amended accounting standards that have not entered into force that are expected to have a material effect on Storebrand's consolidated financial statements.

5. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and companies controlled by Storebrand Livsforsikring. Minority interests are included in the Group's equity, unless there are options or other conditions that entail that minority interests are classified as liabilities.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS owns the Swedish holding company Storebrand Holding AB, which in turn owns SPP Pension & Försäkring AB (publ). On acquiring the Swedish operations in 2007, the authorities instructed Storebrand to make an application to maintain a group structure by the end of 2009. Storebrand has filed an application to maintain the existing group structure.

Investments in associated companies (normally investments of between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of the company's equity) in which the Group exercises significant influence, and investments in joint ventures are recognised in accordance with the equity method. Investments in associated companies and joint ventures are initially recognised at acquisition cost.

Currencies and translation of foreign companies' accounts

The Group's presentation currency is Norwegian kroner. Foreign companies that are part of the Group and have different functional currencies are converted to Norwegian kroner. Translation differences are included in the total comprehensive income.

Elimination of internal transactions

Internal receivables and payables, internal gains and losses, interest, dividends and similar between companies in the Group are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Transactions between the customer portfolios and the company portfolio in the life insurance business and between the customer portfolios in the life insurance business and other companies in the Group will not be eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.
The reason for this is that the result in the customer portfolio is assigned to the customers each financial year and must not influence the result and equity of the company. Pursuant to the life insurance regulations, transactions with customer portfolios are carried out a fair value.

6. Business combinations

The acquisition method is applied when accounting for acquisition of businesses. The consideration is measured at fair value. The direct acquisition expenses are expensed when they arise, with the exception of expenses related to raising debt or equity (new issues).

When making investments in subsidiaries, including purchasing investment properties, a decision is made as to whether the purchase constitutes acquisition of a business pursuant to IFRS 3. When such acquisitions are not regarded as an acquisition of a business, the acquisition method pursuant to IFRS 3 is not applied. Among other things, this does not entail provisions for deferred tax such as for business combinations.

7. Segment information

The segment information is based on the internal financial reporting structure of the most senior decision-maker. At Storebrand, the executive management is responsible for following-up and evaluating the results of the segments and is defined as the most senior decision-maker. Four segments are reported for:

- Savings
- Insurance
- Guaranteed Pension
- Other

The segment reporting (alternatively income statement) is based on the legal entities' statutory accounts in the group, adjusted for intercompany transactions. It will be to the cash flow approximate income statement. The income statement of the legal entities is essentially the same as IFRS, with the exception of IFRS 17 for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension & Forsäkring AB. For Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension & Forsäkring AB, the local accounting principles are more adapted to the historical IFRS 4 reporting. Since the alternative income statement is based on the legal entities' statutory financial statements, the group adjustments related to amortization and tax effects on acquired operations are not included in the alternative income statement. The results in the segments are reconciled with the statutory income statement for each legal entity in the Group.

Financial services provided between segments are priced at market terms. Services provided from joint functions and staff are charged to the different segments based on supply agreements and distribution keys.

8. Income recognition
Fees are recognised when the income can be measured reliably and is earned. Income from insurance contracts is described in Inntekter fra forsikringskontrakter er nærmere beskrevet i paragraph 12.

9. Goodwill and intangible assets
Added value when acquiring a business that cannot be directly attributable to assets or liabilities on the date of the acquisition is classified as goodwill on the balance sheet. Goodwill is measured at acquisition cost on the date of the acquisition and classified as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is not depreciated, but is tested for impairment annually when assessing the recoverable amount or if there are indications that impairment has occurred.

Intangible assets with limited useful economic lives are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and any write downs. The useful life and amortisation method are reassessed each year.

10. Investment properties
Investment properties are measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 13. Income from investment properties consists of both changes in fair value and rental income.

Investment properties primarily consist of centrally located office buildings, shopping centres and logistics buildings. Investment properties are properties leased to tenants outside the Group. In the case of properties partly occupied by the Group for its own use and partly let to tenants, the identifiable tenanted portion is treated as an investment property. All properties are measured at fair value and the changes in value are allocated to the customer portfolios.

11. Financial instruments
11-1. General policies and definitions
Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets and liabilities are included in the balance sheet from such time Storebrand becomes party to the instrument's contractual terms and conditions. General purchases and sales of financial instruments are recorded on the transaction date. When a financial asset or a financial liability is initially recognised in the financial statements, it is valued at fair value. Initial recognition includes transaction costs directly related to the date of acquisition or issue of the financial asset/liability if the financial asset/liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to the cash flow from the financial asset expires, or when the company transfers the financial asset to another party in a transaction by which all, or virtually all, the risk and reward associated with ownership of the asset is transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised in the balance sheet when they cease to exist, i.e. once the contractual liability has been fulfilled, cancelled or has expired.

Measurement of impairment and doubtful financial assets
For financial assets recognised at amortised cost or fair value over other income and expenses, an expected credit loss shall be recognised. Expected credit loss is the difference between the present value of the contractual cash flow and the probability-weighted expected cash flow. Expected credit losses are estimated either by individual assessment (individual write-down) or by using statistical models (model-based write-down) to calculate the probability-weighted expected cash flow.

Individual assessment with subsequent accounting of individual impairments is carried out on exposures where there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred and that the event reduces the future cash flows of the commitment. Individually assessed engagements are moved to Step 3, see further description of Step 3 below. Objective events may be material financial problems on the part of the debtor, defaults, debt and/or bankruptcy proceedings for the debtor or that this is probable or payment relief caused by financial problems. The cash flow calculation and impairments are assessed using expected values.

For other exposures, expected credit losses are estimated using model-based write-down. The exposures are divided into different steps, see the section below on calculating expected credit loss.

Calculation of expected credit loss:
Steps and steps are described in the following sections.

Step 1
The starting point for all financial assets is step 1. Step 1 contains all financial assets that do not have a significantly higher credit risk than for initial recognition. Financial assets with low credit risk may be exempted and in any case be in Step 1 even if the credit risk is substantially higher. In the retail market, this exception rule is not currently used. Step 1 calculates expected credit loss over 12 months.

Step 2
Step two consists of financial assets where there is a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but which are not in default or where there is objective evidence of loss. For financial assets in Step 2, expected credit loss over expected maturity is calculated. The expected maturity differs from the contractual maturity and is estimated as a historically observed maturity.

Step 3
Step 3 consists of financial assets that are in default and/or where there is objective evidence of loss. For engagements where there is objective evidence of loss, an assessment is made as to whether individual impairment must be carried out. For other exposures without individual write-downs, expected credit losses over expected maturity are calculated.

11-2. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories:
- Financial assets at fair value over other income and expenses
- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value above net income

Assets measured at fair value over other income and expenses
Investments shall be measured at fair value over other income and expenses if the purpose of the asset can be achieved both by receiving contractually regulated cash flows and selling financial assets. The terms of the contract shall, at specific times, provide cash flows that are solely the payment of principal and interest outstanding thereon.

Assets measured at amortised cost
Investments to be measured at amortized cost are assets whose purpose is to hold the assets in order to receive contractually regulated cash flows which are solely the payment of principal and outstanding interest thereon.

Assets measured at fair value over net income
A financial asset is classified at fair value above net income when it does not come under measurement at fair value over other income and expenses or at amortized cost.

With the exception of derivatives, only a limited proportion of Storebrand's financial instruments fall into this group.

Fair value above the net income after the fair value option
A significant proportion of Storebrand's financial instruments are classified as fair value above net income due to
The classification reduces mismatches in measurement or recognition that would otherwise arise as a result of different rules for measuring assets and liabilities.

11-3. Derivatives

Accounting for derivatives that are not a hedging instrument
Derivatives that do not fall under the hedging criteria are classified and measured at fair value over net income. The fair value of the derivatives is classified respectively as an asset or as a liability, with changes in the fair value of the result.

The majority of the derivatives used in the management of the fund fall into this category.

Some of the Group's insurance contracts contain embedded derivatives, such as interest rate guarantees. These insurance contracts do not comply with the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments accounting standard, but follow IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.

11-4. Hedge accounting

Fair value hedging
Storebrand uses fair value hedging for the interest rate risk. The items hedged are financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Derivatives are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and are recognised through profit or loss.

Hedging of net investments
Hedging of net investments in foreign businesses is recognised in the accounts in the same way as cash flow hedging. Gains and losses on the hedging instrument that relate to the effective part of the hedging are recognised through total comprehensive income, while gains and losses that relate to the ineffective part are recognised in the income statement. The total loss or gain in equity is recognised in the income statement when the foreign business is sold or wound up.

11-5. Financial liabilities
Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities that are not derivatives are primarily measured at amortised cost using an effective interest method.

12. Insurance liabilities
An insurance contract is defined as a contract where Storebrand accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to pay compensation to the policyholder if an insured event negatively affects the policyholder. When classifying contracts, the company takes into account its material rights and obligations, regardless of whether they originate from a contract, a law or a regulation. Contracts that have the legal form of an insurance contract, but which do not expose the company to significant insurance risk, are classified as investment contracts according to IFRS 9.

An insured event in IFRS 17 is a future event, which is covered by an insurance contract, which results in Storebrand having an obligation to pay compensation to a policyholder or its beneficiary. Examples of insurance events are death, disability, accidents, fire and theft.
Insurance contracts with collective disability pension consist of both a risk period, where the insurance event is becoming disabled, and a payment period, where the insurance event is continuing to be disabled and having a claim to continued disability pension payment. Storebrand has therefore assessed the coverage period to be long.

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC): consists of the sum of the present value of cash flows for future insurance payments and contractual service margin at the reporting date.

Liability for incurred claims (LIC): consists of the present value of future cash flows for incurred insurance events on the reporting date.

Storebrand uses reinsurance to limit insurance risk. Reinsurance contracts are covered by IFRS 17, but since the reinsurance program is relatively limited in the Group, simplified reporting has been chosen. The simplification is not expected to have a major impact on the financial statement.

The accounting principles for the most significant insurance obligations are explained below.

12-1 Aggregation level for insurance contracts
Insurance contracts are measured at group level. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts that include contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together. Storebrand identifies groups of insurance contracts by assessing the underlying insurance risk in the contracts and how changes in underlying assumptions affect the contracts. Joint administration is also assessed on, among other things, how the business areas follow up the insurance contracts internally, the levels used when reporting to management and in risk management. Contracts within different product lines or issued by different group companies are expected to be included in different portfolios of contracts.

In addition, the standard prohibits the grouping of contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group, this entails requirements for further separation into annual cohorts based on the year of issue. In its adoption of IFRS 17, the EU has introduced an optional exemption from annual cohorts for directly participating contracts. This means that portfolios of participating insurance contracts are grouped based only on profitability, regardless of year of issue. Storebrand has chosen to make use of the EU exemption from annual cohorts for contracts with direct participation.

12-2 Cash flows within the contract boundary
When measuring a group of insurance contracts, all future cash flows within the limits of an existing insurance contract are included. Cash flows fall within the limit of the insurance contract if they arise from material rights and obligations that exist in the reporting period when the company can force the policyholder to pay the premiums, or when the company has a significant obligation to provide insurance contract services to the policyholder. Such an obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:
- In practice, Storebrand has the opportunity to reassess the risks of the insurance contract concerned and can thus set a price or a performance level that fully reflects these risks; or
- In practice, Storebrand has the opportunity to set a price or performance level that fully reflects the risk in the portfolio up to the time when the risks are reassessed and does not take into account the risks that apply to periods after the time of reassessment.

For guaranteed products, the contract's limits will usually include future premiums, as well as associated cash flows for fulfilment. This is due to the fact that the group does not have the opportunity to reassess the policyholder's risk and thus cannot determine a new price or performance level that fully reflects these risks. This applies both to the individual contract and at portfolio level. See more description in note 4.

The estimated cash flows for a group of contracts include all receipts and payments directly related to the fulfilment of insurance contract services. This includes benefits and compensation to the policyholders, including among other things:
- Premiums and any additional cash flows resulting from these premiums.
- Compensation and benefits to or on behalf of a policyholder.
- Costs of processing compensation claims.
- Costs for processing and maintaining policies.
- Transfer and transfer of insurance contracts.
- Transaction-based taxes and fees for SPP.
- An allocation of fixed and variable joint expenses that are directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts (for example expenses for accounting, HR, and IT). The allocation is done at group level using systematic and rational methods that are used consistently.

In addition, cash flows arising from expenses for the sale, underwriting and establishment of a group of insurance contracts will be included when measuring an insurance contract. This applies to cash flows that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.
The costs are estimated based on the company's own cost analyzes and are based on the actual operating costs during the last year in SPP. In Storebrand Livsforsikring it is based on actual costs for the last two quarters and future estimated costs for two quarters. The projection of the expected future costs follows the same principles as the basis for Solvency II. Only immediate cost reductions are included in the calculation when estimating future costs.

Costs related to claims reported under the PAA is done at the time the claim occurs. In cases where the contracts at the time of sale are defined as loss contracts, the loss is recognised immediately.

Acquisition costs are cash flows that arise from selling, underwriting and establishing insurance contracts and which can be directly attributed to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. Such contracts include cash flows that cannot be directly attributed to individual contracts or groups of insurance contracts within the portfolio. For guaranteed pension contracts, acquisition costs are limited in Storebrand since guaranteed pensions are mainly a run-off business with limited new sales. However, Storebrand has new business related to IF in SPP and participates in tenders within the public sector occupational pension market in Norway, disability and hybrid pension. It has been assessed that most acquisition costs are incurred just before or at the time of recognition.

Investment component
Storebrand assesses the contract terms to determine whether there is an investment component. The amount that a policyholder can demand that Storebrand pay back to a policyholder under all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs, is classified as non-distinct investment components. For collective pension contracts where the premium reserve accrues to "a policyholder", Storebrand is obliged to pay back a current or future policyholder within the collective group of policyholders.

All contracts measured according to the variable fee approach have non-distinct investment components that Storebrand is obliged to pay back to current or future policyholders under all possible circumstances. Payments of this type are not defined as part of the insurance costs. The effect of any deviations, changes in the expected pattern or timing of such repayments adjusts the CSM.

12-3 Measurement
IFRS 17 introduces a measurement model where the profit is recognized in the profit and loss over time as the company provides insurance-related services. The model is based on the present value of expected future cash flows that are expected to occur when the company fulfils contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a contractual service margin (CSM).

Insurance contracts are subject to different measurement method requirements based on whether the insurance contracts are classified as directly participating contracts, which are measured according to the variable fee approach (VFA), or contracts without direct participation, which are measured according to the general measurement model (GMM). Storebrand determines whether a contract meets the definition of a directly participating contract when the contract is entered into. The contracts are not reclassified unless the contract is modified by changing the contract terms so that it no longer meets the conditions mentioned above.

Storebrand issues a number of insurance contracts which are essentially investment-related service contracts where the company guarantees an investment return based on underlying items. These satisfy the definition of directly participating insurance contracts and comprise a large part of the Group's guaranteed products. Direct participating insurance contracts are measured according to the variable fee approach. Other insurance contracts have no elements of direct participation and are mainly measured according to the premium allocation approach (PAA), with the exception of collective disability pensions which follow the general measurement model due to the long coverage period.

The premium allocation approach is an optional, simplified measurement model adapted to insurance and reinsurance contracts with a short coverage period of a maximum of one year. The coverage period is defined as the period when the company provides insurance contract services. This includes the insurance contract services that apply to all premiums within the limits of the contract. The premium allocation approach simplifies the measurement in that the liability for the remaining coverage period is based on premiums received, rather than the present value of expected future cash flows for fulfilment.

Unit link for Storebrand Livsforsikring and SPP is considered not to satisfy the definition of an insurance contract according to IFRS 17 because the insurance risk is considered to be immaterial. The contracts are accounted for according to IFRS 9 and are classified as investment contracts in the balance sheet.

The following table shows the measurement model and method for transition per product category.

Company	Product category	Measurement model	Transition
Storebrand Livsforsikring	Group pension, paid-up policy and paid-up policy with investment choice (Private)	VFA	Fair value
	Individual endowment and pension insurance	VFA	Fair value
	Group pension (Public)	VFA	Fair value
	Hybrid pension	VFA	Fair value
	Group pension related disability	GMM	Fair value
	Group life and individual life	PAA	Full retrospective approach
SPP Pension & Försäkring	Individual pension insurance	VFA	Fair value
	Group pension (Private)	VFA	Fair value
	Individual pension related	PAA	Full retrospective approach

12-4 Measurement: contracts that are not measured according to the PAA method

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the insurance contract liability is measured as the sum of:
- An explicit, objective and probability-weighted estimate of all cash flows within the contract's boundary.
- An adjustment for the time value of money based on a risk-free discount rate adjusted to reflect the liquidity of the cash flows.
- An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.
- Contractual service margin (CSM)

Contractual service margin is the amount that gives no profit in the profit and loss account at initial recognition as it is included in the insurance contract liability for contracts that are not onerous. The contractual service margin is systematically recognised in the income statement over the coverage period based on the pattern of transferred insurance contract services. Determining the release pattern is subject to a significant use of judgement and is determined by:

- Identifying the coverage units (CU) in the Group based on the quantity of insurance contract services that are provided under the contracts in the Group and expected coverage period.
- Allocating the contractual service margin to each coverage unit provided in the current period, and expected to be provided in the future.
- Recognising in profit or loss the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period.

The coverage units are determined based on the expected duration associated with the group of insurance contracts. For the calculation of the coverage unit per group of insurance contracts, the policyholders' reserves are used as the basis for the assessment for Storebrand's insurance contracts, with the exception of the first year for collective disability pension where the premium is used as a basis. For SPP, the policyholder's funds including deferred capital contribution (LKT - latent capital contribution) are used as a basis for the assessment of coverage units.

If an insurance contracts' cash flow is negative, Storebrand recognises a loss in the profit and loss equivalent to the net outflow for the group of onerous contracts. The determination of a loss component entails that the carrying value of the liability for the contract group is equal to the fulfilment cash flows, and that the contract group's contractual service margin is equal to zero after the loss recognition.

Upon subsequent measurement, the carrying value of a group of insurance contracts at the reporting date corresponds to the total sum of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims (LIC). Liability for remaining coverage period corresponds to the present value of future fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services and the remaining contractual service margin. The liability for incurred claims includes fulfilment cash flows that relate to incurred claims, including events that have occurred but for which claims have not been reported, and other incurred insurance expenses.

The present value of expected future cash flows is updated at the end of each period based on updated estimates of future cash flows, discount rate and risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The change in fulfilment cash flows is recognised as follows for contracts measured using the variable fee approach:

Changes that relate to future services, such as changes in assumptions relating to long life expectancy, disability and mortality.	Adjusted in relation to contractual service margin
Changes that relate to current or previous services, for example deviations in estimates and events related to longevity, disability and death.	Adjusted in relation to contractual service margin
The entity's share of the effects that result from the time value of money, financial risk and the effect of these on the cash flows.	Adjusted in relation to contractual service margin

In the subsequent measurement, the contractual service margin is only adjusted for changes that apply to future services. This entails that changes in cash flows for future services are recognised as profit or loss as Storebrand provides services. At the end of each reporting period, the contractual service margin represents the profit that is not recognised in the income statement as profit or loss since it relates to future services.

One of the primary differences between the variable fee approach and general measurement model is that when using the variable fee approach, the contractual service margin must be adjusted for the entity's share of any effects resulting from market variables and their effect on the cash flows. The purpose of the adjustment is to reduce mismatch and volatility by recognising Storebrand's share of changes in the value of the underlying items in the contractual service margin.

When applying general measurement model, the entity is not permitted to make such an adjustment. The change in fulfilment cash flows is thereby recognised as follows for contracts measured using general measurement model:

Changes that relate to future services, such as changes in assumptions relating to long life expectancy, disability and mortality.	Adjusted in relation to contractual service margin
Changes that relate to current or previous services, for example deviations in estimates and events related to longevity, disability and death.	Recognised in profit and loss from insurance services
The entity's share of the effects that result from the time value of money, financial risk and the effect of these on the cash flows.	Recognised as financial insurance income or expenses

12-5 Contracts measured according to the premium allocation approach

Upon initial recognition of each group of insurance contracts, the carrying value of the liability for the remaining coverage period is measured as the total of premiums received as of the recognition date. Storebrand has chosen to recognise cash flows for the acquisition of insurance costs in the income statement when these are incurred.

In the subsequent measurement, the carrying value of the liability for the remaining coverage period is increased by new premiums received and reduced by the share of premiums recognised for services provided. Insurance income for the period is equal to the amount of expected premium payments allocated to the period. The expected premium payments are allocated over each period based on the passage of time unless the expected pattern for release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time. Since Storebrand provides insurance services within one year of receiving the premiums, there will be no need to adjust the liability for the remaining coverage period for the time value of money in accordance with IFRS 17.

If, at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, Storebrand recognises a loss in the income statement and correspondingly increase the liability for the remaining coverage period.

Storebrand recognises a liability for incurred claims for claims that are incurred as of the reporting date, including damages that have occurred that are not known or fully processed by Storebrand. The cash flows for incurred claims are adjusted for non-financial risk (risk adjustment) and discounted using the current discount rate if cash flows are expected to be paid out more than 12 months from the claim date. The premium allocation approach applies correspondingly to reinsurance contracts, with some adjustments which reflect that the reinsurance contracts entail that Storebrand has a net asset and that the risk adjustment is negative.

12-6 Risk adjustment

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA) represents the compensation that Storebrand requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arise from non-financial risk. The risks covered by the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk are insurance risk and other non-financial risks such as:

- mortality
- longevity
- disability/reactivation
- Lapse
- expenses

The risk adjustment is calculated based on the cost of capital. This is similar to the risk margin under Solvency II with some adjustments, mainly excluding operational risk and counterparty risk. Storebrand is developing a partial internal model for financial risk and life insurance risk. The life insurance risks include mortality, longevity, disability/reactivation and lapse risk. These are risks included in the risk adjustment, and the confidence level is calculated using the partial internal model, including a simplified approach for risks not included in the partial internal model.

12-7 Discount rate

To calculate a present value of future expected cash flows, a discount rate must be defined that reflects the time value of money and the financial risks associated with those cash flows. The discount curve is determined for the first time at the transition date and then updated continuously at each reporting date. Storebrand has chosen to use a bottom-up approach for determining the discount rate, whereby a risk-free yield curve is used that is adjusted for liquidity premium to reflect the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts.

13. Pension liabilities for own employees

Storebrand has country-specific pension schemes for its employees. The schemes are recognised in the accounts in accordance with IAS 19. In Norway, Storebrand has a defined-contribution pension. Storebrand is a member of the Norwegian contractual early retirement (AFP) pension scheme. The Norwegian AFP scheme is regarded as a defined-benefit scheme, but there is insufficient quantitative information to be able to estimate reliable accounting obligations and costs.

In Sweden, SPP has agreed, in accordance with the Finance Companies' Service Pension Plan (BTP Plan), to collective, defined-benefit pension plans for its employees. A group defined-benefit pension implies that an employee is guaranteed a certain pension based on the pay scale at the time of retirement on termination of the employment.

13-1. Defined-benefit scheme

Pension costs and pension obligations for defined-benefit pension schemes are determined using a linear accrual formula and expected final salary as the basis for the entitlements, based on assumptions about the discount rate, future salary increases, pensions and National Insurance benefits, future returns on pension plan assets as well as actuarial estimates of mortality, disability and voluntary early leavers. The net pension cost for the period comprises the total of the accrued future pension entitlements during the period, the interest cost on the calculated pension liability and the calculated return on pension plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses and the impact of changes in assumptions are recognised in total comprehensive income during the period in which they arise. Employees who resign before reaching retirement age or leave the scheme will be issued ordinary paid-up policies.

13-2. Defined-contribution scheme

A defined-contribution pension scheme involves the Group in paying an annual contribution to the employees' collective pension savings. The future pension will depend upon the size of the contribution and the annual return on the pension savings. The Group does not have any further work-related obligations after the annual contribution has been paid. No provisions are made for ongoing pension liabilities for these types of schemes. Defined-contribution pension schemes are recognised directly in the financial statements.

14. Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets

The Group's tangible fixed assets comprise fixtures and fittings, IT systems and properties used by the Group for its own activities.

Inventory and IT systems are valued at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

Properties used for the Group's own activities are measured at appreciated value less accumulated depreciation and write-downs. The fair value of these properties is tested quarterly in the same way as described for investment properties. The increase in value for buildings used by the Group for its own activities is recognised through profit and loss.

The write-down period and method are reviewed annually to ensure that the method and period being used both correspond to the useful economic life of the asset. The disposal value is similarly reviewed. Properties are split into components if different parts have different useful economic lives. The depreciation period and method of depreciation are measured then separately for each component.

The value of a tangible fixed asset is tested when there are indications that its value has been impaired. The impairment test is carried out for each asset if the asset primarily has independent, inward cash flows, or possibly a larger cash-generating unit. Any impairment losses are charged to the income statement as the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value less costs of sale and the value in use. On each reporting date it is determined as to whether there is a basis for reversing previous impairment losses on non-financial assets.

15. Tax

The Group's tax liabilities are valued in accordance with IAS 12 and clarifications in IFRIC 23.

The tax cost in the income statement consists of tax payable and changes in deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in total comprehensive income. Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are calculated on the differences between accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the Group's tax loss carry forward, deductible temporary differences and taxable temporary differences.

Any deferred tax assets shall be recognised if it is considered probable that the tax asset will be recovered. Assets and liabilities associated with deferred tax are recognised as a net amount when there is a legal right to offset assets and liabilities for tax payable and the Group has the ability and intention to settle net tax payable.

Changes in assets and liabilities associated with deferred tax that are due to changes in the tax rate are generally recognised in the income statement.

Reference is made to Note 21 - Tax for further information.

16. Provision for dividends

The proposed dividend is classified as equity until approved by the general meeting and presented as liabilities after this date. The proposed dividend is not included in the calculation of the solvency capital.

17. Leases

Leases are recognised in the balance sheet. The present value of the combined lease payments shall be recognised on the balance sheet as debt and an asset that reflects the right of use of the asset during the lease period. Storebrand has chosen to classify the right to use the asset as tangible fixed assets and the lease liability as other debt. The recognised asset is amortised over the lease period and the depreciation expense is recognised as an operating expense on an ongoing basis. The interest expense on the lease liability is recognised as a financial expense. Leases with a duration of less than 12 months and leases that include assets valued at less than approximately NOK 50,000 will not be recognised in the balance sheet, but rental amounts will be recognised as an operating expense over the lease period.

18. Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method and shows cash flows grouped by sources and use. Cash is defined as cash, receivables from central banks and receivables from credit institutions with no agreed period of notice.

Note 2 - Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing the consolidated financial statements the management are required to apply estimates, make discretionary assessments and apply assumptions for uncertain amounts. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and expectations of future events and represent the management's best judgement at the time the financial statements were prepared.

A description of the most important elements and assessments in which discretion is used and which may influence recognised amounts or key figures is provided below and in Note 21 for Tax.

Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Macroeconomic situation

Storebrand is affected by uncertainty associated with the macroeconomic situation that has arisen in the wake of the pandemic and geopolitical turmoil. Increased economic instability leads to increased inflation and negatively affects both the level of costs and the percentage of claims. Storebrand follows the macroeconomic situation closely and will implement measures where necessary.

Inflation and financial instability have continued to increase through 2023 and global GDP growth expectations have been sharply downgraded throughout the year. The predicted interest rates of both the central banks and the markets have consistently been too low compared to the actual development and an interest rate plateau is now expected rather than an interest rate peak as first assumed. Although inflation is declining as a result of the labour market and wage growth having weakened, rising oil prices have kept inflation above the central banks' inflation target. It is expected that the central banks will keep a close eye on inflation going forward and that the time for cuts in interest rate is further away than first expected. For Storebrand, the increased interest rate has a positive effect on the Group's financial results due to higher return on the Group's funds. Furthermore, an increased interest rate contributes positively to the guaranteed pension as the current interest rate exceeds the guaranteed return.

Insurance Contracts

2-1 Definitions and classification

IFRS 17 requires substantial use of judgment and estimates during the classification, recognition and measurement of insurance contracts. Areas that require significant use of judgment and estimates include:
• Estimation of cash flows for fulfillment
• Determination of the discount rate
• Determination of risk adjustment for non-financial risk
• Identification of the coverage units in a group of insurance contracts and determination of the pattern of recognition of CSM over the coverage period based on the services provided

Significant insurance risk

Storebrand uses judgement to assess the significance of insurance risks. The assessment is made upon initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis. When classifying contracts according to IFRS 17, Storebrand takes into account its rights and obligations, regardless of whether these originate from a contract, a law or a regulation. Storebrand assesses possible elements with commercial substance that may have an impact on insurance risk, including events that are extremely unlikely.

2-2 Methods and assumptions used to measure insurance contracts:

Pension products with guarantees are modeled stochastically to estimate the customer's value of the guarantee and distribution of profits, while other products are modeled deterministically. The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Group's best estimates given the current conditions on the reporting date and take into account any relevant market variables in accordance with observable market data.

Costs

The estimated future costs that can be directly attributed to the existing insurance contracts are included in the reporting. The costs are estimated according to the Group's own cost analyses and are based on the current level of operating costs in recent periods, combined with assumptions about future inflation and salary development that reflect the Group's best estimate. Only immediate cost reductions are considered when estimating future costs.

The cash flows within the contract limit include the allocation of both fixed and variable indirect costs directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts. To reflect such indirect costs, Storebrand uses systematic and rational allocation methods that reflect the products that drive the costs. The allocation method is used consistently for cost categories that share similar characteristics.

Biometric prerequisites

Contracts measured according to the general measurement model and the variable fee approach include biometric risks such as life expectancy, mortality and disability. This means that an important source of estimate uncertainty when calculating the future cash flows for the contracts is linked to assumptions and estimates about biometric risks.

Storebrand uses widely recognized actuarial models when determining the best estimate assumptions related to biometric risks. When estimating biometric risks, the Group takes measures to reflect recent historical data and the characteristics of the underlying populations, including gender, age, disability and other relevant information related to the policies. The conditions for best estimate used under IFRS 17 are in accordance with those used under Solvency II.

Unfavorable developments in biometric risks can lead to a reduction in the insurance service result or the contractual service margin. Storebrand's exposure to biometric risk is limited by the risk equalization fund, for products included in the risk equalization fund.

Lapse probabilities
Lapse probabilities are determined using statistical modelling based on the Group's own observations. They vary with product category and external market conditions. For large parts of the guaranteed pension segment, the lapse probabilities are assumed to be close to zero percent. This is due to an inactive transfer market for defined benefit contracts, including paid-up policies, in a low interest rate environment in recent years. Changes in the expected lapse probabilities mainly affect the contractual service margin.

Yield assumptions
Storebrand uses stochastic modelling to project the asset return for all contracts that are measured according to the variable fee approach or the general measurement model. In the modelling, the Group generates a number of potential financial scenarios based on a probability distribution that reflects the investment strategy and other relevant market variables. The random variations are therefore based on the volatility of each asset portfolio, in which the relevant insurance contracts are invested.

Discount rates
Storebrand uses a discount rate where the risk-free interest rate curve is adjusted with a liquidity premium to reflect the liquidity of the insurance contracts. The most important sources of estimate uncertainty are the estimation of the discount rate beyond the observable data points for interest rate swaps in Norway and Sweden, as well as the adjustment for any credit risk in the underlying reference interest rates. Storebrand manages the uncertainty by using well-established methods established by EIOPA to determine the forward rate and the credit risk adjustment. The method maximizes the use of observable market variables and ensures that the estimates reflect current market conditions and other available information. Other sources of estimate uncertainty are linked to the estimation of the liquidity in the insurance contracts and the underlying financial instruments.

31.12.2023	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
NOK	4.26 %	3.58 %	3.49 %	3.50 %	3.50 %
SEK	3.05 %	2.28 %	2.27 %	2.56 %	2.77 %

Based on an updated assessment of the product's characteristics, Storebrand has changed the discount rate for some of the company's insurance liabilities which are measured under the premium allocation approach. The contracts were originally discounted with a fixed discount rate, but Storebrand considers that a discount rate as described in the section above better reflects the time value of the insurance liabilities. The change in the discount rate is in accordance with IAS 8.34 and has been applied prospectively.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
The risk adjustment is calculated based on the cost-of-capital method. The basis for the calculation is the capital charge under Solvency II standard model for the relevant risks for the entire coverage period and a cost of capital of 6 percent p.a., discounted by the discount rate. This shares similarities with the risk margin under Solvency II, but with some adjustments which primarily are the exclusion of operational risk and counterparty risk.

The corresponding confidence level is based on the distribution of the one-year value at risk for the solvency capital due to losses from the included risks. The risk calibration is based on Storebrand's partial internal model which is under development and the methodology is supported by Moody's report ***"Equivalent Confidence Level for the IFRS 17 Risk Adjustment"***. The confidence level is >95 percent.

Amortsation of the contractual service margin
Storebrand applies judgement to identify the quantity of benefits provided in a group of insurance contracts and allocate the contractual service margin based on coverage units. The coverage units are determined based on the expected duration linked to the group of insurance contracts.

For guaranteed pension contracts with an annual return guarantee, coverage units must reflect both insurance-related and investment-related service, both in the deferral and payment periods. Since the contractual service margin represent the discounted value of the owner's expected future earnings, the number of coverage units is also discounted. The annual share of the contractual service margin that is recognized as income is determined as the year's number of coverage units divided by the discounted value of coverage units over the life of the contract. This is used consistently over time and across contracts that share similar characteristics:

Contracts with direct participation (VFA): Storebrand Livsforsikring uses the policyholder's reserves as a basis for determining the level of benefits provided when calculating the coverage unit per group of insurance contracts measured under the variable fee approach. For SPP, policyholder funds, including the deferred capital contribution (DCC), are used as a basis for the assessment of coverage unit. This insures a relatively stable amortization and serves as a scaling factor for variable fee approach contracts providing both insurance coverage and investment-related services.

Non-participating contracts (GMM): For group disability insurance in Norway, Storebrand uses insurance premiums as a basis to determine the quantity of benefits during the first coverage year (accumulation phase), as opposed to the policyholder reserves during the pay-out phase. At the end of each reporting period, the total coverage units are reassessed to reflect the expected pattern of service, contract cancellations and lapse when applicable.

For contracts measured under the variable fee approach, Storebrand makes further adjustments to the coverage units to ensure that the contractual service margin release reflects the insurance services provided in the reporting period. These adjustments are made to account for the fact that the expected financial return on average exceeds the discount rate used to project future assets under IFRS 17. The adjustment does not affect the size of the contractual service margin, but prevents an artificial delay in income from expected excess returns. In stochastic scenarios where the risk-free interest rate is below the annual return guarantee, the expected risk premium (partially) covers the lack of return (and thus the expected loss for Storebrand), while in good scenarios where the risk-free interest rate is above the annual guarantee, the expected excess return is shared with the customer in the form of profit sharing. Prerequisites for returns in excess of the risk-free interest rate are determined by expected risk premiums for each asset class. These are updated quarterly and are based as much as possible on observable market data, both current data and historical data. Examples of this are credit spreads for various types of bonds and pricing data for relevant stock indices. For assets with less available market data and more company-specific expected returns, e.g. investment property, the risk premiums are also partly estimated based on data for Storebrand's actual investments. Alternative and simpler methods for calculating income from excess returns have been tested, including adjusting the discounting of coverage units, without sufficient precision being achieved.

Further information on insurance contract liabilities is given in notes 7, 13 and 32.

Investment properties
Investment properties are measured at fair value. The commercial real estate market in Norway and Sweden is not very liquid, nor is it transparent. There is uncertainty related to the valuations, and it requires the management to apply assumptions and use of judgement, especially in periods with turbulent financial markets.

Key elements included in valuations that require use of judgement are:
- Market rent and vacancy trends
- Quality and duration of rental income
- Owners' costs
- Technical standard and any need for upgrading
- Discount rates for both certain and uncertain cash flows, as well as residual value

External valuations are also obtained for parts of the portfolio every quarter. All properties must have a minimum of one external valuation during a 3 year period.

Reference is also made to Notes 7 and 12 in which the valuation of investment properties at fair value is described in more detail.

Financial instruments at fair value
There will be uncertainty associated with the pricing of financial instruments, particularly instruments that are not priced in an active market. This applies in particular for the types of securities priced on the basis of non-observable assumptions. For these
investments, various valuation techniques are applied to determine fair value. This include private equity investments, investment properties, and other financial instruments where theoretical models are used in pricing. Any changes to the assumptions could affect recognised amounts. The majority of such financial instruments are included in the customer portfolio.

There is uncertainty linked to the valuation of fixed-rate loans that are classified at fair value due to variation in the interest rate terms offered by banks and since there will often be different credit risks associated with the individual borrowers.

Reference is also made to note 12, in which the valuation of financial instruments at fair value is described in more detail.

Management fee
In April 2021, the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority sent an identical letter to all life insurance companies and pension funds in which the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority assessed that the management fee to management companies for mutual funds and managers of alternative investment funds should be included in the companies' price tariff. The statement only applied to pension benefit schemes. A collective industry, including

Storebrand, asked the Ministry of Finance to review the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority's interpretation. In a letter dated 9 January 2023, the Ministry of Finance has stated that there is insufficient legal basis to require the pension funds to include such management remuneration in the price tariffs, thereby giving the industry support in its interpretation.

The Ministry of Finance further states that in order to ensure a uniform practice in the industry, a clarification should be made of how such management fees are to be treated. The ministry assumes that such a clarification should take place through an amendment to the law or regulations.

The Ministry of Finance has asked the Financial Supervisory Authority to prepare a draft of a consultation note on how management fees for investment in funds of customer funds that are part of the collective portfolio should be treated in accordance with the rules on price tariffs and profits.

Deferred tax and uncertain tax positions
Calculation of deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities and the income tax expense is based on the interpretation of rules and estimates.

The Group's business activities may give rise to disputes etc. related to tax positions with an uncertain outcome. The Group makes provisions for uncertain and disputed tax positions with best estimates of expected amounts, subject to decisions by the tax authorities in accordance with IAS 12 and IFRIC 23. The provisions are reversed if the disputed tax position is decided to the benefit of the Group.

Reference is made to further information in Note 21.

Note 3 - Acquisitions

Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS
A final purchase price allocation (PPA) analysis has been completed within the measurement period of 12 months in accordance with IFRS 3. The final PPA of Danica Pensjonsforsikring is shown in the table below.

NOK million	Book values in the company	Excess value upon acquistion	Book values
ASSETS			
- Distribution	0	106	106
- Customer relationships	0	809	809
- IT systems	21	(21)	
Total intangible assets	**21**	**894**	**915**
Financial assets	28,479		28,479
Other assets	309		309
Bank deposits	362		362
Total assets	**29,170**	**894**	**30,064**
LIABILITIES			
Insurance liabilities	27,724	68	27,792
Current liabilities	282	18	300
Deferred tax	24	202	226
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	1,140	606	**1,746**
Goodwill			302
Fair value at acquisition date			**2,048**
Cash payment			**2,048**

Due to information about the sale of Danske Bank's portefolio of personal customers to Nordea, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has written down the value of the distribution agreement with Danske Bank in 3rd quarter 2023. The amount is NOK 87 million.

Note 4 - Result per segment

Storebrand's business activities are divided into the following result areas: Savings, Insurance, Guaranteed Pension and Other.

Savings
Consists of products that include long-term saving for retirement with no interest rate guarantees. The business area consists of defined contribution pensions in Norway and Sweden. In addition, certain other subsidiaries who are part of Storebrand Livsforsikring and SPP.

Insurance
Insurance has responsibility for the Group's risk products in Norway and Sweden. The unit provides personal risk products in the Norwegian and Swedish retail markets and employee-related and pension-related insurance in the Norwegian and Swedish corporate markets.

Guaranteed Pension
The Guaranteed Pension business area encompasses long-term pension savings products that give customers a guaranteed rate of return. The area includes defined contribution pensions in Norway and Sweden, paid-up policies and individual capital and pension insurances.

Other
The other segment includes the result for the company portfolios of Storebrand Life Insurance and SPP.

Reconciliation between income statement and cash equivalent earnings
The alternative list of results is based on the legal entities' statutory accounts in the group, adjusted for intercompany transactions. IFRS uses IFRS with the exception of IFRS 17 for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension &; Försäkring AB, where the local accounting principles are in accordance with the business rules. Since the alternative income statement is based on the legal entities' statutory financial statements, the group adjustments related to amortization and tax effects on acquired operations are not included in the alternative income statement. The results in the segments are reconciled with the statutory income statement for each legal entity in the Group.

Storebrand has communicated that it will continue to report its alternative income statement following the implementation of IFRS 17 in the consolidated financial statements, as this cash-equivalent reporting provides useful information about value creation in the business and which are the profit elements for which the Group has performance targets and follow-up.

In an alternative profit and loss setup, the insurance obligations in Storebrand Livsforsikring are discounted by a guaranteed interest rate, while for SPP Pension & Försäkring the prevailing discount rate is determined on the basis of the methods underlying the discount rate in Solvency II.

A significant proportion of Norwegian insurance contracts have one-year interest rate guarantees, so the guaranteed return must be achieved every year. In the Swedish operations, there are no contracts with an annual interest rate guarantee, but there are insurance contracts with a final value guarantee.

The following is an overall description of the content of the individual reporting lines in the alternate performance setup:

Fee and administrative income consists of fees and fixed administrative income. Storebrand Life Insurance charges a fee for interest rate guarantee and profit risk. The interest rate guarantees in group pension insurance with interest rate guarantees must be priced in advance. The level of the interest rate guarantee, the size of the buffer capital (additional reserves and market value adjustment reserve) and the investment risk in the portfolio in which the pension funds are invested determine the fee the client pays for the interest rate guarantee.

There are also fees from other management fees for both savings and guaranteed products.

The insurance result consists of insurance premiums and claims.

Insurance premiums consist of earned premiums related to risk products (insurance segment).
Claims consists of claims paid and changes in provisions for IBNR and RBNS related to risk products.

Administrative expenses consist of the Group's operating expenses in the Group's income statement minus operating expenses allocated to traditional individual products with profit sharing.

Financial items and risk performance, life and pension include risk performance, life and pension and financial results including net profit sharing and loan losses.

Risk performance life and pension consists of the difference between risk premium and claims for products related to defined contribution pensions, fund insurance contracts (savings segment) and defined benefit pensions (guaranteed pension segment).

The financial result consists of a return on the company portfolios Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and SPP Pension & Försäkring AB (Other segment), while the return on the group's other company portfolios is a financial result within the segment to which the business is linked. The financial result also includes return on customer assets related to products in the insurance segment.

Net profit sharing

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

A modified profit-sharing scheme was introduced for old and new individual contracts that have abandoned group pension insurance (paid-up policies), so that the company can retain up to 20 per cent of the profits from the return after any provision for additional statutory reserves. The modified profit-sharing model means that any negative risk result can be deducted from customers' interest profits before sharing, if it is not covered by the risk equalization fund. Individual capital insurance and pensions written by the Group before 1 January 2008 will continue to apply the profit and loss rules applicable before 2008. No new contracts can be established in this portfolio. The Group may retain up to 35 per cent of its total comprehensive income after provisions for additional statutory reserves. Any negative return on customer portfolios and a return lower than the interest rate guarantee, which cannot be covered by additional statutory reserves/ buffer reserves, must be covered by the company's equity and included in the line for net profit sharing and losses.

SPP Pension & Försäkring AB

For premiums paid from 2016 onwards, previous profit sharing is replaced by a guarantee fee for premium-determined insurance (IF portfolio). The guaranteed fee is annual and is calculated as 0.2 percent of the capital. This goes to the company. For deposits agreed before 2016, profit sharing is maintained, i.e. if the total return on assets in one calendar year for a premium-determined insurance policy (IF portfolio) exceeds the guaranteed interest rate, profit sharing will be triggered. When profit sharing is triggered, 90 percent of the total return on assets goes to the policyholder and 10 percent to the company. The company's share of the total return on assets is included in the financial result. For performance insurance (KF portfolio), the company has the right to charge indexation fees if the group profit allows indexation of the insurance. It is permissible to index up to a maximum corresponding to the change in the consumer price index (CPI) between the two previous September. Pensions paid are indexed if the ratio of assets to guaranteed insurance liabilities in the portfolio as of 30 September exceeds 107 percent, and half of the fee is charged. The entire fee will be charged if the ratio of assets to guaranteed insurance liabilities in the portfolio as of 30 September exceeds 120 percent, in which case paid-up policies can also be recognized. The total fee corresponds to 0.8 per cent of the insurance capital. The guaranteed liability is monitored continuously. If the guaranteed liability is higher than the value of the assets, provisions must be made in the form of deferred capital contributions. If the assets are lower than the guaranteed obligation when the insurance payments start, the company adds capital up to the guarantee obligation in the form of a realised capital contribution. Changes in deferred capital contributions are included in the financial result.

Amortisation of intangible assets includes depreciation and possible write-downs of intangible assets established through acquisitions of enterprises where the acquired entity has subsequently merged with the acquiring entity.

Cash equivalent earnings

Profit by business area

NOK million	2023	2022
Savings	731	705
Insurance	153	430
Guaranteed pension	1,326	903
Other	398	-315
Cash equivalent earnings before operations	**2,607**	**1,723**
Amortisation and write-downs intangible assets	-273	-151
Cash equivalent earnings before tax	**2,334**	**1,572**

Segment information as at 31.12

	Savings		Insurance		Guaranteed pension	
NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fee and administration income	2,199	2,013			1,600	1,597
Insurance result			650	939		
- Insurance premiums for own account			3,950	3,435		
- Claims for own account			-3,300	-2,496		
Operational cost	-1,466	-1,306	-556	-507	-822	-850
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**734**	**706**	**93**	**432**	**778**	**747**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	-3	-2	59	-3	296	262
Net profit sharing					252	-106
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**731**	**705**	**153**	**430**	**1,326**	**1,009**

	Other		Storebrand Livsforsikring Group	
NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fee and administration income			3,800	3,609
Insurance result			650	939
- Insurance premiums for own account			3,950	3,435
- Claims for own account			-3,300	-2,496
Operational cost	-117	-71	-2,961	-2,733
Cash equivalent earnings from operations	**-117**	**-71**	**1,488**	**1,815**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	515	-244	867	14
Net profit sharing			252	-106
Cash equivalent earnings before amortisation	**398**	**-315**	**2,607**	**1,723**
Amortisation and write-downs intangible assets			-273	-151
Cash equivalent earnings before tax			**2,334**	**1,572**
Tax			258	429
Reconciliation between cach equivalent earning and profit for the year			248	-260
Cash equivalent earnings after tax			**2,840**	**1,742**

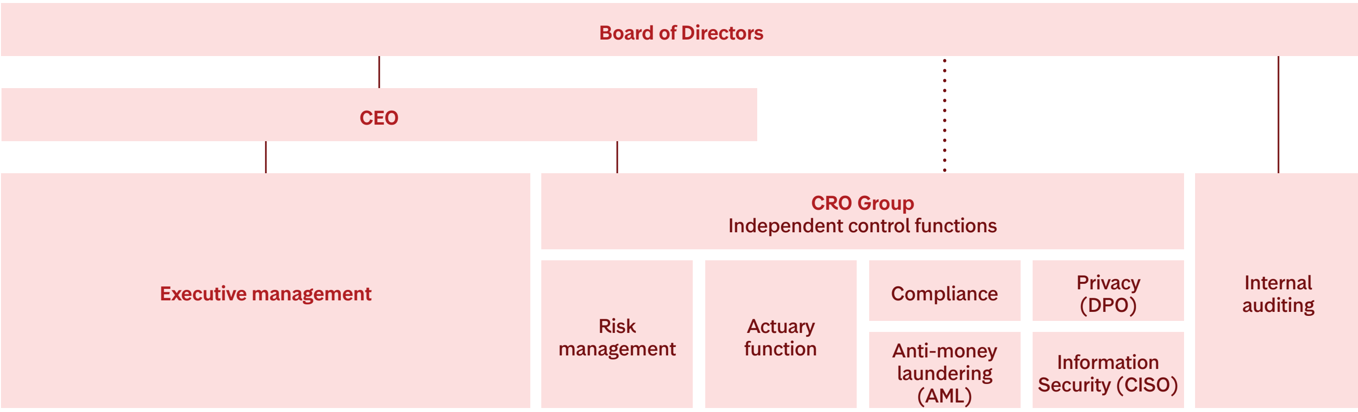
Note 5 - Risk management and internal control

Storebrand's income and performance are dependent on external factors that are associated with uncertainty. The most important external risk factors are the developments in the financial markets and changes in life expectancy in the Norwegian and Swedish populations. Certain internal operational factors can also result in losses, e.g. errors linked to the management of the customers' assets or payment of pension.

Continuous monitoring and active risk management are core areas of the Group's activities and organisation. At the Storebrand Group, responsibility for risk management and internal control is an integral part of management responsibility.

Organisation of risk management

The Group's organisation of the responsibility for risk management follows a model based on three lines of defence. The objective of the model is to safeguard the responsibility for risk management at both company and Group level.



The boards of directors of both Storebrand ASA and the group companies have the overall responsibility for limiting and following up the risks associated with the activities. The boards set annual limits and guidelines for risk-taking in the company, receive reports on the actual risk levels, and perform a forward-looking assessment of the risk situation.

The Board of Storebrand ASA has established a Risk Committee consisting of 4 Board members. The main task of the Risk Committee is to prepare matters to be considered by the Board in the area of risk, with a special focus on the Group's appetite for risk, risk strategy and investment strategy. The Committee should contribute forward-looking, decision-making support related to the Board's discussion of risk taking, financial forecasts and the treatment of risk reporting.

Managers at all levels in the company are responsible for risk management within their own area of responsibility. Good risk management requires targeted work on objectives, strategies and action plans, identification and assessment of risks, documentation of processes and routines, prioritisation and implementation of improvement measures, and good communication, information and reporting.

Independent control functions

Independent control functions have been established for risk management for the business (Risk Management Function/Chief Risk Officer), for compliance with the regulations (Compliance Function), for ensuring the insurance liabilities are calculated correctly (Actuary Function), for data protection (Data Protection Officer), for money laundering (Anti Money Laundering) and for the bank's lending. Relevant functions have been established for both the Storebrand Group (the Group) and all of the companies requiring a licence. The independent control functions are organised directly under the companies' managing directors and report to the respective company's board.

In terms of function, the independent control functions are affiliated with Governance Risk & Compliance (GRC). GRC is a knowledge community headed by the Group CRO. The Group CRO is responsible to the Group CEO and reports to the Board of Storebrand ASA. GRC's task is to ensure that all significant risks are identified, measured and appropriately reported. The GRC function shall be actively involved in the development of the Group's risk strategy and maintain a holistic view of the company's risk exposure. This includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the relevant regulations for risk management and the consolidated companies' operations.

The internal audit function is organised directly under the Board and shall provide the boards of the relevant consolidated companies with confirmation concerning the appropriateness and effectiveness of the company's risk management, including how well the various lines of defence are working.

Note 6 - Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss, damaged reputation or sanctions related to violations of internal or external regulations as a result of ineffective, insufficient or defective internal processes or systems, human error, external events or rules and guidelines not being followed.

The purpose of operational risk management is to avoid operational incidents that impact customers, result in serious operational disruptions, violations of regulations and/or direct financial loss.

The Group seeks to reduce operational risk through an effective system for internal control. Risks are followed up through the management's risk reviews, with documentation of risks, measures and the follow-up of incidents. In addition, Internal Audit carries out independent checks through audit projects adopted by the Board.

Contingency and continuity plans have been prepared to deal with serious incidents in business-critical processes.

Cyber risk is becoming an increasingly important operational risk. The threat picture for cybercrime is characterised by organised crime and increased geopolitical sentiment. Technology advances enable the spread and increased automation of fraud, and an increasing targeting of cyberattacks.

Our ability to manage cyber risk depends on good and proactive digital resilience. This entails a comprehensive security strategy, good plans for crisis management and continuity for our critical business processes, as well as training and practice on relevant scenarios. This helps to reduce risk and increase the likelihood of good handling of undesirable incidents.

The insurance platform is based on purchased standard systems that are operated and monitored through outsourcing agreements. There is a greater degree of own development for the life insurance activities, while parts of the operation of this have also been outsourced. The unit administration within defined-contribution occupational pension and unit linked products is managed in a purchased system solution.

Stable and secure technology and infrastructure are vital to the business and for reliable financial reporting. Errors and disruptions may impact both customer and shareholder trust. In a phase of the transition to cloud-based technology services, greater attention is being paid to the complexity and integrations in existing solutions. Cloud-based services and infrastructure have good inbuilt security solutions and reduce the risk associated with self-developed systems and, in the long term, outdated infrastructure. For those parts of the technology services that have been outsourced, risk-based follow-up of providers has been established with the aim of managing the risk associated with the IT systems' development, management, operation and information security.

Note 7 - Financial market risks and insurance risk

The consolidated financial statements for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as determined by the EU. From 2023, new accounting standards apply for financial instruments (IFRS 9) and insurance contracts (IFRS 17). The financial statements for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS (Storebrand Livsforsikring) are still prepared in accordance with Norwegian accounting principles, consistent with the customer accounts. The financial statements for SPP Pension & Försäkring AB (SPP) are still prepared in accordance with Swedish accounting principles.

The risk management of the investments is still aimed at managing the risk based on the customer accounts and GAAP company accounts for Storebrand Livsforsikring and SPP. The description of financial market risk below mainly reflects the risk measured by these principles.

The new IFRS standards change the dynamics of the Group results. The effect of changes in the financial market for the IFRS result is reported below under Sensitivities.

Financial market risk

Financial market risk means changes in the value of assets as a result of unexpected volatility or price changes in the financial markets. It also includes the risk that the value of the insurance contract liability develops differently from the assets as a result of changes in interest rates. The most important market risks are interest rate risk, stock market risk, property price risk, credit risk and exchange rate risk.

The financial assets are invested in a number of sub-portfolios. Market risk affects Storebrand's income and profit differently in the various portfolios. There are three main types of sub-portfolios: company portfolios, customer portfolios without guarantee (unit linked insurance) and customer portfolios with guarantee.

The market risk in the company portfolios has a direct impact on the result. Storebrand's aim is to take low financial risk for the company portfolios, and the funds are invested in short- and medium-term interest-bearing securities with low credit risk.

The market risk in unit linked insurance is borne by the customers, which means that Storebrand is not directly affected by changes in value. Changes in value nevertheless affect Storebrand's result indirectly. The income is mainly based on the size of the portfolios, while the costs are usually fixed. A lower return from the financial market than expected will therefore have a negative effect on Storebrand's income and result.

For the company accounts customer portfolios with a guarantee, the net risk for Storebrand will be lower than the gross market risk. The extent of risk sharing with customers depends on several factors, the most important of which is the size and flexibility of the customer buffers, as well as the level and duration of the interest rate guarantee. If the return is not high enough to meet the guaranteed interest, deficits will be covered by using customer buffers in the form of risk capital built up from previous years' profits. The buffers consist of exchange rate adjustment funds, additional provisions and conditional bonus. Storebrand is responsible for covering any deficiencies that cannot be covered by the customer's buffers.

The risk is affected by changes in the interest rate level. Rising interest rates are negative in the short term because the resulting drop in value on bonds and interest rate swaps reduces investment returns and buffers. But in the long term, higher interest rates are positive because of the higher probability of achieving a return above the guarantee.

For guaranteed customer portfolios and the company portfolio for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, most bonds are valued at amortized cost. It dampens the effect of interest rate changes on the book return. The valuation at amortized cost in the accounts is now higher than fair value. For SPP, both investments and debt are assessed at fair value. Because SPP has fairly similar interest rate sensitivity on assets and liabilities, interest rate changes have a limited net effect on SPP's financial result under Swedish GAAP.

For the consolidated financial statements for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, all bonds are assessed at fair value. The value of these investments is negatively affected by rising interest rates and positively affected by falling interest rates. For the consolidated accounts, the value of the insurance liabilities is also interest-sensitive, with a value that moves in the opposite direction to the investments. This reduces the risk, but the net risk is falling interest rates.

There is an increased risk associated with the valuation of financial instruments. This results in greater uncertainty than normal relating to the pricing of financial instruments that are valued based on models, and it must be assumed that for illiquid assets there is a difference between the estimated value and the price achieved when sold in the market. Valuations related to investment properties are considered to have particularly increased uncertainty due to macroeconomic developments, and the overall transaction volume for investment properties was significantly lower in 2022 and 2023 than normal. Furthermore, the valuation of investment properties is sensitive to changes in assumptions such as inflation and interest rates. There is a wide range of possible outcomes for these assumptions and thus for the modeled valuations. The values therefore reflect the management's best estimate, but contain greater uncertainty than would be the case in a normal year.

Financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

NOK million	Balance sheet items excluding currency derivatives	Forwad contracts	Net position 2023		Net position 2022
	Net in balance sheet	Net sales	in currency	in NOK	in NOK
AUD	122	-175	-53	-368	-274
CAD	191	-401	-210	-1,615	-1,835
CHF	83	-106	-23	-278	-400
DKK	263	-295	-33	-49	-178
EUR	2,062	-1,477	585	6,564	2,549
GBP	117	-286	-169	-2,190	-2,489
HKD	185	-516	-331	-430	-544
ILS	8	0	8	22	32
JPN	355	-704	-349	-2,516	-2,497
NZD	7	-23	-16	-106	-107
SEK	258,639	-13,850	244,790	246,681	221,445
SGD	26	-29	-4	-28	-60
USD	4,399	-6,341	-1,941	-19,714	-27,043
NOK[1)]	83,700	-425	83,275	83,275	65,252
Other currency types					1
Insurance liabilities in SEK				-257,831	-227,271
Total net currency positions				**51,415**	**26,581**

1) Equity and bond funds denominated in NOK with foreign currency exposurein i.a. EUR and USD NOK 83 billion.

The table above shows the currency positions as at 31 December. The currency exposure is primarily related to investments in the Norwegian and Swedish insurance business.

Storebrand Life Insurance:
The company hedges most of the foreign exchange risk in the customer portfolios on an ongoing basis. Foreign exchange risk exists primarily as a result of investments in international securities, as well as subordinated loans in a foreign currency to a certain extent. Hedging is performed by means of forward foreign exchange contracts at the portfolio level, and the currency positions are monitored continuously against a total limit. Negative currency positions are closed out no later than the day after they arose. In addition, separate limits have been defined so that active currency positions can be taken. Storebrand uses a principle for currency hedging called block hedging, which strealines the implementation of currency hedging.

SPP:
SPP uses currency hedging for its investments to a certain degree. Currency exposure may be between 0 and 30 per cent in accordance with the investment strategy.

Insurance risk

Forsikringsrisiko er risikoen som oppstår fra usikkerheten om beløp og tidspunkt for forsikringskontantstrømmene. Insurance risk is the risk arising from the uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of the insurance cash flows. This includes both underwriting risk and financial risk. Storebrand Livsforsikring offers traditional life and pension insurance as both collective and individual contracts, and contracts where the customer has investment choices are also offered.

The insurance risk linked to an increase in life expectancy and thus an increase in future pension payments (long life) is the biggest insurance risk in the Group, in addition there is the risk of disability and the risk of death. The life insurance risks are:

1. Longevity – Risk of incorrect estimation of life expectancy and future pension payments. Historical development has shown that more insured persons reach retirement age and live longer as pensioners compared to before. There is considerable uncertainty related to future mortality trends. If life expectancy is increased beyond what is provided for in the premium tariffs, the risk that the owner's profit will have to be charged to cover the necessary provisioning needs also increases.

2. Disability – Risk of incorrect estimation of future illness and disability. There will be uncertainty related to the future development of disability, including disability pensioners who are reactivated back into working life.
3. Death – Risk of incorrect estimation of deaths and incorrect estimation of payment to bereaved. In recent years, decreasing mortality and fewer young bereaved have been recorded compared to the past.

Life insurance Norway

Additional statutory reserves
In order to ensure the solvency of life insurance, the companies have the opportunity to make provisions for additional statutory reserves. The additional statutory reserves are distributed among the contracts and can be used to cover a negative interest result up to the interest guarantee. If the company does not achieve a return in one year that corresponds to the interest guarantee, the provision can be carried back from the contract so that the company is able to meet the interest guarantee. This means that the additional statutory reserves are reduced and that the premium reserve is increased accordingly on the contract. For interest insurance, the additional statutory reserves is paid in installments over the payment period.

The additional statutory reserves can be a maximum of 12 per cent of the premium reserve. If the limit is exceeded, the excess amount is assigned to the contract as surplus.

Premium fund, deposit fund and pensioners' surplus fund
The premium fund contains prepaid premiums "according to the tax law" from the policyholders and added surplus in individual and collective pension insurance. The deposit fund contains payments and deposits for employees with a shorter membership period than 12 months. Deposits and withdrawals are not shown on the profit and loss, but directly on the balance sheet.

The pensioners' surplus fund consists of surplus allocated to the premium reserve linked to pensions under payment in collective pension insurance. The fund must be used each year as a one-off premium to supplement the pensioners' benefits.

Buffer fund
Rules on a pooled and customer-distributed buffer fund were introduced for municipal pension schemes with effect from 1 January 2022. Correspondingly, a buffer fund will be introduced for private pension schemes from 1 January 2024. The buffer fund replaces previous additional provisions and rate adjustment funds for private pension schemes. The buffer fund will be distributed among the contracts, and will be able to cover negative returns and lack of returns until the contract's annual interest guarantee. The company can set aside all or part of a surplus on the return result to a buffer fund. Furthermore, funds in the buffer fund can be assigned to the customer as surplus.

Market value adjustment reserves
The year's net unrealized gains/losses on financial assets at fair value in the collective portfolio are added/returned from the market value adjustment reserves in the balance sheet on the condition that the portfolio has a net unrealized surplus value. The part of the net unrealized gain/loss on financial current assets in foreign currency that can be attributed to exchange rate changes is not allocated to the market value adjustment reserves. The currency risk on foreign investments is mainly hedged with currency contracts at portfolio level. Exchange rate changes associated with the hedging instrument are therefore not allocated to the market value adjustment reserves either.

Risk equalisation fund
There is an opportunity to set aside up to 50 per cent of the positive risk result for group pensions and free policies to a risk equalisation fund to cover any future negative risk result. The risk equalization fund is recognized as a liability according to IFRS.

Life insurance Sweden

Conditional bonus and deferred capital contribution
The conditional bonus arises when the value of customer assets is higher than the present value of the liabilities, and thus covers the portion of the insurance capital that is not guaranteed. In the case of contracts where customer assets are lower than liabilities, the owners' result is charged via deferred capital contribution allocations. The conditional bonus and deferred capital contribution are recognised on the same line in the balance sheet as part of the buffer capital.

Insurance service result

The insurance service result is the profit from the insurance contracts. For contracts that are reported according to the general measurement model (GMM) and the variable fee approach (VFA), the insurance service result in the period consist of income recognition of CSM based on the coverage unit, change in risk adjustment, the difference between expected and actual payments (only for VFA), the difference between expected and actual costs, change in LRC and LIC and loss or reversal of loss for onerous contracts. The insurance service result for contracts reported according to the premium allocation approach (PAA) consists of premiums in the period. An equal premium is modeled for each reporting period.

The insurance costs consist of actual costs and claims, changes in LIC and loss or reversal of loss for onerous contracts.

The calculation of the insurance reserve for life insurance is made using estimates and assumptions. Future cash flows are estimated with assumptions such as expected life expectancy, mortality and disability, as well as assumptions about changes in the insurance relationship such as moving the insurance to another provider. All assumptions are revised annually, and more frequently if necessary. The assumptions used is harmonized with those used in reporting under Solvency II.

The future cash flows are generated using in-house developed software, which is the same as that used for Solvency II. In addition to the assumption, information is used about the insurance portfolios and product characteristics, such as e.g. profit sharing in the modelling.

Net reinsurance cost/income is included in the insurance service result, since the reinsurance program for the Group is limited, it is considered to be adequate.

Governance of insurance risk

The insurance risk is monitored within each portfolio, and for profitable and onerous contracts respectively. Collective disability pension in Norway, where there is no possibility to use the carve-out exemption from the EU, the insurance risk is additionally monitored per cohort. The development of the insurance service results is followed throughout the year. Insurance cases of which the company has not been notified, but which experience has to assume have occurred, have been taken into account.

When entering a contract for individual risk products in Norway, a health assessment of the customer is carried out. The result of the assessment is reflected in the level of the risk premium required. When entering into collective agreements with risk coverage, a health assessment is made of the employees in companies with few employees, otherwise a declaration of fitness for work is required. In the assessment of risk, the company's business category, industry and medical history can also be taken into account.

For all products, major damage or special events pose a major risk. The largest claims will typically be within group life, occupational injury and personal injury motor, which report according to PAA.

Storebrand manages its insurance risk through various reinsurance programmes. Through catastrophe reinsurance (excess of loss), losses (one-off compensation and reserve provisions) beyond a lower limit are covered in the event of 2 or more deaths or cases of disability as a result of the same event. The coverage also has an upper limit. Through a reinsurance agreement for a single life, death and disability risks that exceed the company's practiced maximum risk amount are covered at your own expense. The company's maximum risk amounts for its own account are relatively high and the reinsured risk is therefore of modest size.

The company also manages its insurance risk through international pooling. This means that multinational business customers can equalize the results between the various units internationally. Pooling is offered for group life and risk coverage within collective pensions.

Sensitivities

The sensitivities show the effect for the IFRS financial statement of changes in financial and non-financial variables. The effect is stated for cash flows for fulfillment and contractual service margin (CSM) or loss component for the main products reported under the variable fee approach (VFA) and general measurement model (GMM) in accordance with IFRS17.

Changes in fulfillment cash flows do not affect the result directly, but affect the result through changes in the CSM or loss component. CSM is transformed into profit as the contractual obligation is delivered. A lower CSM will correspond to a proportional drop in future results. The CSM cannot be negative, so further decline will lead to a loss component with an immediate negative effect on earnings. Correspondingly, an increase in the loss component will correspond to an immediate negative result effect.

The investment strategy is to achieve risk premiums through investments in debt instruments, stocks and real assets, and the financial result is therefore affected by the development in this type of assets. In the guaranteed customer portfolios, the risk is adapted to the risk capacity for each investment profile. For SPP, the adaptation is individualised, and the investment risk is adapted to the risk capacity of each individual customer.

For SPP, the effect on CSM from interest rate movements will be limited as the interest rate sensitivity on the asset side matches closely with the liability side. However, the interest rate hedge is designed to minimize volatility in the financial result according to Swedish GAAP, and there may therefore be some volatility in CSM due to the differences between the two accounting standards (IFRS and Swedish GAAP).

Because it is the immediate market changes that are calculated, dynamic risk management will not affect the outcome. If one assumes that the market changes occur over a period of time, dynamic risk management will reduce the effect of the negative outcomes and to some extent reinforce the positive results.

The insurance risk and the financial market risk affect the CSM volatility and thus the result. The sensitivities give an indication of the uncertainty of the mentioned risks. Storebrand's products have different insurance and financial market risks, but the sensitivity calculation is based on the same sensitivities for each product as it is assumed that any changes in the assumptions are evenly distributed between the products. The sensitivities are calculated separately for SPP and Storebrand Livsforsikring.

The sensitivities are chosen based on an assumption that they are expected to have the greatest impact on the results.

1. Non-financial: Costs, mortality, disability and reactivation
2. Financial: Risk-free interest rate curve up and down, property, credit spread and stocks

The following sensitivities are calculated for products reporting according to GMM and VFA:

Financial sensitivities:
- Interest rate up 50bp: The interest rate curve is shifted in parallel by 50 basis points for the first 10 years, which constitutes the liquid part of the curve. It is then extrapolated against the UFR (ultimate forward rate).
- Interest rates down 50bp: The interest rate curve is shifted in parallel down 50 basis points for the first 10 years, which constitutes the liquid part of the curve. It is then extrapolated against the UFR.
- Shares -25 per cent: The value of all shares is reduced by 25 per cent.
- Spread +50bp: The credit spread is increased by 50 basis points. The liquidity premium on the discount curve is increased by 15 basis points.
- Property -10 percent: The value of property is reduced by 10 percent.

Non-financial sensitivities:
- Costs +5 per cent: All administration and overhead costs are increased by 5 per cent for all years in the projection.
- Disability +5 percent, reactivation -5 percent: Best estimate for disability is increased by 5 percent, while reactivation is reduced by 5 percent.
- Mortality -5 percent: The level of the best estimate for mortality is reduced by 5 percent, while the trend is kept unchanged.

The table shows the CSM effect as of 31/12/2023 for the sensitivities mentioned.

NOK million	CSM as at end of period	Impact on CSM
	10,801	
Equity down		-1,842
Property down		-1,098
Interest rate up		949
Interest rate down		-839
Spread up		-891
Mortality down		-401
Disability up		0
Exoenses up		-298

The sensitivity calculations indicate that financial market risk has the greatest impact on CSM. A fall in equity, property and interest reduces the CSM, as it reduces the likelihood of achieving a return in line with the guarantee. In addition, Storebrand's income is reduced in line with the lower market value of the portfolio. CSM is also negatively affected with the increase in credit spreads and volatility adjustment. Changes in non-financial factors have a lower impact on CSM.

For the products that report according to PAA, the following sensitivities have been calculated

Sensitivity - insurance risk PAA

NOK million	Effect on inurance contracts liabilities	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
5 per cent increase in insurance contracts liabilities	305	-304	-231
5 per cent increase in claim ratio	100	-126	-95

The table above shows the effect on insurance contract liabilities, profit before tax and equity of a 5 percent increase in compensation provisions and a 5 percentage point change in the claims percentage.

See also information on insurance contract liabilities in notes 13 and 32.

Note 8 - Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is unable to fulfil its obligations without incurring substantial additional expenses in the form of reduced prices for assets that must be realised, or in the form of especially expensive financing.

For Storebrand Livsforsikring the insurance liabilities are long-term and the cash flows are generally known long before they fall due. In addition, liquidity is required to handle payments related to operations, and there are liquidity needs related to derivative contracts. The liquidity risk is handled by liquidity forecasts and the fact that portions of the investments are in very liquid securities, such as government bonds. The liquidity risk is considered low based on these measures.

Separate liquidity strategies have also been drawn up for other subsidiaries in accordance with the statutory requirements. These strategies specify limits and measures for ensuring good liquidity and a minimum allocation to assets that can be sold at short notice. The strategies define limits for allocations to various asset types and mean the companies have money market investments, bonds, equities and other liquid investments that can be disposed of as required.

The development of the liquid holdings is continuously monitored at the Group level in relation to internal limits. A particular risk is the fact that during certain periods the financial markets can be closed for new borrowing. Measures for minimising the liquidity risk are to maintain a regular maturity structure for the loans, low costs, an adequate liquidity buffer and credit agreements with banks which the company can draw on if necessary.

Undiscounted cash flows for financial liabilities [1)]

NOK million	0-6 months	7-12 months	2-3 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	Total cashflows	Total booked value 2023	Total booked value 2022
Subordinated loan capital [2)]	1,085	1,341	3,137	4,119	3,555	13,236	10,672	9,757
Other current liabilities	50,116					50,116	50,116	8,186
Derivatives	930	63	233	325	4,506	6,056	6,056	12,573
Uncalled residual liabilities Limited partnership	3,990					3,990		
Uncalled capital in alternative investment funds	14,949					14,949		
Total financial liabilities	**71,070**	**1,403**	**3,369**	**4,443**	**8,061**	**88,347**	**66,844**	
Total financial liabilities 2022	1,446	377	4,832	4,716	15,623	26,995		30,516

1) Liabilities for which repayment may be demanded immediately are included in the 0-6 month column.
2) In the case of perpetual subordinated loans the cash flow is calculated through to the first call date.

Specification of subordinated loan capital [1)]

NOK million	Nominal value	Currency	Interest	Maturity	Book value	
					2023	2022
Issuer						
Perpetual subordinated loan capital [1)]						
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [1)]	1,100	NOK	Variable	2,024	863	1,101
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [1,2)]	900	SEK	Variable	2,026	910	856
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [1)]	300	NOK	Variable	2,028	302	
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [1,2)]	400	SEK	Variable	2,028	406	
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [1)]	300	NOK	Fixed	2,028	316	
Dated subordinated loan capital						
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [2)]	900	SEK	Variable	2,025	907	851
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [2)]	1,000	SEK	Variable	2,024	1,010	947
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	500	NOK	Variable	2,025	501	500
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [3)]	650	NOK	Variable	2,027	653	651
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [2,3)]	750	NOK	Fixed	2,027	763	773
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [3)]	1,250	NOK	Variable	2,027	1,260	1,261
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [2,4)]	38	EUR	Fixed	2,023	0	421
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS [2,3)]	300	EUR	Fixed	2,031	2,782	2,397
Total subordinated loans					**10,672**	**9,757**

1) Regarding perpetual subordinated loans, the cash flow has been calculated until the first call.
2) The loans are subject to hedge accounting.
3) Green bonds
4) The loan has been repaid in April 2023

Financing activities - movements during the year

NOK million	Subordinated loan capital
Book value 1.1.22	9,757
Admission of new loans/liabilities	997
Repayment of loans/liabilities	-676
Change in accrued interest	-1
Exchange rate adjustments	387
Change in value/amortisation	210
Book value 31.12.23	**10,672**

Note 9 - Credit risk

Storebrand is exposed to risk of losses as a result of counterparties not fulfilling their debt obligations. This risk also includes losses on lending and losses related to the failure of counterparties to fulfil their financial derivative contracts.

The maximum limits for credit exposure to individual counterparties and for overall credit exposure to rating categories are set by the boards of the individual companies in the Group. Particular attention is paid to ensuring diversification of credit exposure in order to avoid concentrating credit exposure on any particular debtors or sectors. Changes in the credit standing of debtors are monitored and followed up. Thus far, the Group has used published credit ratings wherever possible, supplemented by the company's own credit evaluation.

Underlying investments in funds managed by Storebrand are included in the tables.

Credit risk by counterparty

Bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value

Category by issuer or guarantor NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Government and government guaranteed bonds	45,807	20,764	1,037	20	0	50	67,679	56,154
Corporate bonds	25,978	18,866	54,688	45,844	5,146	2,521	153,043	149,545
Structured notes	1,880	5,023	3,436	4,214	0	0	14,553	14,929
Collateralised securities	3,328	58	0	0	0	0	3,386	3,118
Total interest bearing securities stated by rating	**76,993**	**44,711**	**59,161**	**50,078**	**5,146**	**2,572**	**238,661**	**223,746**
Bond funds not managed by Storebrand							39,852	36,592
Non-interest bearing securities managed by Storebrand							-938	1,784
Total	**76,993**	**44,711**	**59,161**	**50,078**	**5,146**	**2,572**	**277,575**	**262,122**
Total 2022	66,115	43,681	55,231	54,515	2,521	1,683		223,746

Counterparties NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Derivatives		1,313	5,873			1,751	8,937	6,910
Of which derivatives in bond funds, managed by Storebrand		254	679				933	337
Total derivatives excluding derivatives in bond funds		**1,059**	**5,194**			**1,751**	**8,003**	
Total derivatives excluding derivatives in bond funds 2022	163	1,357	2,389			2,664		6,573
Bank deposits [1)]		4,416	10,382	1		67	14,866	14,869
Of which bank deposits in bond funds, managed by Storebrand		0	1,664	1			1,665	1,399
Total bank deposits excluding bank deposits in bond funds		**4,416**	**8,718**			**67**	**13,201**	
Total bank deposits excluding bank deposits in bond funds 2022		4,132	9,128			210		13,470
1) of which tied-up bank deposit (tax deduction account)							364	321

Rating classes based on Standard & Poor's.
NIG = Non-investment grade.

Credit risk for the loan portfolio

The majority of the loans at Storebrand consist of home loans to retail market customers. The home loans are approved and administered by Storebrand Bank, but a significant share of the loans have been transferred to Storebrand Livsforsikring as a part of the investment portfolio. Storebrand Livsforsikring and SPP also have loans to companies as part of the investment portfolio.

As at 31 December 2023, Storebrand Livsforsikring group had net loans to customers totalling NOK 27,5 billion before provisions for losses of NOK 1 million, NOK 10,4 billion in the corporate market, and NOK 17 billion in the retail market. The corporate market portfolio consists of income generating properties and development properties with few customers and low level of default that are primarily secured by mortgages in commercial property.

In the retail market, most of the loans are secured by means of home mortgages. Customers are evaluated according to their capacity and intent to repay the loan. In addition to their capacity to service debt, checks are conducted of customers in relation to policy rules and they are given a credit rating. There is a low level of non-performing loans in the retail market portfolio.

The weighted average loan-to-value ratio for home loans is approximately 53 per cent. Approximately 89 per cent of home loans have a loan-to-value ratio within 70 per cent, 98 per cent are within a 80 per cent loan-to-value ratio, and 76 per cent are within a 60 per cent loan-to-value ratio. The portfolio is considered to have a low credit risk.

Corporate loans

NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Corporate loans at fair value			2,200	4,364	1,173	2,654	10,391	11,248
Total corporate loans 2023			**2,200**	**4,364**	**1,173**	**2,654**	**10,391**	
Total corporate loans 2022			**3,022**	**4,135**	**1,145**	**2,945**		**11,248**

Commitments by customer groups

NOK million	2023					2022				
	Distribu-tion in per cent	Book value (gross)	Unused credit limits	Total commit-ments	Not accrued captailized interest	Distribu-tion in per cent	Book value (gross)	Unused credit limits	Total commit-ments	Not accrued captailized interest
Low risk	92.7 %	15,719	335	16,053	34	94.9 %	16,095	335	16,430	25
Medium risk	5.5 %	932	12	944	2	4.0 %	676	12	688	1
High risk	0.3 %	57		57		0.3 %	51		51	
Non-performing and loss-exposed loans incl. loans with evidence of impairment	0.1 %	24		24		0.0 %	5		5	
Total loans		**16,732**	**346**	**17,079**	**37**		**16,827**	**346**	**17,173**	**26**
Loan commitments and financing certificates, secured										
Total home loans incl. loan commitments and financing certificates		**16,732**	**346**	**17,079**	**37**		**16,827**	**346**	**17,173**	**26**

The classification of mortgage risk classes is based on, inter alia, the degree of collateral in the event of collateral, any delays in payment, defaults and other factors that may affect risk.

Commitments by customer groups

NOK million	Lending to and receivables from customers	Guaran-tees	Unused credit-lines	Total comit-ments	Unimpaired commit-ments	Expected loss stage 1	Expected loss stage 2	Expected loss stage 3	Total expected loss
Development of building projects									
Sale and operation of real estate	9,251			9,251					
Other service providers	1			1					
Wage-earners and others	16,649		346	16,995					
Others	1,253			1,253					
Total	**27,154**		**346**	**27,500**					
Expected loss stage 1									
Expected loss stage 2									
Expected loss stage 3									
Total loans to customers 2023	**27,154**		**346**	**27,500**					
Total loans to customers 2022	27,952		161	28,113					

The division into customer groups is based on Statistics Norway's standard for sector and business grouping. The placement of the individual customer is determined by the customer's primary business

Total committments by remaining term

NOK million	2023				2022			
	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guaran-tees	Unused credit line	Total commit-ments	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guaran-tees	Unused credit line	Total commit-ments
Up to one month	11			11				
1 - 3 months	22			22	15		4	19
4 months - 1 year	3,514		6	3,520	1,633		13	1,646
2 -5 years	7,019		31	7,051	10,050		35	10,085
More than 5 years	16,587		309	16,896	17,002		109	17,111
Total gross commitments	**27,153**		**346**	**27,500**	**28,700**		**161**	**28,861**

Commitments are regarded as non-performing and loss exposed when a credit facility has been overdrawn for more than 90 days and when an instalment loan has arrears older than 90 days and the amount is at least NOK 1000.

Total engagement amount by remaining term to maturity

NOK million	2023				2022			
	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guaran-tees	Unused credit line	Total commit-ments	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guaran-tees	Unused credit line	Total commit-ments
Overdue 1-30 days	16			16	18			18
Overdue 31-60 days	3			3	3			3
Overdue 61-90 days	3			3	5			5
Overdue more than 90 days	24			24	5			5
Total	**47**			**47**	**29**			**29**

In the case of default, Storebrand will sell the securities or repossess the properties if this is most suitable.

Investments subject to netting agreements/CSA

NOK million	Booked value fin. assets	Booked value fin. liabilites	Net booked fin. assets/ liabilities	Cash (+/-)	Securities (+/-)	Net exposure
Investments subject to netting agreements	**8,003**	**6,056**	**1,947**	**-298**		**2,245**
Investments not subject to netting agreements						
Total 2023	**8,003**	**6,056**	**1,947**			
Total 2022	**6,573**	**12,573**	**-6,001**			

The Group has entered into framework agreements with all its counterparties to reduce the risk inherent in outstanding derivative transactions. These regulate how collateral is to be pledged against changes in market values that are calculated on a daily basis, among other things.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVO)

NOK million	2023	2022
Booke value maximum exposure for credit risk	304,728	290,073
Book value of related credit derivatives that reduce credit risk		
Collateral	31	7,428
Net credit risk	**304,759**	**297,501**
This year's change in fair value due to change in credit risk	-1,138	-2,110
Accumulated change in fair value due to change in credit risk	-3,279	-1,996

Storebrand has none related credit derivatives or collateral

Note 10 - Concentrations of risk

Most of the risk for the Storebrand Group relates to the guaranteed pension products in the life insurance companies. These risks are consolidated in the Storebrand Livsforsikring Group, which includes Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, SPP Pension & Försäkring AB.

For the life insurance businesses, the greatest risks are largely the same in Norway and Sweden. The financial market risk will depend significantly on global circumstances that influence the investment portfolios in all businesses. The insurance risk may be different for the various companies, and risk of long life expectancy in particular can be influenced by universal trends.

The financial market and investment risks are largely related to the customer portfolios in the life insurance business. The risk associated with a negative outcome in the financial market is described and quantified in Financial market risks and insurance risk. In the short term, an interest rate increase will negatively impact on the returns for the life insurance companies.

In the asset management business, the principal risk is operational risk in the form of behaviour that can trigger claims and/or impact on reputation. Since the asset management business is the principal manager of the insurance businesses, errors in asset management could result in errors in the insurance businesses.

Note 11 - Climate risk

Storebrand is exposed to climate risk, both in operations, for investments including property and for insurance obligations. Both physical climate changes and risks from the transition to low emissions can have an impact. For Storebrand, transition risk has the greatest impact, especially in the short and medium term.

The biggest risk is from the investments. Given a rapid transition to low emissions, the value of shares and bonds in companies with large climate emissions may fall. Lower returns can affect results because income depends on the value of investments. The life insurance obligation can also change if the financial markets are affected by climate risk. The risk can impact the costs for the guaranteed pension obligation, especially in scenarios where the investment return is lower than the return guarantee. Storebrand has a sustainability strategy which means that the exposure to shares and bonds in fossil fuel companies is limited. Emissions of greenhouse gases in relation to turnover for the overall investment portfolio are lower than the general market. The risk can be offset somewhat by Storebrand's investments in solution companies that will benefit from a rapid transition to a low emissions society. But these companies also have a risk of a fall in value, especially if the transition to low emissions in the society is slower than expected.

Physical climate changes can also affect the value of the investments. Storebrand has a well-diversified portfolio of shares and bonds, both geographically, across industries and towards individual companies. It limits the risk from some parts of the world, some industries and some companies experiencing large falls in value as a consequence of climate change. But climate change can also lead to lower economic growth and lower investment returns for the wider market, especially in the long term.

For investments that are priced in an active market, Storebrand's valuation is based on climate risk being taken into account in the market's pricing. It has not been identified that climate risk associated with investments has had a significant impact on the financial statements for 2023.

Storebrand has climate risk from property investments. There is a transition risk from the fact that there may be high costs for adapting buildings to achieve lower climate emissions. There is also physical risk, especially from increased incidents of extreme rainfall and flooding.

The valuation of property is based on information that is not observable, level 3, see note 12. Climate risk can affect the valuation both through calculated cash flows and return requirements for the property. The cash flow can be affected, for example, because climate change creates a need for upgrades or because the ownership costs are affected by the building's energy efficiency. The property's environmental standard is one of the factors considered when the yield is set.

Storebrand has a risk that there may be lower demand for our products if customers are negatively affected by climate risk. A rapid transition to low emissions could affect the Norwegian economy in general and the oil sector in particular. In Norway, there is usually a connection between unemployment and disability. Negative effects for the Norwegian economy of a rapid transition to low emissions can therefore result in more cases of disability.

For non-life insurance, there may be more claims and higher claim payouts as a consequence of climate and natural changes. In practice, it is difficult to adapt the premium to rapid climate and weather changes. 2023 was an extreme year compared to previous experiences and has affected the results negatively. The natural damage pool has a risk-reducing effect in the short term, but can contribute to the fact that necessary premium increases are not carried out because the negative effect on the company's results is delayed. In the short term, there is a risk of mispricing in all scenarios, and the risk may increase over time.

Note 12 - Valuation of financial instruments and properties

The group carries out a comprehensive process to ensure the most market-correct valuation of financial instruments. Listed financial instruments are valued based on official closing prices from stock exchanges obtained through Refinitiv and Bloomberg. Fund units are generally valued at updated official NAV rates where such are available. As a general rule, bonds are valued based on rates obtained from Nordic bond pricing and Bloomberg. Bonds where reliable prices are not regularly quoted are theoretically valued based on discounted cash flow. The discount rate consists of swap rates plus a credit spread that is specific to the individual bond. Unlisted derivatives such as currency forwards, interest rate and currency swaps are also valued theoretically. Swap rates and exchange rates that form the basis of the valuation are obtained from Refinitiv and Bloomberg. The valuation of currency options and Swaptions is provided by Markit.

The group categorises financial instruments that are valued at fair value at three different levels, which are described in more detail below. The levels express different degrees of liquidity and different measurement methods. The company has established valuation models to capture information from a wide range of well-informed sources with a view to minimising uncertainty linked to the valuation.

Level 1: Financial instruments valued on the basis of quoted prices for identical assets in active markets
This category encompasses listed equities that over the previous quarter have experienced average daily trading equivalent to approximately NOK 20 million or more. Based on this, the equities are regarded as sufficiently liquid to be included at this level. Bonds, certificates or equivalent instruments issued by national governments in local currencies are generally classified as level 1. When it comes to derivatives, standardized stock index futures and interest rate futures will also be included at this level.

Level 2: Financial instruments valued on the basis of observable market information not covered by level 1
This category encompasses financial instruments that are valued on the basis of market information that can be directly observable or indirectly observable. Market information that is indirectly observable means that the prices can be derived from observable related markets. Level 2 includes shares or equivalent equity instruments for which market prices are available, but where the volume of transactions is too limited to fulfil the criteria in level 1. Shares in this level will normally have been traded during the last quarter. Bonds and equivalent instruments are generally classified in this level. Moreover, interest rate and foreign exchange swaps, as well as non-standardized interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives are classified as level 2. Fund investments, including hedge funds but excluding other alternative investment funds, are generally classified as level 2.

Level 3: Financial instruments valued on the basis of information that is not observable in accordance with level 2
Equities classified as level 3 are primarily investments in unlisted/private companies as well as funds consisting of these. These include investments in forestry, microfinance, infrastructure and property. Private equity is generally classified at this level through direct investments or investments in funds. Private customer loans and funds consisting of these are also at level 3.

The types of mutual funds classified as level 3 are discussed in more detail below with a reference to the type of mutual fund and the valuation method.

Equities
The group's internal companies are classified at level 3 and valued at book value. Of external companies, alternative investments organized as joint stock companies make up the majority. These are valued based on value-adjusted equity reported from external sources when available.

Units
Of fund shares, private equity funds make up the majority at level 3. There are also some other types of funds such as infrastructure funds, microfinance funds, loan funds and property funds. The fund investments are valued based on the values reported from the funds. Most funds report quarterly, while some report less frequently. The reporting takes place with a one-month delay for the group's own private equity funds in funds up to a three-month delay for other funds. The last valuation received is used as a basis, adjusted for cash flows and estimated market effect in the period from the last valuation until the time of reporting where relevant. Market effect is calculated for the company's own vintage private equity funds in funds based on the value development in the relevant index multiplied by the estimated beta of 0.5 against this index.

Loans to customers
The value of fixed-rate loans is determined by discounting the agreed cash flows over the remaining maturity by the current discount rate adjusted for market spread. The discount rate that is used is based on a swap interest rate (mid

swap) with a maturity that corresponds to the remaining lock-in period for the underlying loans. The market spread that is used on the balance sheet date is determined by assessing the market conditions, market price and the associated swap interest rate. However, the fair value of loans to corporate customers with margin loans is lower than the amortised cost because certain loans run with lower margins than they would have done if they had been taken up as of the end of 2023. The value shortfall is calculated by discounting the difference between the agreed margin and the current market price over the remaining duration.

Corporate bonds
Bonds do not normally occur at level 3, but defaulted bonds are categorized at this level and valued based on the expected payout. As of 31.12.23, this was not a significant amount for Storebrand.

Investment properties
The investment properties primarily consist of office buildings located in Oslo and Stockholm and shopping centers in Southern Norway.

Office properties and shopping centers in Norway:
The required rate of return is of greatest importance when calculating the fair value for investment properties.

An individual required rate of return is determined for each property. The knowledge available about the market's required rate of return, including transactions and appraisals, is used when determining the cash flow.

The required rate of return is divided into the following elements:
- Risk-free interest
- Risk premium, adjusted for:
- Type of property
- Location
- Structural standard
- Environmental standard and BREEAM sertification
- Duration of the contract
- Quality of tenant
- Other factors such as transactions and perception in the market, vacancy and general knowledge about the market and the individual property.

When calculating fair value, Storebrand uses internal cash flow models. Net cash flows for the individual property are discounted by an individual required rate of return. A future income and expense picture for the first 10 years has been estimated for the office properties and a final value has been calculated for the end of the 10th year based on market rent and normal operating costs for the property. A future income and expense picture for the first 6 years has been estimated for the shopping center properties and a final value has been calculated for the end of the 6th year based on market rent and normal operating costs for the property. In both models, the net income stream has been taken into consideration for existing and future loss of income due to vacancy, necessary investments and an assessment of the future development in the market rent. The majority of new contracts that are entered into have a duration of five or ten years for offices (three to five years for trading). The cash flows from the lease agreements (contractual rent) are included in the valuations. To estimate the long-term, future non-contractual rental incomes, a forecasting model has been developed. The office model is based on the rental price overview from Area statistics, as well as data and observations from brokers. A long-term, time-weighted average of the annual observations is calculated in which the oldest observations are weighted with the lowest importance. For non-contractual rent in the short-term, the current rental prices and market situation are used. For trading, the forecast is based on the development of the shopping center.

External valuation:
For properties in the Norwegian business, a methodical approach is taken to a selection of properties that are to be externally valued each quarter so that all properties have had an external valuation at least every three years. In 2023, external valuations were obtained for properties worth NOK 17.2 billion (74 per cent of the portfolio's value as at 31 December 2023).

For quality control and updating of the internal model, external valuations shall be obtained each quarter from reputable appraisers to verify the value that appears when using the internal model. When obtaining such valuations, the individual appraiser's routines for valuations, including collection of information, inspections etc., shall apply. External valuations shall be rotated in such a way that all segments are regularly appraised. The task of valuing investment properties shall be rotated between reputable appraisers within a reasonable time interval, and knowledge of the property must be taken into consideration. The assumptions for the external valuation are critically reviewed and reasonableness assessed against internal assumptions. In the event of a discrepancy between the valuation and value obtained using the internal model, the model shall be used as long as the discrepancy is within what is discretionarily considered to be best practice in the market. If there is a discrepancy of more than 5% between the internal and external valuation, the discrepancy shall be reported and the grounds for this provided in the valuation memorandum/valuation item memorandum that is presented to the Board of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS.

External valuations are obtained for properties in the Swedish business. Shopping centres and commercial premises are valued annually, while other wholly-owned property investments are valued on a quarterly basis.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

NOK million	Level 1 Quoted prices	Level 2 Observable assumptions	Level 3 Non-observable assumptions	Total fair value 31.12.23	Book value 31.12.23	Total fair value 31.12.22	Book value 31.12.22
Financial liabilities							
Subordinated loan capital		10,711		10,711	10,672	9,714	9,757
Total financial liabilities 31.12.2023		**10,711**		**10,711**	**10,672**		
Total financial liabilities 31.12.2022		9,714				9,714	9,757

Valuation of financial assets ang property at fair value

NOK million	Level 1 Quoted prices	Level 2 Observable assumptions	Level 3 Non-observable assumptions	Fair value 31.12.23	Fair value 31.12.22
Financial assets					
Bonds and other fixed income securities					
- Government bonds		1,847		1,847	1,863
- Corporate bonds		4,133		4,133	4,567
- Structured notes		497		497	479
Total bonds and other fixed income securities 31.12.2023		**6,477**		**6,477**	
Total bonds and other fixed income securities 31.12.2022		6,909			6,909

Valuation of financial instruments and properties at fair value

NOK million	Level 1 Quoted prices	Level 2 Observable assumptions	Level 3 Non-observable assumptions	Fair value 31.12.23	Fair value 31.12.22
Assets:					
Equities and units					
- Equities	41,240	310	76	41,626	47,645
- Fund units		270,338	21,586	291,924	222,571
Total equities and fund units 31.12.23	**41,240**	**270,648**	**21,662**	**333,550**	
Total equities and fund units 31.12.22	30,690	221,065	18,461		270,217
Loans to customers					
- Loans to customers - corporate			10,391	10,391	11,248
- Loans to customers - retail			16,761	16,761	16,704
Loans to customers 31.12.23			**27,152**	**27,152**	
Loans to customers 31.12.22			27,951		27,951
Bonds and other fixed-income securities					
- Government bonds	27,674	34,424		62,098	54,222
- Corporate bonds		106,235	8	106,242	106,067
- Structured notes		14,055		14,055	14,292
- Collateralised securities		3,049		3,049	2,887
- Bond funds		70,516	15,138	85,654	77,745
Total bonds and other fixed-income securities 31.12.23	**27,674**	**228,278**	**15,146**	**271,098**	
Total bonds and other fixed-income securities 31.12.22	16,824	224,571	13,818		255,213
Derivatives:					
- Equity derivatives					
- Interest derivatives		-3,193		-3,193	-8,263
- Currency derivatives		5,140		5,140	2,262
- Credit derivatives					
Total derivatives 31.12.23	**0**	**1,947**		**1,947**	
- of which derivatives with a positive market value	0	8,003			6,573
- of which derivatives with a negative market value	0	-6,056			-12,573
Total derivatives 31.12.22	0	-6,001			-6,001
Properties:					
Investment properties			32,644	32,644	33,481
Properties for own use			1,737	1,737	1,689
Total properties 31.12.23			**34,382**	**34,382**	
Total properties 31.12.22			35,171		35,171

Movements between quoted prices and observable assumptions

NOK million	From quoted prices to observ- able assump- tions	From observable assump- tions to quoted prices
Equities and fund units	22	120

Movements from level 1 to level 2 reflect reduced sales value in the relevant equities and bonds in the last measuring period. On the other hand, movements from level 2 to level 1 indicate increased sales value in the relevant equities and bonds in the last measuring period.

Financial instruments and real estate at fair value - level 3

NOK million	Equities	Fund units	Loans to customers	Government bonds	Corporrate bonds	Bond funds	Investment properties	Properties for own use
Book value 01.01.23	356	18,105	6,757		8	13,810	33,481	1,689
Change in principle IFRS9/IFRS17			20,725					
Net gains/losses on financial instruments	-69	4,010	110			137	-2,550	-60
Supply		337				1,701	925	39
Sales	-211	-1,354	-877			-1,280		-3
Transferred to/from non-observable assumptions to/from observable assumptions								
Exchange rate adjustments		219	437			770	804	74
Other		269					-16	-2
Book value 31.12.23	**76**	**21,586**	**27,152**		**8**	**15,138**	**32,644**	**1,737**

As of 31.12.23, Storebrand Livsforisikring had NOK 7,533 million invested in Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS and Ruseløkkveien 26 AS, Oslo.   The investments are classified as "Investment in associated companies and joint ventures" in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENTS

Equities
Investment in equity at level 3 consist of funds organized as companies and privately own companies. These investments have the same sensitivity assessment as fund units, where as private equity is the majority of the investments.

NOK million	Change in value at change in discount rate	
	Increase + 25 bp	Decrease - 25 bp
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	1	-1
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	1	-1

Fund units
Large portions of the portfolio are private equity funds invested in companies priced against comparable listed companies The valuation of the private equity portfolio will thus be sensitive to fluctuations in global equity markets. The private equity portfolio has an estimated Beta relative to the MSCI World (Net – currency hedged to NOK) of around 0.5.

NOK million	Change MSCI World	
	Increase + 10 %	Decrease - 10 %
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	900	-900
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	835	-835

The valuation of indirect property investments will be sensitive to a change in the required rate of return and the expected future cash flow. Remaining indirect property investments are no longer leveraged.

NOK million	Change in value underlying real estate	
	Increase + 10 %	Decrease - 10 %
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	0	0
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	1	-1

Loans to customers
Loans are appraised at fair value. The value of these loans is determinated by discounting future cash flows with the associated swap curve adjusted for an issuer-specific credit spread.

Loans from SPP Pension & Försäkring AB are appraised at fair value. The value of these loans is determined by future cash flows being discounted by an associated swap curve adjusted for a customer-specific credit spread.

NOK million	Change in marketspread	
	+ 10 bp	- 10 bp
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	-42	42
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	-52	52

Corporate bonds
Securities registered as Tier 3 bonds are typically non-performing loans or convertible bonds. They are not priced based on a discount rate as bonds normally are, and these investments are therefoe included in the same sensitivity test as private equity.

NOK million	Change MSCI World	
	Increase + 10 %	Decrease - 10 %
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	0	-0
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	0	-0

Properties
The sensitivity assessment of property applies to investment properties.

The valuation of property is particularly sensitive to changes in the required rate of return and assumptions about future cash flow. Increased interest rates have a negative impact through increased yields and more demanding conditions for loan financing in transactions. At the same time, property investments have historically provided inflation protection through regulations in market rents and increased cash flows. A change of 0.25 per cent in the return requirement, all else being equal, will result in a change in the value of the property portfolio in Storebrand of around 6 per cent. Around 25 per cent of the property's cash flow is linked to leases entered. This means that the changes in the uncertain parts of the cash flow by 1 per cent result in a change in value of 0.70 to 0.75 per cent. The property's cash flows will also be affected by inflation expectations and the vacancy level in the portfolio. Storebrand's property portfolio mainly consists of office properties that have an attractive location in the central business district (CBD). The location means that the properties have historically been less exposed to market fluctuations than properties located in the edge zone, but there is uncertainty associated with the calculation of the values given volatility in the market. See further discussion of the uncertainty in note 8.

NOK million	Change in required rate of return	
	0.25 %	-0.25 %
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	-1,607	1,782
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	-2,251	2,555

Infrastructure
The valuation of the underlying infrastructure investments will be impacted by changes in the required rate of return and assumptions relating to future cashflow.

NOK million	Change in value underlying real estate	
	Increase + 5 %	Decrease - 5 %
Change in fair value per 31.12.23	166	-166
Change in fair value per 31.12.22	136	-136

Note 13 - Insurance revenue and -expenses

NOK Million	31.12.2023					
	Guaranteed pension			Insurance		
	Guaranteed products - Norway	Guaranteed products - Sweden	Pension related disability insurance - Norway	P&C and Individual Life	Group Life and Disability Insurance	Total
Contracts measured under VFA and GMM						
Amounts relating to changes in LRC						
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses						
Expected incurred claims			611			611
Expected incurred expenses	520	201	110			831
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	185	98	52			336
CSM recognised in P&L for services provided	1,106	450	342			1,898
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	2	4	6			12
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under VFA and GMM	**1,813**	**753**	**1,121**			**3,687**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	0	0	0	1,139	1,300	2,440
Total insurance revenue	**1,813**	**753**	**1,121**	**1,139**	**1,300**	**6,126**
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses						
Incurred claims	4		-573	-555	-1,043	-2,167
Incurred expenses	-598	-210	-96	-188	-176	-1,267
Changes that relate to past service - Adjustment to the LIC				42	-267	-225
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal on those losses	-269	-12	-490			-771
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	-2	-4	-6			-12
Total insurance service expenses	**-865**	**-226**	**-1,165**	**-700**	**-1,486**	**-4,442**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-1		-1	-43	-8	-53
Total insurance service result	**946**	**527**	**-45**	**397**	**-194**	**1,631**

NOK Million	31.12.2022					
	Guaranteed pension			Insurance		
	Guaranteed products - Norway	Guaranteed products - Sweden	Pension related disability insurance - Norway	P&C and Individual Life	Group Life and Disability Insurance	Total
Contracts measured under VFA and GMM						
Amounts relating to changes in LRC						
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses						
Expected incurred claims			482			482
Expected incurred expenses	485	187	100			773
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	197	106	41			344
CSM recognised in P&L for services provided	1,334	503	219			2,056
Other	0	0	0			0
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	1	2	4			7
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under VFA and GMM	**2,018**	**798**	**847**			**3,662**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	0	0	0	955	1,209	2,164
Total insurance revenue	**2,018**	**798**	**847**	**955**	**1,209**	**5,826**
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses						
Incurred claims	3		-466	-537	-904	-1,904
Incurred expenses	-557	-209	-102	-190	-155	-1,213
Changes that relate to past service - Adjustment to the LIC				-90	-7	-97
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal on those losses	-240	-10	-207		-10	-467
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	-1	-2	-4			-7
Total insurance service expenses	**-794**	**-221**	**-780**	**-817**	**-1,076**	**-3,687**
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-2	-12	-1	-41	22	-34
Total insurance service result	**1,222**	**565**	**66**	**96**	**155**	**2,104**

Note 14 - Other income

NOK million	2023	2022
Management fee		8
Return commissions	50	32
Insurance related income	96	100
Revenue from companies other than banking and insurance	124	117
Other income	12	7
Interest tax	17	
Change quality reserve	45	
Total other income	**344**	**263**

Note 15 - Operating expenses and number of employees

Operating expenses

NOK million	2023	2022
Personnel expenses	-1,891	-1,665
Amortisation/write-downs	-194	-188
Other operating expenses	-1,019	-1,043
Total operating expenses	**-3,104**	**-2,896**

Specification of amortisation/write-downs

NOK million	2023	2022
Amortisation/write-downs tangible fixed assets	-5	-5
Amortisation/write-downs right-of-use assets	-23	-24
Amortisation/write-downs IT systems	-162	-157
Amortisation/write-downs properties for own use	-3	-2
Total amortisation/write-down in income statement	**-194**	**-188**

Spesification of operating expenses in income statement

NOK million	2023	2022
Operating expenses included in "insurance service expenses"	-1268	-1213
Operating expenses	-1775	-1627
Total operating expenses in income statement	**-3042**	**-2840**
Acquistion costs insurance contracts	-62	-56
Total operating expenses	**-3104**	**-2896**

Number of employees

NOK million	2023	2022
Number of employees 31.12	1381	1338
Average number of employees	1359	1300
Number of person-years 31.12	1367	1328
Average number of person-years	1346	1288

Note 16 - Pension cost and pension liabilities

Storebrand is obliged to have an obligation to have an occupational pension scheme pursuant to the Mandatory Occupational Pension Act. The company's pension schemes meet the requirements of the law.

Storebrand Group has country-specific pension schemes.

Storebrand's employees in Norway have a defined-contribution pension scheme. In a defined-contribution scheme, the company allocates an agreed contribution to a pension account. The future pension depends upon the amount of the contributions and the return on the pension account. When the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations relating to the defined-contribution pension and the payment to the pension account is charged as an expense on an ongoing basis. For regulatory reasons, there can be no savings in the defined-contribution pension for salaries that exceed 12G (G = National Insurance Scheme basic amount). Storebrand has pension savings in the savings product Extra Pension for employees with salaries exceeding 12G.

The premiums and content of the defined-contribution pension scheme are as follows:
- Saving starts from the first krone of salary.
- Savings rate of 7 per cent of salary from 0 to 12 G (the National Insurance basic amount "G" was NOK 118,620 at 31.12.23)
- In addition, 13 per cent of salary between 7.1 and 12 G is saved.
- Savings rate for salary over 12 G is 20 per cent.

The Norwegian companies participate in the Joint Scheme for Collective Agreement Pensions (AFP). The private AFP scheme provides a lifelong supplement to an ordinary pension and is a multi-employer pension scheme, but there is no reliable information available for inclusion of this liability on the statement of financial position. The scheme is financed by means of an annual premium that is defined as a percentage of salaries from 1 G to 7.1 G, and the premium rate was 2.7 per cent in 2023, compared to 2.6 per cent in 2022

There are also pension liabilities for the defined-benefit scheme related to direct pensions for certain former employees and former board members.

SPP has a defined-contribution occupational pension known as BTP1. All new employees were enrolled in this pension agreement from and including 1 January 2014. In BTP1, the employer pays a premium for pension savings that is calculated based on pensionable salary up to 30 times the "basic income amount" (inkomstbasbelopp). The insurance includes retirement pension with or without mortality inheritance, disability pension and children's pension. The premium is calculated independently of age and is calculated primarily based on the monthly salary. The premium is paid monthly in two parts, a fixed part that is 2.5 per cent of the pensionable salary up to and including 7.5 times the "basic income amount". The optional part of the premium is 2 per cent of salary up to and including 7.5 times the "basic income amount" and 30 per cent of salary between 7.5 and 30 times the "basic income amount".

The pension in the BTP2 agreement (defined-benefit occupational pension that is a closed scheme) amounts to 10 per cent of the annual salary up to 7.5 times the "basic income amount" (which was SEK 74,300 in 2023 and will be SEK 76,200 in 2024), 65 per cent of salary in the interval from 7.5 to 20, and 32.5 per cent in the interval from 20 to 30. No retirement pension is paid for the portion of salary in excess of 30 times the "basic income amount". Full pension entitlement is reached after 30 years of membership in the pension scheme. In addition to the defined-benefit part, the BTP plan has a smaller defined-contribution component. Here the employees can decide themselves how assets are to be invested (traditional insurance or unit-linked insurance). The defined-contribution part is 4 per cent of the annual salary for employees born in 1967 and later, while the rate is 2 per cent for employees born in 1966 and earlier.

The retirement age for SPP's CEO is 65 years. The CEO is covered by BTP1. In addition, the CEO has a defined-contribution based additional pension with SPP. The premium for this insurance is 20 per cent of salary that exceeds 30 times the "basic income amount".

Reconciliation of pension assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position

NOK million	2023	2022
Present value of insured pension liabilities	896	690
Fair value of pension assets	-889	-837
Net pension liabilities/assets insured scheme	7	-147
Asset ceiling [1)]	33	163
Present value of unsecured liabilities	18	24
Net pension liabilities recognised in statement of financial position	**57**	**41**

1) Pension assets that cannot be recognized in the statement of financial position

Includes employer contributions on net under-financed liabilities in the gross liabilities.

Booked in statement of financial position:

NOK million	2023	2022
Pensjon liabilities	57	41

Changes in the net defined benefit pension liabilities in the period

NOK million	2023	2022
Net pension liabilities 01.01	714	1 003
Pensions earned in the period	6	9
Interest expenses on the pension liability recognised in period	27	17
Estimate deviations	159	-262
Pensions paid	-40	-32
Pension liabilities additions/disposals and currency adjustments	48	-21
Net pension liabilities 31.12	**914**	**714**

Changes in the fair value of pension assets

NOK mill.	2023	2022
Pension assets at fair value 01.01	836	1 003
Expected return	33	17
Estimate deviation	-30	-158
Premiums paid	20	30
Pensions paid	-33	-28
Pension liabilities additions/disposals and currency adjustments	63	-28
Net pension assets 31.12	**889**	**836**
Expected premium payments (pension assets) in 2024		15
Expected premium payments (contributions) in 2024		165
Expected AFP early retirement scheme payments in 2024		22
Expected payments from operations (uninsured scheme) in 2024		-37

Pension assets are based on the financial assets held by Storebrand Life Insurance/SPP composed at 31.12:

	Storebrand Livsforsikring		SPP	
NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022
Real estate at fair value	15 %	14 %	16 %	15 %
Bonds at amortised cost	48 %	43 %	0 %	0 %
Loans at amortised cost	14 %	16 %	0 %	0 %
Equities and units at fair value	6 %	5 %	14 %	17 %
Bonds at fair value	18 %	20 %	43 %	44 %
Loans at fair value	0 %	0 %	27 %	24 %
Other short-term financial assets	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %
Total	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**
The table shows the percentage asset allocation of pension assets at year-end managed by Storebrand Life Insurance.				
Realised return on assets	0.8 %	0.5 %	10.1 %	-12.8 %

Net pension expenses booked to profit and loss account, specified as follows

NOK million	2023	2022
Current service cost	4	10
Net interest cost/expected return	1	
Total for defined benefit schemes	**5**	**10**
The period's payment to contribution scheme	163	151
The period's payment to contractual pension	13	13
Net pension cost recognised in profit and loss account in the period	**180**	**174**

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period

NOK million	2023	2022
Actuarial loss (gain) - change in discount rate	58	-263
Actuarial loss (gain) - change in other financial assumptions	100	3
Actuarial loss (gain) - experience DBO	2	-1
Loss (gain) - experience Assets	28	158
Investment management cost	-17	
Asset ceiling - asset adjustment	-130	132
Remeasurements loss (gain) in the period	**41**	**28**

Main assumptions used when calculating net pension liability 31.12

	Storebrand Livsforsikring		SPP	
NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.9 %	3.8 %	3.4 %	3.7 %
Expected earnings growth	3.5 %	3.5 %	3.5 %	3.5 %
Expected annual increase in social security pensions	3.50 %	3.50 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Expected annual increase in pensions payment	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Disability table	KU	KU	0.0 %	0.0 %
Mortality table	K2013BE	K2013BE	DUS23	DUS14

Financial assumptions:
The financial assumptions have been determined on the basis of the regulations in IAS 19. Long-term assumptions such as future inflation, real interest rates, real wage growth and adjustment of the basic amount are subject to a particularly high degree of uncertainty.

In Norway, a discount rate based on covered bonds is used. Based on the market and volume trends observed, the Norwegian covered bond market must be perceived as a deep market.

Specific company conditions including expected direct wage growth are taken into account when determining the financial assumptions.

Actuarial assumptions:
In Norway standardised assumptions on rates of mortality and disability as well as other demographic factors are prepared by Finance Norway. With effect from 2014 a new mortality basis, K2013, has been introduced for group pension insurance in life insurance companies and pension funds. Storebrand has used the mortality table K2013BE (best estimate) in the actuarial calculations at 31 December 2023.

The actuarial assumptions in Sweden follow the industry's mutual mortality table DUS21 adjusted for corporate differences.

Sensitivity analysis pension calculations

The following estimates are based on facts and circumstances as of 31 December 2023 and are calculated for each individual when all other assumptions are kept constant.

Sweden

	Discount rate		Expected earnings growth		Mortality - change in expected life expectancy	
	1.0 %	-1.0 %	1.0 %	-1.0 %	+ 1 year	- 1 year
Percentage change in pension:						
- Pension liabilities	-8 %	9 %	-6 %	-7 %	5 %	-5 %
- The period's net pension costs	-10 %	12 %	3 %	-3 %	4 %	-4 %

Storebrand's risk associated with the pension scheme relates to the changes in the financial and actuarial assumptions that must be used in the calculations and the actual return on the pension funds. The pension liabilities are particularly sensitive to changes in the discount rate. A reduction of the discount rate will in isolation entail an increase in pension liabilities.

For the Norwegian companies that have converted to defined contribution pensions as of 1 January 2015, the sensitivity has not been calculated, and the figures below illustrate the sensitivity for the Swedish companies.

Note 17 - Remuneration paid to auditors

NOK million	2023	2022
Statutory audit	-6	-5
Other non-audit services	-1	-1
Total remuneration to auditors	**-7**	**-6**

The amounts above are incluing VAT

Note 18 - Other expenses

NOK million	2023	2022
Captial costs	-13	
Purchase of reinsurance agreement	-44	
Management fee	-17	-11
Other expenses	-21	-22
Total other expenses	**-95**	**-33**

Note 19 - Net income on financial and property investments

Net income on financial and property investments

NOK million	2023	2022
Net income financial investments	56,895	-52,549
Net income property investments	-1,235	765
Total net income on financial and property investments	**55,660**	**-51,785**
Distribution between company and customers:		
- company	617	258
- insurance contracts	16,521	-26,896
- investment contracts	38,522	-25,147
Total	**55,661**	**-51,785**

Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued

NOK million	2023	2022
Finance expenses from insurance contracts measured under GMM	51	462
Finance expenses from insurance contracts measured under VFA	-14,998	26,323
Discounting	-326	-162
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**-15,274**	**26,624**

Finance expenses from investment contracts

NOK million	2023	2022
Net income on financial and property investments	-38,522	25,147
Income from investments in associated companies and joint ventures companies	113	
Total finance expenses from investment contracts	**-38,409**	**25,147**

Net income analysed by class of financial instrument

NOK million	Dividend/ interest income etc.	Net gains and losses	Net revaluation on investments	2023	2022
Profit on equities and fund units	1,017	9,482	34,440	44,939	-21,619
Profit on bonds and other fixed-income securities	9,232	-603	4,882	13,511	-10,872
Profit on finacial derivatives	-3,081	-7,553	8,565	-2,070	-19,571
Profit on loans (including losses from loans)	147	0	-61	85	-352
Profit from bank	618	0	0	618	78
Total gains and losses on financial assets at fair value	**7,932**	**1,326**	**47,825**	**57,083**	**-52,337**
- of which FVO (fair value option)	11,013	8,879	39,261	59,153	-32,765
Management fee				-189	-213
Total gains and losses on financial assets	**7,932**	**1,326**	**47,825**	**56,895**	**-52,549**

Net income from properties

NOK million	2023	2022
Rent income from properties 1)	1,740	1,586
Operating expenses (including maintenance and repairs) relating to properties 2)	-417	-408
Result minority defined as liabilities	19	-128
Total	**1,342**	**1,050**
Realised gains/losses	0	42
Change in fair value	-2,576	-327
Total income properties	**-1,235**	**765**
1) Of which real estate for own use	112	96
2) Of which properties for own use	-45	-45

Net income on financial and property investments over OCI

NOK million	Dividend/ interest in-come etc.	Net gains and losses	Net reval-uation on investments	2023	2022
Profit on bonds and other fixed-income securities				82	-576
Total gains and losses on financial assets at fair value over OCI	**0**	**0**	**82**	**82**	**-576**
Profit on bonds and other fixed-income securities					
Total gains and losses on financial assets at fair value over OCI				82	-576
Sum				**82**	**-576**

Note 20 - Interest expenses

NOK million	2023	2022
Interest expenses subordinated loans	-809	-533
Interest expenses lease liabilities	-1	-1
Total interest expenses	**-810**	**-534**

Note 21 - Tax

Tax expenses on ordinary pre-tax profit

NOK million	2023	2022
Tax payable	-75	8
Change in deferred tax	274	184
Total tax expenses on ordinary profit	**199**	**192**

Reconciliation of tax expenses against ordinary pre-tax profit

NOK million	2023	2022
Ordinary pre-tax profit	2,642	1,550
Expected income tax at nominal rate	-660	-387
Tax effect of		
shares ("Fritaksmetoden")	197	-21
share dividends received	3	3
profit subject to return tax	167	37
permanent differences	4	-23
deferred tax on the increase in value of properties for customer assets [1)]	71	-331
deferred tax on the increase in value of properties for customer assets covered by customer returns [1)]	-71	331
changes in accounting principles		-191
Companies with another tax rate than 25 %	52	6
Changes from previous years	436	770
Total tax charge	**198**	**192**
Effective tax rate	-8 %	-12 %

Tax expenses on other comprehensive income elements

NOK million	2023	2022
Tax on other comprehensive income elements not to be reclassified to profit/loss	3	3
Tax on other comprehensive income elements that may be reclassified to profit/loss	-21	144
Total tax expenses on other comprehensive income elements	**-18**	**147**

Calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax on temporary differences and losses carried forward

NOK million	2023	2022
Tax-increasing temporary differences		
Securities		576
Properties [1]	4,199	4,265
Fixed assets	39	48
Gains/losses account	36	43
Intangible assets	379	
Other	67	84
Total tax-increasing temporary differences	**4,719**	**5,015**
Tax-reducing temporary differences		
Securities	-823	-549
Accrued pension liabilities	-6	-6
Pension	-3	-3
Gains/losses account	-1	
Insurance contracts liabilities	-6,692	-6,766
Total tax-reducing temporary differences	**-7,526**	**-7,324**
Carryforward losses	-5,526	-4,539
Basis for net deferred tax and tax assets	**-8,334**	**-6,848**
Write-down of basis for deferred tax assets	302	
Net basis for deferred tax and tax assets	**-8,032**	**-6,848**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities in balance sheet [1]	**-2,172**	**-1,807**
Recognised in balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	3,037	2,943
Deferred tax	865	1,137
Deferred tax acqusition	199	

1) Provisions are made for deferred tax on the increase in value during the ownership of real estate in SPP Fastigheter AB in accordance with IAS 12 and guiding principles for consolidation. The real estate investments are made on behalf of the customer assets. Each real estate is owned by a separate investment company, and a sale of real estate itself would entail a tax expense that will reduce the return on the customer assets and will not affect the income tax for SPP / Storebrand. The deferred tax is in the consolidated financial reporting recognised as a claim on the customer funds and will not affect the income tax expense for SPP / Storebrand. Deferred tax relating to real estate investments in the customer assets is not netted against other temporary differences in the balance sheet.

Uncertain tax positions

The tax rules for the insurance industry have undergone changes in recent years. In some cases, Storebrand and the Norwegian Tax Administration have had different interpretations of the tax rules and associated transitional rules. As a result of this, uncertain tax positions arise in connection with the recognised tax expenses. Whether or not the uncertain tax positions have to be recognised in the financial statements is assessed in accordance with IAS 12 and IFRIC 23. Uncertain tax positions will only be recognised in the financial statements if the company considers it to be preponderance that the Norwegian Tax Administration's interpretation will be accepted in a court of law. Significant uncertain tax positions are described below.

A. In 2015, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS discontinued the Norwegian subsidiary, Storebrand Eiendom Holding AS, with a tax loss of approximately NOK 6.5 billion and a corresponding increase in the tax loss carryforward. In March 2021 Storebrand received a decision from the Norwegian Tax Administration arguing that the liquidation of Storebrand Eiendom Holding AS resulted in a tax gain of approximately NOK 4.7 billion. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS appealed the decision to the Tax Appeals Commitee in May 2021, which in June 2023 ruled in favor of the company. In December 2023, the Ministry of Finance took legal action against the decision. The company considers it to be probable that

Storebrand's understanding of the tax legislation will be accepted by a court of law and thus, no additional uncertain tax position has been recognised in the financial statements based on the subpoena. If the Norwegian Tax Administration's position is accepted, Storebrand estimates that a tax expense for the company of approximately NOK 1.6 billion will arise. There will also be negative effects for returns on customer assets after tax. The effects are based on best estimates and following a review with external expertise.

B. New tax rules for life insurance and pension companies were introduced for the 2018 financial year. These rules contained transitional rules for how the companies should revalue/write-down the tax values as at 31 December 2018. In December 2018, the Norwegian Directorate of Taxes published an interpretive statement that Storebrand does not consider to be in accordance with the wording of the relevant act. In the tax return for 2018, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS applied the wording in the original transitional rule. However, in October 2019 Storebrand received a notice of adjustment of tax assessment in line with the interpretive statement from the Norwegian Directorate of Taxes and the clarification from the Ministry of Finance. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS disagrees with the Norwegian Tax Administration's interpretation but considers it uncertain as to whether the company's interpretation will be accepted if the case is decided by a court of law. In April 2022 Storebrand received a decision from the Norwegian Tax Administration based on similar grounds as the ones outlined in the draft decision. Storebrand continues to disagree with the view of the Norwegian Tax Administration and has challenged the decision to the Norwegian Tax Appeals Committee. As a result of the complaint the Norwegian Tax Administration reversed parts of its own decision in January 2023, and reduced the tax income by approximately NOK 800 million. The remaining parts of the disagreement must be dealt with by the Tax Appeals Commitee. The uncertain tax position is therefore recognized in the financial statement. Based on our revised best estimate, the difference between Storebrand's interpretation and the Norwegian Tax Administration's interpretation is approximately NOK 6.4 billion in an uncertain tax position. If Storebrand's interpretation is accepted, a deferred tax expense of approximately NOK 1.6 billion will be derecognised from the financial statements.

C. The outcome of the interpretation of tax rules for group contributions referred to above under (A) will have an impact when calculating the effect from the transitional rules for the new tax rules referred to under point (B). An equivalent interpretation to that described under (A) has been used as a basis in the financial statements when calculating tax input values on property shares owned by customer assets for 2016 and 2017. There is thus an uncertain tax position relating to the effect from the transitional rules described in (B). The decisions that Storebrand received in April 2022 and in January 2023 (described under point B) have reduced the uncertain tax position and have resulted in tax revenues of NOK 0.6 billion in the first quarter and NOK 0.2 billion in the fourth quarter 2022. The effect as mentioned in point B depends on the interpretation and outcome of point A. In June 2023, the Tax Appeals Committee ruled in favor of Storebrand's interpretation, and therefore generated an additional tax income of approximately NOK 0.44 billion. As already mentioned, the Ministry of Finance took legal action against the decision in December 2023. If the Norwegian Tax Administration prevails with its argument under point (A), Storebrand will recognise a tax expense of approximately NOK 0.5 billion.

Storebrand has reviewed the uncertain tax positions as part of the reporting process. The review has not reduced the company's assessment of the probability that Storebrand's interpretation will be accepted in a court of law. The timeline for the continued process is unclear, but if necessary, Storebrand will seek clarification from the court of law for the aforementioned uncertain tax positions.

Pillar two – minimum taxation

During December 2023 and January 2024, both Swedish and Norwegian authorities adopted changes to tax legislation with effect from the income year 2024. The new legislation introduces a supplementary tax, a global minimum taxation which is intended to prevent profit movement between countries, and ensure an effective tax rate of at least 15 percent.

Storebrand is covered by the new regulations. The group is working on the introduction of a supplementary tax, and has not yet finished analyzing the effects. The Group does not operate in countries with a corporate tax rate below 15 per cent. So far, it seems that the tax consequences will be minimal for Storebrand. Deferred tax related to the new regulation has not been recognised in the 2023 financial statements.

Note 22 - Intangible assets and fair value adjustments on purchased insurance contracts

NOK million	Intangible assets					
	IT systems	VIF 1)	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	2023	2022
Acquisition cost 01.01,	1,198	2,468	1,744	942	6,353	5,065
Additions in the period	177			116		
- Purchased separately	177			116	292	220
- Purchased via acquistion/merger						1,291
Disposals in the period			-156		-156	-89
Exchange rate adjustments	28	163	44	48	283	-127
Other changes	-1				-1	-7
Acquisition cost 31.12	**1,401**	**2,630**	**1,632**	**1,106**	**6,771**	**6,353**
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 01.01	-608	-2,090	-687		-3,385	-2,966
Write-downs in the period			-87		-87	-9
Amortisation in the period 2)	-163	-79	-79		-321	-494
Disposals in the period	0	0	0		0	
Exchange rate adjustments	-9	-140	-41		-189	77
Other changes	1	0	2		3	7
Acc. depreciation and write-downs 31.12	**-779**	**-2,309**	**-891**	**0**	**-3,979**	**-3,385**
Book value 31.12.23	**623**	**322**	**741**	**1,106**	**2,792**	
Book value 31.12.22	**590**	**406**	**1,031**	**942**		**2,968**

1) Value of business-in-force, the difference between market value and book value of the insurance liabilities in SPP and Silver

Specifiaction of amortisation of intangilbe assets

NOK million	2023	2022
Amortisation in the period - VIF	-79	-77
Write-downs in the period - other intangible assets	-87	
Amortisation in the period - other intangible assets	-79	-45
Total write-downs//amortisation of intangible assets in income statement	**-245**	**-122**

Write-downs/amortisation of IT-systems are booked as operating expenses

Specification of intagible assets

NOK million	Useful economic life	Depr. rate	Depr. method	Book value 2023	Book value 2022
IT systems	5 years/10 years	20%/10%	Straight line	623	590
Value of business in force SPP	20 years	5 %	Straight line	322	406
Customer contracts Danica	8 to 15 years	7% - 13%	Straight line	704	774
Distribusion Danica	15 years	7 %	Straight line	6	251
Customer lists SPP S:t Erik	10 years	10 %	Straight line	27	
Customer lists Insr	5 years	20 %	Straight line	4	6
Total				**1,686**	**2,026**

Goodwill distributed by business acquisition

NOK million	Business area	Acquisition cost 01.01	Accumulated write-downs 01.01	Book value 01.01	Supply/ disposals/ currency effect	Book value 31.12.23	Book value 31.12.22
SPP Pension & Försäkring AB	Guarant.pension/ Savings	756		756	48	804	756
Danica Pensjon AS	Guarant.pension/ Savings/Insurance	186		186	116	302	186
Total		**942**	**0**	**942**	**164**	**1,106**	**942**

Goodwill is not amortised, but is tested annually for impairment.

Intangible assets linked to the acquisition of SPP

In 2007, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS acquired SPP Pension & Försäkring AB and its subsidiaries (SPP). The majority of the intangible assets linked to the acquisition of SPP was the value of business in force (VIF). After the implementation of IFRS 17, VIF for the insurance contracts is no longer an intangible asset, but part of the contractual service margin which, in the balance sheet, is part of the insurance contract liabilities for guaranteed products. Remaining intangible assets are linked to investment contracts. In order to determine whether goodwill and other intangible assets linked to SPP have been subject to impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated for the relevant cash generating units. Recoverable amounts are determined by calculating the business' value in use. SPP is considered as one cash generating unit and developments in future earnings for SPP will affect the value in use.

In calculating the value in use, the management has used budgets and forecasts approved by the board for the coming three-year period (2024-2026). For the period 2027-2028, the administration has made assessments and determined an annual growth per element in the results statement. In calculating the terminal value, a growth rate corresponding to Sweden's Riksbank's inflation target of 2.0 per cent is used. The main drivers of profit growth in the long term will be return on assets, the underlying inflation and wage developments in the market (which drives premium growth). Value in use is calculated by using a rate of return after tax of 8.1 per cent. The rate of return is calculated based on the risk-free interest rate and added a premium that reflects the risk in the business.

Calculations related to the future will be uncertain. The value will be affected by various growth parameters, expected return as well as rate of return is used as a basis, etc. It is specified that the aim of the calculation is to achieve sufficient certainty that the value in use, cf. IAS 36, is not lower than the value recognized in the balance sheet. Simulation with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicates a value for the investment that defends the book value.

Intangible assets related to the purchase of customer portfolio from Insr

In 2020, Storebrand entered into an agreement to acquire a customer portfolio from Insr Insurance Group ASA. The policies were renewed in Storebrand's systems during 2020 and 2021, and the intangible asset was accrued based on actual renewals, cf. IAS 38. The recoverable amount is determined by calculating the utility value of the business. It is considered most accurate to estimate the value of the contracts that were acquired, despite these not being a separate cashflow generating unit. In order to determine whether there has been impairment that is less than the book values, the parameters used in the valuation and acquisition analysis are assessed. A comparison is also made with the development of expected values used in the valuation upon the entering into of the agreement to acquire the customer portfolio.

The utility value will be influenced by the assumption of profitability and claims ratio, customer loss, and the required rate of return that is used. Simulations with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicate a value that justifies the book value, cf. IAS 36.

Intangible assets linked to the acquisition of Silver

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS acquired Silver Pensjonsforsikring AS in 2018, the company was merged with Storebrand Livsforsikring AS in 2018. The intangible values linked to the purchase of Silver were the value of existing business (VIF -value of business in force). After the implementation of IFRS 17, VIF for the insurance contracts is no longer an intangible asset but part of the contractual service margin which, in the balance sheet, is part of insurance contract liabilities for guaranteed products.

The value will be influenced by the assumptions regarding expected returns in the financial markets, costs, transfers, income development and the discount rate. Simulations with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicate a value that justifies the book value, cf. IAS 36.

Intangible assets linked to the acquisition of Danica

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS acquired Danica Pensjon AS (Danica) in 2022. Intangible assets related to the acquisition of Danica are customer relations, distribution agreements and goodwill. The company was merged with Storebrand Livsforsikring AS in 2023, and is integrated into Storebrand Livsforsikring's operation. Budgets and forecasts approved by the Board for the next three years are used as the basis for the valuation. Based on the forecasts, a cash-flow-based valuation has been performed.

There will be uncertainty related to the assumptions that have been made in the valuation. The utility value will be influenced by the assumptions regarding expected returns in the financial markets, costs, customer loss, income development and the required rate of return that is used as a basis. It is noted that the aim of the calculations is to achieve a satisfactory level of certainty that the utility value, cf. IAS 36, is not lower than the value recognised in the financial statements. Simulations with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicate a value that justifies the book value.

Note 23 - Tangible fixed assets and lease agreements

Tangible assets

NOK million	Vehicles/ equipment	2023	2022
Book value 01.01	21	21	21
Additions	1	1	6
Depreciation	-5	-5	-5
Exchange rate adjustments	1	1	-1
Book value 31.12	**18**	**18**	**21**

For specifiaction of write-downs and depreciation, see note 22.

Depreciation plan and financial lifetime:

Depreciation method:	Straight line
Equipment	3-4 years
Fixtures & fittings	3-8 years

Specification of tangible fixed assets and lease agreements in balance sheet

NOK million	2023	2022
Tangible fixed assets	18	21
Right of use assets	640	612
Book value 31.12	**658**	**633**

Lease agreements

The Group's leased assets include offices and other real estate, IT equipment and other equipment. The Group's right-of-use assets are categorised and presented in the table below:

Assets recognized in accordance with IFRS 16 are depreciated in accordance with the lease period.

NOK million	Buildings	IT-equipment	Other equipment	2023	2022
Book value 01. 01	616	82	2	700	688
Additions	2	11		14	19
Additions through acquistion					14
Disposals	-2			-2	
Exchange rate adjustments	39	5		45	-20
Book value 31. 12	**655**	**98**	**3**	**756**	**701**
Accumulated write-downs/depreciations 01.01	-22	-64	-1	-88	-68
Depreciation	-17	-6		-23	-24
Exchange rate adjustments	-1	-4		-5	2
Accumulated write-downs/depreciations 31.12	**-40**	**-74**	**-2**	**-116**	**-89**
Booked value 31.12	**615**	**24**	**1**	**640**	**612**

Applied practical solutions

The Group also leases PCs, IT equipment and machinery with contract terms from 1 to 3 years. The Group has decided not to recognise leases when the underlying asset has a low value and therefore does not recognise lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for any of these leases. Instead, the lease payments are expensed as they are incurred. The Group also does not recognise lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for short-term leases of less than 12 months.

Depreciations lease agreements

Lease agreements for right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Non-discounted lease liabilities

NOK million	2023	2022
Year 1	10	23
Year 2	3	2
Year 3	3	
Year 4	1	
Year 5		
After 5 years	615	577
Total non-discounted lease liabilities 31. 12.	**632**	**601**

Changes in lease liabilities

NOK miillion	2023	2022
Upon initial adoption 01.01	601	621
New/changed lease liabilities recognised during the period	14	19
Payment of principal	-23	-22
Accrued interest		
Exchange rate adjustments	39	-18
Total lease liabilities 31. 12	**632**	**601**

Other lease expenses included in the income statement

NOK miillion	2023	2022
Lease expenses for assets with low value	-18	-17
Total lease expenses included in operating expenses	**-18**	**-17**

Note 24 - Investments in other companies

Profit and ownership interests in associated companies and joint ventures

NOK million	Business location	Ownership share	Profit 31.12	Book value 31.12.23	Book value 31.12.22
Associated companies					
Norsk Pensjon AS	Oslo	27.0 %			
Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS	Bærum	30.5 %	-251	4,585	5,290
Pensjonskontoregisteret AS	Oslo	31.1 %			
Joint ventures					
Försäkringsgirot AB	Stockholm	16.7 %	1	10	9
VIA	Oslo	50.0 %	-145	3,144	3,386
Sum			**-395**	**7,739**	**8,685**
Booked in the statement of financial position					
Investments in associated companies - company			-18	206	216
Investments in associated companies - customers			-376	7,533	8,469
Total			-395	**7,739**	**8,685**

Note 25 - Classification of financial assets and liabilities

NOK million	Fair value, OCI	Fair value, Profit & Loss	Liabilities, fair value profit & Loss	Assets at amortized cost	Liabilities at amortised cost	Total 2023	Total 2022
Financial assets							
Bank deposits				13,201		13,201	13,470
Shares and fund units		333,550				333,550	270,216
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	6,477	271,098				277,575	262,122
Loans to customers		27,153				27,153	27,951
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables		3,921		44,244		48,164	12,597
Derivatives		8,003				8,003	6,573
Total financial assets	**6,477**	**643,725**		**57,445**		**707,647**	
Total financial assets 2022	6,909	559,953		26,067			592,930
Financial liabilities							
Subordinated loan capital					10,672	10,672	9,757
Derivatives			6,056			6,056	12,573
Other current liabilities			3,672		46,444	50,116	8,186
Total financial liabilities			**9,728**		**57,116**	**66,844**	
Total financial liabilities 2022							30,516

Note 26 - Equities and fund units

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Equities in Norwegian companies		
Finance industry		
DnB	984851006	384
Gjensidige Forsikring ASA	995568217	101
NMI Frontier Fund KS	993147044	29
Sparebank 1 SR-Bank G	937895321	27
NMI Fund III KS	993147044	18
Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS	993147044	9
Entra ASA	999296432	8
NMI Global Fund KS	993147044	8
AS Kristiania Byggeselskap for Smaaleiligheter	833090852	7
B2 Impact ASA	992249986	6
Olav Thon Eiendomsselskap	914594685	2
Total finance industry Norwegian companies		**599**
Other equities		
Equinor ASA	923609016	449
Telenor	982463718	202
Norsk Hydro	914778271	182
Yara International	986228608	177
Mowi ASA	964118191	164
SalMar	960514718	95
Orkla	910747711	95
Aker BP ASA	989795848	94
ADEVINTA ASA-B	921796226	72
Other Norwegian equities		572
Total other Norwegian equities		**2,102**
Equities in Foreign companies		
Finance industry		
J.P Morgan Chase and Co		307
Visa Inc - Class A shares		302
Mastercard Inc		213
Bank of America Corp		171
Toronto - Dominion Bank (CAD)		164
Goldman Sachs		108
Allianz SE		107
S&P Global Inc		98
HSBC Holdings (GBP)		97
Wells Fargo		96
Royal Bank of Canada		92
Chubb Ltd		87
Morgan Stanley		86
American Express		83
Marsh & Mclennan Cos		82
Citigroup		81
UBS Group AG		81
Mitsubishi UFJ Holdings Group		77
American Tower Corp (REIT)		77
Prologis Inc (REIT)		77

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Progressive Corp		75
3I Group		73
Commonwealth Bank of Australia		72
AIA Group Ltd		70
Equinix Inc (REIT)		67
Great West Lifeco		66
Bank of Montreal		66
Berkshire Hathaway B		65
Blackrock		60
Aon Corp		58
Axa		57
Fiserv		57
Charles Schwab Corp		56
American International Group		55
Hartford Financial Services		53
Prudential Financial Inc		51
National Australian Bank		50
The Travelers Companies, Inc.		50
Moody's		49
Weyerhaeuser Co (REIT)		48
Metlife		48
PNC Financial Services		47
Bank of Nova Scotia		47
BNP Paribas		45
Aflac Inc.		45
Intercontinental Exchange Inc		44
Blackstone Group LP/The		44
Legal & General Group		43
Manulife Financial		41
Aust & Nz Bank Group		40
Capital One Financial		39
DBS Group Holdings Limited		39
CME Group Inc/IL		37
Intesa SanPaolo		37
Prudential		36
UniCredit SPA		36
Westpac Banking Corp		36
Arthur J Gallagher & Co		35
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group		35
US Bancorp		34
City Developments		34
PAYPAL HOLDINGS INC		33
Swiss Re Ltd		33
Power Corp. of Canada		32
Crown Castle Inc (REIT)		32
Poste Italiane SpA		32
Zurich Financial Services AG		31
EXOR NV		31
Banco Santander		31
Assicurazioni General		30
Arch Capital		30
Deutsche Bank		29
Everest Group		29

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Simon Property Group Inc (REIT)		29
KKR & Co Inc		29
Investor AB-B	5560138298	28
TRUIST FINANCIAL CORP		28
MSCI Inc		28
Bank of New York Mellon		28
Macquarie GP LTD		27
Ameriprise Financial		27
Willis Towers Watson Plc		26
Muenchener Rueckversicherungs RG		26
Daiwa House Industry		26
AvalonBay Communities Inc (REIT)		25
BOC Hong Kong Holdings		25
Digital Realty Trust Inc (REIT)		24
Principal Financial Grp		24
Overseas-Chinese Bank		24
Public Storage (REIT)		23
Allstate Corp		21
CBRE Group Inc		21
Apollo Global Management Inc		21
Mizuho Financial Group		21
London Stock Exchange		20
Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.		20
Mirvac Group (REIT)		19
Boston Properties Inc (REIT)		19
Credit Agricole		19
QBE Insurance Group		19
First Citizens BancShares Inc/NC		18
Onex Corp		18
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.		17
Synchrony Financial		16
Block,Inc		16
Fairfax Financial Holdings Inc		16
Discover Financial Services		16
Iron Mountain Inc (REIT)		15
IGM Financial Inc		15
Aegon NV		15
Japan Post Bank Co Ltd		15
Societe Generale		15
Welltower Inc		15
Erste Group Bank AG		15
Equity Residential (REIT)		14
Mitsui Fudosan		14
Ventas Inc (REIT)		14
Citizens Financial Group Inc		14
State Street		14
Sun Life Financial Inc		13
Dai-Ichi Life Holdings, INC		13
National bank of Canada		13
AXA Equitable Holdings Inc		13
Link REIT (REIT)		12
Concordia Financial Group Ltd		12
United Overseas Bank		12
Coinbase Global Inc		12

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		12
Extra Space Storage Inc		12
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing		12
Nasdaq Inc		12
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust (REIT)		11
KBC GROEP NV		11
Realty Income Corp		11
Fifth Third Bancorp		10
Azrieli Group		10
Daiwa Securities		10
Suncorp Group Holding		10
Orix		10
Mitsubishi Estate		10
Klepierre (REIT)		9
Regions Financial		9
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings		9
Deutsche Boerse		9
Global Payments Inc		9
Sompo Holdings Inc		9
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce		9
Markel Group Inc		9
Insurance Australia Group		9
LPL Financial Holdings Inc		9
Regency Centers Corp (REIT)		9
Annaly Capital Management Inc (REIT)		9
Scentre Group (REIT)		9
Invesco Ltd USA		8
M&T Bank Corp		8
Host Hotels & Resorts Inc (REIT)		8
Singapore Exchange		8
Chiba Bank		7
Stockland (REIT)		7
Reinsurance Group of America Inc		7
Unum Group		7
Ing-Groep		7
Ally Financial Inc		7
FleetCor Technologies Inc		7
Healthpeak Properties Inc		7
American Financial Group Inc/OH		7
Mid-America Apartment Communities Inc		7
Fukuoka Financial Group		7
AIB Group PLC		7
Mebuki Financial Group Inc		7
UDR Inc (REIT)		7
Dexus/AU		6
Nomura Holdings		6
Hang Seng Bank		6
Cincinnati Finc. Corp		6
Essex Property Trust Inc		6
Huntington Bancshares		6
Vornado Realty Trust (REIT)		6
Camden Property Trust (REIT)		6
T&D HOLDINGS		6
Raymond James Financial Inc		5

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Nordea Bank Abp		5
Wendel		5
British Land Co PLC (REIT)		5
WR Berkley		5
Aviva PLC		5
Caixabank		5
Medibank Pvt Ltd		5
Goodman Group (REIT)		5
GPT Group (REIT)		5
AGNC Investment Corp (REIT)		5
Brown & Brown		5
Nomura Real Estate Holdings		5
FNF Group		5
Investec Plc		5
Sumitomo Realty & Dev		5
Daiwa House Residential Investment Corp		4
Swire Pacific		4
Adyen NV		4
CapLand Ascendas REIT		4
Alexandria Real Estate Equities Inc		4
Renaissancere Holdings		4
Fidelity National Informatio		4
Land Securities Group PLC (REIT)		4
FactSet Research Systems Inc		4
Magellan Financial Group Ltd		4
Tokyu Fudosan Holdings, Corp		4
MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings		3
Resona Holdings		3
T Rowe Price Group Inc		3
CBOE Global Markets INC.		3
Jackson Financial Inc		3
Mediobanca SpA		3
Northern Trust Corporation	200165667	3
Old Mutual Ltd		3
NN Group NV		3
Banco BPM SpA		3
SCOR SE		3
Erie Indemnity Co		3
ASR Nederland NV		3
Raiffeisen Intl Bank		3
First International Bank of Israel Ltd		2
LendLease Group		2
Federal Realty Investment Trust (REIT)		2
Hannon Armstrong Sustainable Infrastructure Capita		2
GMO Payment Gateway Inc		2
Amundi SA		2
Commerzbank AG	252536604	2
Swedbank AB (A shs)	5020177753	2
Nomura Real Estate Master Fund Inc/New		2
First Horizon National		2
Jack Henry & Associates Inc		2
ABN AMRO Group NV		2
Julius Baer Group Ltd		2
Ares Management Corp		2

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert		2
RioCan Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)		2
Sun Hung Kai Properties		2
Aozora Bank Ltd		2
Svenska Handelsbanken A	5020077862	2
Amp Ltd.		2
Swire Properties Ltd		2
Bread Financial Holdings, Inc		2
Kimco Realty Corp (REIT)		2
Natwest Group PLC		1
Globe Life Inc		1
Barclays Bank		1
Mapfre SA		1
Daito Trust Const		1
Nexi SpA		1
PARTNERS GROUP HOLDING AG		1
MarketAxess Holdings Inc		1
Japan Post Holdings Co Ltd		1
Franklin		1
Ninety One PLC		1
Vicinity Centres		1
SL Green Realty Corp (REIT)		1
ASX Ltd		1
Sofina		1
Nippon Prologis REIT Inc		1
Ageas (BE)		1
Assurant		1
ASA International Group PLC		1
Japan Exchange Group Inc		1
Abrdn Plc		1
Zions Bancorporation		1
Western Union Co/The		1
Block Inc		1
Bank of Ireland Group PLC		1
Total finance industry foreign companies		**6,619**
Other equities		
Apple Inc		1,896
Microsoft		1,725
Amazon Com		934
NVIDIA		842
Alphabet Inc Class A		656
Meta Platforms, Inc		496
Tesla Inc		466
Alphabet Inc Class C		378
Eli Lilly & Co		356
Broadcom Inc		332
United Health Group		301
Pepsico Inc		254
Linde PLC		243
Procter & Gamble		231
Merck & Co		229
Coca-Cola		210

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Home Depot		208
Cisco Systems		207
American Water Works Co Inc		202
Abbvie		188
Adobe Inc		184
Accenture PLC		179
Nestle		175
Salesforce Inc		172
Novo-Nordisk B		172
Pfizer		153
Abbott Laboratories		151
McDonald's Corp		151
Verizon Communications		150
Novartis		149
Sap SE		148
Transdigm Group		147
International Business Machines Corp		147
Netflix Inc		145
Astrazeneca (GBP)		145
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc		142
Roche Holding Genuss		141
Advanced Micro Devices		137
Waste Mangement		137
Schneider Electric		137
Intel		135
EDP Renovaveis SA		133
Qualcomm		126
Texas Instruments		125
Oracle Corporation		122
Bristol-Myers Squibb		121
Danaher Corp		119
Comcast Corp A		119
Mondelez International Inc		115
ASML Holding NV		113
Siemens		112
Walt Disney		112
Tokyo Electron		111
Amgen		110
Elevance Health Inc		110
Intuit		104
ServiceNow Inc		103
Caterpillar		102
ABB (CHF)		100
AT&T Inc		99
Toyota Motor		98
Nutrien Ltd		98
Unilever GB		96
Vinci		95
Sanofi		94
Deere & Co		90
Dow Inc		90
Applied Materials		89
Deutsche Telecom		85
T-Mobile US Inc		84

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Medtronic PLC		83
Sysco Corp		83
Sony Group Corporation		83
ZOETIS INC		82
NIKE Inc - B		82
GETLINK		81
Booking Holdings Inc		81
Uber Technologies Inc		81
Gilead Sciences Inc		80
Howmet Aerospace Inc		80
Republic Services		79
United Utilities Water PLC		78
CVS Health		78
Intuitive Surgical		78
Target Corporation		77
WW Grainger Inc		76
Lowe's Cos Inc		76
Terna Rete Elettrica Nazionale SpA		75
Boston Scientific		75
Starbucks Corp		75
Automatic Data Processing		74
GlaxoSmithkline		74
Industria de Diseno Textil SA		73
Darling Ingredients Inc		73
Air Products & Chemicals		73
Xylem Inc		71
Atlas Copco AB	5560142720	70
Stryker Corp		70
Other equities foreign		13,514
Total other equities foreign companies		**32,305**
Total equities		**41,626**
Of which listed equities		**41,509**
Fund units		
SPP Generation 60-tal		22,810
Storebrand Global Multifactor A	990632758	19,990
Storebrand Global Plus		11,826
SPP Generation 70-tal		11,698
Storebrand USA		11,425
Storebrand Indeks - Norge A	913222679	10,276
Storebrand Global All Countries		9,866
Storebrand Global ESG A	919080000	9,227
Storebrand Norge Institusjon C	981672747	8,799
SPP Mix 80		8,630
SPP Generation 50-tal		8,603
Storebrand Global ESG Plus A	918660186	8,121
Storebrand Sverige		7,055
Storebrand Global Solutions A	998718120	6,395
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A NOK	5156028267	6,266
Storebrand Sverige Plus		5,827
Storebrand Global Indeks B	989133241	5,213
Storebrand Europa		4,415
Eika Pensjon VPFO	993990949	4,307

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Storebrand Global Solutions A		3,778
Storebrand Infrastructure Fund Class B-3		3,102
Storebrand Emerging Markets A SEK	5156024183	2,827
Equinor Aksjer Norge	916877323	2,503
Danske Profil Invest Danica Pension Norge Aksj		2,478
Storebrand Global Plus A SEK	0	2,345
Storebrand Indeks Alle Markeder A	996923002	2,230
Equinor Aksjer USA	916876610	2,115
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus		2,098
Storebrand International Private Eq 18 Class B-6	920329152	1,892
SPP Generation 80-tal		1,876
Janus Henderson Global Technology USD		1,864
Storebrand International Private Eq 19 Class B-7	989871862	1,815
Proaktiv 75 - A		1,692
Storebrand Norge Fossilfri A	918660313	1,653
Storebrand Emerging Markets		1,645
Cubera International Private Equity 20 Class B-6		1,580
SPP Mix 20		1,568
Intensity Crafted by Ruth		1,559
Proaktiv 75 - B		1,502
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 17 Ltd - Class B-6	988210684	1,502
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 16 Ltd - Class B-6	916788223	1,443
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A SEK	5156028267	1,387
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus		1,378
Storebrand Global Indeks A	989133241	1,336
Lannebo Småbolag		1,301
SPP Generation 40-tal		1,247
Brummer Multi-Strategy 2xL		1,232
Proaktiv 80 - A		1,221
Cubera International Private Equity 21 Class B-6		1,145
SPP Mix 50		1,142
Ruth Core Global Equities		1,128
Storebrand Japan		1,092
STOREBRAND EMERGING MARKETS ESG PLUS I USD		1,067
Brummer Multi-Strategy		1,020
Proaktiv 80 - B		978
Aktiv Påverkan R5 - B		957
SPP Mix 100		898
Carnegie Sverigefond		896
Storebrand Global ESG Plus LUX I EUR		892
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 15 Ltd - Class B-4	986313737	885
Storebrand International Private Equity 14 - B-4	994281151	793
Cubera International Private Equity 20 Class B-5		729
Storebrand Sverige Plus A SEK	0	696
Placerum Dynamisk Class B		671
Storebrand Global Solutions A SEK	0	670
Öhman Sweden Micro Cap		665
Handelsbanken Nordiska Småbolag		664
Enter Sverige C		648
SKAGEN Global NOK		641
JPMorgan Global Focus EUR		629
Contrarian 65 - B		611
Balance Crafted by Ruth		605
Storebrand International Private Equity XI - B-3	996700828	599

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Storebrand Global Multifactor		581
Cubera International Private Equity 22 Class B-6		576
State Street World Scr Index Equity Fund		560
Eika Global	982577462	532
ODIN Sverige C		521
Wellington Global Health Care USD		519
Equinor Aksjer Europa	816876672	510
Fidelity Asian Special Sits. USD		495
Ruth Core Emerging Markets 1		488
SKAGEN Global A	979876106	480
SKAGEN Select 100	918534741	479
Storebrand International Private Eq 18 Class B-5	920329152	470
Ruth Core Swedish Equities		460
Placerum Balanserad Class B		456
Swedbank Robur Access Sverige		454
Danske Invest Norske Aksjer Institusjon II	990446881	454
Proaktiv 85 - A		436
Storebrand International Private Eq 19 Class B-6	989871862	417
Mercer Advantage Balanced Growth Fund		414
Storebrand Renewable Energy A	925054097	412
Cubera Continuation Fund Limited		392
Delphi Global A	989747746	391
Lannebo Mixfond Offensiv		390
Storebrand International Private Equity 13 - B-4	911917831	370
Dynamic R5 - B		368
Storebrand Global Solutions LUX I EUR		360
Carnegie SPAR Balanserad A		358
Storebrand International Private Equity XII - B-4	998333679	354
Aktiv Påverkan R2 - B		350
Storebrand Global Value A	979364768	339
Storebrand International Private Eq 19 Class B-4	0	330
Storebrand Verdi A	979474059	313
Storebrand International Private Eq 18 Class B-4	0	309
Handelsbanken Amerika Tema		303
Naventi Offensiv Flex		295
Storebrand Global Low Volatility A SEK	5156026394	291
Cubera International Private Equity 21 Class B-5		281
Eika Norden VPFO	980134350	281
Eika Norge	985682976	278
Storebrand Global Low Volatility		270
IKC 0-100		267
Schroder ISF Indian Opportunities		262
Naventi Balanserad Flex		262
Carnegie Fastighetsfond Norden		262
Equinor Aksjer Pacific	916876718	261
Carnegie SPAR Global A		252
Ruth Global Change Equities		251
Öhman Småbolagsfond		247
SKAGEN Kon-Tiki NOK		246
SKAGEN Kon-Tiki A	984305141	244
Delphi Nordic A	960058658	237
Cicero Hållbar Mix		236
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 17 Ltd - Class B-3	0	232

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
Proaktiv 85 - B		232
T.Rowe Price US Large Cap Value USD		229
T.Rowe Price US Smaller Comp. USD		227
Storebrand Infrastructure Debt Fund - SICAV		224
Norron Target		222
Dynamic R2 - B		221
Delphi Norge A	976242556	220
Wellington Climate Strategy Fund		212
Expansion Crafted by Ruth		208
Ruth Core Global Small Cap		200
Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS	996210235	195
Storebrand Global Indeks Valutasikret A	917820961	195
SKAGEN Select 30	918534687	189
T.Rowe Price Emering Markets Equity		183
Ruth Core Nordic Small Cap		183
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund		182
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 15 Ltd - Class B-2	0	181
Delphi Nordic NOK		180
JPMorgan Emerging Markets Small USD		175
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 16 Ltd - Class B-3	0	174
State Street US Scrn Index Equity Fund		172
Storebrand Europa Plus		172
Aktiv Påverkan R5 - A		171
Proaktiv 90 - A		167
Storebrand Renewable Energy A2		167
Cliens Småbolag D		167
Coeli Global Selektiv R		164
Vanguard Global Small-Cap Index Fund		164
Cubera International Private Equity 23 Class B-6		163
Storebrand Indeks - Norden A	926653016	163
Storebrand International Private Equity 14 - B-2	0	161
Contrarian 65 - A		160
BlackRock World Energy USD		160
Schroder ISF Latin American EUR		158
Handelsbanken Tillväxtmarknad Tema		153
Danske Invest Index Norway Restricted Acc KL		153
Storebrand Smart Cities A	827154792	152
BlackRock World Gold USD		150
Partners Group L Private Equity USD		149
Vanguard ESG Developed World All Cap Equity Index		146
Storebrand Fremtid 100 A	938144435	146
DEAS Eiendomsfond Norge 1 IS	887027692	145
Alternative R5 - B		144
SEB Global Emerging Market Equities Earnest AKL		143
Espiria 60		139
Placerum Polar B		136
Spiltan Aktiefond Stabil		132
Espiria 90		129
Wellington Global Health Care Equity Portfolio		129
Storebrand Fremtid 50 A	989440136	129
State Street Europe Scrn Index Equity Fund		128
Fondsfinans Norge	884494362	125
M&G (Lux) European Strategic Value		124

NOK million	Organisation number	Fair value
AMF Räntefond Kort		124
Storebrand Sverige Småbolag Plus A SEK	0	124
SKAGEN Vekst A	879876052	123
Storebrand Indeks Nye Markeder A	996922987	120
Danske Invest Index Global AC Restricted		117
Naventi Defensiv Flex		115
BNP Paribas AQUA		111
Carnegie Total		111
Vanguard US 500 Stock Index Fund		111
Espiria SDG Solutions		110
Storebrand International Private Equity 13 - B-3	0	110
Pareto Eiendomsfellesskap IS		106
Delphi Global NOK		106
State Street PAC Ex Japan Scrn Index Equity Fund		106
BlackRock Global Allocation USD		102
FSSA China Growth Fund Class I USD		101
Storebrand Vekst A	964847878	101
Proaktiv 90 - B		101
BNP Paribas Global Environment		99
Storebrand International Private Equity XII - B-3	0	98
Franklin India Fund		96
IKC Sverige Flexibel		93
Aktiv Påverkan R5 - D		93
Lynx Active Balanced Fund D2 SEK		93
Storebrand USA Plus		93
DigitalBridge Partners II		91
Comgest Growth Europe Plus		91
SKAGEN Focus A	915294294	90
Alternative R2 - B		88
Lynx		88
STB Indeks - Norge		88
Patrizia PanEuropean Property 2		86
Cubera Impact Fund I B-4		81
Dynamic R5 - A		79
Delphi Europe A	980440028	78
State Street UK Index Equity Fund		77
Danske Invest Norge Vekst	968007386	76
Mercer Global Small Cap Equity		76
Comfort Crafted by Ruth		75
BlackRock Global SmallCap Fund A2		75
Aktiv Påverkan R2 - A		75
State Street Japan Scrn Index Equity Fund		73
Storebrand Equal Opportunities A	927153688	73
Danske Invest Index Global EM		72
Storebrand Norge A	938651728	71
Danske Invest-Nye Markeder Fund		71
Other units		3,357
Total fund units		**291,924**
Total equities and fund units		**333,550**

Note 27 - Bonds and other fixed income securities

Bonds at fair value over OCI (FVOCI)

NOK million	Fair value 2023	Fair value 2022
Government bonds	1,847	1,863
Corporate bonds	4,133	4,567
Structured notes	497	479
Total bonds at fair value over OCI	**6,477**	**6,909**
Allocation by company and customers:		
- Company	6,477	6,909
Total	**6,477**	**6,909**

NOK million	stage 1 12-month ECL	stage 2 Lifetime ECL - no objective evidence of impairment	stage 3 Lifetime ECL - objective evidence of impairment	Total
Loss provisions 01.01.2023	-1			-1
Transfer to stage 1 (12-month ECL)				
Transfer to stage 2 (lifetime ECL - no objective evidence of impairment)				
Transfer to stage 3 (lifetime ECL - objective evidence of impairment)				
Net remeasurement of loan losses				
New financial assets originated or purchased				
Financial assets that have been derecognised				
ECL changes of balances on financial assets without changes in stage in the period				
Changes due to modification without any effect in derecognition				
ECL allowance on written-off (financial) assets				
Changes in models/risk parameters				
Loss provisions 31.12.2023	**-1**	**0**	**0**	**-1**
Loan loss provisions on loans to customers valued at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	-1			-1
Total	**-1**	**0**	**0**	**-1**

Bonds at fair value P&L

NOK million	Fair value 2023	2022
Government bonds	62,098	54,222
Corporate bonds	106,242	106,067
Structured notes	14,055	14,292
Collateralised securities	3,049	2,887
Bond funds	85,654	77,745
Total bonds and other fixed-income securities	**271,098**	**255,212**
Allocation by company and customers:		
- company	17,181	14,025
- customer	253,916	241,187
Total	**271,098**	**255,212**

Bonds at fair value P&L/FVOCI

	Storebrand Livs-forsikring	SPP Pension & Försäkring
Modified duration	4.7	4.0
Average effective yield	3.1 %	2.0 %

The effective yield for each security is calculated using the observed market price. Calculated effective yields are weighted to give an average effective yield on the basis of each security's share of the total interest rate sensitivity. Interest derivatives are included in the calculation of modified duration and average effective interest rate.

Note 28 - Derivatives

Nominal volume

Financial derivatives are related to underlying amounts which are not recognised in the statement of financial position. In order to quantify the scope of the derivatives, reference is made to amounts described as the underlying nominal principal, nominal volume, etc. Nominal volume is arrived at differently for different classes of derivatives, and provides some indication of the size of the position and risk the derivative presents.

Gross nominal volume principally indicates the size of the exposure, while net nominal volume provides some indication of the risk exposure. However , nominal volume is not a measure which necessarily provides a comparison of the risk represented by different types of derivatives. Unlike gross nominal volume, the calculation of net nominal volume also takes into account which direction of market risk exposure the instrument represents by differentiating between long (asset) positions and short (liability) positions.

A long position in an equity derivative produces a gain in value if the share price increases. For interest rate derivatives, a long position produces a gain if interest rates fall, as is the case for bonds. For currency derivatives, a long position results in a positive change in value if the relevant exchange rate strengthens against the NOK. Average gross nominal volume are based on daily calculations of gross nominal volume.

NOK million	Gross nominal volume [1]	Gross booked value financial assets	Gross booked value financial liabilities	Net booked financial. assets/ liabilities	Amounts that can, but are not presented net in the balance sheet		Net amount 2023	Net amount 2022
					Financial assets	Financial liabilities		
Interest derivatives	177,291	2,506	5,698	0	0	0	-3,193	-8,263
Currency derivatives	180,619	5,498	358	0	0	0	5,140	2,262
Total derivatives 2023	**357,910**	**8,003**	**6,056**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,947**	
Total derivatives 2022	351,173	6,573	12,573	0	0	0		-6,001
Allocation by company and customers:								
- company							499	263
- customer							1,448	-6,264
Total							**1,947**	**-6,001**

1) Values 31.12.

Note 29 - Loans

Loan, portfolio and guarantees

NOK million	Booked value 31.12.23	Booked value 31.12.22
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	27,152	27,951
Total gross loans to customers	**27,152**	**27,951**
Provision for expected loss stage 1	0	0
Provision for expected loss stage 2	0	0
Provision for expected loss stage 3	0	0
Net loans to customers	**27,152**	**27,951**

Note 30 - Properties

Type of properties			31.12.23		
NOK million	31.12.23	31.12.22	Required rate of return % [1]	Average duration of lease (years) [3]	m2
Office buildings (including parking and storage):					
Oslo-Vika/Filipstad Brygge	8,542	8,854	4,60-5,90	6.4	97,562
Rest of Greater Oslo	4,367	4,760	5.03 - 5.78	5.1	86,065
Office buildings in Sweden	75	73	5.6	5.4	1,573
Shopping centres (including parking and storage)					
Rest of Norway	5,388	5,725	6.0 - 7.30	3.2	179,450
Trading Sweden [2]	3,007	2,829	5.9	5.4	112,247
Car parks					
Multi-storey car parks in Oslo	890	944	5.7	4.5	43,000
Other properties:					
Housing Sweden [2]	3,714	3,574	3.8	0.5	91,788
Hotel Sweden [2]	2,774	2,720	4.8	9.4	35,872
Service real estate Sweden [2]	2,933	3,008	4.5	9.7	58,971
Development project Norway	954	995	7.8		38,820
Total investment properties	**32,644**	**33,482**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**745,348**
Properties for own use	1,737	1,689	4.2	5.7	18,894
Total properties	**34,382**	**35,171**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**764,242**
Allocation by company and customers:					
Properties - customers with guarantee	34,382	35,171			
Total	**34,382**	**35,171**			

1) The properties are valued on the basis of the following effective required rate of return (inluded 2.5 per cent inflation).
2) All of the properties in Sweden are appraised externally. The appraisal is based on the required rates of return in the market (including 2 per cent inflation).
3) The average duration of the leases is weighted based on the value of the individual properties.

As of 31.12.23, Storebrand Life Insurance had NOK 7 533 million invested in Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS and VIA, Oslo. The investments are classified as "Investment in associated Ccmpanies and joint ventures" in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS and VIA, Oslo invest exclusively in real estate at fair value.

Vacancy

Norway

The vacancy rate for lettable areas was 6,2 per cent (6.5 per cent) at the end of 2023. At the end of 2023, a total of 14.8 per cent (18.0 per cent) of the floor space in the investment properties was vacant. The vacancy rate is decreasing largely due to Filipstad Brygge having been transferred to the development portfolio.

Sweden

At the end of 2023, the vacancy for investment properties was 0,6 per cent (0.4 per cent) (0.1 per cent for commercial)

Transactions:

Purchases: No further property acquistions has been agreed in Storebrand/SPP in addtition to the figures that have been finalised and included in the finacial statements as of 31 December 2023.

Sale: No further property sales has been agreed on in Storebrand/SPP in addiition to the figures that has been finalised and included in the finacial statements as of 31 December 2023

Properties for own use

NOK million	2023	2022
Book value 01.01	1,690	1,659
Additions	2	24
Revaluation booked in balance sheet	-60	51
Depreciation	-15	-14
Write-ups due to write-downs in the period	12	12
Exchange rate adjustments	111	-49
Other change	-2	6
Book value 31.12	**1,737**	**1,690**
Acquisition cost opening balance	610	586
Acquisition cost closing balance	612	610
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs opening balance	-719	-705
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs closing balance	-734	-719
Allocation by company and customers:		
Properties for own use - customers	1,737	1,690
Total	**1,737**	**1,690**
Depreciation method:	Straight line	
Depreciation plan and financial lifetime	50 years	

Note 31 - Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables

NOK million	2023	2022
Accounts receivables	491	395
Pre-paid expenses	224	173
Fee earned	8	
Activated sales costs (Swedish business)	751	722
Claims on insurance brokers	42,279	1,107
Client funds	143	22
Collateral	3,921	8,764
Paid taxes uncertain debts		774
Tax receivable	104	318
Other current receivables	131	183
Book value 31.12	**48,052**	**12,459**
Allocation by company and customers:		
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables - company	7,566	12,066
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables - customers	40,485	392
Total	**48,052**	**12,459**

Paid tax related to uncertain tax positions, see note 21 Tax

Age distribution for accounts receivable 31.12 (gross)

NOK Million	2023	2022
	Accounts receivable	
Receivables not fallen due	479	375
Past due 1 - 30 days	7	7
Past due 31 - 60 days	2	1
Past due 61 - 90 days	2	6
Past due > 90 days	6	9
Gross accounts receivable	**495**	**398**
Provisions for losses	-4	-3
Net accounts receivable	**491**	**395**

Note 32 - Insurance contracts liabilities

Expected recognition of CSM

The table shows the expected revenue recognition in income statement of the remaining CSM for insurance contracts issued. The CSM in in the table does not include the expected excess return beyond the risk-neutral return and new contracts drawn up in future periods.

NOK Million	31.12.2023			
	Guaranteed pension			
	Guaranteed products - Norway	Guaranteed products - Sweden	Pension related disability insurance - Norway	Total
1 year	557	303	133	993
2 years	501	282	98	881
3 years	468	263	81	812
4 years	434	245	68	747
5 years	404	226	58	688
6-10 years	1,634	869	181	2,684
>10 years	2,737	1,119	140	3,995
Total	**6,734**	**3,306**	**760**	**10,801**

Composition of the balance sheet

NOK Million	Guaranteed pension				Insurance			Total
	SBL Guaranteed products	SPP Guaranteed products	SBL Pension related disability insurance	Total Guaranteed pension	P&C and Individual Life	Group Life and Disability Insurance	Total Insurance	
31.12.2023								
Insurance contract liabilities	214,696	86,504	9,039	**310,239**	2,769	3,776	**6,544**	**316,783**
Reinsurance contract assets	-1	0	133	**132**	46	6	**52**	**184**
31.12.2022								
Insurance contract liabilities	209,311	79,168	7,692	**296,171**	2,646	3,350	**5,996**	**302,167**
Reinsurance contract assets					292	9	**301**	**301**
Reinsurance contract liabilities		4		**4**	34	0	**34**	**38**

Guaranteed pension

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims (LIC)

NOK Million	31.12.2023			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
Opening insurance contract liabilities	295,235	937	0	296,171
Opening insurance contract assets	0	0	0	0
Net opening balance	**295,235**	**937**	**0**	**296,171**
Insurance revenue	**-3,687**			**-3,687**
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		-24	1,497	1,472
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims				
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		772		772
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	12			12
Insurance service expenses	**12**	**747**	**1,497**	**2,256**
Insurance service result	**-3,675**	**747**	**1,497**	**-1,431**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	15,129	31		15,160
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**15,129**	**31**		**15,160**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**11,454**	**778**	**1,497**	**13,729**
Investment components	-16,054	-33	16,087	0
Other changes	45			45
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	5,239	1		5,240
Cash flows				
Premiums recieved	9,607			9,607
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	3,081		-17,584	-14,503
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-51			-51
Total cash flows	**12,637**	**0**	**-17,584**	**-4,947**
Net closing balance	**308,556**	**1,682**	**0**	**310,239**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	308,557	1,682	0	310,239
Net closing balance	**308,557**	**1,682**	**0**	**310,239**

NOK Million	31.12.2022			
	LRC			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	Total
Opening insurance contract liabilities	327,380	480	0	327,860
Opening insurance contract assets	0	0	0	0
Net opening balance	**327,380**	**480**	**0**	**327,860**
Insurance revenue	**-3,662**			**-3,662**
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			1,331	1,331
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		457		457
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	7			7
Insurance service expenses	**7**	**457**	**1,331**	**1,795**
Insurance service result	**-3,655**	**457**	**1,331**	**-1,867**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	-26,624			-26,624
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**-26,624**			**-26,624**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**-30,279**	**457**	**1,331**	**-28,492**
Investment components	-15,216		15,216	0
Other changes	-285			-285
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-2,693			-2,693
Cash flows				
Premiums recieved	17,227			17,227
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-843		-16,546	-17,390
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-56			-56
Total cash flows	**16,328**	**0**	**-16,546**	**-218**
Net closing balance	**295,235**	**937**	**0**	**296,171**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	295,235	937	0	296,172
Net closing balance	**295,235**	**937**	**0**	**296,172**

Reconciliation of the measurement component of insurance contract balances

NOK Million	31.12.2023			
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract liabilities	283,085	3,556	9,530	296,171
Net opening balance	**283,085**	**3,556**	**9,530**	**296,171**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided			-1,898	-1,898
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired		-338		-338
Experience adjustments	33			33
Total changes that relate to current service	**33**	**-338**	**-1,898**	**-2,202**
Change that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-2,531	381	2,151	0
Changes in estimates that results in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	371	185		555
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-719	135	800	217
Total changes that relate to future service	**-2,880**	**700**	**2,951**	**772**
Insurance service result	**-2,847**	**363**	**1,054**	**-1,430**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	15,127		33	15,160
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**15,127**	**0**	**33**	**15,160**
Total amount recognised in comprehensive income	**12,281**	**363**	**1,086**	**13,730**
Other changes	45			45
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	4,989	65	185	5,239
Cash flows				0
Premiums received	9,607			9,607
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-14,503			-14,503
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-51			-51
Total cash flows	**-4,947**	**0**	**0**	**-4,947**
Net closing balance	**295,453**	**3,984**	**10,801**	**310,238**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	295,453	3,984	10,801	310,239
Net closing balance	**295,453**	**3,984**	**10,801**	**310,239**

NOK Million	31.12.2022			
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract liabilities	311,532	4,517	11,810	327,860
Net opening balance	**311,532**	**4,517**	**11,810**	**327,860**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided			-2,056	-2,056
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired		-344		-344
Experience adjustments	75			75
Total changes that relate to current service	**75**	**-344**	**-2,056**	**-2,325**
Change that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	900	-660	-240	0
Changes in estimates that results in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	193	-21		172
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-288	101	472	286
Total changes that relate to future service	**805**	**-580**	**232**	**458**
Insurance service result	**880**	**-923**	**-1,824**	**-1,867**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	-26,276		-349	-26,624
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**-26,276**	**0**	**-349**	**-26,624**
Total amount recognised in comprehensive income	**-25,396**	**-923**	**-2,173**	**-28,492**
Other changes	-285			-285
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-2,548	-38	-107	-2,693
Cash flows				
Premiums received	17,227			17,227
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-17,390			-17,390
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-56			-56
Total cash flows	**-218**	**0**	**0**	**-218**
Net closing balance	**283,085**	**3,556**	**9,530**	**296,171**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	283,085	3,556	9,530	296,171
Net closing balance	**283,085**	**3,556**	**9,530**	**296,171**

The table below shows estimated amount and timing of remaining contractually discounted cash flows from Guaranteed pension insurance liabilities.

NOK Million	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6-10	Year >10	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	19,218	16,042	14,971	16,064	15,433	66,376	147,349	295,454
Total	**19,218**	**16,042**	**14,971**	**16,064**	**15,433**	**66,376**	**147,349**	**295,454**

Impact of contracts recognised in the year

NOK Million	31.12.2023						
	Contracts originated		Contracts aquired		Total		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Non-onerous contracts aquired	Onerous contracts aquired	Non-onerous contracts total	Onerous contracts total	Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows							
Insurance acquisition cash flows	25	19	0	7	25	26	**51**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	1,286	1,059	4,390	1,455	5,676	2,514	**8,191**
Estimates of the present value of cash flows	1,311	1,078	4,390	1,462	5,701	2,540	**8,241**
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	-1,670	-905	-4,902	-1,483	-6,572	-2,388	**-8,960**
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	44	47	37	8	81	54	**135**
CSM	325		475		800		**800**
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	**10**	**220**	**0**	**-14**	**10**	**207**	**217**

Underlying items

NOK Million	31.12.2023		31.12.2022	
Assets	Garanteed products - Norway	Garanteed products - Sweden	Garanteed products - Norway	Garanteed products - Sweden
Shares and fund units	35,728	10,175	29,862	9,092
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	132,083	51,166	128,209	46,406
Loans to customers	14,825	6,305	15,729	6,636
Derivatives	738	-1,564	-563	767
Investment properties	22,226	14,240	23,337	13,893
Cash and other underlying items	18,134	6,181	12,736	2,374
Total underlying items	**223,735**	**86,504**	**209,311**	**79,168**
Insurance contract liabilities	**223,735**	**86,504**	**209,311**	**79,168**

Insurance

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

NOK Million	31.12.2023				
	LRC		LIC for contracts under the PAA		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Opening insurance contract liabilities	252	10	5,623	112	5,996
Net opening balance	**252**	**10**	**5,623**	**112**	**5,996**
Insurance revenue	**-2,439**				**-2,439**
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			1,956		0
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	25		192	7	5,996
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses					-2,439
Insurance service expenses	**25**	**0**	**2,148**	**7**	**2,181**
Insurance service result	-2,414	0	2,148	7	-259
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss			113		113
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**0**	**0**	**113**	**0**	**113**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**-2,414**	**0**	**2,262**	**7**	**-146**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates			65	4	69
Cash flows					
Premiums recieved	2,431				2,431
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			-1,806		-1,806
Total cash flows	**2,431**	**0**	**-1,806**	**0**	**625**
Net closing balance	**268**	**10**	**6,144**	**123**	**6,545**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	268	10	6,145	122	6,544
Net closing balance	**268**	**10**	**6,145**	**122**	**6,544**

NOK Million	31.12.2022				
	LRC		LIC for contracts under the PAA		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Opening insurance contract liabilities	243	0	5,010	110	5,362
Net opening balance	**243**	**0**	**5,010**	**110**	**5,362**
Insurance revenue	**-2,164**				**-2,164**
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			1,786		1,786
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			120	-23	97
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		10			10
Insurance service expenses	**0**	**10**	**1,906**	**-23**	**1,893**
Insurance service result	-2,164	10	1,906	-23	-271
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss					0
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**-2,164**	**10**	**1,906**	**-23**	**-271**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates			-33	-2	-35
Cash flows					
Premiums recieved	2,583				2,583
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid					0
Total cash flows	**2,583**	**0**	**-1,643**	**0**	**940**
Net closing balance	**662**	**10**	**5,240**	**85**	**5,996**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	662	10	5,240	85	5,996
Net closing balance	**662**	**10**	**5,240**	**85**	**5,996**

Development in insurance expenses

NOK Million	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Calculated gross cost of claims							
At end of the policy year							
- one year later	0	0	58	73	82	0	
- two years later	0	127	865	935	1,405	0	
- three years later	49	799	920	986	0	0	
- four years later	556	810	924	0	0	0	
- five years later	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Calculated amount 31.12.23							
Total paid to present	-230	-249	-300	-256	-573	-558	-2,165
Claims reserve	377	598	689	821	915	1,315	4,715
Claims reserve for previous years (before 2018)							1,851
Discounting							-421
Risk adjustment							122
Total claims reserve							**6,267**

The overview shows the development in the estimate for occurred insurance claims over time and the remaining claims reserve.

Note 33 - Investment contracts liabilities

Change in investment contracts liabilities

NOK million	2023	2022
Investment contracts liabilities 1.1	292,931	285,306
Acquisition		26,322
Premium paid	42,174	32,459
Deducted fees	-837	-794
Investment return	38,393	-25,171
Claims paid	-27,215	-20,527
Other	-402	-311
Exchange rate adjustments	9,227	-4,353
Investment contracts liabilities 31.12.	**354,270**	**292,931**

Income from investment contracts

NOK million	2023	2022
Risk premium, risk addition and administation fees	927	872
Transfer and invoice fees	5	5
Kickback	1,072	968
Supplementary provision	0	-9
Compensation to customer	-5	-1
Other income and expenses	8	7
Total	**2,008**	**1,841**

Note 34 - Other current liabilities

NOK million	2023	2022
Accounts payable	247	228
Accrued expenses	604	522
Appropriations restructuring	33	29
Other appropriations	133	252
Governmental fees and tax withholding	344	337
Collateral received derivates in cash	3,672	1,318
Liabilities to broker	40,306	844
Liabilities tax/tax appropriations	66	
Minority SPP Fastighet KB	2,717	3,211
Ongoing payments	216	92
Customer liabilites	986	503
Other current liabilities	153	249
Lease liabilities	641	599
Book value 31.12	**50,116**	**8,186**

Specification of restructuring reserves

	2023		2022
NOK million	Restructuring reserves	Total	Total
Book value 01.01	29	29	35
Increase in the period	15	15	8
Amount recognised against reserves in the period	-14	-14	-14
Exchange rate adjustments	2	2	-1
Book value 31.12	**33**	**33**	**29**

Note 35 - Hedge accounting

Storebrand Livsforsikring group follows IFRS 9 in regards to hedge accounting..

Fair value hedging of interest rate risk

The Group's strategy for interest rate risk is defined in the Interest Rate Risk Policy, which sets limits for limiting the Group's interest rate risk exposure. In order to reduce the interest rate risk on fixed-rate borrowing, fair value hedging is used. The risk hedged under the interest rate risk policy is NIBOR. That is, own credit risk is not hedged by maintaining the credit spread constant as at establishment. Fair value of the hedging object is hedged by entering into an interest rate swap, swaped from fixed to floating, in order to reduce the risk associated with future interest rate changes. The hedges satisfy the requirements for hedge accounting at the individual transaction level, in that a hedging instrument is directly linked to a secured object, and the hedging relationship is satisfactorily documented.

All hedging relationships are established with identical fixed-rate profiles; fixed rate, principal, coupon maturity and principal maturity, both in the object and the instrument. The instrument swaps from fixed rate to floating rate quoted at Nibor 3 months. The hedging ratio is expected to be effective by counteracting the effect of changes in fair value as a result of changes in interest rates. Net recognised changes in the value of real value hedges are due to changes in value as a result of changes in market interest rates, i.e. hedged risk.

Euro loans also include hedging of currency risk. The hedge is intended to eliminate the currency risk on the principal and provide an interest expense equal to the floating NOK interest rate. The hedging instrument is a Basisswap where

Storebrand Lifeinsurance AS receives 10-year fixed EUR interest and pays floating 3 months NIBOR. The floating leg of the interest rate swap is denominated in NOK. In this way, the hedging instrument will also hedge against fluctuations in the exchange rate.
Hedging effectiveness is measured based on the simple Dollar Offset method with respect to prospective effectiveness.

The Storebrand Group has identified the following sources of inefficiency
- different discount rate on instrument and object

In addition, floating legs have a fixed rate for three months at a time, and therefore also make a contribution to inefficiency. This contribution gradually falls towards zero over three months and then jumps to a new level determined by 3M NIBOR at the time of a new interest rate fixing. The latter will have a limited effect to three months.

These conditions are not expected to create material inefficiencies. No other sources of inefficiencies have been identified during the fiscal year. All hedging of interest rate risk is fair value hedging and any inefficiencies are recognised in the ordinary result under "Other costs".

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023					2022				
	Contract/ nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked	Recognised of comprehensive income	Contract/ nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked	Recognised of comprehensive income
NOK million		Assets	Liabilities				Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate swaps				-29		38	112			-590
Subordinated loans				28	3	-38		421		578

1) Book values as at 31.12.

The loan has been repaid in April , and the hedging was therefore terminated

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023				2022			
	Contract/nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked	Contract/nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked
NOK million		Assets	Liabilities			Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	300		229		300		648	
Subordinated loans	-300		2,782	-29	-300		2,397	28

1) Book values as at 31.12.

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023				2022			
	Contract/nominal value (NOK)	Book value 1)		Booked	Contract/nominal value (NOK)	Book value 1)		Booked
NOK million		Assets	Liabilities			Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	750	6			750	16		
Subordinated loans	-750		763	-3	-750		773	

1) Book values as at 31.12.

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023			
	Contract/nominal value (NOK)	Book value 1)		Booked
NOK million		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	300	13		
Subordinated loans	-300		316	

1) Book values as at 31.12.

Hedging of net investment in Storebrand Holding AB

Storebrand uses cash flow hedging of currency risk associated with Storebrand's investment in Storebrand Holding AB. Three-month rolling currency derivatives have been used, where the spot element in these has been used as a hedging instrument. As of 31.12.23, four loans have been raised and used as a hedging instrument. The effective share of hedging instruments is included in the other comprehensive income. The net investment in Storebrand Holding AB is partially hedging and the hedging efficiency is therefore expected to be around 100 per cent. No sources of inefficiencies in hedging net investment have been identified. An income of NOK 739 million has been recorded in the total result related to hedging Storebrand Holding AB, compared with an income of NOK 226 million in 2022.

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023			2022		
		Book value [1]			Book value [1]	
NOK million	Contract/nominal value (SEK)	Assets	Liabilities	Contract/nominal value (SEK)	Assets	Liabilities
Currency derivatives	-9,681	0	175	-9,691	0	-111
Loan used as hedging instrument	-3,200	0	3,734	-2,800	0	2,654
Underlying items		10,961			11,823	

1) Book values as at 31.12.

The phasing out of LIBOR on various currencies as reference rates has received a minor attention throughout 2023. The transition to new "overnight rates" has been demanding for many market participants, but the transition has gone better than many feared. From 1 January 2022, LIBOR for USD, GBP, EUR, CHF and JPY will be replaced by new "interest rates", SOFR, SONIA, EurSTR, SARON and TONA. In 2023, value will still be quoted on some of the LIBOR interest rates, but from July 1th, there were no more publishing of LIBOR.

For Storebrand, the process of phasing out LIBOR interest rates has not been particularly demanding as exposure to LIBOR interest rates has been limited. Necessary adaptation of agreements related to EONIA in relation to certain counterparties has been implemented in Q4 2021. EONIA has been replaced by EurSTR and the stipulated "fallbacks" which have resulted in a continuation of the values based on EONIA. NIBOR and STIBOR, which have the greatest significance in the management of Storebrand's customer portfolios, will be continued for the time being. The same applies to EURIBOR.

Storebrand secures an exposure in the reference rate EURIBOR 3M in one currency swap EUR / NOK which has a total nominal amount of EUR 300 million.

Note 36 - Collateral

NOK million	2023	2022
Collateral provided in cash in connection with derivatives trading	7,887	12,361
Collateral received in connection with Derivatives trading	-4,859	-1,429
Total received and pledged collateral	**3,028**	**10,932**

The CSA agreements entered into with 15 counterparties regulate the security that can be used by the parties in OTC contracts that have been entered into. Most of the agreements have a minimum transfer amount of EUR 500,000. Most agreements stipulate that cash in EUR and NOK can be used as security. In some of the agreements, government bonds are also defined as approved security. Interest is calculated based on the NOWA and EONIA rates respectively.

Security provided for futures and options is adjusted daily on the basis of a daily margin settlement for each contract.

Security is received and provided in the form of both cash and securities. Security in the form of cash is recognised in the balance sheet and classified as other receivables and other current liabilities in Notes 31 and 34 respectively.

Note 37 - Contingent liabilities

NOK million	2023	2022
Uncalled residual liabilities re limited partnership	3,990	4,087
Undrawn capital in alternative investment funds	14,949	12,238
Total contingent liabilities	**18,939**	**16,326**

Unused credit facilities concern granted and unused overdrafts and credit cards, as well as unused facility for credit loans secured by property. Storebrand Group companies are engaged in extensive activities in Norway and abroad, and are subject for client complaints and may become a party in legal disputes.

Note 38 - Securities lending and buy-back agreements

NOK million	2023	2022
Lending of shares	1,865	1,274
Collateral received for lent securities	-2,050	-1,411

Storebrand Livsforsikring has entered into agreements for securities loans with a number of counterparties. JPMorgan Luxembourg is the agent for the securities loans and will execute the lending itself on behalf of Storebrand Livsforsikring. Only shares are loaned. Storebrand Livsforsikring receives 85% of the income from securities loans. JPMorgan charges a fee of 15%.

Note 39 - Information related parties

Storebrand Livsforsikring has have transactions with other companies in the Storebrand Group, senior employees and shareholders in Storebrand ASA. These are transactions that are a part of the products and services offered by the companies in the group to their customers. The transactions are entered into on commercial terms and include occupational pensions, private pensions savings, leasing of premises, asset management and lending.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has bought mortgages from sister company Storebrand Bank ASA.The transactions are entered into in commercial terms. The portfolio of loans that have been transferred in 2023 totalled NOK 6,5 billion. The total portfolio of loans bought as of 31 December 2023 is NOK 17 billion. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS pays management fees to Storebrand Bank ASA for management of the portfolios, the expense for 2023 is NOK 67.4 million.

Internal transactions between group companies are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements, with the exception of transactions between the customer portfolio in Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and other units in the group. See further description in Note 1 Accounting Principles.

Also see note 24 Investments in other companies.

	2023			2023		
NOK million	Sale/purchase of services	Interest	Receivables/ liabilities	Sale/purchase of services	Interest	Receivables/ liabilities
Group companies:						
Storebrand ASA	151		-2	138		
Storebrand Bank ASA	69		4	36		3
Storebrand Asset Management AS	63		50	44		45
Storebrand Forsikring AS	194		27	150		63

Statement of Comprehensive income

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

1 January – 31 December

NOK million	Note	2023	2022
TECHNICAL ACCOUNT:			
Gross premiums written		26,018	20,300
Reinsurance premiums ceded		-33	-7
Premium reserves transferred from other companies	17	10,735	9,474
Premiums for own account	**14,15**	**36,720**	**29,766**
Income from investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures companies	31	-1,200	103
of which from investment in property companies		-1,200	103
Interest income and dividends etc. from financial assets	18	5,000	5,823
Changes in investment value	18	2,683	-6,095
Realised gains and losses on investments	18	-869	-2,857
Total net income from investments in the collective portfolio	**14**	**5,615**	**-3,025**
Income from investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures companies	31	-338	-8
of which from investment in rproperty companies		-338	-8
Interest income and dividends etc. from financial assets	18	1,707	975
Changes in investment value	18	11,509	-15,253
Realised gains and losses on investments	18	9,852	2,252
Total net income from investments in the investment selection portfolio	**14**	**22,729**	**-12,034**
Other insurance related income	**14,19**	**824**	**817**
Gross claims paid		-15,062	-13,425
Claims paid - reinsurance		33	30
Premium reserves etc. transferred to other companies	17	-15,444	-9,740
Claims for own account	**14**	**-30,473**	**-23,135**
To/from premium reserve, gross	39	-1,923	-3,095
To/from additional statutory reserves	39	2,770	2,769
Change in marketvalue adjustment fund	39	-1,783	5,207
Change in bufferfund		-1,031	356
Change in premium fund, deposit fund and the pension surplus fund	39	-1	-2
To/from technical reserves for non-life insurance business	39	-46	-43
Transfer of additional statutory reserves and value adjustment fund from other insurance companies/pension funds	17	232	418
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss Account - contractual obligations	**14**	**-1,781**	**5,611**
Change in pension capital		-30,110	5,429
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss Account - investment portfolio separately	**14**	**-30,110**	**5,429**

NOK million	Note	2023	2022
Profit on investment result	39	-120	-75
Risk result allocated to insurance contracts	39	-216	-230
Other allocation of profit		-60	-83
Funds allocated to insurance contracts	**14**	**-396**	**-388**
Management expenses		-228	-228
Selling expenses	21	-294	-270
Insurance-related administration expenses (incl. commissions for reinsurance received)		-1,236	-1,026
Insurance-related operating expenses	**14**	**-1,758**	**-1,524**
Other insurance related expenses after reinsurance share	14,25	-84	-119
Technical insurance profit		**1,284**	**1,398**
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Income from investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures companies	31	1,640	1,247
Interest income and dividends etc. from financial assets	18	750	456
Changes in investment value	18	139	-155
Realised gains and losses on investments	18	-629	211
Net income from investments in company portfolio		**1,900**	**1,759**
Other income	**20**	**90**	**22**
Management expenses		-19	-20
Other expenses	26	-1,147	-613
Total management expenses and other costs linked to the company portfolio		**-1,166**	**-633**
Profit or loss on non-technical account		**824**	**1,148**
Profit before tax		**2,109**	**2,546**
Tax expenses	27	326	461
Profit before other comprehensive income		**2,435**	**3,007**
Change in actuarial assumptions	22	-2	3
Tax on other profit elements not to be reclassified to profit/loss	27	3	3
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit/loss		**0**	**6**
Profit/loss cash flow hedging	41	-10	-12
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit /loss		**-10**	**-12**
Other comprehensive income		**-10**	**-6**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**2,425**	**3,000**

Statement of financial position

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

31 December

NOK million	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
ASSETS IN COMPANY PORTFOLIO			
Goodwill		302	
Other intangible assets	28	1,091	431
Total intangible assets		**1,392**	**431**
Equities and units in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures	31	13,045	14,299
Loans at amoritsed cost	10,13,29	3,218	2,948
Bonds at amortised cost	10,13,29,32	12,453	7,460
Deposits at amoritsed cost	10	332	530
Equities and fund units at fair value	13,29,33	598	339
Bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value	10,13,29,34	6,065	9,092
Derivatives at fair value	10,13,29,35	499	263
Total investments		**36,209**	**34,931**
Receivables in connection with direct business transactions		831	505
Receivables in connection with reinsurance transactions		5	
Receivables with group company	31	578	677
Other receivables	37	40,298	3,712
Total receivables		**41,713**	**4,894**
Tangible fixed assets	36	14	8
Cash, bank	10,29	1,245	1,394
Tax assets	27	1,300	1,123
Pension assets	22	3	4
Total other assets		**2,562**	**2,529**
Other pre-paid costs and income earned and not received		64	24
Total pre-paid costs and income earned and not received		**64**	**24**
Total assets in company portfolio		**81,942**	**42,809**
ASSETS IN CUSTOMER PORTFOLIOS			
Equities and units in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures	31	22,226	23,921
of which investment in property companies		22,226	23,921
Bonds at amortised cost	10,13,29,32	135,453	117,622
Loans at amoritsed cost	10,13,29	17,279	17,785
Deposits at amoritsed cost	10,29	7,704	6,011
Equities and fund units at fair value	13,29,33	19,675	16,505
Bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value	10,13,29,34	8,798	21,732
Derivatives at fair value	10,13,29,35	2,045	2,051
Total investments in collective portfolio		**213,182**	**205,626**
Reinsurance share of insurance obligations		**175**	**6**
Equities and units in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures	31	6,319	6,162
of which investment in property companies		6,319	6,162
Bonds at amortised cost	10,13,29,32	187	79
Loans at amoritsed cost	10,13,29	546	894

NOK million	Note	2023	2022
Deposits at amoritsed cost	10,29	536	878
Equities and fund units at fair value	13,29,33	143,577	101,286
Bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value	10,13,29,34	54,052	40,976
Loans at fair value	10,13,29	135	122
Derivatives at fair value	10,13,29,35	3,582	1,975
Total investments in investment selection portfolio		**208,934**	**152,372**
Total assets in customer portfolios		**422,290**	**358,004**
TOTAL ASSETS		**504,232**	**400,813**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		3,540	3,540
Share premium		9,711	9,711
Other paid in equity		2,708	2,327
Total paid in equity		**15,959**	**15,578**
Risk equalisation fund		1,067	809
Security reserves		7	8
Other earned equity		9,167	10,426
Total earned equity		**10,241**	**11,243**
Perpetual subordinated loans		2,798	1,957
Dated subordinated loans		7,875	7,800
Total subordinated loans and hybrid tier 1 capital	**9,13,29**	**10,672**	**9,757**
Premium reserves		191,951	185,269
Additional statutory reserves		6,919	9,622
Market value adjustment reserve		2,411	619
Bufferfund		2,071	1,137
Premium fund, deposit fund and the pension surplus fund		2,986	3,532
Other technical reserve		788	706
Total insurance obligations in life insurance - contractual obligations	**38,39**	**207,127**	**200,885**
Pension capital		209,317	152,558
Total insurance obligations in life insurance - investment portfolio separately	**38,39**	**209,317**	**152,558**
Pension liabilities etc.	22		
Tax liabilities	27	199	
Total provisions for liabilities		**199**	**0**
Liabilities in connection with direct insurance		905	503
Derivatives	10,13,29,35	2,615	4,083
Liabilities to group companies		3,474	2,345
Other liabilities	40	43,409	3,616
Total liabilities		**50,403**	**10,547**
Other accrued expenses and received, unearned income		314	246
Total accrued expenses and received, unearned income		**314**	**246**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**504,232**	**400,813**

Lysaker, 6. February 2024
The Board of Directors of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Translation – not to be signed

Odd Arild Grefstad
Chairman of the Board

Martin Skancke	Anne Kathrine Slungård	Mari Tårnesvik Grøtting
Trond Thire	Hans Henrik Klouman	Jan Otto Risebrobakken

Vivi Måhede Gevelt
Chief Executive Officer

Statement of change in equity

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

31 December

NOK million	Share capital 1)	Share premium reserve	Other paid in capital	Total paid in equity	Risk equalisation fund 2)	Security reserves 2)	Other equity	Total equity
Equity at 31.12.2021	**3,540**	**9,711**	**1,899**	**15,150**	**547**	**5**	**10,015**	**25,718**
Profit for the period					262	3	2,742	3,007
Other comprehensive income							-6	-6
Total comprehensive income for the period					**262**	**3**	**2,735**	**3,000**
Equity transactions with owner:								
Received dividend/group contributions			428	428				428
Paid dividend/group contributions							-2,325	-2,325
Other							0	0
Equity at 31.12.2022	**3,540**	**9,711**	**2,327**	**15,578**	**809**	**8**	**10,426**	**26,821**
Changes IFRS 9							-3	-3
Egenkapital 01.01.2023	**3,540**	**9,711**	**2,327**	**15,578**	**809**	**8**	**10,423**	**26,818**
Profit for the period					234		2,200	2,434
Other comprehensive income							-10	-10
Total comprehensive income for the period					**234**	**0**	**2,190**	**2,424**
Equity transactions with owner:								
Received dividend/group contributions			381	381				381
Paid dividend/group contributions							-3,439	-3,439
Other					23		-6	17
Equity at 31.12.2023	**3,540**	**9,711**	**2,708**	**15,959**	**1,067**	**7**	**9,167**	**26,200**

1) 35 404 200 shares of NOK 100 par value, and 100% owned by Storebrand ASA
2) Risk equalisation fund and Security reserves are restricted equity

Statement of cash flow

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

1 January – 31 December

NOK million	2023	2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
Net received - direct insurance	25,653	20,283
Net claims/benefits paid - direct insurance	-14,796	-13,719
Net receipts/payments - policy transfers	-4,709	-266
Net change insurance liabilities	30,714	1,463
Taxes paid	86	-775
Net receipts/payments operations	-1,772	-1,524
Net receipts/payments - other operational activities	29	142
Netto kontantstrøm fra drift før finansielle eiendeler	**35,205**	**5,604**
Net receipts/payments - loans to customers	572	1,435
Net receipts/payments - financial assets	-33,595	-218
Net cash flow from operating activities from financial assets	**-33,023**	**1,217**
Net cash flow from operating activities	**2,182**	**6,820**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Net payments - sale/purchase of subsidiaries		-2,047
NET RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS - SALE/PURCHASE OF FIXED ASSETS	-2	-4
Net cash flow from investing activities	**-2**	**-2,051**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Receipts - subordinated loans issued	997	2,648
Repayment of subordinated loans	-676	-2,558
Payments - interest on subordinated loans	-613	-512
Payments received of dividend and group contribution	1,441	2,432
Payment of dividend and group contribution	-2,325	-3,210
Net cash flow from financing activities	**-1,177**	**-1,201**
Net cash flow for the period	**1,004**	**3,569**
of which net cash flow for the period before financial assets	34,026	2,352
Net movement in cash and cash equivalent assets	1,004	3,569
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	8,814	5,245
Cash and cash equivalent assets at the end of the period	**9,817**	**8,814**

The cash flow analysis shows cash flows for operating, investing and financing activities pursuant to the direct method. The cash flows show the overall change in means of payment over the year.

Operating activities
A substantial part of the activities in a financial group will be classified as operating. All receipts and payments from insurance activities are included from the insurance companies, and these cash flows are invested in financial assets that are also defined as operating activities. One subtotal is generated in the statement that shows the net cash flow from operations before financial assets and banking customers, and one subtotal that shows the cash flows from financial assets and banking customers. This shows that the composition of net cash flows from operational activities for a financial group includes cash flows from both operations and investments in financial assets. The life insurance companies' balance sheets include substantial items linked to the insurance customers that are included on the individual lines in the cash flow analysis.

Investing activities
Includes cash flows for holdings in group companies and tangible fixed assets.

Financing activities
Financing activities include cash flows for equity, subordinated loans and other borrowing that helps fund the Group's activities. Payments of interest on borrowing and payments of share dividends to shareholders are financial activities.

Cash/cash equivalents
Cash/cash equivalents are defined as claims on central banks and loans to and claims from financial institutions.

Notes to the accounts Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Notes

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Note 1 - Company information and accounting policies

1. Company information
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS is a Norwegian limited liability company with bonds listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The company's financial statements for 2023 were approved by the board on 6. February 2024.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS offers products within life insurance to private individuals, companies and public sector entities in Norway. Storebrand Livsforsikring's head office is located at Professor Kohts vei 9, in Lysaker, Norway.

2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements
The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations for life insurance company from the FSA.

Use of estimates when preparing the consolidated financial statements.
The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with regulations requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, the notes to the financial statements and information on potential liabilities. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates. See Note 2 for further information.

3. Changes in accounting policies
IFRS 9 have been implemented in 2023.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies for material items on the balance sheet
For the most part, the asset side of the Group's balance sheet comprises financial instruments and investment properties and a differentiation is made between assets in the company portfolio (shareholders) and assets belonging to the customer portfolio. This split is due to the fact that the Group has a significant life insurance business in which customer assets must be kept separate from the company's assets.

Financial instruments - IFRS 9
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39, and was generally applicable from 1. January 2018. However, for insurance-dominated groups and companies, IFRS 4 allows for the implementation of IFRS 9 to be deferred until implementation of IFRS 17. The Storebrand Livsforsikring Group qualifies for temporary deferral of IFRS 9 because over 90 per cent of the Group's total liabilities as at 31 December 2015 were linked to the insurance businesses. For the Storebrand Livsforsikring Group, IFRS 9 will be implemented together with IFRS 17, which is applicable from 1 January 2023.

Storebrand Livsforsikring has conducted a provisional analysis of the classification and measurement of financial instruments in accordance with the present IAS 39 for the transition to IFRS 9, based on the current business model for the individual instruments. For debt instruments that are expected to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through total comprehensive income upon transition to IFRS 9, a SPPI ("Solely payment of principal and interest") test is carried out.

The Ministry of Finance has laid down regulatory rules that give pension providers the opportunity to account for investments which, according to IFRS 9, are measured at fair value over comprehensive income, at amortised cost in the customer and company accounts. Storebrand Livsforsikring want to use this opportunity in the company accounts.

IFRS 9 Classification Financial instruments (IFRS 4, 39E) Storebrand Livsforsikring AS.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments to amortised cost and FVOCI

NOK million	IAS 39 classification	IFRS 9 classification	Booked value after IAS 39 1.1.2022	Fair value after IFRS 9 1.1.2022	Booked value after IAS 39 31.12.2022	Fair value after IFRS 9 31.12.2022
Financial assets						
Bank deposits	AC	AC	8,814	8,814	9,817	9,817
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	AC	AC	122,824	122,799	68,916	68,888
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	FVP&L (FVO)	AC	24,577	24,528	18,013	17,385
Loans to customers	AC	AC	23,051	23,047	-	-29
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables	AC	AC	4,918	4,918	41,777	41,777
Total financial assets			**184,184**	**184,106**	**138,523**	**137,838**
Financial liabilities						
Subordinated loan capital	AC	AC	9,757	9,757	10,672	10,672
Other current liabilities	AC	AC	6,710	6,710	48,102	48,102
Total financial liabilities			**16,467**	**16,467**	**58,774**	**58,774**

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments at fair value

NOK million	IAS 39 classi-fication	IFRS 9 classi-fication	Booked value after IAS 39 1.1.2022	Fair value after IFRS 9 1.1.2022	Booked value after IAS 39 31.12.2022	Fair value after IFRS 9 31.12.2022
Financial assets						
Shares and fund units	FVP&L (FVO)	FVP&L	118,130	118,130	163,850	163,850
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	FVP&L (FVO)	FVP&L	56,508	56,508	130,081	130,081
Loans to customers	FVP&L (FVO)	FVP&L	122	122	21,043	21,043
Derivatives	FVP&L/ Hedge accounting	FVP&L/ Hedge ac-counting	4,289	4,289	6,126	6,126
Total financial assets			**179,049**	**179,049**	**321,100**	**321,100**
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives	FVP&L/ Hedge ac-counting	FVP&L/ Hedge ac-counting	4,083	4,083	2,615	2,615
Total financial liabilities			**4,083**	**4,083**	**2,615**	**2,615**

A survey of the effects for the Storebrand Livsforsikring group when transitioning from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 shows that the most significant changes when transitioning from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 will be related to hedge accounting and new calculation of expected loss. Provisions for losses shall in accordance with IFRS 9 be calculated based on the expected credit loss when a commitment is created and is continuously assessed for impairment in subsequent periods. At the end of 2022, the expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated at NOK 63 million for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS. Expected credit loss has not changed significantly compared to the loss provision under IAS 39. The most important changes in hedge accounting for Storebrand are that IFRS 9 sets different criteria for using hedge accounting than IAS 39. Under IFRS 9 there is no longer a requirement that the hedge must be within a given interval, it is opened up for the possibility of rebalancing the hedging under existing hedging conditions and to use several hedging instruments on the same hedging object. The transition to IFRS 9 has no accounting effects for existing hedges.

Balance sheet items — not covered by IFRS 9
Investment properties are measured at fair value.

Intangible assets comprise excess value relating to insurance contracts and customer relations acquired in connection with a business combination and acquired and self-developed IT solutions. Intangible assets is measured at acquisition cost less annual amortisation and write-downs.

The liabilities side of the balance sheet primarily comprises of insurance liabilities, but also includes items such as financial liabilities and minority shares of securities fund under management. With the exception of derivatives and minority shares, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Insurance liabilities must be adequate and cover liabilities relating to issued insurance contracts. Various methods and principles are used when assessing the reserves for different insurance contracts. A considerable part of the insurance liabilities relate to insurance contracts with interest guarantees. The recognised liabilities related to Norwegian insurance contracts with guaranteed interest rates are discounted by the basic interest rate (which corresponds to the guaranteed return/interest rate) for the respective insurance contracts.

In the case of unit-linked insurance contracts, reserves for the savings element in the contracts will correspond to the value of related asset portfolios.

Due to the fact that the customers' assets in the life insurance business (guaranteed pension) have historically yielded a return that has exceeded the increased value in guaranteed insurance liabilities, the excess amount has been set aside as customer buffers (liabilities), including in the form of additional reserves, value adjustment reserve and conditional bonus.

Insurance liabilities include Incurred But Not Settled (IBNS) reserves, which consist of amounts reserved for claims either incurred but not yet reported or reported but not yet settled (Incurred But Not Reported "IBNR" and Reported But Not Settled "RBNS"). IBNS reserves are included in the premium reserve.

IBNS reserves are measured using actuarial models based on historical information about the portfolio.

For changes in estimates, see Note 2 for further information.

5. New IFRS that have not entered into force
There are no new or amended accounting standards that have not entered into force that are expected to have a material effect on Storebrand Livsforsikring's financial statements.

6. Business combinations
The acquisition method is applied when accounting for acquisition of businesses. The consideration is measured at fair value. The direct acquisition expenses are expensed when they arise, with the exception of expenses related to raising debt or equity (new issues).

When making investments in subsidiaries, including purchasing investment properties, a decision is made as to whether the purchase constitutes acquisition of a business pursuant to IFRS 3. When such acquisitions are not regarded as an acquisition of a business, the acquisition method pursuant to IFRS 3 is not applied. Among other things, this does not entail provisions for deferred tax such as for business combinations.

7. Segment information
The segment information is based on the internal financial reporting structure of the most senior decision-maker. At Storebrand, the executive management is responsible for following-up and evaluating the results of the segments and is defined as the most senior decision-maker. Four segments are reported for:
- Savings
- Insurance
- Guaranteed Pension
- Other

There are some differences between the result lines used in the income statement and the segment results. The Group's income statement includes gross income and costs linked to both the insurance customers and owners (shareholders). The segment results only include result elements relating to owners (shareholders) which are the result elements that the Group has performance measures and follow-up for.

Financial services provided between segments are priced at market terms. Services provided from joint functions and staff are charged to the different segments based on supply agreements and distribution keys.

8. Income recognition

Premium income
Net premium income includes the year's premiums written (including savings elements, administration premium, fees for issuing Norwegian interest rate guarantees and profit element risk), premium reserves transferred and ceded reinsurance. Annual premiums are generally accrued on a straight-line basis over the coverage period.

Income from properties and financial assets
Income from properties and financial assets are described in Sections 10 and 11.

Other income
Fees are recognised when the income can be measured reliably and is earned. Return-based revenues and performance fees are recognised when the uncertainty associated with the income is no longer present. Fixed fees are recognised as income in line with delivery of the service.

9. Goodwill and intangible assets

Added value when acquiring a business that cannot be directly attributable to assets or liabilities on the date of the acquisition is classified as goodwill on the balance sheet. Goodwill is measured at acquisition cost on the date of the acquisition and classified as an intangible asset.

Intangible assets with limited useful economic lives are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and any write downs. The useful life and amortisation method are measured each year.

10. Investment properties

Storebrand Livsforsikring has significant exposure to real estate through ownership in limited companies engaged in real estate investments. The companies are recognised in accordance with the equity method in Storebrand Livsforsikring's accounts.

Investment properties are measured at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between well-informed, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Investment properties primarily consist of centrally located office buildings, shopping centres and logistics buildings. Investment properties are properties leased to tenants outside the Group. All properties are measured at fair value and the changes in value are allocated to the customer portfolios.

11. Financial instruments

11-1. General policies and definitions

Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets and liabilities are included in the balance sheet from such time Storebrand becomes party to the instrument's contractual terms and conditions. General purchases and sales of financial instruments are recorded on the transaction date. When a financial asset or a financial liability is initially recognised in the financial statements, it is valued at fair value.
Initial recognition includes transaction costs directly related to the date of acquisition or issue of the financial asset/liability if the financial asset/liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to the cash flow from the financial asset expires, or when the company transfers the financial asset to another party in a transaction by which all, or virtually all, the risk and reward associated with ownership of the asset is transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised in the balance sheet when they cease to exist, i.e. once the contractual liability has been fulfilled, cancelled or has expired.

Measurement of impairment and doubtful financial assets
For financial assets recognised at amortised cost or fair value over other income and expenses, an expected credit loss shall be recognised. Expected credit loss is the difference between the present value of the contractual cash flow and the probability-weighted expected cash flow. Expected credit losses are estimated either by individual assessment (individual write-down) or by using statistical models (model-based write-down) to calculate the probability-weighted expected cash flow.

Individual assessment with subsequent accounting of individual impairments is carried out on exposures where there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred and that the event reduces the future cash flows of the commitment. Individually assessed engagements are moved to Step 3, see further description of Step 3 below. Objective events may be material financial problems on the part of the debtor, defaults, debt and/or bankruptcy proceedings for the debtor or that this is probable or payment relief caused by financial problems. The cash flow calculation and impairments are assessed using expected values.

For other exposures, expected credit losses are estimated using model-based write-down. The exposures are divided into different steps, see the section below on calculating expected credit loss.

Calculation of expected credit loss:
Steps and steps are described in the following sections.

Step 1
The starting point for all financial assets is step 1. Step 1 contains all financial assets that do not have a significantly higher credit risk than for initial recognition. Financial assets with low credit risk may be exempted and in any case be in Step 1 even if the credit risk is substantially higher. In the retail market, this exception rule is not currently used. Step 1 calculates expected credit loss over 12 months.

Step 2
Step two consists of financial assets where there is a material increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but which are not in default or where there is objective evidence of loss. For financial assets in Step 2, expected credit loss over expected maturity is calculated. The expected maturity differs from the contractual maturity and is estimated as a historically observed maturity.

Step 3
Step 3 consists of financial assets that are in default and/or where there is objective evidence of loss. For engagements where there is objective evidence of loss, an assessment is made as to whether individual impairment must be carried out. For other exposures without individual write-downs, expected credit losses over expected maturity are calculated.

11-2. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories:
1. Financial assets at fair value over other income and expenses
2. Financial assets at amortised cost
3. Financial assets at fair value above net income

Assets measured at fair value over other income and expenses
Investments shall be measured at fair value over other income and expenses if the purpose of the asset can be achieved both by receiving contractually regulated cash flows and selling financial assets. The terms of the contract shall, at specific times, provide cash flows that are solely the payment of principal and interest outstanding thereon.
Assets measured at amortised cost
Investments to be measured at amortized cost are assets whose purpose is to hold the assets in order to receive contractually regulated cash flows which are solely the payment of principal and outstanding interest thereon.

Assets measured at fair value over net income
A financial asset is classified at fair value above net income when it does not come under measurement at fair value over other income and expenses or at amortized cost.

With the exception of derivatives, only a limited proportion of Storebrand's financial instruments fall into this group.

Fair value above the net income after the fair value option
A significant proportion of Storebrand's financial instruments are classified as fair value above net income due to
The classification reduces mismatches in measurement or recognition that would otherwise arise as a result of different rules for measuring assets and liabilities.

11-3. Derivatives

Accounting for derivatives that are not a hedging instrument
Derivatives that do not fall under the hedging criteria are classified and measured at fair value over net income. The fair value of the derivatives is classified respectively as an asset or as a liability, with changes in the fair value of the result.

The majority of the derivatives used in the management of the fund fall into this category.

Some of the Group's insurance contracts contain embedded derivatives, such as interest rate guarantees. These insurance contracts do not comply with the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments accounting standard, but follow IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.

11-4. Hedge accounting

Fair value hedging
Storebrand uses fair value hedging for the interest rate risk. The items hedged are financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. Derivatives are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and are recognized through profit or loss.

Hedging of net investments

Hedging of net investments in foreign businesses is recognized in the accounts in the same way as cash flow hedging. Gains and losses on the hedging instrument that relate to the effective part of the hedging are recognized through total comprehensive income, while gains and losses that relate to the ineffective part are recognized in the income statement. The total loss or gain in equity is recognized in the income statement when the foreign business is sold or wound up.

11-5. Financial liabilities

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities that are not derivatives are primarily measured at amortized cost using an effective interest method.

12. Insurance liabilities

Insurance liabilities is recognized in accordance with accounting regulations for life insurance company (forsikringsvirksomhetsloven) chapter 3. An explanation of the accounting policies for the most important insurance liabilities can be found below.

Claims for own account

Claims for own account comprise claims settlements paid out, less reinsurance received, premium reserves transferred to other companies, and reinsurance ceded.

Changes in insurance liabilities

Changes in insurance liabilities comprise premium savings that are taken to income under premium income and payments, as well as changes in provisions for future claims This item also includes added guaranteed returns on the premium reserve and the premium fund, as well as returns to customers beyond the guaranteed returns.

Insurance liabilities (premium reserve)

The premium reserve represents the present value of the company's total expected insurance liabilities, including future administration costs in accordance with the individual insurance contracts, after deducting the present value of agreed future premiums. In the case of individual account policies with flexible premium payments, the total policy value is included in the premium reserve. The premium reserve is equivalent to 100 per cent of the guaranteed surrender or transfer value of insurance contracts prior to any fees for early surrender or transfer and the policies' share of the market value adjustment reserve.

The premium reserve is calculated using the same assumptions as those used to calculate premiums for the individual insurance contracts, i.e. assumptions about mortality and disability rates, interest rates and costs. Premium tariffs are based on the observed level of mortality and disability in the population with the addition of security margins that include expected future developments in this respect.

The premium reserve includes reserve amounts for future administration costs for all lines of insurance including settlement costs (administration reserve). In the case of paid-up contracts, the present value of all future administration costs is allocated in full to the premium reserve. In the case of contracts with future premium payments, a deduction is made for the cash value of the proportion of future administration costs expected to be financed by future premium receipts.

A substantial proportion of the Norwegian insurance contracts have a one-year interest rate guarantee, meaning that the guaranteed return must be achieved every year.

Insurance liabilities, special investments portfolio

Insurance liabilities associated with the value of the special investments portfolio must always equal the value of the investments portfolio assigned to the contract. The proportion of profit in the risk result is included. The company is not exposed to investment risk on customer assets, since the customers are not guaranteed a minimum return. Only exception is in the event of death, when the beneficiaries are repaid the amount originally paid in for annuity insurance and for customer assets in the guarantee portfolio Garantikonto and Garanti90.

IBNS reserves

Included in the premium reserve for insurance risk are provisions for claims either occurred but not yet reported or reported but not yet settled. IBNR are reserves for potential future payments when Storebrand has yet to be informed about whether an instance of disability, death or other instance entailing compensation has occurred. Since Storebrand is neither aware of the frequency nor the amount payable, IBNR is estimated using actuarial models based on historical information about the portfolio. Correspondingly, RBNS is a provision for potential future payments when Storebrand has knowledge of the incident, but has not settled the claim. Actuarial models based on historical information are also used to estimate the reserves.

Transfers of premium reserves, etc. (transfers)
Transfers of premium reserves resulting from transfers of policies between insurance companies are recorded in the profit and loss account as net premiums for own account in the case of reserves received and claims for own account in the case of reserves paid out. The recognition of costs and income takes place on the date the insured risk is ceded. The premium reserve in the insurance liabilities is reduced/increased on the same date. The premium reserve transferred includes the policy's share of additional statutory reserves, the market value adjustment reserve, buffer fund, conditional bonus and the profit for the year. Transferred additional reserves and buffer funds are not shown as part of premium income, but are reported separately as changes in insurance liabilities. Transferred amounts are classified as current receivables or liabilities until the transfer takes place.

Selling costs
All selling costs in the Norwegian life insurance business are expensed as they are accured, whilst in the Swedish business, parts of the selling costs are recorded in the balance sheet and amortised over the expected duration of the contract.

Premium fund, deposit reserve and pensioners' surplus fund
The premium fund contains premiums prepaid by policyholders as a result of taxation regulations for individual and group pension insurance and allocated profit shares. The contribution fund contains payments and deposits for employees who have been members for less than 12 months. Credits and withdrawals are not recognised through the income statement but are taken directly to the balance sheet.

The pensioners' surplus fund comprises surplus assigned to the premium reserve in respect of pensions in group payments. The fund is applied each year as a single premium payment to secure additional benefits for pensioners

Buffer fund
Rules on a pooled and customer-distributed buffer fund were introduced for municipal pension schemes with effect from 1 January 2022. The buffer fund replaced previous additional statutory reserves and market value adjustment reserve for municipal pension schemes. The buffer fund is distributed among the contracts and can be used to cover a negative interest result until the contract's annual interest rate guarantee. If the company does not achieve a return in one year that corresponds to the annual interest rate guarantee, the buffer fund can be withdrawn from the contract so that the company is able to meet the annual interest rate guarantee. This means that the buffer fund is reduced and that the premium reserve is increased accordingly on the contract.

Additional statutory reserves
In order to ensure the solvency of life insurance, the companies have the opportunity to make provisions for additional statutory reserves. The additional statutory reserves are distributed among the contracts and can be used to cover a negative interest result up to the interest guarantee. If the company does not achieve a return in one year that corresponds to the interest guarantee, the provision can be carried back from the contract so that the company is able to meet the interest guarantee. This means that the additional statutory reserves are reduced and that the premium reserve is increased accordingly on the contract. For interest insurance, the additional statutory reserves is paid in installments over the payment period.

The additional statutory reserves can be a maximum of 12 per cent of the premium reserve. If the limit is exceeded, the excess amount is assigned to the contract as surplus.

Market value adjustment reserve
The current year's net unrealised gains/losses on financial assets at fair value in the group portfolio are allocated to or reversed from the market value adjustment reserve in the balance sheet assuming the portfolio has a net unrealised excess value. The portion of the current year's net unrealised gains/losses on financial current assets denominated in foreign currencies that can be attributed to fluctuations in exchange rates is not transferred to the market value adjustment reserve. The foreign exchange fluctuations associated with investments denominated in foreign currencies are largely hedged through foreign exchange contracts on a portfolio basis. Similarly, the change in the value of the hedging instrument is not transferred to the market value adjustment reserve, but is charged directly to the profit and loss account. Pursuant to accounting standard for insurance contracts (IFRS 4) the market value adjustment reserve is shown as a liability.

Risk equalisation reserve
Up to 50 per cent of the positive risk result for group pensions and paid-up policies can be allocated to the risk equalisation fund to cover any future negative risk result. The risk equalisation reserve is not considered to be a liability according to IFRS and is included as part of the equity (undistributable equity).

P&C Insurance
Costs related to insurance claims are recognised when the claims occur. The following allocations have been made:

Reserve for unearned premium concerns on-going policies that are in force at the time the financial statements were closed and is intended to cover the contracts' remaining risk period.

The claims reserve is a reserve for expected claims that have been reported, but not settled (RBNS). The reserve also covers expected claims for losses that have been incurred, but have not been reported (IBNR) at the expiry of the accounting period. In addition, claims reserves shall include a separate provision for future claims on losses that have not been settled.

13. Pension liabilities for own employees

Storebrand has country-specific pension schemes for its employees. The schemes are recognised in the accounts in accordance with IAS 19. In Norway, Storebrand has a defined-contribution pension. Storebrand is a member of the Norwegian contractual early retirement (AFP) pension scheme. The Norwegian AFP scheme is regarded as a defined-benefit scheme, but there is insufficient quantitative information to be able to estimate reliable accounting liabilitys and costs.

13-1. Defined-benefit scheme

Pension costs and pension liabilitys for defined-benefit pension schemes are determined using a linear accrual formula and expected final salary as the basis for the entitlements, based on assumptions about the discount rate, future salary increases, pensions and National Insurance benefits, future returns on pension plan assets as well as actuarial estimates of mortality, disability and voluntary early leavers. The net pension cost for the period comprises the total of the accrued future pension entitlements during the period, the interest cost on the calculated pension liability and the calculated return on pension plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses and the impact of changes in assumptions are recognised in total comprehensive income during the period in which they arise. Employees who resign before reaching retirement age or leave the scheme will be issued ordinary paid-up policies.

13-2. Defined-contribution scheme

A defined-contribution pension scheme involves the Group in paying an annual contribution to the employees' collective pension savings. The future pension will depend upon the size of the contribution and the annual return on the pension savings. The company does not have any further work-related liabilitys after the annual contribution has been paid. No provisions are made for ongoing pension liabilities for these types of schemes. Defined-contribution pension schemes are recognised directly in the financial statements.

14. Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets

The company's tangible fixed assets comprise fixtures and fittings, IT systems and properties used by the Group for its own activities.

Fixtures and fittings and IT systems are valued at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

The write-down period and method are reviewed annually to ensure that the method and period being used both correspond to the useful economic life of the asset. The disposal value is similarly reviewed.

The value of a tangible fixed asset is tested when there are indications that its value has been impaired. The impairment test is carried out for each asset if the asset primarily has independent, inward cash flows, or possibly a larger cash-generating unit. Any impairment losses are charged to the income statement as the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value less costs of sale and the value in use. On each reporting date it is determined as to whether there is a basis for reversing previous impairment losses on non-financial assets.

15. Tax

Storebrand Livsforsikring's tax liabilities are valued in accordance with IAS 12 and clarifications in IFRIC 23.

The tax cost in the income statement consists of tax payable and changes in deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in total comprehensive income. Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are calculated on the differences between accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the Group's tax loss carryforward, deductible temporary differences and taxable temporary differences.

Any deferred tax assets shall be recognised if it is considered probable that the tax asset will be recovered. Assets and liabilities associated with deferred tax are recognised as a net amount when there is a legal right to offset assets and liabilities for tax payable and the Group has the ability and intention to settle net tax payable.

Changes in assets and liabilities associated with deferred tax that are due to changes in the tax rate are generally recognised in the income statement.

Reference is made to Note 27 - Tax for further information.

16. Provision for dividends and group contributions
In the company accounts for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, Provision is made for proposed dividends and group contributions in accordance with the exemption for company accounts in accounting regulations for life insurance company. The proposed dividend and group contributions is not included in the calculation of the solvency capital.

17. Leases
Leases are recognised in the balance sheet. The present value of the combined lease payments shall be recognised on the balance sheet as debt and an asset that reflects the right of use of the asset during the lease period. Storebrand has chosen to classify the right to use the asset as tangible fixed assets and the lease liability as other debt. The recognised asset is amortised over the lease period and the depreciation expense is recognised as an operating expense on an ongoing basis. The interest expense on the lease liability is recognised as a financial expense. Leases with a duration of less than 12 months and leases that include assets valued at less than approximately NOK 50,000 will not be recognised in the balance sheet, but rental amounts will be recognised as an operating expense over the lease period.

18. Statement of cash flows
The statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method and shows cash flows grouped by sources and use. Cash is defined as cash.

Note 2 - Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements the management are required to apply estimates, make discretionary assessments and apply assumptions for uncertain amounts. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and expectations of future events and represent the management's best judgement at the time the financial statements were prepared.

A description of the most important elements and assessments in which discretion is used and which may influence recognised amounts or key figures is provided below and in Note 46 for Solvency II and in Note 27 for Tax.

Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Macroeconomic situation
Storebrand is affected by uncertainty associated with the macroeconomic situation that has arisen in the wake of the pandemic and geopolitical turmoil. Increased economic instability leads to increased inflation and negatively affects both the level of costs and the percentage of claims. Storebrand follows the macroeconomic situation closely and will implement measures where necessary.

Inflation and financial instability have continued to increase through 2023 and global GDP growth expectations have been sharply downgraded throughout the year. The predicted interest rates of both the central banks and the markets have consistently been too low compared to the actual development and an interest rate plateau is now expected rather than an interest rate peak as first assumed. Although inflation is declining as a result of the labour market and wage growth having weakened, rising oil prices have kept inflation above the central banks' inflation target. It is expected that the central banks will keep a close eye on inflation going forward and that the time for cuts in interest rate is further away than first expected. For Storebrand, the increased interest rate has a positive effect on the Group's financial results due to higher return on the Group's funds. Furthermore, an increased interest rate contributes positively to the guaranteed pension as the current interest rate exceeds the guaranteed return.

Insurance contracts
Insurance risk is the risk of higher than expected payments and/or unfavourable changes in the value of an insurance liability due to the actual development differing from what was expected when premiums or provisions were calculated. There are several factors that may have an impact on the size of the insurance liabilities including VIF, such as biometric factors relating to higher life expectancy, future returns and invalidity, as well as the development of future costs and legal aspects, such as amendments to legislation and judgments handed down in court cases, etc.

Further information about insurance liabilities is provided in Notes 7.

Investment properties
Investment properties are measured at fair value. The commercial real estate market in Norway and Sweden is not particularly liquid, nor is it transparent. Uncertainty will be linked to the valuations, and they require exercise of professional judgement, especially in periods with turbulent finance markets.

Key elements included in valuations that require exercising judgement are:
- Market rent and vacancy trends
- Quality and duration of rental income
- Owners' costs
- Technical standard and any need for upgrading
- Discount rates for both certain and uncertain cash flows, as well as residual value

External valuations are also obtained for parts of the portfolio every quarter. All properties must have an external valuation during at least a 3 year period.

Reference is also made to Note 8 and 13 in which the valuation of investment properties at fair value is described in more detail.

Financial instruments at fair value
There will be some uncertainty associated with the pricing of financial instruments, particularly instruments that are not priced in an active market. This is particularly true for the types of securities priced on the basis of non-observable assumptions, and for these investments various valuation techniques are applied in order to fix fair value. These include private equity investments, investments in foreign properties, and other financial instruments where theoretical models are used in pricing. Any changes to the assumptions could affect recognised amounts. The majority of such financial instruments are included in the customer portfolio.

Reference is also made to Note 13, in which the valuation of financial instruments at fair value is described in more detail.

Management fee
In April 2021, the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority sent an identical letter to all life insurance companies and pension funds in which the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority assessed that the management fee to management companies for mutual funds and managers of alternative investment funds should be included in the companies' price tariff. The statement only applied to pension benefit schemes. A collective industry, including Storebrand, asked the Ministry of Finance to review the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority's interpretation. In a letter dated 9 January 2023, the Ministry of Finance has stated that there is insufficient legal basis to require the pension funds to include such management remuneration in the price tariffs, thereby giving the industry support in its interpretation.

The Ministry of Finance further states that in order to ensure a uniform practice in the industry, a clarification should be made of how such management fees are to be treated. The ministry assumes that such a clarification should take place through an amendment to the law or regulations.

The Ministry of Finance has asked the Financial Supervisory Authority to prepare a draft of a consultation note on how management fees for investment in funds of customer funds that are part of the collective portfolio should be treated in accordance with the rules on price tariffs and profits.

Deferred tax and uncertain tax positions
Calculation of deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities and the income tax expense is based on the interpretation of rules and estimates.

The Group's business activities may give rise to disputes etc. related to tax positions with an uncertain outcome. The Group makes provisions for uncertain and disputed tax positions with best estimates of expected amounts, subject to decisions by the tax authorities in accordance with IAS 12 and IFRIC 23. The provisions are reversed if the disputed tax position is decided to the benefit of the company.

Reference is made to further information in Note 27.

Note 3: Acquisitions and merger

Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has purchased Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS. In connection with the purchase, the company has changed name to Storebrand Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS. A mother-daughter merger took place from 1st of January 2023.

Opening balance merger of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS og Storebrand Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 01.01.23	Danica Pensjons-forsikring AS 01.01.23	Group continuity and other merger effects	Total
Intangible assets	431		1,212	1,643
Investments	34,931	881	-2,048	33,764
Receivables	4,258	22	-16	4,264
Other assets	2,553	128	3	2,683
Total assets in company portfolio	**42,173**	**1,031**	**-850**	**42,355**
Total investments in collective portfolio	**206,262**	**1,488**		**207,750**
Reinsurance share of insurance obligations	6	298		303
Total investments in investment selection portfolio	**152,372**	**26,859**		**179,231**
TOTAL ASSETS	**400,813**	**29,676**	**-850**	**429,639**
Paid in equity	15,578	406	-406	15,578
Earned equity	11,243	712	-694	11,260
Subordinated loans and hybrid tier 1 capital	9,757			9,757
Insurance obligations in life insurance - contractual obligations	200,885	1,488	10	202,383
Insurance obligations in life insurance - investment portfolio separately	152,558	26,879		179,437
Provisions for liabilities	0	29	256	285
Liabilities	10,793	162	-16	10,939
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**400,813**	**29,676**	**-850**	**429,639**

A final purchase price allocation (PPA) analysis has been completed within the measurement period of 12 months in accordance with IFRS 3. The final PPA of Danica Pensjonsforsikring is shown in the table below.

Purchase of business

NOK million	Book values - Company	Excess value upon acquistion	Book values
Assets			
- Distribution		106	106
- Customer relationships		809	809
- IT systems	21	-21	
Intangible assets	21	894	915
Financial assets	28,479		28,479
Other assets	309		309
Bank deposits	362		362
Total assets	**29,170**	**894**	**30,064**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	27,724	68	27,792
Investment contract liabilities	282	18	300
Deffered tax	24	202	226
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	**1,140**	**606**	**1,746**
Goodwill			302
Fair value at acquisition date			**2,048**
Cash Payment			**2,048**

Due to information about the sale of Danske Bank's portefolio of personal customers to Nordea, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has written down the value of the distribution agreement with Danske Bank in third quarter 2023. The amount is NOK 87 million.

Note 4 - Result per segment

Storebrand's business activities are divided into the following result areas: Savings, Insurance, Guaranteed Pension and Other.

Savings

Consists of products that include long-term saving for retirement with no interest rate guarantees. The business area consists of defined contribution pensions in Norway

Insurance

Insurance has responsibility for the risk products in Norway. The unit provides personal risk products in the Norwegian retail markets and employee-related and pension-related insurance in the Norwegian corporate markets.

Guaranteed Pension

The Guaranteed Pension business area encompasses long-term pension savings products that give customers a guaranteed rate of return. The area includes defined contribution pensions in Norway, paid-up policies and individual capital and pension insurances.

Other

The other segment includes the result for the company portfolios of Storebrand Life Insurance

Reconciliation between the income statement and alternative statement of the result (segment)

The results in the segments are reconciled against the result before amortisation and write-downs of intangible assets. The income statement includes gross income and costs linked to both the insurance customers and owners (shareholders). The alternative statement of the result only includes result elements relating to owners (shareholders) which are the result elements that the company has performance measures and follow-up for. The result lines that are used in segment reporting will therefore not be identical with the result lines in the corporate profit and loss account. Below is an overall description of the most important differences.

Fee and administration income consists of fees and fixed administrative income. In the income statement, the item is classified as premium income, net interest income from bank or other income depending on the type of activity. The income statement also includes savings elements for insurance contracts and possibly transferred reserve.

Price of return guarantee and profit risk (fee incomes)
The return guarantees in group pension insurance with a return guarantee must be priced upfront. The level of the return guarantee, the size of the buffer capital (additional statutory reserves and unrealised gains), and the investment risk of the portfolio in which the pensions assets are invested determine the price that the customer pays for his or her return guarantee. Return guarantees are priced on the basis of the risk to which the equity is exposed. The insurance company bears all the downside risk and must carry reserves against the policy if the buffer reserves are insufficient or unavailable. The insurance result consists of insurance premiums and claims

Insurance premiums consist of premium income relating to risk products (insurance segment) that are classified as premium income in the company's income statement.

Claims consist of paid-out claims and changes in provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and claims reported but not settled (RBNS) relating to risk products that are classified as claims in the income statement.

Administration costs consist of the company's operating costs in the income statement minus operating costs allocated to traditional individual products with profit sharing.

Financial items and risk result life and pensions include risk result life and pensions and financial result includes net profit sharing and Loan Losses.

Risk result life and pensions consists of the difference between risk premium and claims for products relating to defined-contribution pension, unit linked insurance contracts (savings segment) and defined-benefit pension (guaranteed pension segment). Risk premium is classified as premium income in the income statement.

The financial result consists of the return for the company portfolio (Other segment). Returns on company portfolios are classified as net income from financial assets and property for companies in the income statement. The financial result also includes returns on customer assets relating to products within the insurance segment, and in the income statement this item will be entered under net income from financial assets and property for customers.

Net profit sharing
A modified profit-sharing regime was introduced for old and new individual contracts that have left group pension insurance policies (paid-up policies), which allows the company to retain up to 20 per cent of the profit from returns after any allocations to additional statutory reserves. The modified profit-sharing model means that any negative risk result can be deducted from the customers' interest profit before sharing, if it is not covered by the risk equalisation fund.

Individual endowment insurance and pensions written by the Group prior to 1 January 2008 will continue to apply the profit rules effective prior to 2008. New contracts may not be established in this portfolio. The company can retain up to 35 per cent of the total result after allocations to additional statutory reserves.

Any negative returns on customer portfolios and returns lower than the interest guarantee that cannot be covered by additional statutory reserves/buffer reserves must be covered by the company's equity and will be included in the net profit-sharing and losses line.

Loan losses:
Loan losses that are on the balance sheet of the Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, will not be included on this line in either the alternative income statement or in the income statement, but will be included in the in the income statement in the item net income from financial assets and property for customers.

Amortisation of intangible assets includes depreciation and possible write-downs of intangible assets established through acquisitions of enterprises.

Result by business area

NOK million	2023	2022
Savings	492	347
Insurance	23	257
Guaranteed pension	769	810
Other	1,014	1,162
Profit before amortisation	**2,299**	**2,576**
Amortisation intangible assets	-190	-30
Profit before tax	**2,109**	**2,546**

Segment information as at 31.12

	Savings		Insurance		Guaranteed pension	
NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fee and administration income	1,106	883			1,090	1,072
Insurance result			461	633		
- Insurance premiums f.o.a.			3,628	2,983		
- Claims f.o.a.			-3,167	-2,350		
Operational cost	-607	-525	-498	-378	-584	-546
Operating profit	**500**	**358**	**-36**	**254**	**506**	**526**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	-7	-11	59	3	252	265
Net profitsharing					11	19
Profit before amortisation	**492**	**347**	**23**	**257**	**769**	**810**

	Other		Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fee and administration income			2,196	1,955
Insurance result			461	633
- Insurance premiums f.o.a.			3,628	2,983
- Claims f.o.a.			-3,167	-2,350
Operational cost	-110	-69	-1,798	-1,518
Operating profit	**-110**	**-69**	**859**	**1,069**
Financial items and risk result life & pension	1,124	1,231	1,428	1,487
Net profitsharing			11	19
Profit before amortisation	**1,014**	**1,162**	**2,299**	**2,576**
Amortisation of intangible assets			-190	-30
Profit before tax			**2,109**	**2,546**
Tax			326	461
Profit after tax			**2,435**	**3,007**

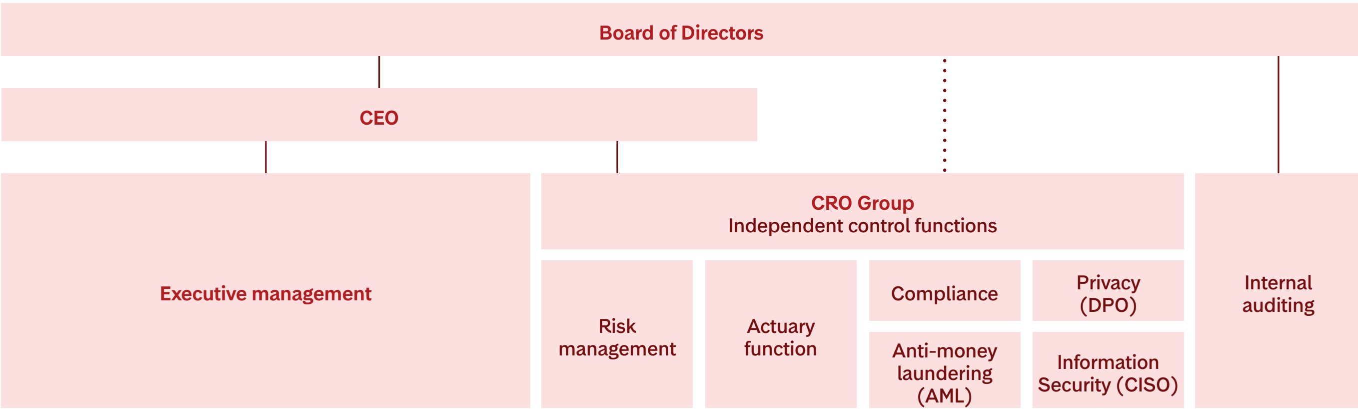
Note 5 - Risk management and internal contro

Storebrand's income and performance are dependent on external factors that are associated with uncertainty. The most important external risk factors are the developments in the financial markets and changes in life expectancy in the Norwegian and Swedish populations. Certain internal operational factors can also result in losses, e.g. errors linked to the management of the customers' assets or payment of pension.

Continuous monitoring and active risk management are core areas of the Group's activities and organisation. At the Storebrand Group, responsibility for risk management and internal control is an integral part of management responsibility.

Organisation of risk management

The Group's organisation of the responsibility for risk management follows a model based on three lines of defence. The objective of the model is to safeguard the responsibility for risk management at both company and Group level.



The boards of directors of both Storebrand ASA and the group companies have the overall responsibility for limiting and following up the risks associated with the activities. The boards set annual limits and guidelines for risk-taking in the company, receive reports on the actual risk levels, and perform a forward-looking assessment of the risk situation.

The Board of Storebrand ASA has established a Risk Committee consisting of 4 Board members. The main task of the Risk Committee is to prepare matters to be considered by the Board in the area of risk, with a special focus on the Group's appetite for risk, risk strategy and investment strategy. The Committee should contribute forward-looking, decision-making support related to the Board's discussion of risk taking, financial forecasts and the treatment of risk reporting.

Managers at all levels in the company are responsible for risk management within their own area of responsibility. Good risk management requires targeted work on objectives, strategies and action plans, identification and assessment of risks, documentation of processes and routines, prioritisation and implementation of improvement measures, and good communication, information and reporting.

Independent control functions

Independent control functions have been established for risk management for the business (Risk Management Function/Chief Risk Officer), for compliance with the regulations (Compliance Function), for ensuring the insurance liabilities are calculated correctly (Actuary Function), for data protection (Data Protection Officer), for money laundering (Anti Money Laundering) and for the bank's lending. Relevant functions have been established for both the Storebrand Group (the Group) and all of the companies requiring a licence. The independent control functions are organised directly under the companies' managing directors and report to the respective company's board.

In terms of function, the independent control functions are affiliated with Governance Risk & Compliance (GRC). GRC is a knowledge community headed by the Group CRO. The Group CRO is responsible to the Group CEO and reports to the Board of Storebrand ASA. GRC's task is to ensure that all significant risks are identified, measured and appropriately reported. The GRC function shall be actively involved in the development of the Group's risk strategy and maintain a holistic view of the company's risk exposure. This includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the relevant regulations for risk management and the consolidated companies' operations.

The internal audit function is organised directly under the Board and shall provide the boards of the relevant consolidated companies with confirmation concerning the appropriateness and effectiveness of the company's risk management, including how well the various lines of defence are working.

Note 6 - Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss, damaged reputation or sanctions related to violations of internal or external regulations as a result of ineffective, insufficient or defective internal processes or systems, human error, external events or rules and guidelines not being followed.

The purpose of operational risk management is to avoid operational incidents that impact customers, result in serious operational disruptions, violations of regulations and/or direct financial loss.

The Group seeks to reduce operational risk through an effective system for internal control. Risks are followed up through the management's risk reviews, with documentation of risks, measures and the follow-up of incidents. In addition, Internal Audit carries out independent checks through audit projects adopted by the Board.

Contingency and continuity plans have been prepared to deal with serious incidents in business-critical processes.

Cyber risk is becoming an increasingly important operational risk. The threat picture for cybercrime is characterised by organised crime and increased geopolitical sentiment. Technology advances enable the spread and increased automation of fraud, and an increasing targeting of cyberattacks.

Our ability to manage cyber risk depends on good and proactive digital resilience. This entails a comprehensive security strategy, good plans for crisis management and continuity for our critical business processes, as well as training and practice on relevant scenarios. This helps to reduce risk and increase the likelihood of good handling of undesirable incidents.

The insurance platform is based on purchased standard systems that are operated and monitored through outsourcing agreements. There is a greater degree of own development for the life insurance activities, while parts of the operation of this have also been outsourced. The unit administration within defined-contribution occupational pension and unit linked products is managed in a purchased system solution.

Stable and secure technology and infrastructure are vital to the business and for reliable financial reporting. Errors and disruptions may impact both customer and shareholder trust. In a phase of the transition to cloud-based technology services, greater attention is being paid to the complexity and integrations in existing solutions. Cloud-based services and infrastructure have good inbuilt security solutions and reduce the risk associated with self-developed systems and, in the long term, outdated infrastructure. For those parts of the technology services that have been outsourced, risk-based follow-up of providers has been established with the aim of managing the risk associated with the IT systems' development, management, operation and information security.

Note 7 - Insurance risk

Storebrand offers traditional life and pension insurance as both group and individual contracts. Contracts are also offered in which the customer has the choice of investment.

The insurance risk in Norway is largely standardised for contracts within the same product category as a result of detailed regulation from the authorities.

The insurance risk associated with an increase in life expectancy and thereby an increase in future pension payments (longevity) is the greatest risk for the Group. Other risks include disability risk and mortality risk. The life insurance risks are:

1. Longevity – The risk of erroneously estimating life expectancy and future pension payments. Historical developments have shown that an increasing number of people attain retirement age and live longer as pensioners than was previously the case. There is a great deal of uncertainty surrounding future mortality development. In the event of longer life expectancy beyond that assumed in the premium tariffs, there is also an increased risk of the owner's result having to be charged in order to cover necessary statutory provisions.
2. Disability – The risk of erroneous estimation of future illness and disability. There will be uncertainty associated with the future development of disability, including disability pensioners who are returned to the workforce.
3. Death – The risk of erroneous estimation of mortality or erroneous estimation of payment to surviving relatives. Over the last few years, a decrease in mortality and fewer young surviving relatives have been registered, compared with earlier years.

In the Guaranteed Pensions segment, the company has a significant insurance risk relating to estimation of life expectancy and future pension payments for group and individual insurance agreements. In addition, there is an insurance risk associated with estimates of disability and pensions left to spouses and/or children. The disability coverage in Guaranteed Pensions is primarily sold together with a retirement pension. The risk of mortality is low in Guaranteed Pensions when viewed in relation to other risks. In Norway it is also possible to change the future premiums of group policies, but only for new accumulation, entailing reduced risk.

Occupational pension agreements (hybrid) are reported in the Guaranteed Pension segment when a customer has an agreement without a choice for investment of the pension assets. This is a small portfolio with limited insurance risk.

In the Savings segment the company has a low insurance risk. The insurance risk is largely associated with death, with some long-life risk for paid-up policies with investment options. Own pension accounts are also included in the Savings segment. Occupational pension agreements (hybrid) are reported in the Savings segment when a customer has an agreement with a choice for investment of the pension assets. This is a small portfolio with limited insurance risk.

In the Insurance segment, the company has an insurance risk associated with disability and death. In addition, there are insurance risks associated with occupational injury, critical illness, cancer insurance, child insurance, accident insurance and health insurance. For occupational injury, the risk is first and foremost potential errors in the assessment of the level of provisions, because the number of claim years can be up to 25 years. The insurance risk within critical illness, cancer, accident and health insurance is considered to be limited based on the volume and underlying volatility of the products.

The provision as at 31.12.2023 is the company's best estimate, and the provisions are considered to be sufficient.

Buffer fund
Rules on a pooled and customer-distributed buffer fund were introduced for municipal pension schemes with effect from 1 January 2022. Correspondingly, a buffer fund will be introduced for private pension schemes from 1 January 2024. The buffer fund replaces previous additional provisions and rate adjustment funds for private pension schemes. The buffer fund will be distributed among the contracts, and will be able to cover negative returns and lack of returns until the contract's annual interest guarantee. The company can set aside all or part of a surplus on the return result to a buffer fund. Furthermore, funds in the buffer fund can be assigned to the customer as surplus.

Description of products

Risk premiums and tariffs

Guaranteed Pension
Group pension insurance schemes in Norway follow the premiums for traditional retirement and survivor coverage in the industry tariff K2013. The premiums for disability pensions are based on the company's own experience. Expense premiums are determined annually with a view to securing full cover for the next year's expected costs.

For individual insurance in Norway, the premiums for death risk and longevity risk are based on tariffs produced by insurance companies on the basis of their shared experience. This applies to both endowment and pension insurance. Disability premiums are based on the company's own experience.

The new public service occupational pension entered into force from 2020 and includes retirement pensions in the public sector. The new scheme is a premium pension and is a net pension that is known from the private sector. Premium pension means that the pension is accrued each year based on the employee's salary. This is as opposed to the previous schemes whereby the pension was calculated based on the final salary. The premium pension ensures a life-long retirement pension, and the retirement pension can be fully or partly withdrawn from and including the age of 62 until and including the age of 75. Payment of the pension will start at the age of 75 regardless. Members who are not entitled to an AFP are given a conditional occupational pension as a supplement to the retirement pension.

Insurance
Tariffs for group life insurance and certain risk insurances within group pensions also depend on the industry or occupation, in addition to age and gender. Group life insurance also applies tariffs based on claims experience. The company's tariff for group life insurance, both for life and disability cover, is based on the company's own experience.

Newer individual endowment policies are priced without taking gender into account. The tariffs for all individual endowment policies are based on the company's own experiences.

For P&C insurance (occupational injury) the tariffs are based on the company's own experiences.

Management of insurance risk
Insurance risk is monitored separately for every line of insurance in the current insurance portfolio. The development of the risk results is followed throughout the year. For each type of risk, the ordinary risk result for a period represents the difference between the risk premiums the company has collected for the period and the sum of provisions and payments that must be made for insured events that occur in the period. The risk result takes into account insured events that have not yet been reported, but which the company, on the basis of experience, assumes have occurred.

When writing individual risk cover, the customer is subject to a health check. The result of the health check is reflected in the level of premium quoted. When arranging group policies with risk cover, all employees of small companies are subject to a health check, while for companies with many employees a declaration of fitness for work is required. In the assessment of risk, the company's business category, sector and sickness record are also taken into account.

Large claims or special events constitute a major risk for all products. The largest claims will typically be in the group life, occupational injury and personal injury (motor vehicle accidents) segments.

The company manages its insurance risk through a variety of reinsurance programmes. Through catastrophe reinsurance (excess of loss), the company covers losses (single claims and reserves provisions) where a single event causes more than two deaths or disability cases. This cover is also subject to an upper limit. A reinsurance agreement for life policies covers death and disability risk that exceeds the maximum risk amount for own account the company practices. The company's maximum risk amount for own account is relatively high, and the risk reinsured is therefore relatively modest.

The company also manages its insurance risk through international pooling. This implies that multinational corporate customers can equalise the results between the various units internationally. Pooling is offered for group life and risk cover within group pensions.

Risk result

The risk result consists of premiums the company charges to cover insurance risks less the actual costs in the form of insurance reserves and payments for insured events such as death, pensions, disability and accidents.

The table below specifies the risk result for the largest entities in the Group and also states the effect of reinsurance and pooling on the result. The risk result in the table shows the total risk result for distribution to customers and owner (the insurance company).

Specification of risk result	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
NOK million	**2023**	**2022**
Longevity	102	192
Mortality	385	250
Disability	221	475
Reinsurance	-79	23
Pooling	-3	-8
Other	-3	1
Total risk result	**623**	**933**

Sensitivity

The volatility of the risk results depends on the development in insurance risk, and the sensitivities indicate the uncertainty associated with different insurance risks. Storebrand's products have different insurance risks, however when calculating sensitivity, the starting point is the same changes, since the development in, for example, disability in the community, is assumed to be the same across the products. However, it is expected that there will be different effects on the risk results because the premium is calculated using a tariff that is specific for the product. Some forms of coverage have a stronger tariff for which a better risk result is expected, while other products have a weaker tariff for which the risk result is expected to be weaker. The tariff will also reflect any differences in the risk for products taken out as a collective or individual agreement. It will also reflect the different waiting periods, i.e. the period from when the claim is made until the right to compensation. The pension products typically have a waiting period of 12 months, while employee insurance is paid out in the event of permanent disability.

In the table below, the following stress factors are used:
- 5% increase for disability
- 5% reduction for reactivation
- 5% increased mortality
- 5% increased longevity

Guaranteed pension

NOK million	Guaranteed pension					
	Defined benefit pension private sector	Defined benefit pension public sector	Occu-pational pension	Paid-up policies	Individual insurance	Total
Mortality	-3	0	NA	-19	-4	-25
Longevity	-6	-2	-3	-74	-8	-93
Disability	-3	-1	NA	-10	-3	-17
Recovering to work after disability	-1	0	-16	-4	NA	-21

The table above shows the sensitivity as a one-year gross effect on the risk result. It varies as to how the gross effect is recognised in the company's income statement. The business rules define buffer capital and other factors which entail that a negative risk result for the collective pension products may be covered by the risk equalisation fund, provided that this is sufficient. Equivalently, up to 50% of the positive risk result will be added to the risk equalisation fund, while other positive risk results will pass to the customers. The risk result for individual insurance policies is included in the profit sharing between the customers and Storebrand.

Furthermore, the need for an increased premium reserve has been estimated as a result of a permanent change in the assumptions. The table below show an estimated increase in the premium reserve.

NOK million	Defined benefit pension	Occupational pension	Paid-up policies	Individual insurance	Total
Mortality	283	178	1,135	65	1,661
Disability/recovering	41	29	191	0	261

Such a development could also result in the need for an increased premium. According to §3-15 and §3-16 of the Norwegian Insurance Business Act, the increased premium reserve can be covered by all or part of the year's surplus on the risk result, risk equalization fund and future surplus on the risk result, this after the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority has agreed to the company's reserving plan.

Insurance

NOK million	Effect on profit before tax
5 percent change in earned gross premium	197
5 percentage point change in Combined Ratio	193

The table above shows the effect on earnings and equity before tax of a 5 per cent change in gross premiums earned and a 5 percentage point change in the combined ratio. Combined ratio is the most commonly applied criterion for measuring profitability within P&C insurance and may result from a change in claims frequency, level of compensation and/or operating costs.

Note 8 - Financial market risk

Market risk means changes in the value of assets as a result of unexpected volatility or changes in prices on the financial markets. It also refers to the risk that the value of the insurance liability develops differently to that of the assets as a result of changes in interest rates.

The most significant market risks for Storebrand are interest rate risk, share market risk, property price risk, credit risk, and exchange rate risk.

For the life insurance companies, the financial assets are invested in a variety of sub-portfolios. Market risk affects Storebrand's income and profit differently in the different sub-portfolios. There are three main types of sub-portfolio: company portfolios, customer portfolios without a guarantee (unit linked insurance) and customer portfolios with a guarantee.

Asset allocation

	Customer portfolios with guarantee	Customer portfolios without guarantee	Company portfolios
Real estate at fair value	11%	3%	2%
Bonds at amortised cost	61%	0%	55%
Money market	5%	2%	26%
Bonds at fair value	1%	23%	0%
Equities at fair value	6%	68%	1%
Lending at amortised cost	14%	2%	14%
Other	2%	2%	2%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Storebrand aims to take low financial risk for the company portfolios, and most of the funds are invested in short and medium-term fixed income securities with low credit risk.

The market risk in unit linked insurance is borne by the customers, which means that Storebrand is not directly affected by changes in value. Changes in value nevertheless affect Storebrand's result indirectly. The income is mainly based on the size of the portfolios, while the costs are usually fixed. A lower return from the financial market than expected will therefore have a negative effect on Storebrand's income and result.

For customer portfolios with a guarantee, the net risk for Storebrand will be lower than the gross market risk. The extent of risk sharing with customers depends on several factors, the most important of which is the size and flexibility of the customer buffers, as well as the level and duration of the interest rate guarantee. If the return is not high enough to meet the guaranteed interest, deficits will be covered by using customer buffers in the form of risk capital built up from previous years' profits. The buffers consist of exchange rate adjustment funds, additional provisions and conditional bonus. Storebrand is responsible for covering any deficiencies that cannot be covered by the customer's buffers.

The risk is affected by changes in the interest rate level. Rising interest rates are negative in the short term because the resulting drop in value on bonds and interest rate swaps reduces investment returns and buffers. But in the long term, higher interest rates are positive because of the higher probability of achieving a return above the guarantee.

For guaranteed customer portfolios and the company portfolio for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, most bonds are valued at amortized cost. It dampens the effect of interest rate changes on the book return. The valuation at amortised cost in the accounts is now higher than fair value.

There is an increased risk associated with the valuation of financial instruments. This results in greater uncertainty than normal relating to the pricing of financial instruments that are valued based on models, and it must be assumed that for illiquid assets there is a difference between the estimated value and the price achieved when sold in the market. Valuations related to investment properties are considered to have particularly increased uncertainty due to macroeconomic developments, and the overall transaction volume for investment properties was significantly lower in 2022 and 2023 than normal. Furthermore, the valuation of investment properties is sensitive to changes in assumptions such as inflation and interest rates. There is a wide range of possible outcomes for these assumptions and thus for the modeled valuations. The values therefore reflect the management's best estimate, but contain greater uncertainty than would be the case in a normal year.

Finansielle eiendeler og gjeld i utenlandsk valuta per 31.12

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS				
	Balance sheet items excluding currency derivatives	Forward contracts	Net position 2023		Net position 2022
NOK mill.	Net in balance sheet	Net sales	in currency	in NOK	in NOK
AUD	120	-167	-47	-326	-249
CAD	187	-386	-198	-1,528	-1,579
CHF	78	-99	-21	-258	-376
DKK	250	-269	-20	-29	-152
EUR	1,604	-1,233	371	4,164	516
GBP	108	-256	-149	-1,924	-1,992
HKD	180	-355	-175	-228	-231
ILS	8	0	8	22	32
JPN	335	-676	-341	-2,458	-1,983
NZD	6	-22	-16	-100	-99
SEK	18,995	-13,850	5,145	5,185	10,187
SGD	26	-29	-4	-28	-65
USD	3,395	-5,648	-2,252	-22,872	-25,630
NOK [1]	81,710	0	81,710	81,710	49,170
Other					1
Total net currency position 2023				**61,328**	
Total net currency position 2022					**27,551**

1) Equity and bond funds denominated in NOK with foreign currency exposure in i.a. EUR and USD NOK 81 billion.

Foreign exchange risk exists primarily as a result of investments in international securities, as well as subordinated loans in a foreign currency to a certain extent. The company hedges most of the foreign exchange risk in the customer portfolios on an ongoing basis. Most of the non-guaranteed pension profiles are currency hedged. Most of the fixed-interest portfolios for the guaranteed pension portfolios are currency hedged, while approximately 70 per cent of global equity portfolios are currency hedged. Foreign exchange risk due to subordinated loans in a foreign currencies is currency hedged.

Hedging is performed by using forward foreign exchange contracts at the portfolio level, and the currency positions are monitored continuously against a total limit. Negative currency positions are closed out no later than the day after they arose. In addition, separate limits have been defined so that active currency positions can be taken.

The table above shows the currency positions as at 31 December. The currency exposure is primarily related to investments in the Norwegian life insurance business.

The company continuously hedges all significant aspects of its currency risk in the customer portfolios. Foreign exchange risk exists primarily as a result of investments in international securities, as well as subordinated loans in a foreign currency to a certain extent. Hedging is performed by means of forward foreign exchange contracts at the portfolio level, and the currency positions are monitored continuously against a total limit. Negative currency positions are closed out no later than the day after they arose. In addition, separate limits have been defined so that active currency positions can be taken. Storebrand employs a currency hedging principle called block hedging, which makes the execution of currency hedging more efficient.

Guaranteed customer portfolios in more detail

Storebrand Livsforsikring

The annual guaranteed return to the customers follows the basic interest rate. New premiums were taken in with a basic interest rate of 2.0 per cent, and pensions were adjusted upwards with a basic interest rate of 0.5 per cent.

The percentage distribution of the insurance reserves by the various basic annual interest rates as at 31 December is as follows:

Customer portfolio divided on annual guaranteed return

Interest rate	2023	2022
6.00 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
5.00 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
4.00 %	35.5 %	36.9 %
3.40 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
3.00 %	27.6 %	28.1 %
2.75 %	1.6 %	1.6 %
2.50 %	9.9 %	10.1 %
2.00 %	18.3 %	16.5 %
1.50 %	3.0 %	2.6 %
0.50 %	2.3 %	2.2 %
0%	1.2 %	1.2 %

The table includes premium reserve excluding IBNS

Average interest rate guarantee in per cent	2023	2022
Individual endowment insurance	2.3 %	2.4 %
Individual pension insurance	3.8 %	3.8 %
Group pension insurance	2.1 %	2.2 %
Paid-up policy	3.1 %	3.2 %
Group life insurance	0.1 %	0.1 %
Total	**2.8 %**	**2.9 %**

The table includes premium reserve excluding IBNS

There is a 0 per cent interest rate guarantee for premium funds, defined-contribution funds, pensioners' surplus funds and additional statutory reserves.

The interest rate guarantee must be fulfilled on an annual basis. If the company's investment return in any given year is lower than the guaranteed interest rate, the equivalent of up to one year's guaranteed return for the individual policy can be covered by transfers from the policy's additional statutory reserves.

In order to achieve a good, risk-adjusted return, it is desirable to take investment risk, mainly by investing in shares, property and corporate bonds.

Interest rate risk is in a special position because changes in interest rates also affect the fair value of the insurance liability for the solvency calculation. Since pension disbursements may be many years in the future, the insurance liability is particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In the Norwegian business, greater interest rate sensitivity from the investments will entail increased risk that the return is below the guaranteed level. The risk management must therefore balance the risk of the profit for the year (interest rate increase) with the reinvestment risk if interest rates fall below the guarantee in the future. Bonds at amortised cost are an important risk management tool.

Sensitivity analyses

The tables show the fall in value for Storebrand Life Insurance and SPP's investment portfolios as a result of immediate changes in value related to financial market risk. The calculation is model-based and the result is dependent on the choice of stress level for each category of asset. The stresses have been applied to the company portfolio and guaranteed customer portfolios as at 31 December 2023. The effect of each stress changes the return in each profile.

Unit linked insurance without a guaranteed annual return is not included in the analysis. For these products, the customers bear the market risk and the effect of a falling market will not directly affect the result or buffer capital.

The amount of stress is the same that is used for the company's risk management. Two stress tests have been defined. Stress test 1 is a fall in the value of shares, corporate bonds and property in combination with lower interest rates. Stress test 2 is a somewhat smaller fall in the value of shares, corporate bonds and property in combination with higher interest rates.

Level of stress

	Stress test 1	Stress test 2
Interest level (parallel shift)	-100bp	+100bp
Equity	-20 %	- 12 %
Property	- 12 %	- 7 %
Credit spread (share of Solvency II)	50 %	30 %

Because it is the immediate market changes that are calculated, dynamic risk management will not affect the outcome. If it is assumed that the market changes occur over a period of time, then dynamic risk management would reduce the effect of the negative outcomes and reinforce the positive to some extent.

As a result of customer buffers, the effect of the stresses on the result will be lower than the combined change in value in the table. As at 31 December 2023, the customer buffers were of such a size that the effects on the result were significantly lower.

Stress test 1

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
Sensitivity	**NOK million**	**Share of portfolio**
Interest rate risk	948	0.4 %
Equity risk	-2,305	-1.0 %
Real estate risk	-2,680	-1.2 %
Credit risk	-430	-0.2 %
Total	**-4,467**	**-1.9 %**

Stress test 2

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
Sensitivity	**NOK million**	**Share of portfolio**
Interest rate risk	-946	-0.4 %
Equity risk	-1,383	-0.6 %
Real estate risk	-1,563	-0.7 %
Credit risk	-258	-0.1 %
Total	**-4,150**	**-1.8 %**

For Storebrand Livsforsikring it is stress test 2, which includes an increase in interest rates, that makes the greatest impact. The overall market risk is NOK 4.2 billion, which is equivalent to 1.8 per cent of the investment portfolio.

If the stress causes the return to fall below the guarantee, it will have a negative impact on the result if the customer buffer is not adequate. Other negative effects on the result are a lower return from the company portfolio and that there is no profit sharing from paid-up policies and individual contracts.

The buffer situation for the individual contracts will determine if all or portions of the fall in value will affect the financial result. Only the portion of the fall in value that cannot be settled against the customer buffer will be charged to the result.

Note 9 - Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is unable to fulfil its obligations without incurring substantial additional expenses in the form of reduced prices for assets that must be realised, or in the form of especially expensive financing.

For Storebrand Livsforsikring the insurance liabilities are long-term and the cash flows are generally known long before they fall due. In addition, liquidity is required to handle payments related to operations, and there are liquidity needs related to derivative contracts. The liquidity risk is handled by liquidity forecasts and the fact that portions of the investments are in very liquid securities, such as government bonds. The liquidity risk is considered low based on these measures.

Storebrand Livsforsikring has established liquidity buffers. The development of the liquid holdings is continuously monitored at the Group level in relation to internal limits. A particular risk is the fact that during certain periods the financial markets can be closed for new borrowing. Measures for minimising the liquidity risk are to maintain a regular maturity structure for the loans, low costs, an adequate liquidity buffer and credit agreements with banks which the company can draw on if necessary.

Undiscounted cash flows for financial liabilities

NOK million	0-6 months	7-12 months	2-3 years	4-5 years	over 5 years	Total	Book value 2023	Book value 2022
Subordinated loan capital	1,085	1,341	3,137	4,119	3,555	13,236	10,672	9,757
Other current liabilities	48,102					48,102	48,102	6,710
Derivatives	919	57	203	237	1,199	2,615	2,615	4,083
Uncalled residual liabilities Limited partnership	3,762					3,762		
Uncalled capital in alternative investment funds	12,382					12,382		
Total financial liabilities 2023	**66,250**	**1,398**	**3,340**	**4,355**	**4,754**	**80,097**	**61,389**	
Total financial liabilities 2022	**1,327**	**329**	**4,706**	**4,631**	**7,511**	**18,504**		**20,550**

The agreed remaining term provides limited information about the company's liquidity risk since the vast majority of investment assets can be realised more quickly in the secondary market than the agreed remaining term. The cash flow from perpetual subordinated loans is calculated up to the first call..

Specification of subordinated loan capital

NOK million	Nominal value	Currency	Interest rate	Call date	Book value 2023	Book value 2022
Issuer						
Perpetual subordinated loan capital						
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 1)	1,100	NOK	Variable	2,024	863	1,101
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 1, 2)	900	SEK	Variable	2,026	910	856
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 1)	300	NOK	Variable	2,028	302	0
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 1, 2)	400	SEK	Variable	2,028	406	0
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 1)	300	NOK	Fixed	2,028	316	0
Dated subordinated loan capital						
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2)	900	SEK	Variable	2,025	907	851
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2)	1,000	SEK	Variable	2,024	1,010	947
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	500	NOK	Variable	2,025	501	500
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 3)	650	NOK	Variable	2,027	653	651
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2, 3)	750	NOK	Fixed	2,027	763	773
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 3)	1,250	NOK	Variable	2,027	1,260	1,261
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2, 4)	38	EUR	Fixed	2,023	0	421
Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2, 3)	300	EUR	Fixed	2,031	2,782	2,397
Total subordinated loan capital					**10,672**	**9,757**

1) Regarding perpetual subordinated loans, the cash flow has been calculated until the first call.
2) The loans are subject to hedge accounting.
3) Green bonds
4) The loan has been repaid in 2023

Financing activities - movements during the year

NOK Million	Subordinated loan capital 2023	Subordinated loan capital 2022
Book value 1.1	9,757	10,865
Admission of new loans/liabilities	997	2,648
Repayment of loans/liabilities	-676	-2,558
Change in accrued interest	-1	-84
Translation differences	387	-496
Change in value/amortisation	210	-618
Book value 31.12	**10,672**	**9,757**

Note 10 - Credit risk

Storebrand is exposed to risk of losses as a result of counterparties not fulfilling their debt obligations. This risk also includes losses on lending and losses related to the failure of counterparties to fulfil their financial derivative contracts.

The maximum limits for credit exposure to individual counterparties and for overall credit exposure to rating categories are set by the board. Particular attention is paid to ensuring diversification of credit exposure in order to avoid concentrating credit exposure on any particular debtors or sectors. Changes in the credit standing of debtors are monitored and followed up. Thus far, the company has used published credit ratings wherever possible, supplemented by the company's own credit evaluation.

Underlying investments in funds managed by Storebrand are included in the tables.

Credit risk by counterparty

Bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value Category by issuer or guarantor NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Government bonds	8,194	3,047	8	5			11,255	12,904
Corporate bonds	1,483	2,514	19,903	14,698	1,892	65	40,554	50,950
Structured notes			220	104			324	18
Collateralised securities	249						249	977
Total interest bearing securities stated by rating	**9,925**	**5,561**	**20,131**	**14,807**	**1,892**	**65**	**52,381**	**64,850**
Bond funds not managed by Storebrand							17,527	5,184
Non-interest bearing securities managed by Storebrand							-993	1,765
Total 2023	**9,925**	**5,561**	**20,131**	**14,807**	**1,892**	**65**	**68,916**	
Total 2022	**16,709**	**4,450**	**21,422**	**21,507**	**739**	**23**		**71,799**

Interest bearing securities at amortised cost Category of issuer or guarantor NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Government bonds	25,357	13,492	1,029	14			39,893	28,805
Corporate bonds	16,178	13,909	27,283	24,151	1,382		82,903	71,725
Structured notes	1,880	5,023	3,161	4,110			14,174	14,868
Bond funds	927						927	
Total 2023	**44,342**	**32,424**	**31,473**	**28,275**	**1,382**		**137,897**	
Total 2022	**28,934**	**32,943**	**27,995**	**25,226**	**300**			**115,398**

Counterparties NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Derivatives		1,253	5,182			609	7,044	5,249
Of which derivatives in bond funds, managed by Storebrand		247	670			0	917	324
Total derivatives excluding derivatives in bond funds 2022		**1,005**	**4,512**			**609**	**6,126**	
Total derivatives excluding derivatives in bond funds 2021		**1,307**	**1,918**			**1,064**		**4,289**
Bank deposits [1)]		4,327	7,040			67	11,435	10,196
Of which bank deposits in bond funds, managed by Storebrand		0	1,617			0	1,618	1,383
Total bank deposits excluding bank deposits in bond funds 2022		**4,327**	**5,423**			**67**	**9,817**	
Total bank deposits excluding bank deposits in bond funds 2021		**4,065**	**4,539**			**210**		**8,813**
1) of which tied-up bank deposit (tax deduction account)		364					364	317

Rating classes based on Standard & Poor's.
NIG = Non-investment grade.

Credit risk for the loan portfolio

The majority of the loans at Storebrand consist of home loans to retail market customers. The home loans are approved and administered by Storebrand Bank, but a significant share of the loans have been transferred to Storebrand Livsforsikring as a part of the investment portfolio. Storebrand Livsforsikring also have loans to companies as part of the investment portfolio.

The corporate market portfolio consists of income generating properties and development properties with few customers and low level of default that are primarily secured by mortgages in commercial property.

In the retail market, most of the loans are secured by means of home mortgages. Customers are evaluated according to their capacity and intent to repay the loan. In addition to their capacity to service debt, checks are conducted of customers in relation to policy rules and they are given a credit rating. There is a low level of non-performing loans in the retail market portfolio.

The weighted average loan-to-value ratio for home loans is approximately 53 per cent. Approximately 89 per cent of home loans have a loan-to-value ratio within 70 per cent, 98 per cent are within a 80 per cent loan-to-value ratio, and 76 per cent are within a 60 per cent loan-to-value ratio. The portfolio is considered to have a low credit risk.

Corporate loans

NOK million	AAA Fair value	AA Fair value	A Fair value	BBB Fair value	NIG Fair value	Not rated Fair value	Total Fair value 2023	Total Fair value 2022
Corporate loans at fair value			135				135	
Corporate loans at amortised cost			1,255	2,253	484		3,991	
Total corporate loans 2023			**1,389**	**2,253**	**484**		**4,126**	
Total corporate loans 2022			**1,349**	**2,253**	**484**			**4,086**

Risk groups, home loans

NOK million	2023					2022				
	Distribu-tion in per cent	Book value (gross)	Unused credit limits	Total commit-ments	Not accrued captailized interest	Distribu-tion in per cent	Book value (gross)	Unused credit limits	Total commit-ments	Not accrued captailized interest
Low risk	94 %	15,936	335	16,271	34	96 %	16,321	335	16,656	25
Medium risk	6 %	938	12	949	2	4 %	682	12	693	1
High risk	0 %	58		58			51		51	
Non-performing and loss-exposed loans incl. loans with evidence of impairment	0 %	24		24			5		5	
Total loans	**100 %**	**16,956**	**346**	**17,303**	**37**	**100 %**	**17,059**	**346**	**17,405**	**26**
Loan commitments and financing certificates, secured										
Total home loans incl. loan commitments and financing certificates		**16,956**	**346**	**17,303**	**37**		**17,059**	**346**	**17,405**	**26**

The classification of mortgage risk classes is based on, inter alia, the degree of collateral in the event of collateral, any delays in payment, defaults and other factors that may affect risk.

Commitments by customer goups

NOK million	Lending to and receiva-bles from customers	Guaran-tees	Unused credit-lines	Total com-	Expected loss stage 1	Expected loss stage 2	Expected loss stage 3	Total expected loss
Development of building projects								
Sale and operation of real estate	3,735			3,735	5.3			5
Other service providers	1			1				
Wage-earners and others	16,907		346	17,253	1.2			1
Others	564			565	23.2			23
Total	21,207		346	21,553	30	0	0	30
Expected loss stage 1	-30			-30				
Expected loss stage 2								
Expected loss stage 3								
Total loans to customers 2023	**21,177**		**346**	**21,524**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**30**
Total loans to customers 2022	**21,749**		**161**	**21,910**			**-1**	**16**

The division into customer groups is based on Statistics Norway's standard for sector and business grouping. The placement of the individual customer is determined by the customer's primary business.

Total committments by remaining term

NOK million	2023				2022			
	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guarantees	Unused credit line	Total commitments	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guarantees	Unused credit line	Total commitments
Up to one month	11			11				
1 - 3 months	22			22	15		4	19
4 months - 1 year	835		6	841	510		13	524
2 -5 years	3,489		31	3,521	4,251		35	4,286
More than 5 years	16,849		309	17,158	17,003		109	17,112
Total gross commitments	**21,207**		**346**	**21,553**	**21,780**		**161**	**21,940**

Commitments are regarded as non-performing and loss exposed when a credit facility has been overdrawn for more than 90 days and when an instalment loan has arrears older than 90 days and the amount is at least NOK 1000.

Total engagement amount by remaining term to maturity

NOK million	2023				2022			
	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guarantees	Unused credit line	Total commitments	Loans to and receivables from customers	Guarantees	Unused credit line	Total commitments
Overdue 1-30 days	16			16	18			18
Overdue 31-60 days	3			3	3			3
Overdue 61-90 days	3			3	5			5
Overdue more than 90 days	24			24	5			5
Total	**47**			**47**	**29**			**29**

Counterparty risk - derivatives

Investments subject to netting agreements/CSA A

NOK million	Booked value fin. assets	Booked value fin. liabilites	Net booked fin. assets/liabilities	Cash (+/-)	Securities (+/-)	Net exposure
Total 2023	**6,126**	**2,615**	**3,511**	**3,285**	**0**	**226**
Total 2022	**4,289**	**4,083**	**207**	**1,064**	**0**	**-858**

The Group has entered into framework agreements with all its counterparties to reduce the risk inherent in outstanding derivative transactions. These regulate how collateral is to be pledged against changes in market values that are calculated on a daily basis, among other things.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVO)

NOK million	2023	2022
Booke value maximum exposure for credit risk	69,051	71,922
Collateral	-3,285	-428
Net credit risk	**65,766**	**71,494**
This year's change in fair value due to change in credit risk	51	-887
Accumulated change in fair value due to change in credit risk	-472	-1,184

Storebrand has none related credit derivatives or collateral

Note 11 - Concentrations of risk

Most of the risk relates to the guaranteed pension products in the life insurance company.

The financial market risk will depend significantly on global circumstances that influence the investment portfolios. Risk of long life expectancy in particular can be influenced by universal trends.

The insurance business is exposed to credit risk. The insurance business primarily has a credit risk relating to bonds with significant geographical and industry-related diversification. There is no significant concentration risk across bonds and loans.

The financial market and investment risks are largely related to the customer portfolios in the life insurance business. The risk associated with a negative outcome in the financial market is described and quantified in Note 8, financial market risk.

In the short term, an interest rate increase will negatively impact on the returns for the life insurance companies.

Note 12 - Climate risk

Storebrand is exposed to climate risk, both in operations, for investments including property and for insurance obligations. Both physical climate changes and risks from the transition to low emissions can have an impact. For Storebrand, transition risk has the greatest impact, especially in the short and medium term.

The biggest risk is from the investments. Given a rapid transition to low emissions, the value of shares and bonds in companies with large climate emissions may fall. Lower returns can affect results because income depends on the value of investments. The life insurance obligation can also change if the financial markets are affected by climate risk. The risk can impact the costs for the guaranteed pension obligation, especially in scenarios where the investment return is lower than the return guarantee. Storebrand has a sustainability strategy which means that the exposure to shares and bonds in fossil fuel companies is limited. Emissions of greenhouse gases in relation to turnover for the overall investment portfolio are lower than the general market. The risk can be offset somewhat by Storebrand's investments in solution companies that will benefit from a rapid transition to a low emissions society. But these companies also have a risk of a fall in value, especially if the transition to low emissions in the society is slower than expected.

Physical climate changes can also affect the value of the investments. Storebrand has a well-diversified portfolio of shares and bonds, both geographically, across industries and towards individual companies. It limits the risk from some parts of the world, some industries and some companies experiencing large falls in value as a consequence of climate change. But climate change can also lead to lower economic growth and lower investment returns for the wider market, especially in the long term.

For investments that are priced in an active market, Storebrand's valuation is based on climate risk being taken into account in the market's pricing. It has not been identified that climate risk associated with investments has had a significant impact on the financial statements for 2023.

Storebrand has climate risk from property investments. There is a transition risk from the fact that there may be high costs for adapting buildings to achieve lower climate emissions. There is also physical risk, especially from increased incidents of extreme rainfall and flooding.

The valuation of property is based on information that is not observable, level 3, see note 12. Climate risk can affect the valuation both through calculated cash flows and return requirements for the property. The cash flow can be affected, for example, because climate change creates a need for upgrades or because the ownership costs are affected by the building's energy efficiency. The property's environmental standard is one of the factors considered when the yield is set.

Storebrand has a risk that there may be lower demand for our products if customers are negatively affected by climate risk. A rapid transition to low emissions could affect the Norwegian economy in general and the oil sector in particular. In Norway, there is usually a connection between unemployment and disability. Negative effects for the Norwegian economy of a rapid transition to low emissions can therefore result in more cases of disability.

For non-life insurance, there may be more claims and higher claim payouts as a consequence of climate and natural changes. In practice, it is difficult to adapt the premium to rapid climate and weather changes. 2023 was an extreme year compared to previous experiences and has affected the results negatively. The natural damage pool has a risk-reducing effect in the short term, but can contribute to the fact that necessary premium increases are not carried out because the negative effect on the company's results is delayed. In the short term, there is a risk of mispricing in all scenarios, and the risk may increase over time.

Note 13 - Valuation of financial instruments and properties

The group carries out a comprehensive process to ensure the most market-correct valuation of financial instruments. Listed financial instruments are valued based on official closing prices from stock exchanges obtained through Refinitiv and Bloomberg. Fund units are generally valued at updated official NAV rates where such are available. As a general rule, bonds are valued based on rates obtained from Nordic bond pricing and Bloomberg. Bonds where reliable prices are not regularly quoted are theoretically valued based on discounted cash flow. The discount rate consists of swap rates plus a credit spread that is specific to the individual bond. Unlisted derivatives such as currency forwards, interest rate and currency swaps are also valued theoretically. Swap rates and exchange rates that form the basis of the valuation are obtained from Refinitiv and Bloomberg. The valuation of currency options and Swaptions is provided by Markit.

The group categorises financial instruments that are valued at fair value at three different levels, which are described in more detail below. The levels express different degrees of liquidity and different measurement methods. The company has established valuation models to capture information from a wide range of well-informed sources with a view to minimising uncertainty linked to the valuation.

Level 1: Financial instruments valued on the basis of quoted prices for identical assets in active markets
This category encompasses listed equities that over the previous quarter have experienced average daily trading equivalent to approximately NOK 20 million or more. Based on this, the equities are regarded as sufficiently liquid to be included at this level. Bonds, certificates or equivalent instruments issued by national governments in local currencies are generally classified as level 1. When it comes to derivatives, standardized stock index futures and interest rate futures will also be included at this level.

Level 2: Financial instruments valued on the basis of observable market information not covered by level 1
This category encompasses financial instruments that are valued on the basis of market information that can be directly observable or indirectly observable. Market information that is indirectly observable means that the prices can be derived from observable related markets. Level 2 includes shares or equivalent equity instruments for which market prices are available, but where the volume of transactions is too limited to fulfil the criteria in level 1. Shares in this level will normally have been traded during the last quarter. Bonds and equivalent instruments are generally classified in this level. Moreover, interest rate and foreign exchange swaps, as well as non-standardized interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives are classified as level 2. Fund investments, including hedge funds but excluding other alternative investment funds, are generally classified as level 2.

Level 3: Financial instruments valued on the basis of information that is not observable in accordance with level 2
Equities classified as level 3 are primarily investments in unlisted/private companies as well as funds consisting of these. These include investments in forestry, microfinance, infrastructure and property. Private equity is generally classified at this level through direct investments or investments in funds. Private customer loans and funds consisting of these are also at level 3.

The types of mutual funds classified as level 3 are discussed in more detail below with a reference to the type of mutual fund and the valuation method.

Equities

The group's internal companies are classified at level 3 and valued at book value. Of external companies, alternative investments organized as joint stock companies make up the majority. These are valued based on value-adjusted equity reported from external sources when available.

Units

Of fund shares, private equity funds make up the majority at level 3. There are also some other types of funds such as infrastructure funds, microfinance funds, loan funds and property funds. The fund investments are valued based on the values reported from the funds. Most funds report quarterly, while some report less frequently. The reporting takes place with a one-month delay for the group's own private equity funds in funds up to a three-month delay for other funds. The last valuation received is used as a basis, adjusted for cash flows and estimated market effect in the period from the last valuation until the time of reporting where relevant. Market effect is calculated for the company's own vintage private equity funds in funds based on the value development in the relevant index multiplied by the estimated beta of 0.5 against this index.

Loans to customers

The value of fixed-rate loans is determined by discounting the agreed cash flows over the remaining maturity by the current discount rate adjusted for market spread. The discount rate that is used is based on a swap interest rate (mid swap) with a maturity that corresponds to the remaining lock-in period for the underlying loans. The market spread that is used on the balance sheet date is determined by assessing the market conditions, market price and the associated swap interest rate. However, the fair value of loans to corporate customers with margin loans is lower than the amortised cost because certain loans run with lower margins than they would have done if they had been taken up as of the end of 2023.

The value shortfall is calculated by discounting the difference between the agreed margin and the current market price over the remaining duration.

Corporate bonds

Bonds do not normally occur at level 3, but defaulted bonds are categorized at this level and valued based on the expected payout. As of 31.12.23, this was not a significant amount for Storebrand.

Investment properties

The investment properties primarily consist of office buildings located in Oslo and Stockholm and shopping centres in Southern Norway.

Office properties and shopping centres in Norway:
The required rate of return is of greatest importance when calculating the fair value for investment properties.

An individual required rate of return is determined for each property. The knowledge available about the market's required rate of return, including transactions and appraisals, is used when determining the cash flow.

The required rate of return is divided into the following elements:
- Risk-free interest
- Risk premium, adjusted for:
- Type of property
- Location
- Structural standard
- Environmental standard and BREEAM sertification
- Duration of the contract
- Quality of tenant
- Other factors such as transactions and perception in the market, vacancy and general knowledge about the market and the individual property.

When calculating fair value, Storebrand uses internal cash flow models. Net cash flows for the individual property are discounted by an individual required rate of return. A future income and expense picture for the first 10 years has been estimated for the office properties and a final value has been calculated for the end of the 10th year based on market rent and normal operating costs for the property. A future income and expense picture for the first 6 years has been estimated for the shopping centre properties and a final value has been calculated for the end of the 6th year based on market rent and normal operating costs for the property. In both models, the net income stream has been taken into consideration for existing and future loss of income due to vacancy, necessary investments and an assessment of the future development in the market rent. The majority of new contracts that are entered into have a duration of five or ten years for offices (three to five years for trading). The cash flows from the lease agreements (contractual rent) are included in the valuations. To estimate the long-term, future non-contractual rental incomes, a forecasting model has been developed. The office model is based on the rental price overview from Area statistics, as well as data and observations from brokers. A long-term, time-weighted average of the annual observations is calculated in which the oldest observations are weighted with the lowest importance. For non-contractual rent in the short-term, the current rental prices and market situation are used. For trading, the forecast is based on the development of the shopping centre.

External valuation:
For properties in the Norwegian business, a methodical approach is taken to a selection of properties that are to be externally valued each quarter so that all properties have had an external valuation at least every three years. In 2023, external valuations were obtained for properties worth NOK 17.2 billion (74 per cent of the portfolio's value as at 31 December 2023).

For quality control and updating of the internal model, external valuations shall be obtained each quarter from reputable appraisers to verify the value that appears when using the internal model. When obtaining such valuations, the individual appraiser's routines for valuations, including collection of information, inspections etc., shall apply. External valuations shall be rotated in such a way that all segments are regularly appraised. The task of valuing investment properties shall be rotated between reputable appraisers within a reasonable time interval, and knowledge of the property must be taken into consideration. The assumptions for the external valuation are critically reviewed and reasonableness assessed against internal assumptions. In the event of a discrepancy between the valuation and value obtained using the internal model, the model shall be used as long as the discrepancy is within what is discretionarily considered to be best practice in the market. If there is a discrepancy of more than 5% between the internal and external valuation, the discrepancy shall be reported and the grounds for this provided in the valuation memorandum/valuation item memorandum that is presented to the Board of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS.

Valuation of financial intruments and liabilities at amortised cost

NOK Million	Nivå 1 Quoted prices	Nivå 2 Observable assumptions	Nivå 3 Non-observable assumptions	Total fair value 2023	Total fair value 2022	Book value 2023	Book value 2022
Financial assets							
Loans to customers - corporate							
Loans to customers - retail			3,991	3,991	4,392	4,056	4,539
Bonds held to maturity			16,766	16,766	16,800	16,986	17,088
Bonds classified as loans and receivables	12,445	125,445	8	137,898	115,398	148,094	125,160
Total fair value 2023	**12,445**	**125,445**	**20,765**	**158,655**		**169,136**	
Total fair value 2022	621	114,777	21,192		136,590		146,788
Financial liabilities							
Subordinated loan capital		10,774		10,774	9,714	10,672	9,757
Total fair value 2023		**10,774**		**10,774**		**10,672**	
Total fair value 2022		9,714			9,714		9,757

Valuation at fair value

NOK Million	Quoted prices (level 1)	Observable assumptions (level 2)	Non-observable assumptions (level 3)	Total fair value 2023	Total fair value 2022
Assets					
Equities and units					
- Equities	39,924	278	76	40,278	29,674
- Units		105,528	18,044	123,572	88,456
Total equities and units 2023	**39,924**	**105,806**	**18,120**	**163,850**	
Total equities and units 2022	29,357	73,826	14,947		118,130
Loans to customers					
- Loans to customers - corporate			135	135	122
Total loans to customers 2023			**135**	**135**	
Total loans to customers 2022			122		122
Bonds and other fixed income securities					
- Government bonds	7,948			7,948	10,444
- Corporate bonds		3,117		3,117	20,385
- Structured notes		323		323	
- Collateralised securities					840
- Bond funds		54,776	2,752	57,528	40,130
Total bonds and other fixed income securities 2023	**7,948**	**58,216**	**2,752**	**68,916**	
Total bonds and other fixed income securities 2022	10,170	59,494	2,135		71,799
Derivatives:					
- Interest derivatives		-1093		-1,093	-1,855
- Currency derivatives		4604		4,604	2,062
Total derivatives 2023		**3,511**		**3,511**	
- derivatives with a positive market value		6,126		6,126	4,289
- derivatives with a negative market value		-2,615		-2,615	-4,083
Total derivatives 2022		206			206

Movements between quoted prices and observable assumptions

NOK million	From quoted prices to observable assumptions	From observable assumptions to quoted prices
Equities and units	19	101

Movements from level 1 to level 2 reflect reduced sales value in the relevant equities in the last measuring period. On the other hand, movements from level 2 to level 1 indicate increased sales value in the relevant equities in the last measuring period.

Movement level 3

NOK million	Equities	Units	Loans to customers	Corporate bonds	Bond Funds
Book value 01.01	145	14,802	122	8	2,127
Net profit/loss	-63	3,606	12		140
Supply/disposal		743			601
Sales/overdue/settlement	-6	-1,107			-116
Other				-8	
Book value 31.12.23	**76**	**18,044**	**135**		**2,752**

SENSITIVITETSANALYSE

Equities
Investment in equity at level 3 consist of funds organized as companies and privatly own companies. These investments have the same sensitivity assesment as fund units, where as private equity is the majority of the investments.

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change in value at change in discount rate	
	Increase + 25 bp	Decrease - 25 bp
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23	1	-1
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22	1	-1

Fund units
Large portions of the portfolio are private equity funds invested in companies priced against comparable listed companies The valuation of the private equity portfolio will thus be sensitive to fluctuations in global equity markets. The private equity portfolio has an estimated Beta relative to the MSCI World (Net – currency hedged to NOK) of around 0.5.

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change MSCI World	
	Increase + 10 %	Decrease - 10 %
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23	746	-746
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22	675	-675

The valuation of indirect property investments will be sensitive to a change in the required rate of return and the expected future cash flow. Remaining indirect property investments are no longer leveraged.

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change in value underlying real estate	
	Increase + 10 %	Decrease - 10 %
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23	0	0
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22	1	-1

Loans to customers
Loans are appraised at fair value. The value of these loans is determinated by discounting future cash flows with the associated swap curve adjusted for an issuer-specific credit spread.

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change in marketspread	
NOK million	+ 10 bp	- 10 bp
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23	-7	7
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22	-8	8

Corporate bonds
Securities registered as Tier 3 bonds are typically non-performing loans or convertible bonds. They are not priced based on a discount rate as bonds normally are, and these investments are therefoe included in the same sensitivity test as private equity.

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change MSCI World	
NOK million	Increase + 10 %	Decrease - 10 %
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23		
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22		

Properties
The sensitivity assessment of property applies to investment properties.

The valuation of property is particularly sensitive to changes in the required rate of return and assumptions about future cash flow. Increased interest rates have a negative impact through increased yields and more demanding conditions for loan financing in transactions. At the same time, property investments have historically provided inflation protection through regulations in market rents and increased cash flows. A change of 0.25 per cent in the return requirement, all else being equal, will result in a change in the value of the property portfolio in Storebrand of around 6 per cent. Around 25 per cent of the property's cash flow is linked to leases entered. This means that the changes in the uncertain parts of the cash flow by 1 per cent result in a change in value of 0.70 to 0.75 per cent. The property's cash flows will also be affected by inflation expectations and the vacancy level in the portfolio. Storebrand's property portfolio mainly consists of office properties that have an attractive location in the central business district (CBD). The location means that the properties have historically been less exposed to market fluctuations than properties located in the edge zone, but there is uncertainty associated with the calculation of the values given volatility in the market. See further discussion of the uncertainty in note 8.

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change in required rate of return	
NOK million	0,25 %	-0,25 %
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23	-882	966
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22	-1 461	1 659

Infrastructure
The valuation of the underlying infrastructure investments will be impacted by changes in the required rate of return and assumptions relating to future cash flow.

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Change in value underlying real estate	
NOK million	Increase + 5 %	Decrease - 5 %
Change in fair value as at 31.12.23	137	-137
Change in fair value as at 31.12.22	111	-111

Note 14 - Profit and loss account by class of business

NOK million	Group pension private sector	Group pension public sector	Group life insurance	Endow-ment insurance	Annuity/ pension insurance	Non-life insurance	Storebrand Livs-forsikring AS 2023	Storebrand Livs-forsikring AS 2022
Premium income	29,815	2,810	862	2,171	630	432	36,720	29,766
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	3,881	1,167	67	118	345	36	5,615	-3,025
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	20,310	0	0	1,459	959	0	22,729	-12,034
Other insurance related income	645	3	4	98	69	0	818	817
Claims	-24,814	-925	-677	-2,230	-1,573	-254	-30,473	-23,135
– Of which agreements terminated/ withdrawals from endowment policies	-57	-227	0	-80	-11	0	-375	-312
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account								
contractual obligations	1,176	-2,929	-354	68	340	-81	-1,781	5,611
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account								
with investment choice	-28,465	0	0	-1,062	-583	0	-30,110	5,429
Funds allocated to insurance contracts								
contractual obligations	-329	-2	0	-63	-2	0	-396	-388
Insurance related operating costs	-1,054	-125	-100	-254	-110	-114	-1,757	-1,524
Other insurance related costs	-69	-5	-2	-2	-1	-1	-80	-119
Technical result 2023	**1,097**	**-6**	**-201**	**302**	**75**	**17**	**1,284**	
Technical result 2022	1,162	3	10	114	15	94		**1,398**

Endowment insurance

NOK million	Profit allocation	Not eligible for profit allocation	Investment choice	2023	2022
Premium income	182	786	1,203	2,171	2,008
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	66	52	-	118	-5
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	0	-	1,459	1,459	-752
Other insurance related income	0	0	97	98	88
Claims	-303	-343	-1,584	-2,230	-1,552
"Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account "					-
contractual obligations	179	-109	-3	68	72
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account					-
with investment choice	0	-	-1,062	-1,062	611
Funds allocated to insurance contracts					-
contractual obligations	-60	-	-3	-63	-82
Insurance related operating costs	-31	-144	-80	-254	-271
Other insurance related costs	-0	-2	-0	-2	-3
Technical result	**33**	**240**	**29**	**302**	**114**

Annuity/pension insurance

NOK million	Profit allocation	Not eligible for profit allocation	Investment choice	2023	2022
Premium income	243	13	375	630	396
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	345	1	-	345	-80
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	-	-	959	959	-503
Other insurance related income	0	-	69	69	59
Claims	-862	-3	-708	-1,573	-1,200
"Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account "					
contractual obligations	377	-36	-1	340	984
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account					
with investment choice	-	-	-583	-583	477
Funds allocated to insurance contracts					
contractual obligations	-2	-	-	-2	-1
Insurance related operating costs	-61	0	-49	-110	-116
Other insurance related costs	-0	-	-0	-1	-1
Technical result	**39**	**-26**	**62**	**75**	**15**

Group pension private insurance

NOK million	Company pension without investment choice	Paid-up policies without investment choice	Paid-up policies with investment choice	Occu-pational pension without profit-sharing	Pension certificate without investment choice
Premium income	1,877	437	-209	1	471
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	389	3,257	-		116
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	-	-	1,912	-	-
Other insurance related income	2	7	156		1
Claims	-679	-6,994	-332	-	-758
"Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account "					
contractual obligations	-1,193	4,336	-	-8	343
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account					
with investment choice	-	-	-1,409	-	-
Funds allocated to insurance contracts					
contractual obligations	-28	-256	38	-	-65
Insurance related operating costs	-154	-276	-24		-27
Other insurance related costs	-4	-57	-0		-1
Technical result	**209**	**453**	**131**	**-7**	**80**

Group pension private insurance

NOK million	Defined contribution pension with investment choice	Pension capital certificate without investment choice	Pension capital certificate with investment choice	Defined contribution pension not eligible for profit allocation
Premium income	1,206	545	-	1,708
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	-	17	-	93
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	672	-	-	-
Other insurance related income	12	0	-	-4
Claims	-46	-2	-	-49
"Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account "				
contractual obligations	-	-544	-	-1,672
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account				
with investment choice	-1,813	-	-	-
Funds allocated to insurance contracts				
contractual obligations	-	-11	-	-5
Insurance related operating costs	-10	-1	-	-117
Other insurance related costs	-0	-	-	-1
Technical result	**20**	**4**	**-**	**-47**

Group pension private insurance

NOK million	Defined contribution pension with investment choice	Pension capital certificate without investment choice	Pension capital certificate with investment choice	2023	2022
Premium income	23,495	237	49	29,815	21,398
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	-	10	-	3,881	-2,433
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	14,881	-	2,845	20,310	-10,780
Other insurance related income	286	0	186	645	654
Claims	-8,978	-155	-6,823	-24,814	-18,767
"Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account "					-
contractual obligations	-	-86	-	1,176	8,055
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account					-
with investment choice	-29,241	-	3,999	-28,465	4,341
Funds allocated to insurance contracts					-
contractual obligations	-	-3	-	-329	-301
Insurance related operating costs	-313	-1	-130	-1,054	-905
Other insurance related costs	-5	-	-1	-69	-101
Technical result	**125**	**3**	**125**	**1,097**	**1,162**

Group pension public insurance

NOK million	Defined benefit without investment choice	2023	2022
Premium income	2,810	2,810	4,788
Net income from financial assets – collective portfolio	1,167	1,167	-499
Net income from financial assets with investment choice	-	0	0
Other insurance related income	3	3	11
Claims	-925	-925	-804
"Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account "			
contractual obligations	-2,929	-2,929	-3,377
Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss account			
with investment choice	-	0	0
Funds allocated to insurance contracts			
contractual obligations	-2	-2	-4
Insurance related operating costs	-125	-125	-113
Other insurance related costs	-5	-5	0
Technical result	**-6**	**-6**	**3**

Note 15 - Profit analysis by class of insurance

NOK million	Group pension private insurance	Group pension public insurance	Group life insurance	Endowment insurance	Annuity/ pension insurance	Non-life insurance	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
							2023	2022
Financial income [1]	20,895	1,168	48	1,320	1,014	28	24,473	-9,942
Guaranteed yield	-23,355	-323	-37	-1,321	-1,127	-15	-26,178	6,538
- of which transferred to premium fund	-1	-0	-	-	-	-	-1	-2
Investment result	**-2,460**	**844**	**11**	**-1**	**-113**	**13**	**-1,705**	**-3,403**
Risk premium	87	-54	793	930	-144	344	1,956	1,624
Risk addition [1]	294	59	-980	-580	181	-271	-1,297	-706
Net reinsurance etc. [1]	-9	-0	-1	-11	-32	-29	-82	15
Risk result	**372**	**5**	**-188**	**339**	**4**	**44**	**576**	**933**
Administration premium [1]	1,549	50	76	272	185	75	2,207	1,986
Operating expenses	-1,054	-125	-100	-254	-110	-114	-1,757	-1,524
Administration result	**495**	**-75**	**-25**	**17**	**76**	**-39**	**449**	**462**
Other results [2]	-0	-	-	-0	-0	-	0	20
Premium for guaranteed interest	395	52	-	-	-	-	447	282
Risk profit	35	14	-	-	-	-	**49**	**45**
Gross result for sector	**-1,164**	**840**	**-201**	**356**	**-33**	**17**	**-185**	**-1,660**
To/from additional statutory reserve	2,590	-844	-	9	110	-	1,865	3,446
Investment result to policyholders	-118	0	0	-	-2	-	-120	-75
Risk result to policyholders	-211	-2	0	-3	-	-	-216	-230
Other allocation of profit to customer	-	-	-	-60	-0	-	-60	-83
Profit for the year (to owner)	**1,097**	**-6**	**-201**	**302**	**75**	**17**	**1,284**	**1,398**
- of which allocated to risk equalisation fund	279	2	-	-	-27	-	**254**	**262**

1) The items other insurance-related income (in note 19) and other insurance-related costs (in note 25) are allocated in accordance with their purpose.
2) Contribution from equity

Endowment insurance

NOK million	Profit allocation	Not eligible for profit allocation	Investment choice	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	2022
Financial income 1)	40	34	1,245	1,320	-651
Guaranteed yield	-62	-14	-1,246	-1,321	-
Avkastningsresultat	**-21**	**20**	**-0**	**-1**	**-**
Risk premium	178	746	7	930	733
Risk addition 1)	-87	-489	-4	-580	-464
Net reinsurance etc. 1)	1	-12	-	-11	-1
Risk result	**92**	**245**	**3**	**339**	**268**
Administration premium 1)	44	119	109	272	222
Operating expenses	-31	-144	-80	-254	-271
Administration result	**13**	**-25**	**29**	**17**	**-48**
Other results 2)	**-0**	**-**	**-**	**-0**	**-6**
Gross result for sector	**84**	**240**	**32**	**356**	**183**
To/from additional statutory reserve	9	-	-	9	14
Risk result to policyholders	-	-	-3	-3	-
Other allocation of profit to customer	-60	-	-	-60	-82
Profit for the year (to owner)	**33**	**240**	**29**	**302**	**114**

1) The items other insurance-related income (in note 19) and other insurance-related costs (in note 25) are allocated in accordance with their purpose.
2) Contribution from equity

Annuity/pension insurance

NOK million	Profit allocation	Not eligible for profit allocation	Investment choice	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	2022
Financial income 1)	211	-	803	1,014	-370
Guaranteed yield	-324	-	-804	-1,127	226
Avkastningsresultat	**-112**	**-**	**-0**	**-113**	**-143**
Risk premium	-157	17	-4	-144	-104
Risk addition 1)	193	-14	1	181	140
Net reinsurance etc. 1)	-0	-32	-	-32	0
Risk result	**36**	**-29**	**-3**	**4**	**36**
Administration premium 1)	69	3	114	185	127
Operating expenses	-61	0	-49	-110	-116
Administration result	**7**	**3**	**65**	**76**	**11**
Other results 2)	**-0**	**-**	**-0**	**-0**	**-4**
Gross result for sector	**-69**	**-26**	**62**	**-33**	**-100**
To/from additional statutory reserve	110	-	-	110	116
Investment result to policyholders	-2	-	-	-2	116
Other allocation of profit to customer	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year (to owner)	-0	-	-	-0	-1
- of which allocated to risk equalisation fund	**39**	**-26**	**62**	**75**	**15**
-herav avsatt til risikoutjevningsfond	**-27**	**-**	**-**	**-27**	**-**

1) The items other insurance-related income (in note 19) and other insurance-related costs (in note 25) are allocated in accordance with their purpose.
2) Contribution from equity

Group pension private sector

NOK million	Company pension without investment choice	Paid-up policies without investment choice	Paid-up policies with investment choice	Occupational pension without investment choice	Occupational pension with investment choice	Pension certificate without investment choice
Financial income [1]	161	1,935	1,912	69	672	10
Guaranteed yield	-430	-4,140	-1,912	-83	-672	0
- of which transferred to premium fund	-0	0	-	-0	-	-
Investment result	**-269**	**-2,205**	**-0**	**-14**	**-0**	**11**
Risk premium	-49	-654	-94	-386	-	-0
Risk addition [1]	95	1,050	56	446	-0	-
Net reinsurance etc. [1]	-2	-1	-	-	-	-
Risk result	**44**	**395**	**-38**	**60**	**-0**	**-0**
Administration premium [1]	97	379	156	42	31	4
Operating expenses	-154	-276	-24	-27	-10	-1
Administration result	**-58**	**102**	**131**	**15**	**21**	**4**
Other results [2]	**-0**	**0**	**-0**	**-0**	**-**	**-**
Premium for guaranteed interest	223	135	-	37	-	-
Risk profit	28	-	-	0	-	-
Gross result for sector	**-32**	**-1,573**	**93**	**98**	**20**	**14**
To/from additional statutory reserve	269	2,275	-	46	-	-
Investment result to policyholders	-6	-56	-	-38	-	-11
Risk result to policyholders	-22	-200	38	-27	-	-
Other allocation of profit to customer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year (to owner)	**209**	**447**	**131**	**80**	**20**	**4**
- of which allocated to risk equalisation fund	**22**	**222**	**-**	**34**	**-**	**-0**

1) The items other insurance-related income (in note 19) and other insurance-related costs (in note 25) are allocated in accordance with their purpose.
2) Contribution from equity

Group pension private sector

NOK million	Occupational pension without profit-sharing	Defined contribution pension with investment choice	Pension capital certificate without investment choice	Pension capital certificate with investment choice	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	2022
Financial income [1)]	71	13,739	6	2,319	20,895	-8,493
Guaranteed yield	-55	-13,742	-2	-2,319	-23,355	6,031
- of which transferred to premium fund	-0	-	-	-	-1	-2
Investment result	**16**	**-3**	**4**	**-0**	**-2,460**	**-2,461**
Risk premium	1,270	-0	-	-	87	16
Risk addition [1)]	-1,353	-0	-	-	294	516
Net reinsurance etc. [1)]	-6	-	-	-	-9	0
Risk result	**-89**	**-0**	**-**	**-**	**372**	**532**
Administration premium [1)]	140	442	4	255	1,549	1,461
Operating expenses	-117	-313	-1	-130	-1,054	-905
Administration result	**24**	**129**	**3**	**125**	**495**	**556**
Other results [2)]	-0	-	-	-	0	29
Premium for guaranteed interest	-	-	-	-	395	235
Risk profit	7	-	-	-	35	32
Gross result for sector	**-42**	**125**	**7**	**125**	**-1,164**	**-1,077**
To/from additional statutory reserve	-	-	-1	-	2,590	2,539
Investment result to policyholders	-5	-	-3	-	-118	-75
Risk result to policyholders	-	-	-	-	-211	-226
Other allocation of profit to customer	-	-	-	-	0	-
Profit for the year (to owner)	**-47**	**125**	**3**	**125**	**1,097**	**1,162**
- of which allocated to risk equalisation fund	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**279**	**258**

1) The items other insurance-related income (in note 19) and other insurance-related costs (in note 25) are allocated in accordance with their purpose.
2) Contribution from equity

Group pension public sector

NOK million	Defined benefit with-out investment choice	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
		2023	2022
Financial income 1)	1,168	1,168	-486
Guaranteed yield	-323	-323	-291
- of which transferred to premium fund	-0	0	0
Investment result	**844**	**844**	**-777**
Risk premium	-54	-54	-57
Risk addition 1)	59	59	65
Net reinsurance etc. 1)	-0	0	0
Risk result	**5**	**5**	**8**
Administration premium 1)	50	50	51
Operating expenses	-125	-125	-113
Administration result	**-75**	**-75**	**-62**
Other results 2)	**-**	**0**	**0**
Premium for guaranteed interest	52	52	47
Risk profit	14	14	13
Gross result for sector	**840**	**840**	**-770**
To/from additional statutory reserve	-844	-844	777
Investment result to policyholders	0	0	-
Risk result to policyholders	-2	-2	-4
Other allocation of profit to customer	-	-	-
Profit for the year (to owner)	**-6**	**-6**	**3**
- of which allocated to risk equalisation fund	**2**	**2**	**4**

1) The items other insurance-related income (in note 19) and other insurance-related costs (in note 25) are allocated in accordance with their purpose.
2) Contribution from equity

Note 16 - Sales of insurance (new business)

Driftskostnader

NOK million	Group pension private sector	Group pension public sector	Group life insurance	Endowment insurance	Annuity/ pension insurance	Non-life insurance	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS
2023	344	1	13	427	42	5	832
2022	132	1	6	439	40	7	625

Sales consist of new and additional sales, with deductions for policies where the first premium has not been paid. Premium reserves transferred to the company (note 17) are not included in these figures.

Note 17 - Transfers of insurance reserves

NOK million	Group pension private sector	Group pension public sector	Endowment insurance	Annuity/ pension insurance	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2022
Funds received						
Premium reserve	9,769	1,014	37	124	10,944	9,895
Additional statutory reserves	45				45	(3)
Transfers of premium reserve etc.	9,814	1,014	37	124	10,989	9,892
Premium funds						
Number of policies/customers	26,469	42	13,668	12,791	52,970	2,273
Funds transferred out						
Premium reserve	(15,285)	(1)	(90)	(63)	(15,440)	(9,729)
Additional statutory reserves	(4)			(0)	(4)	(7)
Market value adjustment reserve	(1)				(1)	(4)
Transfers of premium reserve etc.	**(15,289)**	**(1)**	**(90)**	**(63)**	**(15,444)**	**(9,740)**
Premium funds						
Number of policies/customers	**77,311**	**1**	**326**	**5,393**	**83,031**	**6,443**

1) 3,6 billion is contributed from business transfer

Note 18 - Net financial income

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	2022
Interest lending	924	597
Interest bank	252	116
Interest bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value	1,415	1,420
Interest bonds amortised cost	4,881	3,731
Interest derivatives	-887	546
Interest income other	-31	-52
Equity dividends	904	896
Total interest income and equity dividends etc. financial assets	**7,457**	**7,254**
Revaluation of equities	10,864	-16,646
Revaluation bonds and other fixed-income securities	2,945	-2,897
Revaluation derivatives	515	-1,955
Revaluation loans	7	-4
Total revaluation on investments	**14,331**	**-21,502**
Profit on equities	12,397	6,930
Profit on bonds and other fixed-income securities at fair value	-724	-1,136
Profits on derivatives	-8,641	-11,701
Profit on bonds at amortised cost	16	54
Profit on other investments	4	-52
Currency gains, equities	1,977	2,367
Currency gains, bonds and other fixed-income securities	339	574
Currency gains, derivatives	2,543	2,538
Currency gains, bonds at amortised cost	280	86
Currency gains, other	163	-54
Total gains and losses on financial assets	**8,354**	**-394**
Interest costs subordinated loans	-550	-428
Total interest costs	**-550**	**-428**

Note 19 - Other insurance related income

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	2022
Interest income insurance	5	16
Other insurance relates fees	7	103
Return commission	797	685
Other income	14	13
Total other insurance related income	**824**	**817**

Note 20 - Other income

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	2022
Interest income on management bank deposits	71	19
Interest on tax	17	
Other income	3	3
Total other income	**90**	**22**

Note 21 - Sales cost

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
	2023	2022
Salaries and personnel costs own sales resources	-196	-198
Other sales costs own resources	-27	-35
Commissions to external distributors	-71	-36
Sum salgskostnader	**-294**	**-270**

Note 22 - Pension cost and pension liabilities

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Storebrand is obliged to have an obligation to have an occupational pension scheme pursuant to the Mandatory Occupational Pension Act. The company's pension schemes meet the requirements of the law.

Storebrand Group has country-specific pension schemes.

Storebrand's employees in Norway have a defined-contribution pension scheme. In a defined-contribution scheme, the company allocates an agreed contribution to a pension account. The future pension depends upon the amount of the contributions and the return on the pension account. When the contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations relating to the defined-contribution pension and the payment to the pension account is charged as an expense on an ongoing basis. For regulatory reasons, there can be no savings in the defined-contribution pension for salaries that exceed 12G (G = National Insurance Scheme basic amount). Storebrand has pension savings in the savings product Extra Pension for employees with salaries exceeding 12G.

The premiums and content of the defined contribution pension scheme are as follows:
- Saving starts from the first krone of salary.
- Savings rate of 7 per cent of salary from 0 to 12 G (the National Insurance basic amount "G" was NOK 118.620 at 31.12.23)
- In addition, 13 per cent of salary between 7.1 and 12 G is saved.
- Savings rate for salary over 12 G is 20 per cent.

The Norwegian companies participate in the Joint Scheme for Collective Agreement Pensions (AFP). The private AFP scheme provides a lifelong supplement to an ordinary pension and is a multi-employer pension scheme, but there is no reliable information available for inclusion of this liability on the statement of financial position. The scheme is financed by means of an annual premium that is defined as a percentage of salaries from 1 G to 7.1 G, and the premium rate was 2.7 per cent in 2023, compared to 2.6 per cent in 2022

There are also pension liabilities for the defined-benefit scheme related to direct pensions for certain former employees and former board members.

Reconciliation of pension assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position

NOK million	2023	2022
Present value of insured pension liabilities	9	9
Fair value of pension assets	-32	-32
Net pension liabilities/assets insured scheme	**-24**	**-23**
Asset ceiling [1]	3	2
Present value of unsecured liabilities	18	18
Net pension liabilities recognised in statement of financial position	**-3**	**-4**

1) Pension assets that cannot be recognized in the statement of financial position

Includes employer contributions on net under-financed liabilities in the gross liabilities.

Booked in statement of financial position:

NOK million	2023	2022
Pensjon asset	24	23
Pensjon liabilities	18	18

Changes in the net defined benefit pension liabilities in the period

NOK million	2023	2022
Net pension liabilities 01.01	27	35
Interest expenses on the pension liability recognised in period	1	1
Estimate deviations		-7
Pensions paid	-2	-2
Net pension liabilities 31.12	**26**	**27**

Changes in the fair value of pension assets

NOK million	2023	2022
Pension assets at fair value 01.01	32	34
Expected return	1	1
Estimate deviation	-1	-2
Net pension assets 31.12	**32**	**32**

Expected premium payments (pension assets) in 2024	**0**
Expected premium payments (contributions) in 2024	**100**
Expected AFP early retirement scheme payments in 2024	**22**
Expected payments from operations (uninsured scheme) in 2024	**1**

Pension assets have the following composition as of 31.12:

NOK million	2023	2022
Real estate at fair value	15 %	13 %
Bonds at amortised cost	48 %	39 %
Loans at amortised cost	14 %	15 %
Equities and units at fair value	6 %	13 %
Bonds at fair value	18 %	19 %
Other short-term financial assets	0 %	1 %
Total	**100 %**	**100 %**
Realised return on assets	0,8 %	0,5 %

The table shows the percentage asset allocation of pension assets at year-end managed by Storebrand Livsforsikring. Financial instruments are measured at three different levels. Allocation of the different classes of financial instruments at levels are shown in note 13.

Net pension cost booked to profit and loss account, specified as follows

NOK million	2023	2022
Total for defined benefit schemes	**0**	**0**
The period's payment to contribution scheme	87	85
The period's payment to contractual pension	13	12
Net pension cost recognised in profit and loss account in the period	**99**	**97**

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period

NOK million	2023	2022
Actuarial loss (gain) - change in discount rate		-5
Actuarial loss (gain) - experience DBO	2	-1
Loss (gain) - experience pension assets	1	2
Asset ceiling - asset adjustment	1	2
Remeasurements loss (gain) in the period	**4**	**-3**

Main assumptions used when calculating net pension liability 31.12

NOK million	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.9 %	2.0 %
Expected earnings growth	3.50 %	2.25 %
Expected annual increase in social security pensions	3.50 %	2.25 %
Expected annual increase in pensions payment		
Disability table	KU	KU
Mortality table	K2013BE	K2013BE

Financial assumptions:
The financial assumptions have been determined on the basis of the regulations in IAS 19. Long-term assumptions such as future inflation, real interest rates, real wage growth and adjustment of the basic amount are subject to a particularly high degree of uncertainty.

In Norway, a discount rate based on covered bonds is used. Based on the market and volume trends observed, the Norwegian covered bond market must be perceived as a deep market.
Specific company conditions including expected direct wage growth are taken into account when determining the financial assumptions.

Actuarial assumptions:
In Norway standardised assumptions on rates of mortality and disability as well as other demographic factors are prepared by Finance Norway. With effect from 2014 a new mortality basis, K2013, has been introduced for group pension insurance in life insurance companies and pension funds. Storebrand has used the mortality table K2013BE (best estimate) in the actuarial calculations at 31 December 2023.

Sensitivity pension calculations:
Storebrand's risk associated with the pension scheme relates to the changes in the financial and actuarial assumptions that must be used in the calculations and the actual return on the pension funds. The pension liabilities are particularly sensitive to changes in the discount rate. A reduction of the discount rate will in isolation entail an increase in pension liabilities. For the Norwegian companies that have converted to defined contribution pensions as of 1 January 2015, the sensitivity has not been calculated.

Note 23 - Remuneration to senior employees and elected officers of the company

Vivi Måhede Gevelt is CEO of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS. CEO has a guaranteed salary for 12 months after the ordinary period of notice. All work-related income including consulting assignments will be deducted.

The company has no obligations towards the Chairman of the Board in the event of resignation or change of succession. The company pays management liability insurance for its board members. Storebrand has set up a bonus scheme for all employees. The bonus scheme is linked to individual performances.

NOK thousand	Ordinary salary 1)	Other benefits 2)	Total remuneration for the year	Pension accrued for the year	Post termination salary (months)	Loan 3)	No. of shares owned 4)
Vivi Måhede Gevelt	4,612	8	4,620	856	12		15,627
Lars Aa. Løddesøl	6,578	173	6,750	1,246	18	11,206	173,615
Heidi Skaaret 5)	4,961	133	5,094	895	12	2,793	128,366
Camilla Leikvoll 6)	3,056	8	3,064	446	12	4,006	12,758
Karin Greve-Isdahl 7)	2,108	10	2,118	355	12	NA	NA
Trygve Håkedal	4,739	8	4,746	866	12	8,592	41,231
Tove Selnes	3,767	128	3,895	666	12	16,039	42,769
Jenny Rundbladh	4,818	7	4,825	1,364	12		10,382
Jan Erik Saugestad	7,515	138	7,653	1,426	12	1,200	143,578
Odd Arild Grefstad	8,715	158	8,872	1,692	18	7,000	266,610
Total 2023	**50,869**	**768**	**51,637**	**9,810**		**50,835**	**834,936**
Total 2022	51,854	1,081	52,935	9,933		62,065	987,691

Operational structure in the Storebrand Group goes across legal structure and senior employees for a legal entity may deviate from the employee relationship.

1) A proportion of the executive management's fixed salary (35 per cent for CEO and 25 per cent for other members of the management) will be linked to the purchase of physical STB shares with a lock-in period of three years. The purchase of shares will take place once a year.
2) Comprises company car, telephone, insurance, concessionary interest rate, other taxable benefits.
3) Employees can borrow up to NOK 7.0 million at a subsidised interest rate, currently 4,89% p.a. Excess loan amounts will be subject to market terms.
4) The summary shows the number of shares owned by the individual, as well as his or her close family and companies where the individual exercises significant influence, cf. the Accounting
5) Heidi Skaaret resigned from her position as Executive Vice President for Reail Market on 31 October 2023.
6) Camilla Leikvoll assumed the role as Executive Vice President for Retail Market on 1 November 2023. Total remuneration relates to the total year.
7) Karin Greve-Isdahl resigned from the position as Executive Vice President for Communications, Sustainability and Public Affairs on 31 July 2023.

Board of Directors

NOK thousand	Remuneration	No. of shares owned 1)	Loan 2)
Odd Arild Grefstad		266,610	7,000
Jan Otto Risebrobakken		10,002	4,932
Hans Henrik Klouman	256	3,100	
Anne Kathrine Slungård	256		
Martin Skancke	256	35,000	
Trond Thire	165	920	7,222
Mari Tårnesvik Grøtting	165	1,445	6,237
Total 2023	**1,096**	**317,077**	**25,392**
Total 2022	1,055	295,732	21,950

1) The summary shows the number of shares owned by the individual, as well as his or her close family and companies where the individual exercises significant influence, cf. the Accounting Act, section 7-26
2) Loans up to NOK 7 million follow ordinary employee- term while excess loan amounts will be subject to market terms.

Loans to Group employees totalled 39,3 million

Note 24 - Remuneration paid to auditors

The Storebrand Group has PwC as external auditor.

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
NOK million	2023	2022
Statutory audit	-2	-1
Other non-audit services	-1	-1
Total remuneration to auditors	**-3**	**-2**

Including value added tax for companies that do not have significant value added taxation.

Note 25 - Other insurance related expenses

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
	2023	2022
Pooling	-5	-8
Interest cost for insurance	-70	-108
Losses on policyholders	-6	-3
Other expenses	-3	
Total other insurance related expenses	**-84**	**-119**

Note 26 - Other costs

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
	2023	2022
Borrowing costs	-822	-554
Amortisation of intangible assets	-190	-30
Recapture fee	-44	
Other costs	-91	-29
Total other costs	**-1,147**	**-613**

Note 27 - Tax

NOK million	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
	2023	2022
Tax payable		
Change deferred tax	326	461
Total tax charge	**326**	**461**

Reconciliation of expected and actual tax expenses

NOK million	2023	2022
Pre-tax profit	2,109	2,546
Expected income tax at nominal rate	-527	-636
Tax effect of		
realised/unrealised shares	197	-21
share dividends received	222	348
permanent differences	-1	
Changes from previous years	436	770
Total tax charge	**326**	**461**
Effective tax rate	18 %	18 %

Tax expenses on other comprehensive income elements

NOK million	2023	2022
Tax on other comprehensive income elements not to be reclassified to profit/loss	3	14
Total tax expenses on other comprehensive income elements	**3**	**14**

Calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax on temporary differences and losses carried forward

NOK million	2023	2022
Tax-increasing temporary differences		
Fixed assets	39	48
Gain-/loss account	10	12
Intangible assets	387	
Other	67	84
Total tax-increasing temporary differences	**502**	**144**
Tax-reducing temporary differences		
Securities	-741	
Gain-/loss account	-1	-2
Intangible assets	-8	
Total tax-reducing temporary differences	**-750**	**-2**
Carry forward losses	-5,355	-4,075
Basis for net deferred tax and tax assets	**-5,603**	**-3,933**
Write-down of basis for deferred tax assets	302	0
Net basis for deferred tax and tax assets	**-5,302**	**-3,933**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities in balance sheet [1)]	**-1,300**	**-1,123**
Recognised in balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	1,300	1,123
Deferred tax liability		
Deferred tax liabilities from purchased business	199	

1) Uncertain tax positions

The tax rules for the insurance industry have undergone changes in recent years. In some cases, Storebrand and the Norwegian Tax Administration have had different interpretations of the tax rules and associated transitional rules. As a result of this, uncertain tax positions arise in connection with the recognised tax expenses. Whether or not the uncertain tax positions have to be recognised in the financial statements is assessed in accordance with IAS 12 and IFRIC 23. Uncertain tax positions will only be recognised in the financial statements if the company considers it to be preponderance that the Norwegian Tax Administration's interpretation will be accepted in a court of law. Significant uncertain tax positions are described below.

A. In 2015, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS discontinued the Norwegian subsidiary, Storebrand Eiendom Holding AS, with a tax loss of approximately NOK 6.5 billion and a corresponding increase in the tax loss carryforward. In March 2021 Storebrand received a decision from the Norwegian Tax Administration arguing that the liquidation of Storebrand Eiendom Holding AS resulted in a tax gain of approximately NOK 4.7 billion. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS appealed the decision to the Tax Appeals Commitee in May 2021, which in June 2023 ruled in favor of the company. In December 2023, the Ministry of Finance took legal action against the decision. The company considers it to be probable that Storebrand's understanding of the tax legislation will be accepted by a court of law and thus, no additional uncertain tax position has been recognised in the financial statements based on the subpoena. If the Norwegian Tax Administration's position is accepted, Storebrand estimates that a tax expense for the company of approximately NOK 1.6 billion will arise. There will also be negative effects for returns on customer assets after tax. The effects are based on best estimates and following a review with external expertise.

B. New tax rules for life insurance and pension companies were introduced for the 2018 financial year. These rules contained transitional rules for how the companies should revalue/write-down the tax values as at 31 December 2018. In December 2018, the Norwegian Directorate of Taxes published an interpretive statement that Storebrand does not consider to be in accordance with the wording of the relevant act. In the tax return for 2018, Storebrand Livsforsikring AS applied the wording in the original transitional rule. However, in October 2019 Storebrand received a notice of adjustment of tax assessment in line with the interpretive statement from the Norwegian Directorate of Taxes and the clarification from the Ministry of Finance. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS disagrees with the Norwegian Tax Administration's interpretation but considers it uncertain as to whether the company's interpretation will be accepted if the case is decided by a court of law. In April 2022 Storebrand received a decision from the Norwegian Tax Administration based on similar grounds as the ones outlined in the draft decision. Storebrand continues to disagree with the view of the Norwegian Tax Administration and has challenged the decision to the Norwegian Tax Appeals Committee. As a result of the complaint the Norwegian Tax Administration reversed parts of its own decision in January 2023, and reduced the tax income by approximately NOK 800 million. The remaining parts of the disagreement must be dealt with by the Tax Appeals Commitee. The uncertain tax position is therefore recognized in the financial statement. Based on our revised best estimate, the difference between Storebrand's interpretation and the Norwegian Tax Administration's interpretation is approximately NOK 6.4 billion in an uncertain tax position. If Storebrand's interpretation is accepted, a deferred tax expense of approximately NOK 1.6 billion will be derecognised from the financial statements.

C. The outcome of the interpretation of tax rules for group contributions referred to above under (A) will have an impact when calculating the effect from the transitional rules for the new tax rules referred to under point (B). An equivalent interpretation to that described under (A) has been used as a basis in the financial statements when calculating tax input values on property shares owned by customer assets for 2016 and 2017. There is thus an uncertain tax position relating to the effect from the transitional rules described in (B). The decisions that Storebrand received in April 2022 and in January 2023 (described under point B) have reduced the uncertain tax position and have resulted in tax revenues of NOK 0.6 billion in the first quarter and NOK 0.2 billion in the fourth quarter 2022. The effect as mentioned in point B depends on the interpretation and outcome of point A. In June 2023, the Tax Appeals Committee ruled in favor of Storebrand's interpretation, and therefore generated an additional tax income of approximately NOK 0.44 billion. As already mentioned, the Ministry of Finance took legal action against the decision in December 2023. If the Norwegian Tax Administration prevails with its argument under point (A), Storebrand will recognise a tax expense of approximately NOK 0.5 billion.

Storebrand has reviewed the uncertain tax positions as part of the reporting process. The review has not reduced the company's assessment of the probability that Storebrand's interpretation will be accepted in a court of law. The timeline for the continued process is unclear, but if necessary, Storebrand will seek clarification from the court of law for the aforementioned uncertain tax positions.

Pillar two – minimum taxation

During December 2023 and January 2024, both Swedish and Norwegian authorities adopted changes to tax legislation with effect from the income year 2024. The new legislation introduces a supplementary tax, a global minimum taxation which is intended to prevent profit movement between countries, and ensure an effective tax rate of at least 15 percent.

Storebrand is covered by the new regulations. The group is working on the introduction of a supplementary tax, and has not yet finished analyzing the effects. The Group does not operate in countries with a corporate tax rate below 15 per cent. So far, it seems that the tax consequences will be minimal for Storebrand. Deferred tax related to the new regulation has not been recognised in the 2023 financial statements.

Note 28 - Intangible assets and excess value on purchased insurance contracts

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	IT- systems	Value of business in force	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Sum 2023	Sum 2022
Acquisition cost 01.01	756	281	10		1,047	963
Additions in the period:	83		1,026	302	1,410	162
Developed in-house						
Purchased separately	83		1,026	302	1,410	162
Disposals in the period			-156		-156	-78
Currency differences						
Other						
Acquisition cost 31.12	**839**	**281**	**880**	**302**	**2,301**	**1,047**
Accumulated depreciation & write-downs 01.01	-473	-140	-3		-616	-508
Write-downs in the period			-86		-86	
Amortisation in the period	-103	-28	-76		-207	-108
Disposals in the period						
Currency differences						
Other			0		0	
Accumulated depreciation write-downs 31.12	**-575**	**-169**	**-165**		**-909**	**-616**
Book value 31.12	**264**	**112**	**714**	**302**	**1,392**	**431**

NOK million	Useful economic life	Depreciation rate	Depreciation method	Book value 2023	Book value 2022
IT systems	5 years	20 %	Straight line	264	284
Value of business in force Silver acquisition	10 years	10 %	Straight line	112	141
Customer relation Danica acquisition	8 – 15 years	7% - 13%	Straight line	704	
Distribution Danica acquisition	10 years	10 %	Straight line	6	
Customer relation Insr	5 years	20 %	Straight line	4	7

Goodwill distributed by business acquisition

NOK million	Acquisition cost 01.01	Accumulated depreciation 1.1	Book value 01.01	Additions/ disposals	Book value 31.12.23
Goodwill Danica				302	302

Goodwill is not amortised but tested annually for impairment.

Intangible assets linked to the acquisition of Silver

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS acquired Silver Pensjonsforsikring AS (Silver) in 2018 and the company was merged with Storebrand Livsforsikring AS the same year. The intangible assets linked to the acquisition of Silver include the value of business in force (VIF). Silver has been integrated into Storebrand Livsforsikring's business and is predominantly part of the savings segment. The recoverable amount is determined by calculating the entity specific value of the business. The assessment of the intangible assets is done by estimating the value of the contracts that were purchased, despite these not being a separate cash-generating unit. In order to determine whether there has been impairment that is less than the book values, the parameters used in the valuation and acquisition analysis are assessed. A comparison is also made with the development of expected values used in the valuation upon acquisition.

The value will be influenced by the assumptions regarding expected returns in the financial markets, costs, transfers, income development and the discount rate. Simulations with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicate a value that justifies the book value, cf. IAS 36.

Intangible assets related to the purchase of customer portfolio from Insr

In 2020, Storebrand Forsikring AS entered into an agreement to acquire a customer portfolio from Insr Insurance Group ASA. The policies were renewed in Storebrand's systems during 2020 and 2021, and the intangible asset was accrued based on actual renewals, cf. IAS 38. The customer portfolio from Insr is integrated into Storebrand's business and primarily Storebrand Forsikring AS and the Insurance segment. The recoverable amount is determined by calculating the utility value of the business. It is considered most accurate to estimate the value of the contracts that were acquired, despite these not being a separate cashflow generating unit. In order to determine whether there has been impairment that is less than the book values, the parameters used in the valuation and acquisition analysis are assessed. A comparison is also made with the development of expected values used in the valuation upon the entering into of the agreement to acquire the customer portfolio.

The utility value will be influenced by the assumption of profitability and claims ratio, customer loss, and the required rate of return that is used. Simulations with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicate a value that justifies the book value, cf. IAS 36.

Intangible assets linked to the acquisition of Danica

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS acquired Danica Pensjon AS (Danica) in 2022. Intangible assets related to the acquisition of Danica are customer relations, distribution agreements and goodwill. The company was merged with Storebrand Livsforsikring AS in 2023, and is integrated into Storebrand Livsforsikring's operation. Budgets and forecasts approved by the Board for the next three years are used as the basis for the valuation. Based on the forecasts, a cash-flow-based valuation has been performed.

There will be uncertainty related to the assumptions that have been made in the valuation. The utility value will be influenced by the assumptions regarding expected returns in the financial markets, costs, customer loss, income development and the required rate of return that is used as a basis. It is noted that the aim of the calculations is to achieve a satisfactory level of certainty that the utility value, cf. IAS 36, is not lower than the value recognised in the financial statements. Simulations with reasonable and also conservative assumptions indicate a value that justifies the book value.

Note 29 - Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	Fair value, OCI	Fair value, Profit & Loss	Liabilities, fair value profit & Loss	Assets at amortized cost	Liabilities at amortised cost	Total 2023	Total 2022
Financial assets							
Bank deposits				9,817		9,817	8,814
Shares and units		163,850				163,850	118,130
Bonds and other fixed-income securities		68,916		148,094		217,010	196,960
Loans to customers		135		21,043		21,177	21,749
Accounts receivable and other short-term receivables				41,777		41,777	4,918
Derivatives		6,126				6,126	4,289
Total financial assets 2023		**239,027**		**220,731**		**459,758**	
Total financial assets 2022		**194,341**		**160,519**			**354,859**
Financial liabilities							
Subordinated loan capital					10,672	10,672	9,757
Derivatives			2,615			2,615	4,083
Other current liabilities			3,285		44,817	48,102	6,710
Total financial liabilities 2023	**0**		**5,900**		**55,489**	**61,389**	
Total financial liabilities 2022	**0**		**4,083**		**58,774**		**20,550**

Note 30 - Loans

Loans

NOK million	Booked value 31.12.23	Booked value 31.12.22 [1)]
Loans to customers at amortised cost	21,072	21,627
Loans to customers at fair value through profit and loss	135	122
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Total gross loans to customers	**21,207**	**21,749**
Provision for expected loss stage 1	-30	
Provision for expected loss stage 2		
Provision for expected loss stage 3		
Net loans to customers	**21,177**	**21,749**

1) The numbers are net loans, and includes a write-down of 16 million. The numbers for 2022 is not restated

Loan loss provisions

	31.12.23			
	Steg 1	Steg 2	Steg 3	
NOK million	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - no objective evidence of impairment	Lifetime ECL - objective evidence of impairment	Total
Loan loss provisions 01.01.2023	-27			-27
Transfer to stage 1 (12-month ECL)				
Transfer to stage 2 (lifetime ECL - no objective evidence of impairment)				
Transfer to stage 3 (lifetime ECL - objective evidence of impairment)				
Net remeasurement of loan losses				
New financial assets originated or purchased	-2			-2
Financial assets that have been derecognised	3			3
ECL changes of balances on financial assets without changes in stage in the period	-3			-3
Changes due to modification without any effect in derecognition				
ECL allowance on written-off (financial) assets				
Changes in models/risk parameters				
Loan loss provisions 31.12.23	**-30**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**-30**
Loan loss provisions on loans to customers valued at amortised cost	-30	0,0	0,0	-30
Loan loss provisions on loans to customers valued at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Loan loss provisions on guarantees and unused credit limits				
Total loan loss provisions	**-30**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**-30**

Note 31 - Investments in subsidiaries, associated and joint-controlled companies

Ownership interests in subsidiaries, associated and joint-controlled companies Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million			Book value		
Company	Share of interest	Share of votes	2023	2022	Profit 31.12
Storebrand Pensjonstjenester AS, Professor Kohts vei 9, 1327 Lysaker	100.0	100.0	18	18	2
Storebrand Holding AB, Stockholm	100.0	100.0	13,024	12,231	1,637
Storebrand Eiendom Trygg AS, Professor Kohts vei 9, 1327 Lysaker	100.0	100.0	12,329	12,991	(572)
Storebrand Eiendom Vekst AS, Professor Kohts vei 9, 1327 Lysaker	100.0	100.0	5,570	5,808	(227)
Storebrand Eiendom Utvikling AS, Professor Kohts vei 9, 1327 Lysaker	100.0	100.0	6,164	6,368	(543)
Storebrand Eiendomsfond Invest AS, Professor Kohts vei 9, 1327 Lysaker	100.0	100.0	4,481	4,916	(195)
Storebrand Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS, Søndre Gate 14, 7011 Trondheim 1)				2,048	
Subsidiaries			**41,587**	**44,380**	**102**
Norsk Pensjon AS, Hansteensgate 2, 0253 Oslo	27.0	27.0	2	1	
Pensjonskontoregisteret AS, Oslo	31.1	31.1	1	1	
Associated and joint-controlled companies			**3**	**2**	
Total investment in subsidiaries, associated and joint-controlled companies			**41,590**	**44,382**	**102**

All transactions with assosiated companies are on market terms.

1) Danica was merged with Storebrand Livsforsikring AS in a mother/daughter-merger as of 01.01.23

Note 32 - Bonds at amortised cost

	2023		2022	
NOK million	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Government bonds	42,222	39,893	30,705	28,805
Corporate bonds	88,226	82,904	76,865	80,828
Structured notes	16,720	14,174	17,591	14,868
Collateralised securities	926	927		
Total bonds at amortised cost	**148,094**	**137,898**	**125,160**	**124,501**
Modified duration		7.8		
Average effective yield		4.6 %		

For individual fixed-interest securities, the effective interest rate is calculated based on both the securities' booked value and the fair value (market value). For fixed-income securities without observed market prices, the effective interest rate is calculated on the basis of fixed-interest periods and the classification of the individual security with regard to liquidity and credit risk. The weighting to the average effective interest rate for the total holdings is made using the individual security's share of total interest rate sensitivity as weights.

NOK million	stage 1 12-month ECL	stage 2 Lifetime ECL - no objective evidence of impairment	stage 3 Lifetime ECL - objective evidence of impairment	Total
Loss provisions 01.01.2023	-32			-32
Transfer to stage 1 (12-month ECL)				
Transfer to stage 2 (lifetime ECL - no objective evidence of impairment)				
Transfer to stage 3 (lifetime ECL - objective evidence of impairment)				
Net remeasurement of loan losses				
New financial assets originated or purchased	-4			-4
Financial assets that have been derecognised	5			5
ECL changes of balances on financial assets without changes in stage in the period	-2			-2
Changes due to modification without any effect in derecognition				
ECL allowance on written-off (financial) assets				
Changes in models/risk parameters				
Loss provisions 31.12.2023	**-34**			**-34**
Loan loss provisions on loans to customers valued at amortised cost	-34			-34
Loan loss provisions on loans to customers valued at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Total	**-34**			**-34**

Note 33 - Equities and fund units

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS
		Fair value
Equities in Norwegian companies		
Finance industry		
DnB	984851006	384
Gjensidige Forsikring ASA	995568217	101
NMI Frontier Fund KS	993147044	29
Sparebank 1 SR-Bank G	937895321	27
NMI Fund III KS	993147044	18
SpareBank 1 SMN	937901003	14
Norwegian Microfinance Initiative AS	993147044	9
Entra ASA	999296432	8
NMI Global Fund KS	993147044	8
AS Kristiania Byggeselskap for Smaaleiligheter	833090852	7
B2 Impact ASA	992249986	6
Olav Thon Eiendomsselskap	914594685	2
Total finance industry Norwegian companies		**613**
Other equities		
Equinor ASA	923609016	449
Telenor	982463718	202
Norsk Hydro	914778271	182
Yara International	986228608	177
Mowi ASA	964118191	163
Orkla	910747711	95
SalMar	960514718	95
Aker BP ASA	989795848	94
ADEVINTA ASA-B	921796226	72
Andre norske aksjer		566
Total other Norwegian equities		**2,093**
Equities in foreign companies		
Finance industry		
J.P Morgan Chase and Co		307
Visa Inc - Class A shares		302
Mastercard Inc		213
Bank of America Corp		171
Toronto - Dominion Bank (CAD)		164
Goldman Sachs		108
Allianz SE		107
S&P Global Inc		98
HSBC Holdings (GBP)		97
Wells Fargo		96
Royal Bank of Canada		92
Chubb Ltd		87
Morgan Stanley		86
American Express		83
Marsh & Mclennan Cos		82
Citigroup		81
UBS Group AG		81
Mitsubishi UFJ Holdings Group		77
American Tower Corp (REIT)		77

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Prologis Inc (REIT)		77
Progressive Corp		75
3I Group		73
Commonwealth Bank of Australia		72
AIA Group Ltd		70
Equinix Inc (REIT)		67
Great West Lifeco		66
Bank of Montreal		66
Berkshire Hathaway B		65
Blackrock		60
Aon Corp		58
Axa		57
Fiserv		57
Charles Schwab Corp		56
American International Group		55
Hartford Financial Services		53
Prudential Financial Inc		51
National Australian Bank		50
The Travelers Companies, Inc.		50
Moody's		49
Weyerhaeuser Co (REIT)		48
Metlife		48
PNC Financial Services		47
Bank of Nova Scotia		47
BNP Paribas		45
Aflac Inc.		45
Intercontinental Exchange Inc		44
Blackstone Group LP/The		44
Legal & General Group		43
Manulife Financial		41
Aust & Nz Bank Group		40
Capital One Financial		39
DBS Group Holdings Limited		39
CME Group Inc/IL		37
Intesa SanPaolo		37
Prudential		36
UniCredit SPA		36
Westpac Banking Corp		36
Arthur J Gallagher & Co		35
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group		35
US Bancorp		34
City Developments		34
PAYPAL HOLDINGS INC		33
Swiss Re Ltd		33
Power Corp. of Canada		32
Crown Castle Inc (REIT)		32
Poste Italiane SpA		32
Zurich Financial Services AG		31
EXOR NV		31
Banco Santander		31
Assicurazioni General		30
Arch Capital		30
Deutsche Bank		29

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Everest Group		29
Simon Property Group Inc (REIT)		29
KKR & Co Inc		29
Investor AB-B	5560138298	28
TRUIST FINANCIAL CORP		28
MSCI Inc		28
Bank of New York Mellon		28
Macquarie GP LTD		27
Ameriprise Financial		27
Willis Towers Watson Plc		26
Muenchener Rueckversicherungs RG		26
Daiwa House Industry		26
AvalonBay Communities Inc (REIT)		25
BOC Hong Kong Holdings		25
Digital Realty Trust Inc (REIT)		24
Principal Financial Grp		24
Overseas-Chinese Bank		24
Public Storage (REIT)		23
Allstate Corp		21
CBRE Group Inc		21
Apollo Global Management Inc		21
Mizuho Financial Group		21
London Stock Exchange		20
Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.		20
Mirvac Group (REIT)		19
Boston Properties Inc (REIT)		19
Credit Agricole		19
QBE Insurance Group		19
First Citizens BancShares Inc/NC		18
Onex Corp		18
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.		17
Synchrony Financial		16
Block,Inc		16
Fairfax Financial Holdings Inc		16
Discover Financial Services		16
Iron Mountain Inc (REIT)		15
IGM Financial Inc		15
Aegon NV		15
Japan Post Bank Co Ltd		15
Societe Generale		15
Welltower Inc		15
Erste Group Bank AG		15
Equity Residential (REIT)		14
Mitsui Fudosan		14
Ventas Inc (REIT)		14
Citizens Financial Group Inc		14
State Street		14
Sun Life Financial Inc		13
Dai-Ichi Life Holdings, INC		13
National bank of Canada		13
AXA Equitable Holdings Inc		13
Link REIT (REIT)		12
Concordia Financial Group Ltd		12

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
United Overseas Bank		12
Coinbase Global Inc		12
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		12
Extra Space Storage Inc		12
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing		12
Nasdaq Inc		12
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust (REIT)		11
KBC GROEP NV		11
Realty Income Corp		11
Fifth Third Bancorp		10
Azrieli Group		10
Daiwa Securities		10
Suncorp Group Holding		10
Orix		10
Mitsubishi Estate		10
Klepierre (REIT)		9
Regions Financial		9
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings		9
Deutsche Boerse		9
Global Payments Inc		9
Sompo Holdings Inc		9
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce		9
Markel Group Inc		9
Insurance Australia Group		9
LPL Financial Holdings Inc		9
Regency Centers Corp (REIT)		9
Annaly Capital Management Inc (REIT)		9
Scentre Group (REIT)		9
Invesco Ltd USA		8
M&T Bank Corp		8
Host Hotels & Resorts Inc (REIT)		8
Singapore Exchange		8
Chiba Bank		7
Stockland (REIT)		7
Reinsurance Group of America Inc		7
Unum Group		7
Ing-Groep		7
Ally Financial Inc		7
FleetCor Technologies Inc		7
Healthpeak Properties Inc		7
American Financial Group Inc/OH		7
Mid-America Apartment Communities Inc		7
Fukuoka Financial Group		7
AIB Group PLC		7
Mebuki Financial Group Inc		7
UDR Inc (REIT)		7
Dexus/AU		6
Nomura Holdings		6
Hang Seng Bank		6
Cincinnati Finc. Corp		6
Essex Property Trust Inc		6
Huntington Bancshares		6
Vornado Realty Trust (REIT)		6

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Camden Property Trust (REIT)		6
T&D HOLDINGS		6
Raymond James Financial Inc		5
Nordea Bank Abp		5
Wendel		5
British Land Co PLC (REIT)		5
WR Berkley		5
Aviva PLC		5
Caixabank		5
Medibank Pvt Ltd		5
Goodman Group (REIT)		5
GPT Group (REIT)		5
AGNC Investment Corp (REIT)		5
Brown & Brown		5
Nomura Real Estate Holdings		5
FNF Group		5
Investec Plc		5
Sumitomo Realty & Dev		5
Daiwa House Residential Investment Corp		4
Swire Pacific		4
Adyen NV		4
CapLand Ascendas REIT		4
Alexandria Real Estate Equities Inc		4
Renaissancere Holdings		4
Fidelity National Informatio		4
Land Securities Group PLC (REIT)		4
FactSet Research Systems Inc		4
Magellan Financial Group Ltd		4
Tokyu Fudosan Holdings, Corp		4
MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings		3
Resona Holdings		3
T Rowe Price Group Inc		3
CBOE Global Markets INC.		3
Jackson Financial Inc		3
Mediobanca SpA		3
Northern Trust Corporation	200165667	3
Old Mutual Ltd		3
NN Group NV		3
Banco BPM SpA		3
SCOR SE		3
Erie Indemnity Co		3
ASR Nederland NV		3
Raiffeisen Intl Bank		3
First International Bank of Israel Ltd		2
LendLease Group		2
Federal Realty Investment Trust (REIT)		2
Hannon Armstrong Sustainable Infrastructure Capita		2
GMO Payment Gateway Inc		2
Amundi SA		2
Commerzbank AG	252536604	2
Swedbank AB (A shs)	5020177753	2
Nomura Real Estate Master Fund Inc/New		2
First Horizon National		2

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Jack Henry & Associates Inc		2
ABN AMRO Group NV		2
Julius Baer Group Ltd		2
Ares Management Corp		2
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert		2
RioCan Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)		2
Sun Hung Kai Properties		2
Aozora Bank Ltd		2
Svenska Handelsbanken A	5020077862	2
Amp Ltd.		2
Swire Properties Ltd		2
Bread Financial Holdings, Inc		2
Kimco Realty Corp (REIT)		2
Natwest Group PLC		1
Globe Life Inc		1
Barclays Bank		1
Mapfre SA		1
Daito Trust Const		1
Nexi SpA		1
PARTNERS GROUP HOLDING AG		1
MarketAxess Holdings Inc		1
Japan Post Holdings Co Ltd		1
Franklin		1
Ninety One PLC		1
Vicinity Centres		1
SL Green Realty Corp (REIT)		1
ASX Ltd		1
Sofina		1
Nippon Prologis REIT Inc		1
Ageas (BE)		1
Assurant		1
ASA International Group PLC		1
Japan Exchange Group Inc		1
Abrdn Plc		1
Zions Bancorporation		1
Western Union Co/The		1
Block Inc		1
Bank of Ireland Group PLC		1
Total finance industry foreign companies		**6,619**
Other equities		
Apple Inc		1,848
Microsoft		1,683
Amazon Com		934
NVIDIA		823
Alphabet Inc Class A		642
Meta Platforms, Inc		483
Tesla Inc		466
Alphabet Inc Class C		366
Eli Lilly & Co		348
Broadcom Inc		323
United Health Group		292
Pepsico Inc		249

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Linde PLC		241
Procter & Gamble		224
Merck & Co		224
Coca-Cola		206
Cisco Systems		203
Home Depot		202
American Water Works Co Inc		200
Abbvie		183
Adobe Inc		179
Accenture PLC		175
Nestle		170
Salesforce Inc		167
Novo-Nordisk B		167
Pfizer		150
Transdigm Group		147
Abbott Laboratories		147
Verizon Communications		146
McDonald's Corp		146
Novartis		145
Sap SE		144
International Business Machines Corp		143
Roche Holding Genuss		141
Astrazeneca (GBP)		141
Netflix Inc		140
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc		137
Waste Mangement		134
Advanced Micro Devices		133
Schneider Electric		133
Intel		133
EDP Renovaveis SA		130
Qualcomm		123
Texas Instruments		123
Bristol-Myers Squibb		119
Oracle Corporation		118
Comcast Corp A		116
Danaher Corp		115
Mondelez International Inc		112
ASML Holding NV		111
Walt Disney		110
Siemens		109
Elevance Health Inc		108
Tokyo Electron		108
Amgen		107
Caterpillar		102
Intuit		100
ServiceNow Inc		99
Toyota Motor		98
ABB (CHF)		98
Nutrien Ltd		96
AT&T Inc		96
Unilever GB		93
Vinci		93
Sanofi		92

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Dow Inc		90
Applied Materials		88
Deere & Co		87
Deutsche Telecom		83
ZOETIS INC		82
Sysco Corp		81
T-Mobile US Inc		81
Medtronic PLC		81
Sony Group Corporation		80
Howmet Aerospace Inc		80
Republic Services		79
NIKE Inc - B		79
GETLINK		78
Gilead Sciences Inc		78
Booking Holdings Inc		78
Uber Technologies Inc		78
Intuitive Surgical		77
United Utilities Water PLC		77
CVS Health		75
WW Grainger Inc		75
Starbucks Corp		75
Target Corporation		75
Terna Rete Elettrica Nazionale SpA		74
Lowe's Cos Inc		74
Air Products & Chemicals		73
Automatic Data Processing		73
Boston Scientific		73
GlaxoSmithkline		71
Industria de Diseno Textil SA		71
Darling Ingredients Inc		71
Other equities foreign		12,784
Total other equities foreign companies		**30,953**
Total equities		**40,278**
Of which listed equities		40,184
Fund units		
Storebrand Global Multifactor A	990632758	19,990
Storebrand Indeks - Norge A	913222679	10,276
Storebrand Global ESG A	919080000	9,227
Storebrand Norge Institusjon C	981672747	8,799
Storebrand Global ESG Plus A	918660186	8,121
Storebrand Global Solutions A	998718120	6,395
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A NOK	5156028267	6,266
Storebrand Global Indeks B	989133241	5,213
Eika Pensjon VPFO	993990949	4,307
Storebrand Emerging Markets A SEK	5156024183	2,644
Storebrand Infrastructure Fund Class B-3		2,521
Equinor Aksjer Norge	916877323	2,503
Danske Profil Invest Danica Pension Norge Aksj		2,478
Storebrand Indeks Alle Markeder A	996923002	2,230
Equinor Aksjer USA	916876610	2,115
Storebrand International Private Eq 18 Class B-6	920329152	1,892
Storebrand International Private Eq 19 Class B-7	989871862	1,815

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Storebrand Norge Fossilfri A	918660313	1,653
Cubera International Private Equity 20 Class B-6		1,580
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 17 Ltd - Class B-6	988210684	1,502
Storebrand Int. Private Eq. 16 Ltd - Class B-6	916788223	1,443
Storebrand Global Indeks A	989133241	1,336
Cubera International Private Equity 21 Class B-6		1,145
Storebrand International Private Equity XI - B-3	996700828	465
Danske Invest Norske Aksjer Institusjon II	990446881	454
Storebrand International Private Eq 19 Class B-6	989871862	417
Storebrand Renewable Energy A	925054097	412
Delphi Global A	989747746	391
Cubera International Private Equity 20 Class B-5		364
Storebrand Global Solutions LUX I EUR		360
Storebrand International Private Equity XII - B-4	998333679	354
Storebrand International Private Equity 13 - B-4	911917831	340
Storebrand Global Value A	979364768	339
Storebrand Emerging Markets Plus A SEK	5156028267	319
Storebrand Verdi A	979474059	313
Storebrand Global Low Volatility A SEK	5156026394	291
Eika Norden VPFO	980134350	281
Eika Norge	985682976	278
Cubera Continuation Fund Limited		265
Equinor Aksjer Pacific	916876718	261
SKAGEN Kon-Tiki A	984305141	244
Delphi Nordic A	960058658	237
Storebrand Infrastructure Debt Fund - SICAV		224
Delphi Norge A	976242556	220
Storebrand Eiendomsfond Norge KS	996210235	195
Storebrand Global Indeks Valutasikret A	917820961	195
SKAGEN Select 30	918534687	189
Storebrand Indeks - Norden A	926653016	163
Danske Invest Index Norway Restricted Acc KL		153
Storebrand Smart Cities A	827154792	152
Storebrand Fremtid 100 A	938144435	146
DEAS Eiendomsfond Norge 1 IS	887027692	145
SEB Global Emerging Market Equities Earnest AKL		143
Cubera International Private Equity 23 Class B-6		134
Wellington Global Health Care Equity Portfolio		129
Storebrand Fremtid 50 A	989440136	129
Fondsfinans Norge	884494362	125
SKAGEN Vekst A	879876052	123
Storebrand Indeks Nye Markeder A	996922987	120
Danske Invest Index Global AC Restricted		117
Pareto Eiendomsfellesskap IS		106
Storebrand Vekst A	964847878	101
Franklin India Fund		96
DigitalBridge Partners II		91
SKAGEN Focus A	915294294	90
Patrizia PanEuropean Property 2		86
Delphi Europe A	980440028	78
Danske Invest Norge Vekst	968007386	76
BlackRock Global SmallCap Fund A2		75
Storebrand Equal Opportunities A	927153688	73

NOK million	Organisation number	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS Fair value
Cubera Impact Fund I B-4		72
Danske Invest Index Global EM		72
Storebrand Norge A	938651728	71
Danske Invest-Nye Markeder Fund		71
Other units		1,184
Total fund units		**123,572**
Total equities and fund units		**163,850**

Note 34 - Bonds and other fixed income securities at fair value

NOK million	2023 Fair value	2022 Fair value
Government bonds	7,948	10,444
Corporate bonds	3,117	20,385
Structured notes	323	0
Collateralised securities	0	840
Bond funds	57,528	40,130
Total bonds and other fixed-income securities	**68,916**	**71,799**

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS
Modified duration	1.5
Average effective yield	1.5 %

The effective yield for each security is calculated using the observed market price. Calculated effective yields are weighted to give an average effective yield on the basis of each security's share of the total interest rate sensitivity. Interest derivatives are included in the calculation of modified duration and average effective interest rate.

Note 35 - Derivatives

Storebrand Livsforsikring makes active use of financial derivatives. Derivative contracts are used in particular to make effective use of exposure to investment risk in order to create the potential for a sound long-term risk-adjusted investment return. Derivatives often provide a quicker, simpler and cheaper way to increase or reduce exposure to specific risks, and can also be used to protect the investment portfolio against adverse developments. The individual share and bond portfolios use financial derivatives to manage the overall risk exposure within the limits applied.

Nominal volume

Financial derivatives are related to underlying amounts which are not recognised in the statement of financial position. In order to quantify the scope of the derivatives, reference is made to amounts described as the underlying nominal principal, nominal volume, etc. Nominal volume is arrived at differently for different classes of derivatives, and provides some indication of the size of the position and risk the derivative presents.

Gross nominal volume principally indicates the size of the exposure, whilst net nominal volume provides some indication of the risk exposure. However, nominal volume is not a measure which necessarily provides a comparison of the risk represented by different types of derivatives. Unlike gross nominal volume, the calculation of net nominal volume also takes into account which direction of market risk exposure the instrument represents by differentiating between long (asset) positions and short (liability) positions.

A long position in an equity derivative produces a gain in value if the share price increases. For interest rate derivatives, a long position produces a gain if interest rates fall, as is the case for bonds. For currency derivatives, a long position results in a positive change in value if the relevant exchange rate strengthens against the NOK.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	Gross nominal volume 1)	Gross booked value financial assets	Gross booked value financial liabilities	Net booked financial. assets/ liabilities	Amounts that can, but are not presented net in the balance sheet		Net amount 2023	Net amount 2022
					Financial assets	Financial liabilities		
Interest derivatives	71,331	1,175	2,268				-1,093	-1,855
Currency derivatives	195,118	4,951	347				4,604	2,062
Total derivatives 2023	**266,449**	**6,126**	**2,615**				**3,511**	
Total derivatives 2022	244,369	4,289	4,083					206

1) Values 31.12.

Note 36 - Tangible fixed assets and leases

Tangible fixed assets

NOK million	Fixtures & fittings	Equipment	Total 2023	Total 2022
Book value 01.01	1	5	6	17
Additions		1	1	9
Disposals				-2
Depreciation	-0	-2	-2	-3
Book value 31.12	**0**	**4**	**5**	**21**

Depreciation plan and financial lifetime:

Depreciation method:	Straight line
Equipment	3-4 years

Leases

NOK million	Buildings	IT-equip-ment	Total 2023	Total 2022
Acquisition cost 01.01	6	4	10	10
Purchased by acquistion/merger	10		10	0
Disposals			0	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	**16**	**4**	**20**	**10**
Accumulated write-downs/depreciations 01.01	-6	-2	-8	-7
Depreciation	-1	-1	-2	-1
Write-downs			0	0
Accumulated write-downs/depreciations 31.12	**-7**	**-3**	**-10**	**-8**
Booked value 31.12	**9**	**1**	**10**	**2**

Specification of tangible fixed assets and lease agreements in balance sheet

NOK million	2023	2022
Tangible fixed assets	5	6
Right of use assets	10	2
Book value 31.12	**14**	**8**

Lease liabilities

NOK million	2023	2022
Less than 1 year	1	1
1-2 years		1
2-3 years		
3-4 years		
4-5 years		
Mote than 5 years		
Total non-discounted lease liabilities 31.12	**1**	**2**

Changes in lease liabilities

NOK million	2023	2022
Initial recognition 01.01.	2	3
New/changed lease liabilities recognised during the period	-0	0
Payment of principal	-1	-1
Payment of interest	0	0
Total lease liabilities 31.12.	**1**	**2**

Other lease expenses included in the income statement

NOK million	2023	2022
Lease agreement with lower value	-10	-9
Total lease expenses included in operating expenses	**-10**	**-9**

Note 37 - Other receivables

	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
NOK million	2023	2022
Receivables from brokers	40,279	2,019
Collateral received		898
Paid tax uncertain tax positions [1)]		774
Other current receivables	20	20
Total	**40,298**	**3,712**

1) Paid tax related to uncertain tax positions, see note 27 Tax

Note 38 - Insurance liabilities by class of business

NOK million	Group pension private insurance	Group pension public insurance	Group life insurance	Endowment insurance	Annuity/ pension insurance	Non-life insurance	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS	
							2023	2022
Premium reserve	349,057	15,494	1,998	17,121	17,598		401,268	337,827
- of which IBNS	1,525	80	1,122	86	157		2,969	4,944
- of which premium income received in advance	2,015	82	36				2,133	1,922
Additional statutory reserves 1)	6,511			98	310		6,919	9,622
Bufferfund	0	2,071					2,071	1,137
Market value adjustment reserve	2,336	1	7	18	48	2	2,411	618
Premium fund	1,274	1,225			2		2,500	3,118
Deposit fund	475						475	414
Pensioners' surplus fund	11						11	-0
Other technical reserves						788	788	706
- of which IBNS						701	701	642
Total insurance liabilities	**359,663**	**18,790**	**2,005**	**17,237**	**17,958**	**790**	**416,444**	**353,443**

Endowment insurance

NOK million	Profit allocation	Not eligible for profit allocation	Investment choice	2023	2022
Premium reserve	1,811	836	14,474	17,121	14,509
Additional statutory reserves	98	0		98	123
Market value adjustment reserve	11	7		18	-59
Total insurance liabilities	**1,920**	**843**	**14,474**	**17,237**	**14,574**

Annuity/pension insurance

NOK million	Profit allocation	Investment choice	2023	2022
Premium reserve	8,730	8,868	17,598	13,385
Additional statutory reserves	310		310	467
Market value adjustment reserve	48		48	-54
Premium fund	2		2	
Total insurance liabilities	**9,090**	**8,868**	**17,958**	**13,798**

Group pension private sector

NOK million	Company pension without investment choice	Paid-up policies without investment choice	Paid-up policies with investment choice	Occupational pension without investment choice	Occupational pension with investment choice	Pension certificate without investment choice
Premium reserve	18,344	134,341	19,692	5,963	5,553	1,215
Additional statutory reserves	880	5,452		164		
Market value adjustment reserve	373	1,842		89		9
Premium fund	191	12		419		
Deposit fund	475					
Pensioners' surplus fund	8			3		
Total insurance liabilities	**20,270**	**141,647**	**19,692**	**6,637**	**5,553**	**1,224**

Group pension private sector

NOK million	Group pension private sector	Innskudds-pensjon med investerings-valg	Pensjons-kapitalbevis uten invester-ingsvalg	Pensjons-kapitalbevis med invester-ingsvalg	2023	2022
Premium reserve	2,642	131,358	550	29,399	349,057	294,845
Additional statutory reserves			16		6,511	9,031
Market value adjustment reserve	19		5		2,336	748
Premium fund	652				1,274	1,280
Deposit fund					475	414
Pensioners' surplus fund					11	
Total insurance liabilities	**3,313**	**131,358**	**570**	**29,399**	**359,663**	**306,318**

Group pension public sector

NOK million	Defined benefit without investment choice	2023	2022
Premium reserve	15,494	15,494	13,426
Additional statutory reserves			
Bufferfund	2,071	2,071	1,137
Market value adjustment reserve	1	1	
Premium fund	1,225	1,225	1,838
Deposit fund			
Pensioners' surplus fund			
Total insurance liabilities	**18,790**	**18,790**	**16,401**

Non-life insurance

NOK million	2023	2022
Reinsurance share of technical insurance reserves	4	6
Total assets	**4**	**6**
Premium reserve	85	64
IBNS	704	642
Total	**788**	**706**
Market value adjustment reserve	2	(5)
Total insurance liabilities	**790**	**701**

Market value adjustment reserve

NOK million	2023	2022	Change 2023
Equities and units	2,733	2,047	687
Bond and other fixed income securities	-322	-1,428	1,106
Total	**2,411**	**618**	**1,793**

Note 39 - Change in insurance liabilities in life insurance

Insurance obligations in life insurance - contractual obligations

NOK million	Premium reserve	Additional statutory reserves	Buffer-fund	Market value adjustment reserve	Premium-, deposit- and pension surplus fund	Other technical reserves non-life insurance	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2022
1. Book value 01.01	**185,269**	**9,622**	**1,137**	**619**	**3,532**	**706**	**200,885**	**204,759**
1.1 Merger	1,392	21		14	17	45	1,488	
2. Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss								
2.1 Net realised reserves	1,837	-2,748	1,031	1,783	-3	40	1,940	-5,192
2.2 Profit on the return	80				39		120	75
2.3 The risk profit allocated to the insurance agreements	168				48		216	230
2.4 Other allocation of profit	60						60	83
Total changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss	**2,146**	**-2,748**	**1,031**	**1,783**	**85**	**40**	**2,336**	**-4,805**
3. Non-realised changes in insurance liabilities								
3.1 Transfers between funds	227	-207	-97		110		32	48
3.2 Transfers to/from the company	2,917	231		-4	-757	-2	2,386	883
Total non-realised changes in insurance liabilities	**3,144**	**24**	**-97**	**-4**	**-647**	**-2**	**2,418**	**931**
4. Book value 31.12	**190,559**	**6,899**	**2,071**	**2,397**	**2,970**	**744**	**205,639**	**200,885**

Insurance obligations in life insurance - investment choice portfolio separately

NOK million	Premium reserve	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2023	Storebrand Livsforsikring AS 2022
1. Book value 01.01	**152,558**	**152,558**	**157,873**
1.1 Merger	26,879	26,879	
2. Changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss			
2.1 Net realised reserves	30,110	30,110	-5,429
Total changes in insurance obligations recognised in the Profit and Loss	**30,110**	**30,110**	**-5,429**
3. Non-realised changes in insurance liabilities			
3.1 Transfers between funds	-35	-35	-48
3.2 Transfers to/from the company	-194	-194	161
Total non-realised changes in insurance liabilities	**-230**	**-230**	**113**
4. Book value 31.12	**209,317**	**209,317**	**152,558**

Note 40 - Other liabilities

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	2023	2022
Accounts payable	40	64
Governmental fees and tax withholding	121	102
Received collateral in cash	3,285	1,308
Debt broker	39,952	2,123
Leases liabilities	10	2
Other current liabilities	1	17
Total other current liabilities	**43,409**	**3,616**

Note 41 - Hedge accounting

Storebrand Livsforsikring follows IFRS 9 in regards to hedge accounting.

Fair value hedging of interest rate risk

The Group's strategy for interest rate risk is defined in the Interest Rate Risk Policy, which sets limits for limiting the Group's interest rate risk exposure. In order to reduce the interest rate risk on fixed-rate borrowing, fair value hedging is used. The risk hedged under the interest rate risk policy is NIBOR. That is, own credit risk is not hedged by maintaining the credit spread constant as at establishment. Fair value of the hedging object is hedged by entering into an interest rate swap, swaped from fixed to floating, in order to reduce the risk associated with future interest rate changes. The hedges satisfy the requirements for hedge accounting at the individual transaction level, in that a hedging instrument is directly linked to a secured object, and the hedging relationship is satisfactorily documented.

All hedging relationships are established with identical fixed-rate profiles; fixed rate, principal, coupon maturity and principal maturity, both in the object and the instrument. The instrument swaps from fixed rate to floating rate quoted at Nibor 3 months. The hedging ratio is expected to be effective by counteracting the effect of changes in fair value as a result of changes in interest rates. Net recognised changes in the value of real value hedges are due to changes in value as a result of changes in market interest rates, i.e. hedged risk.

Euro loans also include hedging of currency risk. The hedge is intended to eliminate the currency risk on the principal and provide an interest expense equal to the floating NOK interest rate. The hedging instrument is a Basisswap where Storebrand Lifeinsurance AS receives 10-year fixed EUR interest and pays floating 3 months NIBOR. The floating leg of the interest rate swap is denominated in NOK. In this way, the hedging instrument will also hedge against fluctuations in the exchange rate.
Hedging effectiveness is measured based on the simple Dollar Offset method with respect to prospective effectiveness.

The Storebrand Group has identified the following sources of inefficiency
- different discount rate on instrument and object

In addition, floating legs have a fixed rate for three months at a time, and therefore also make a contribution to inefficiency. This contribution gradually falls towards zero over three months and then jumps to a new level determined by 3M NIBOR at the time of a new interest rate fixing. The latter will have a limited effect to three months.

These conditions are not expected to create material inefficiencies. No other sources of inefficiencies have been identified during the fiscal year. All hedging of interest rate risk is fair value hedging and any inefficiencies are recognised in the ordinary result under "Other costs".

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023					2022				
		Book value 1)					Book value 1)			
NOK mill.	Contract/ nominal value (Euro)	Assets	Liabilities	Booked	Recognised of comprehensive income	Conract/ nominal value (Euro)	Assets	Liabilities	Booked	Recognised of comprehensive income
Interest rate swaps				-29		38	112			-590
Subordinated loans				28	3	-38		421		578

1) Book values as at 31.12.

The loan has been repaid in April , and the hedging was therefore terminated.

Hedging instrument/hedged item

	2023				2022			
		Book value 1)				Book value 1)		
NOK mill.	Contract/ nominal value (Euro)	Assets	Liabilities	Booked	Conract/ nominal value (Euro)	Assets	Liabilities	Booked
Interest rate swaps	300		229		300		648	
Subordinated loans	-300		2,782	-29	-300		2,397	28

1) Book values as at 31.12.

Hedging instrument/hedged item

NOK mill.	2023				2022			
	Contract/ nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked	Conract/ nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked
		Assets	Liabilities			Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	750	6			750	16		
Subordinated loans	-750		763	-3	-750		773	

1) Book values as at 31.12.

NOK mill.	2023			
	Conract/ nominal value (Euro)	Book value 1)		Booked
		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	300	13		
Subordinated loans	-300		316	

1) Book values as at 31.12.

The phasing out of LIBOR on various currencies as reference rates has received a minor attention throughout 2023. The transition to new "overnight rates" has been demanding for many market participants, but the transition has gone better than many feared. From 1 January 2022, LIBOR for USD, GBP, EUR, CHF and JPY will be replaced by new "interest rates", SOFR, SONIA, EurSTR, SARON and TONA. In 2023, value will still be quoted on some of the LIBOR interest rates, but from July 1th, there were no more publishing of LIBOR.

For Storebrand, the process of phasing out LIBOR interest rates has not been particularly demanding as exposure to LIBOR interest rates has been limited. Necessary adaptation of agreements related to EONIA in relation to certain counterparties has been implemented in Q4 2021. EONIA has been replaced by EurSTR and the stipulated "fallbacks" which have resulted in a continuation of the values based on EONIA. NIBOR and STIBOR, which have the greatest significance in the management of Storebrand's customer portfolios, will be continued for the time being. The same applies to EURIBOR.

Storebrand secures an exposure in the reference rate EURIBOR 3M in one currency swap EUR / NOK which has a total nominal amount of EUR 300 million.

Note 42 - Collateral

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	2023	2022
Collateral provided in cash in connection with derivatives trading	2,833	12,361
Collateral received in connection with Derivatives trading	-4,305	-1,429
Collateral received Security Lending Program J.P. Morgan		-71
Total received and pledged collateral	**-1,472**	**1,906**

The CSA agreements entered into with 15 counterparties regulate the security that can be used by the parties in OTC contracts that have been entered into. Most of the agreements have a minimum transfer amount of EUR 500,000. Most agreements stipulate that cash in EUR and NOK can be used as security. In some of the agreements, government bonds are also defined as approved security. Interest is calculated based on the NOWA and EONIA rates respectively.

Security provided for futures and options is adjusted daily on the basis of a daily margin settlement for each contract.

Security is received and provided in the form of both cash and securities. Security in the form of cash is recognised in the balance sheet and classified as other receivables and other current liabilities in Notes 37 and 40 respectively.

Note 43 - Contingent liabilities

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	2023	2022
Uncalled residual liabilities limited partnership	3,762	3,666
Uncalled capital in alternative investment funds	12,382	9,791
Total contingent liabilities	**16,144**	**13,457**

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has unutilized credit limits in connection with lending to and receivables from customers. See note 10 Credit risk.

Storebrand Group companies are engaged in extensive activities in Norway and abroad, and are subject for client complaints and may become a party in legal disputes.

Note 44 - Securities lending and buy-back agreements

Utlån av verdipapirer og gjenkjøpsavtaler

NOK million	2023	2022
Lending of shares	1,865	1,274
Collateral received for lent securities	-2,050	-1,411

Storebrand Livsforsikring has entered into agreements for securities loans with a number of counterparties. JPMorgan Luxembourg is the agent for the securities loans and will execute the lending itself on behalf of Storebrand Livsforsikring. Only shares are loaned. Storebrand Livsforsikring receives 85% of the income from securities loans. JPMorgan charges a fee of 15%.

Note 45 - Information related parties

Storebrand Livsforsikring has have transactions with other companies in the Storebrand Group, senior employees and shareholders in Storebrand ASA. These are transactions that are a part of the products and services offered by the companies in the group to their customers. The transactions are entered into on commercial terms and include occupational pensions, private pensions savings, leasing of premises, asset management and lending.

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS has bought mortgages from sister company Storebrand Bank ASA.The transactions are entered into in commercial terms. The portfolio of loans that have been transferred in 2023 totalled NOK 6,5 billion. The total portfolio of loans bought as of 31 December 2023 is NOK 17 billion. Storebrand Livsforsikring AS pays management fees to Storebrand Bank ASA for management of the portfolios, the expense for 2023 is NOK 67.4 million.

Also see note 23 Remuneration of senior employees and elected officers and note 31 Parent company's holding of equities in subsidiaries and associated companies.

NOK million	2023		2023	
	Sale/purchase of services	Receivables/liabilities	Sale/purchase of services	Receivables/liabilities
Group companies:				
Storebrand ASA	151	-2	138	
Storebrand Bank ASA	69	3	36	3
Storebrand Asset Management AS	63	11	44	25
Storebrand Pensjonstjenester AS	40	0	31	
Storebrand Forsikring AS	194	24	150	26
Kron AS	33	5		
SPP Pension&Försäkring AB	11		10	
Storebrand & SPP Business Services AB (NUF)	-218	-4	-194	-5

Group contribution

NOK million	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Receivables		Liabilities	
Storebrand ASA	505	565	-3 439	-2 160
Storebrand Pensjonstjenester AS	2			
Storebrand Danica Pensjonsforsikring AS		16		

Note 46 - Solvency III

Storebrand Livsforsikring is an insurance company with capital requirements in accordance with Solvency II.

The calculations below are for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS when Storebrand Livsforsikring Group no longer entitled to report solvency. The requirement on consolidated level only applies to Storebrand Group.

The solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement are calculated in accordance with Section 46 (1) – (3) of the Solvency II Regulations using the standard method and include the effect of the transitional arrangement for shares pursuant to Section 58 of the Solvency II Regulations.

Solvency capital

NOK million	31.12.23					31.12.22
	Total	Tier 1 unlimited	Tier 1 limited	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Share capital	3,540	3,540				3,540
Share premium	9,711	9,711				9,711
Reconciliation reserve	20,318	20,318				15,543
Subordinated loans	9,847		1,912	7,935		9,661
Deferred tax asset	0				0	306
Risk equalisation reserve	1,067			1,067		809
Expected dividend	-3,056	-3,056				-1,885
Not counting tier 3 capital	-904			-904		-231
Total solvency capital	**40,523**	**30,513**	**1,912**	**8,097**	**0**	**37,454**
Total solvency capital available to cover the minimum capital requirement	**33,806**	**30,513**	**1,912**	**1,380**		**30,121**

Solvency capital requirement and -margin

NOK million	31.12.23	31.12.22
Market	15,206	18,219
Counterparty	961	997
Life	8,039	5,882
Health	794	672
Operational	1,037	1,003
Diversification	-5,524	-4,745
Loss-absorbing tax effect	-4,318	-4,725
Total solvency requirement	**16,195**	**17,301**
Solvency margin	**250.2 %**	**216.5 %**
Minimum capital requirement	**6,902**	**6,585**
Minimum margin	**489.8 %**	**457.4 %**

Note 47 - Return on capital

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

	2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
NOK million	Booked return	Market return	Booked return	Market return	Booked return	Market return	Booked return	Market return	Booked return	Market return
Contractual obligations total	1.8 %	2.7 %	1.1 %	-3.0 %	4.5 %	3.9 %	4.8 %	5.5 %	3.8 %	5.5 %
As portfolio:										
Group defined benefit private	3.1 %	3.7 %	-0.7 %	-1.1 %	4.7 %	4.3 %	4.3 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	6.1 %
Swedish branch					4.0 %	0.1 %	3.0 %	2.3 %	4.5 %	6.1 %
Paid-up policies	1.4 %	2.3 %	1.5 %	-0.6 %	4.6 %	3.9 %	5.0 %	5.7 %	3.9 %	5.5 %
Individual	2.4 %	4.0 %	2.0 %	-3.0 %	3.8 %	3.7 %	3.6 %	3.9 %	3.6 %	4.7 %

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Return on capital investment portfolio	12.2 %	-8.0 %	13.8 %	7.9 %	

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Return on capital company portfolio	4.6 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	1.6 %	2.8 %

Note 48 - Number of employees

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

NOK million	2023	2022
Number of employees 31.12	1,003	869
Average number of employees	982	821
Fulltime equivalent positions 31.12	993	863
Average number of fulltime equivalents	973	815

Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and Storebrand Livsforsikring Group

- Declaration by the Members of the Board and the CEO

On this date, the Board and CEO have discussed and approved the annual report and annual financial statements for Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and Storebrand Livsforsikring Group for the 2023 financial year and as per 31 December 2023.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on the annual accounts etc. of insurance companies" for the parent company and the consolidated financial statements are presented using EU-approved International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the additional requirements of the Securities Trading Act.

In the best judgment of the Board and CEO the annual accounts for 2023 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and the information in the financial statements provides a fair and true picture of the assets, liabilities, financial standing and results as a whole as of 31 December 2023. In the best judgment of the Board and CEO the annual report provides a fair and true overview of important events during the accounting period and their effects on the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements. In the best judgment of the Board and CEO the descriptions of the most important risk and uncertainty factors the group faces in the next accounting period, as well as the descriptions of related parties' significant transactions, also provide a fair and true overview.

Lysaker, 6. February 2024
The Board of Directors of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Translation – not to be signed

Odd Arild Grefstad
Chairman of the Board

Martin Skancke

Anne Kathrine Slungård

Mari Tårnesvik Grøtting

Trond Thire

Hans Henrik Klouman

Jan Otto Risebrobakken

Vivi Måhede Gevelt
Chief Executive Officer

To the General Meeting of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company Storebrand Livsforsikring AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, statement of comprehensive income, statement of change in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and
- the consolidated financial statements of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 6 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders on 19 March 2018 for the accounting year 2018.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The group's activities are largely unchanged compared to last year. With the exception of the introduction of IFRS 17, there have been no regulatory changes, transactions or events of significant importance for the 2023 annual accounts that have derived new focus areas. As a result of developments in the cases relating to the uncertain tax positions, this area has not had the same attention this year.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Valuation of life insurance liabilities	
We focused on the valuation of the insurance liabilities because it is significant estimates in the financial statements. The estimates involves complex assessment concerning the probability that insured events occurs, and uncertainty related to whether the provisions are sufficient to cover the total liabilities to the policyholders. Small adjustments of the assumptions may have significant impact on the estimates. The calculation of the insurance liabilities will to a large extent depend on quality of data in the insurance system and use of assumptions that are in accordance with the accounting rules in IFRS 17. See notes 1, 2, 7 and 32 to the consolidated accounts and note 1, 2, 7, 38 and 39 to the financial statements of the parent company where the management gives a more detailed description of the insurance liabilities, assumptions and estimation uncertainty.	In our audit we have considered and tested the design and effectiveness of established controls for review of used assumptions and calculation methods, including the company's internal recalculations of the insurance liabilities. We also examined whether management had established effective controls that ensured data quality for the calculation of the insurance liabilities. This included controls related to data collection, data processing, reconciliation of the insurance systems and IT General Controls relevant for financial reporting. Those controls we elected to base our audit on, was working efficiently. We also performed independent calculations for a selection of insurance obligations using our internal actuarial models and compared these with the company's calculations. We used our internal actuaries for this work. The comparison did not indicate any deviations of significance. We considered and challenged management's use of key assumptions that the estimated insurance liabilities are based on. We did the same for the method and the models the management used. We used our own internal actuaries for parts of this work. We also considered and found that the information regarding the insurance liabilities in notes to the financial statements is sufficient and adequate, and that the information satisfies the requirements of the accounting rules.
Implementation of IFRS 17	
The group has implemented the new accounting standard for insurance contracts IFRS 17 with effect from the financial year 2023. This represents a significant change in accounting practice. Among other things, the standard introduces new models for measurement, presentation and notes to the financial statements. Given the complexity and judgment involved in the application of the new standard, and the significant impact it has on the Group's accounts and processes, we focused on the implementation of IFRS 17 in our audit.	In our audit of the implementation of IFRS 17, we have, among other things, carried out the following audit actions: • Gained an understanding of the company's process for implementing IFRS 17, including the changes in systems and processes the company has carried out, and how the management has interpreted and applied the new accounting rules. • Assessed management's application of new accounting principles, assumptions

For a more detailed description of the effects and management's assessments when implementing IFRS 17, we refer to notes 1 and 2 in the consolidated accounts.

and methods, including management judgement. The assessments included, among other things, the determination of the implementation effect as well as the application of methods for recognition and measurement principles for the various insurance contracts.

- Assessed and tested the design and effectiveness of the controls implemented by management in connection with the transition and subsequent measurement of insurance contracts. Our testing included controls related to, among other things, data collection, calculations and the application of assumptions and methods.

Where relevant, we have used our own experts in this work. We did not detect any material deviations as a result of our audit procedures. Based on our performed audit procedures, we assessed and also came to the conclusion that the notes to the financial statements regarding the implementation effect of IFRS 17 is sufficient and adequate.

Valuation of investment Properties

The group has investment properties that mainly consists of office and retail properties. We have focused on investment property because it represents an estimate and a substantial part of the assets in the Group's statement of financial position.

Valuation of the properties involves use of assumptions which are subject to management judgement. Important assumptions for the value of individual properties are primarily expected future cash flows and discount rate.

The basis for management's estimate is an internal valuation model and external valuations. Management obtain observations of market data from various market participants. Management considers reasonableness of their own estimates through obtaining valuations from external valuers for a sample of properties on a continuing basis. The valuers were engaged by management.

For a more detailed description regarding of investment properties, including the methods used and the assumptions the valuations are based on, we refer to note 1, 2, 7 and 12 in the consolidated accounts and note 1, 2, 8 and 13 to the financial statements of the parent company.

Through our audit we have assessed and tested design and effectiveness of established controls for review of applied assumptions and calculation methods, including the company's internal valuation of investment properties. We found that routines to ensure that these elements regularly were checked against both external valuations and marked data was established. Those controls that we elected to base our audit on, was in our view working efficiently.

We obtained, read through and understood the internal valuation model. We concluded that the model contains the elements required by the financial reporting framework and therefore is appropriate as a basis for determining fair value on the Group's investment properties. We tested whether, and concluded that the model made mathematically correct calculations.

In our assessment of the valuation, we challenged the assumptions for expected future cash flows and discount rate by comparing a sample of properties against information from relevant internal and external sources. We concluded that assumptions were consistent with information from relevant sources.

We compared the internal value determinations against the external valuers' estimates of values for selected properties. We challenged the management on significant deviations and obtained explanations for deviations. We considered the explanations to be reasonable. We also assessed the external valuers' qualifications, competence and objectivity.

We also assessed and concluded that the information about investment properties in the notes to the financial statements were in accordance with the accounting principles and provides an adequate description of the method and the underlying assumptions that is used for the valuation.

Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value

We focused on this area both because financial assets represent a substantial part of the assets in the statement of financial position, and because the fair value in certain instances will have to be estimated using valuation models that apply judgement.

Most of the financial assets that are measured at fair value is based on quoted prices in active markets, or derived from observable market information. Routines and processes that ensures an accurate basis for the valuation is important for these assets. For financial assets that is measured based on models and certain assumptions that is not observable, we focused on assessing both the models and the assumptions underlying the valuation.

Refer to note 1, 2 and 12 in the consolidated accounts and note 1,2 and 13 to the financial statements of the parent company for a further description of management's valuation of financial assets measured at fair value

In our audit we considered design and tested effectiveness of established controls over valuation of financial assets measured at fair value. Particularly we focused on those controls that ensured complete and accurate use of quoted market prices and other observable masterdata, return on investments controls and IT General Controls relevant for financial reporting. Those controls that we elected to base our audit on, was in our view working efficiently.

For financial assets measured through use of models and assumptions that are not observable, we assessed valuation principles, the models and assumptions that were used. We found that the models and assumptions were reasonable and used consistently.

For a sample of investments, we also tested that fair value was in accordance with external sources. We considered the reliability of the sources of information, when relevant. Our tests did not reveal substantial deviations.

We also assessed and found that the information in the notes regarding the Group's valuation principles and fair value determination were sufficient and adequate.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report nor the other information accompanying the financial statements.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report or the other information accompanying the financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Our opinion on the Board of Director's report applies correspondingly to the statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Compliance with Requirement on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Opinion
As part of the audit of the financial statements of Storebrand Livsforsikring AS, we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file name stbliv-2023-12-31-nb.zip, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format, and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF regulation.

Management's Responsibilities
Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

Auditor’s Responsibilities
For a description of the auditor’s responsibilities when performing an assurance engagement of the ESEF reporting, see: https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger

Oslo, 6 February 2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Thomas Steffensen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only.