

Elo Interim Report 1 January–30 June 2019

The comparison figures in brackets are figures for 30 June 2018.

- The return on Elo's investments was 7.2%. The market value of Elo's investments was EUR 23.8 billion.
- The solvency ratio was 123.2% and solvency capital was 1.5 times the solvency limit.
- The overall result was EUR 696.3 million.
- The expense loading ratio was 77.1%.

	1.1.–30.6.2019	1.1.–30.6.2018	1.1.–31.12.2018
Premiums written, EUR million	2,007.5	1,827.8	3,639.8
Net investment income at current value, EUR million	1,613.9	186.3	-331.9
Net return from investment on capital employed, %	7.2%	0.8%	-1.4%

	30.6.2019	30.6.2018	31.12.2018
Technical provisions, EUR million	21,109.7	20,612.4	20,431.7
Solvency capital, EUR million ¹⁾	4,630.6	4,524.5	3,935.1
ratio to solvency limit	1.5	1.7	1.6
Pension assets, EUR million ²⁾	24,617.2	23,570.1	23,017.9
% of technical provisions ²⁾	123.2%	123.8%	120.6%
TyEL payroll, EUR million ³⁾	14,294.3	13,325.3	13,312.7
YEL earned income sum, EUR million ³⁾	1,723.1	1,824.2	1,783.7

¹⁾ Calculated in accordance with the regulations in force at each time (the same principle also applies to other solvency indicators)

²⁾ Technical provisions pursuant to section 11, paragraph 10 of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health's Decree (614/2008) + solvency capital.

³⁾ Estimate of policyholders' salary and reported earnings for the full year

Economic environment and development of the investment market

During the first half of the year, global economic growth slowed down in all main economic areas due to concerns related to trade policy and geopolitical development. Economic growth already slowed down substantially last year in China and in the export-sensitive euro zone. Global economic indicators showed signs of improvement early on in the year, mainly due to stimulus measures taken in China. Global economic growth then weakened again in the late spring as trade disputes continued and escalated.

The estimate for global economic growth this year has declined to 3.3 per cent, compared to 3.7 per cent last year. In the United States, economic growth is predicted to reach 2.5 per cent despite problems in the industrial sector, with private consumption demand remaining on a good level.

Growth in the euro zone is expected to decline to 1.1 per cent this year. Growth in Europe also relies on private consumption, and the development of exports is modest. Economic growth in China is slowing down to an estimated level of just under six per cent, with the rate of growth of private consumption demand having declined for some time now. Trade disputes have also had a negative effect on the Chinese export sector, which has contributed to the slowing down of economic growth.

The consensus forecast for economic growth in Finland this year is fairly good at 1.6 per cent, compared to 1.7 per cent last year. Growth is primarily supported by exports as a result of deliveries in the shipbuilding industry as well as public investment and private consumption demand, which has remained stable thanks to the improved employment situation. In order for the targets set in the government programme to be achieved, however, economic growth must exceed the consensus forecasts in the coming years. There is still a need for structural reforms, especially in the labour market, but also in public sector services.

The increased uncertainty of the economic environment has been reflected in the comments and profit guidance statements of Finnish listed companies during the summer. In their interim reports for the second quarter, many

companies addressed uncertainty factors related to the slowing down of the economy. Profit growth has slowed down, but there are significant differences between companies.

In the Helsinki stock exchange in Finland, tensions stemming from trade wars have a direct impact on companies in the engineering and forest industries, for example. The profits of forestry companies have been weighed down by rising pulp prices, and the demand for end products is now also slowing down. At the same time, there are several companies in the Helsinki stock exchange whose growth prospects in their respective industries remain stable or positive.

The long growth cycle and the resulting good employment rates have not resulted in significant wage inflation at any stage, not even in the United States. As growth has slowed down, the inflation outlook has again begun to decline to a worryingly low level. In the euro zone, the expected five-year inflation in the market has fallen to a level below one per cent, with the European Central Bank's (ECB) inflation target being 2 per cent.

The world's main economic areas have reacted to the weaker growth prospects by turning to expansionary monetary policy. In China, the easing of monetary and financial policy has continued throughout the first half of the year. The economic areas have received additional support as both the ECB and the Federal Reserve (Fed) have shifted to more stimulating monetary policy.

In the equity markets, the first half of the year ended with strong performance. Interest rates have fallen across the board as central banks have again eased their monetary policy to support their respective economies — to a record extent in the euro zone. Following the lower interest rates, all major asset classes generated good returns during the first half of the year.

Employment pension system

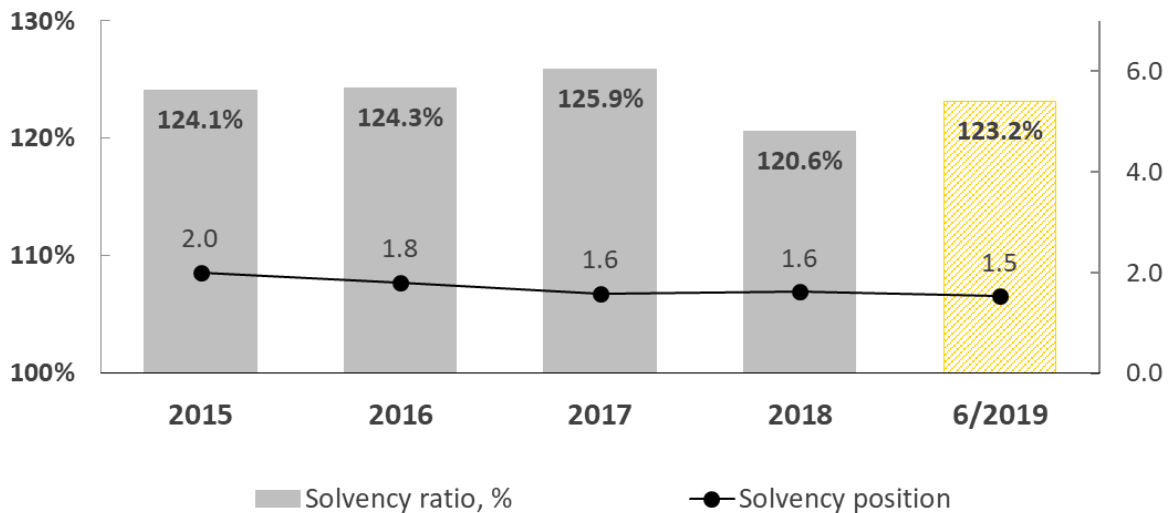
In June 2019, the central labour market organisations agreed on joint proposals concerning changes aimed at extending careers and ensuring the sustainability of employment pension funding, among other things. The proposals include changes to surviving spouses' pensions under the employment pension system and the right to benefit extensions for people receiving unemployment security. Under the proposal, the eligibility for orphan's pension would be extended by two years to 20 years of age. Surviving spouse's pension would be changed to have a fixed term, with cohabiting widows also being eligible, subject to certain conditions.

The organisations are also starting analyses on several topics, such as disability pensions and their granting practices as well as their funding and measures to prevent disability. They will also assess the effectiveness and level of funding as well as the structure of the pension contribution and the potential for increasing the expected returns on investments.

The new government programme includes some policy statements pertaining to the employment pension system with regard to the lowest pensions, among other things. During the government's term of office, the potential combining of the public and private sector pension systems will be evaluated along with alternatives for improving the social security and pension security of entrepreneurs.

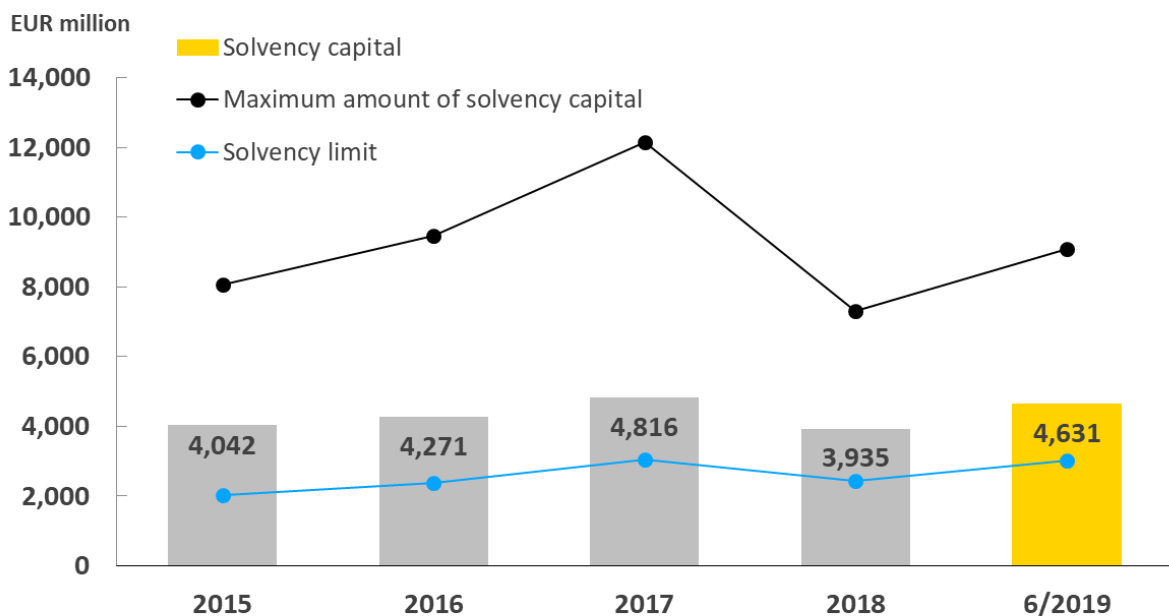
Result and solvency

The amount of solvency capital increased from the beginning of the year by EUR 696 million, amounting to EUR 4,631 million (EUR 4,525 million) at the end of June. The ratio of pension assets to technical provisions, i.e. the solvency ratio, was 123.2 per cent (123.8 per cent). Solvency capital was 1.5 (1.7) times the solvency limit.



The net return on investment operations at fair values was EUR 1,614 million (EUR 186 million). The return credited in technical provisions for the same period was EUR 931 million (EUR 490 million), of which technical provisions linked to equity income accounted for EUR 536 million (EUR 82 million). The result of investment operations at fair values was thus EUR 683 million (EUR -304 million).

The loading profit came to EUR 15 million (EUR 16 million). The insurance business surplus was EUR -5 million (EUR -2 million) and other income EUR 3 million (EUR 0 million). Elo's combined total result at fair values was EUR 696 million (EUR -290 million). Total operating expenses amounted to EUR 70 million (EUR 67 million) for the period under review.



Solvency capital	30.6.2019	30.6.2018	31.12.2018
Solvency limit, EUR million	3,030.0	2,689.8	2,431.3
Maximum amount of solvency capital, EUR million	9,090.1	8,069.5	7,633.1
Solvency capital, EUR million	4,630.6	4,524.5	3,935.1
Solvency ratio, % ¹⁾	123.2	123.8	120.6
Solvency position ²⁾	1.5	1.7	1.6

¹⁾ Pension assets in relation to technical provisions as referred to in Section 11, item 10, of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health's decree 614/2008. All years are presented according to the new presentation method.

²⁾ Solvency capital in relation to solvency limit

Insurance business and customer accounts

At the end of June, Elo administered 46,200 TyEL and 83,000 YEL insurance policies. In the period under review, the total number of self-employed persons and employees insured by Elo was over half a million.

The number of new customers using Elo to insure their pension security continued to grow. In the second transfer period of the year, the net numbers of customers transferred to Elo were 141 new self-employed customers and 41 corporate customers. During the two transfer periods this year, a total of 285 new self-employed customers and 62 corporate customers transferred to Elo. Elo is the market leader in YEL pension insurance, and one in three employer companies use Elo to insure their employees.

The adoption of the national income register represented a major change for our customers as well as Elo. Our goal was to manage the transition to the income register in such a way as to ensure that our customers will continue to receive industry-leading customer service along with the best available information on how the income register affects the operations of our customer companies. Based on our performance indicators and customer feedback, we achieved our goal. For instance, the number of income register error notifications and customer service calls has remained low. The overall quality of our customer service was at an excellent level during the first half of the year. The response rate of the insurance telephone service was approximately 98 per cent and the insurance service's NPS (an indicator of customer satisfaction) remained very good at approximately 86.

The telephone service of Elo's insurance services was again selected as the best in Finland in the Customer's Voice competition in May. The Customer's Voice index was excellent at 84.96, which represents a slight improvement on the previous year's index score of 84.10. The Customer's Voice index has a strong correlation with the Net Promoter Score (NPS).

We provide our customers with convenient insurance management services. In particular, the development and marketing of e-invoicing services has led to growth in the number of customers using e-invoicing. A total of 42 per cent of our TyEL customers and 30 per cent of our YEL customers have chosen e-invoicing. We anticipate customer needs by using data analytics and customer feedback.

Pension services

A total of 238,600 (233,500) pensioners were paid their pensions by Elo at the end of June. A total of EUR 1,697 million (EUR 1,621 million) was paid in pensions during the first half of the year, of which old-age pensions accounted for EUR 1,427 million (EUR 1,371 million), including partial early old-age pensions. Elo issued a total of 13,265 (12,756) pension decisions on the basis of an application.

The quality of customer service was excellent during the period despite the major pension processing changes introduced by the income register. The NPS for the telephone service was 70.6 and the NPS for the online service related to pension and rehabilitation matters was 56.5. On average, we issued pension decisions approximately 26 per cent faster than the overall average of other employment pension companies.

The issuing of decisions on old-age pensions became even faster than before at the start of the year, with a preliminary pension decision issued initially based on the earnings data contained in the register, followed by a final decision once the employer has reported the last earnings to the income register. During the first half of the year, the processing time of old-age pensions was 20 days, which is more than 30 per cent faster than the average of other employment pension companies.

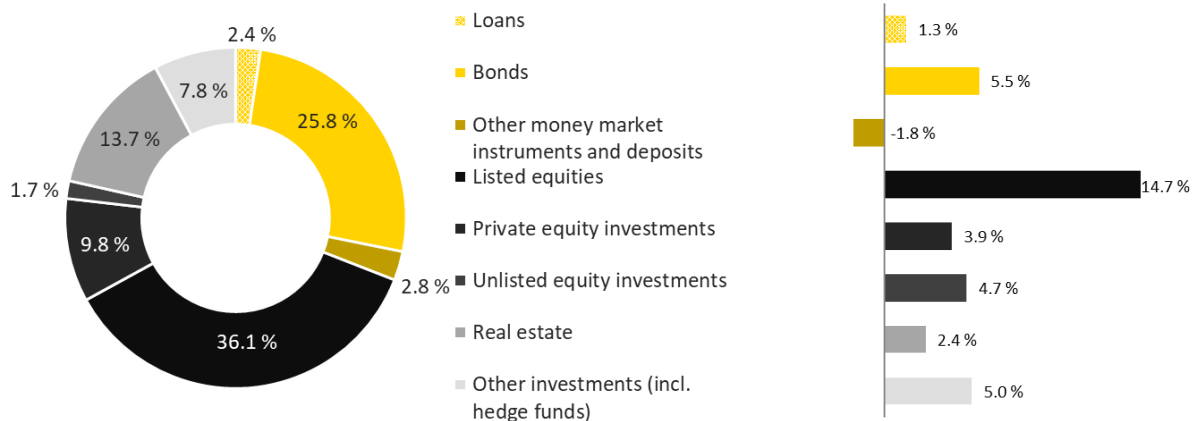
The number of decisions on partial early old-age pension — introduced as a new category by the pension reforms of 2017 — has stabilised, with a total of 1,198 (1,029) decisions issued during the first half of the year. Elo has issued only a few career pension decisions thus far in 2019. As expected, the number of applications has been relatively low.

The number of new decisions on disability pensions has continued to increase, with growth of approximately 6 per cent compared to the previous year. Elo issued a total of 1,067 decisions on applications for vocational rehabilitation during the first half of the year. The rate of increase has been moderate.

We look after our customers by continuously developing our services. During the first half of the year, we have improved our online services by launching new services. We upgraded the pension calculator for self-employed persons by adding a feature that provides an estimate of the pension at the time of retirement. We have made use of analytics in identifying customer needs while also continuing and expanding our practice of contacting customers for the purpose of keeping in touch and looking after them. The rehabilitation service provider process was revised to ensure that our customers receive high-quality and consistent service related to rehabilitation.

Investment operations

The first half of the year was very good. Returns on all of Elo’s main asset classes were positive. The highest returns among Elo’s listed investments were generated by listed equity investments, bonds and hedge fund investments. Among unlisted investments, the highest returns were generated by unlisted equity investments and private equity investments. Elo’s investments generated a return of 7.2 per cent (0.8 per cent) in January–June and investment assets at fair value amounted to EUR 23,791 million (EUR 23,404 million) at the end of June. The net return on investment operations at fair values was EUR 1,614 million (EUR 186 million).



At the end of June, the average 5-year nominal return of Elo’s investments was 5.2 per cent and the average 10-year nominal return was 6.1 per cent. The real returns were 4.6 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively. The result of investment operations at fair value was EUR 683 million (EUR -304 million).

The key factor affecting investment operations during the review period was keeping the allocation sufficiently return-oriented. The asset allocation weight of all equity investments exceeded 40 per cent during the review period. Currency exposure was successfully managed during the period under review.

The return on fixed income investments was 4.1 per cent (-0.9 per cent) in January–June. The share of fixed income investments in Elo’s investment assets was 34.1 per cent (18.0 per cent). The return on public bonds classified under fixed income investments was 4.7 per cent (-1.5 per cent), the return on other bonds 6.2 per cent

(-0.8 per cent), the return on other money market instruments and deposits -1.8 per cent (-0.2 per cent) and the return on loan receivables 1.3 per cent (1.3 per cent).

The interest rates of sovereign bonds of Western countries continued to decline sharply in the second quarter. Elo's investments in sovereign bonds outside the euro zone generated good returns throughout the first half of the year.

The returns on fixed income investments in emerging markets were excellent during the review period. The excellent returns were due to the general decline in interest rates and the significant narrowing of margins on the sovereign bonds of emerging countries during June.

Corporate bonds continued to generate good returns in both Europe and the United States due to lower loan margins and interest rates. The demand for bonds has picked up after a quiet first quarter, and there are many projects in progress.

The return on equity investments was 11.9 per cent (1.5 per cent) in January–June. The share of equity investments in Elo's investment assets was 47.6 per cent (41.1 per cent). The return on listed equity investments was 14.7 per cent (0.3 per cent) and on unlisted equity investments 4.7 per cent (2.9 per cent). The return on the private equity investments classified under equity investments was 3.9 per cent (6.7 per cent).

Uncertainty during the first half of the year created occasional anxiety in the equity markets. Trade disputes and geopolitical tensions have had a negative impact on the profit performance of companies globally. Central banks have again issued statements and implemented measures to support the markets, and, on the whole, the global equity markets generated very good returns during the first half of the year. Among the main markets, the highest returns were seen in the U.S. stock market at approximately 20 per cent, but the other main markets also generated returns in excess of 10 per cent.

The return on real estate investments was 2.4 per cent (3.1 per cent) in January–June. The share of real estate investments in Elo's investment assets was 13.7 per cent (12.9 per cent). The return on direct real estate investments was 2.1 per cent (3.3 per cent) and the return on real estate funds and joint investment companies was 3.4 per cent (2.3 per cent).

Rental income from real estate investments was stable during the first half of the year. The occupancy rates of business premises and housing have remained at a good level.

The most significant event during the review period was the merger of the Jumbo Shopping Centre and Flamingo Entertainment Centre located in Vantaa. The combined value of the merged entity is approximately EUR 600 million.

At the end of June, Elo's other investments consisted of hedge fund investments, with a return of 5.0 per cent (2.2 per cent). Elo's hedge fund investments generated good returns during the review period despite market fluctuations. The choice of funds has been successful.

	Basic allocation by market value		Actual risk position		Return	Volatility
	EUR million		EUR million	%	%	%
Fixed-income investments	7,583.7	31.9	8,101.7	34.1	4.1	
Loans	562.9	2.4	562.9	2.4	1.3	
Bonds	6,280.2	26.4	6,140.6	25.8	5.5	2.9
Public bonds	3,219.2	13.5	3,316.2	13.9	4.7	
Other bonds	3,060.9	12.9	2,824.4	11.9	6.2	
Other money market instruments and deposits inc. any receivables and liabilities related to investments	740.6	3.1	1,398.2	5.9	-1.8	
Equities	11,072.8	46.5	11,318.0	47.6	11.9	
Listed equities	8,337.2	35.0	8,582.3	36.1	14.7	11.4
Private equity investments	2,338.9	9.8	2,338.9	9.8	3.9	
Unlisted equity investments	396.7	1.7	396.7	1.7	4.7	
Real estate	3,260.6	13.7	3,260.6	13.7	2.4	
Direct real estate investments	2,519.5	10.6	2,519.5	10.6	2.1	
Real estate funds and joint investment companies	741.1	3.1	741.1	3.1	3.4	
Other investments	1,873.4	7.9	1,853.5	7.8	5.0	
Hedge fund investments	1,819.8	7.6	1,819.8	7.6	5.0	3.5
Commodity investments	0.0	0.0	-21.4	0.1	-	
Other investments	53.6	0.2	55.1	0.2	-	
Total investments	23,790.5	100.0	24,533.7	103.1	7.2	4.1
Effect of derivatives			-743.3	-3.1		
Total	23,790.5	100.0	23,790.5	100.0		

The return on foreign currency derivatives is estimated for asset classes in proportion to the average foreign currency-denominated assets during the reporting period.

The total return includes returns, expenses and operating expenses not allocated to investment classes. The modified duration of bonds is 5 years.

The open currency exposure is 27.2% of market value.

Personnel

In the first half of the year, Elo had an average of 531 (509) employees and the average amount of work performed was 485 (461) man-years. Personnel expenses in January–June amounted to EUR 20.2 million (EUR 18.2 million).

Elo's HR work is guided by the personnel strategy. In accordance with its personnel vision, Elo wants to be an appreciated and developing work community where everyone can experience success. There are four focal areas in the implementation of the vision: reforming competence, responsible and inspiring leadership, personnel committed to development and prepared to change, as well as flexible resourcing. In 2019, the focus areas in competence development are customer insight development, technology and data analytics expertise as well as leadership. By constantly anticipating competence needs and supporting our personnel in the business transformation, we ensure Elo's competitiveness now and in the future.

Responsibility

In March, Elo published updated principles of responsible investing. The principles sharpen Elo's strategy of responsible investing and emphasise the significance of engagement as a way for an active owner to influence companies with regard to the ESG framework in general and, in particular, concerning the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. We updated our exclusion list with regard to coal and, going forward, we will exclude companies that derive more than 25 per cent of their turnover from activities related to coal production or the use of coal in energy production without a clear strategy for reducing the use of coal. The principles also address companies that are subject to special ESG monitoring.

In June, Elo published an updated ownership policy. The policy highlights the significance of responsibility in increasing shareholder value. We also emphasise the importance of incorporating the perspective of responsibility into the remuneration of management. The transparency of the operations and reporting of the companies Elo invests in constitutes the foundation of ownership steering. We recommend reporting on climate matters in accordance with the TCFD reporting recommendations, including an assessment of the impacts of climate change on business operations.

In June, Elo came second at the Transparent Asset Owner Awards in the category of medium-sized and small investors (investment assets not exceeding EUR 25 billion). The purpose of the awards is to recognise global best practices in responsible investing and the transparency of ESG reporting.

Near-term outlook

The weakening of economic growth has been quite moderate thus far and we are now close to the level of sustainable potential growth. The main concerns in the world economy during the review period have been related to the globally weakened industrial outlook, which reflects the ongoing trade disputes, Brexit and the rapid weakening of the German economy. Nevertheless, the positive development of the labour markets has supported consumption demand, which is the most important element of economies.

The price of oil reacted to geopolitical tensions in June. This indicates that uncertainty about global economic growth in the near term is creating increasing uncertainty in the raw material markets.

The continuation of global economic growth now depends largely on the trade negotiations between the United States and China. The negotiations are challenging and they have been suspended occasionally. There are no quick solutions on the horizon.

New appointments to the Fed and the Executive Board of the ECB support the continuation of stimulating monetary policy even longer than anticipated. The expected returns of investments will remain low in this type of economic environment.

In the second quarter of the year, the profit performance of international corporations was modest, although better than expected. This has slightly alleviated fears regarding the impacts of trade wars and slower growth on the economic environment and investment markets. Central banks on a broad front have begun to ease monetary policy, which contributes to economic development.

Finnish listed companies are well-positioned to enter more uncertain times, as most of them have improved their profitability and strengthened their balance sheet in recent years.

The effect of the dark clouds over the global economy has not been fully felt in the Finnish economy, at least not yet. The industrial sector is the first to feel the effects of tension in international trade, but industrial order books in Finland have held up well for the time being. Moreover, the domestic outlook of the Finnish economic environment remains positive for the remainder of the year, but the challenges associated with global economic development increase the risk of economic development being weaker than the current forecasts would suggest.

Asset allocation at fair value

	Basic allocation by market value						Actual risk position ⁸⁾					
	30.6.2019		30.6.2018		31.12.2018		30.6.2019		30.6.2018		31.12.2018	
	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%
Fixed-income investments	7,583.7	31.9	9,209.7	39.4	8,441.9	37.4	8,101.7	34.1	4,223.7	18.0	6,302.0	27.9
Loans ¹⁾	562.9	2.4	532.9	2.3	560.2	2.5	562.9	2.4	532.9	2.3	560.2	2.5
Bonds	6,280.2	26.4	7,023.4	30.0	6,435.1	28.5	6,140.6	25.8	6,326.7	27.0	6,327.4	28.0
Other money market instruments and deposits including any receivables and liabilities related to investments ¹⁾²⁾	740.6	3.1	1,653.4	7.1	1,446.6	6.4	1,398.2	5.9	-2,635.8	-11.3	-585.5	-2.6
Equities	11,072.8	46.5	9,166.8	39.2	9,251.4	40.9	11,318.0	47.6	9,626.6	41.1	9,303.7	41.2
Listed equities ³⁾	8,337.2	35.0	7,003.7	29.9	6,802.4	30.1	8,582.3	36.1	7,463.5	31.9	6,854.7	30.3
Private equity investments ⁴⁾	2,338.9	9.8	1,807.5	7.7	2,067.4	9.1	2,338.9	9.8	1,807.5	7.7	2,067.4	9.1
Unlisted equity investments ⁵⁾	396.7	1.7	355.6	1.5	381.7	1.7	396.7	1.7	355.6	1.5	381.7	1.7
Real estate	3,260.6	13.7	3,028.1	12.9	3,002.8	13.3	3,260.6	13.7	3,028.1	12.9	3,002.8	13.3
Direct real estate investments	2,519.5	10.6	2,337.6	10.0	2,284.4	10.1	2,519.5	10.6	2,337.6	10.0	2,284.4	10.1
Real estate funds and joint investment companies	741.1	3.1	690.5	3.0	718.4	3.2	741.1	3.1	690.5	3.0	718.4	3.2
Other investments	1,873.4	7.9	1,998.9	8.5	1,899.2	8.4	1,853.5	7.8	2,004.5	8.6	1,887.0	8.4
Hedge fund investments ⁶⁾	1,819.8	7.6	2,046.5	8.7	1,860.8	8.2	1,819.8	7.6	2,046.5	8.7	1,860.8	8.2
Commodity investments	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-21.4	-0.1	8.7	0.0	-12.2	-0.1
Other investments ⁷⁾	53.6	0.2	-47.6	-0.2	38.4	0.2	55.1	0.2	-50.8	-0.2	38.4	0.2
Total	23,790.5	100.0	23,403.5	100.0	22,595.3	100.0	24,533.7	103.1	18,882.9	80.7	20,495.6	90.7
Effect of derivatives ⁹⁾							-743.3	-3.1	4,520.7	19.0	2,099.8	9.3
Total at fair values	23,790.5	100.0	23,403.5	100.0	22,595.3	100.0	23,790.5	100.0	23,403.5	99.6	22,595.3	100.0
Modified duration of bond portfolio	5.0											

1) Includes accrued interest

2) Includes cash at bank and in hand and purchase money claims and purchase money obligations

3) Includes also mixed funds if these cannot be allocated elsewhere

4) Includes private equity funds, mezzanine funds and also infrastructure investments

5) Includes also unlisted real estate investment companies

6) Includes all types of hedge fund investments regardless of the strategy of the fund

7) Includes items that cannot be included in other investment classes

8) Risk breakdown can be shown from reference periods as the knowledge accumulates (not with retroactive effect).

9) If the numbers are shown from reference periods and the periods are not completely comparable, it must be informed.

9) Includes the effect of derivatives on the difference between the risk distribution and the basic distribution.

The effect of derivatives can be +/- . After the adjustment, the final sum of the risk distribution will equal that of the basic distribution.

10) The proportion is calculated by using the total amount of the line "Total investments at current value" as the divisor

Net return on investment operations for capital employed

	Net return on investments at current value, EUR million	Invested capital ⁹⁾ , EUR million	Return on invested capital, %	Return on invested capital, %	Return on invested capital, %
	1.1.–30.6.2019	1.1.–30.6.2019	1.1.–30.6.2019	1.1.–30.6.2018	1.1.–31.12.2018
Fixed-income investments	322.8	7,900.2	4.1	-0.9	-0.8
Loans ¹⁾	7.2	559.1	1.3	1.3	2.8
Bonds	336.9	6,174.5	5.5	-1.2	-1.2
Bonds of public corporations	153.1	3,234.1	4.7	-1.5	-0.9
Bonds of other corporations	183.8	2,940.4	6.2	-0.8	-1.5
Other money market instruments and deposits including any receivables and liabilities related to investments ¹⁾²⁾	-21.3	1,166.6	-1.8	-0.2	-0.5
Equities	1,136.7	9,589.6	11.9	1.5	-4.7
Listed equities ³⁾	1,033.9	7,034.7	14.7	0.3	-10.2
Private equity investments ⁴⁾	84.7	2,174.3	3.9	6.7	16.0
Unlisted equity investments ⁵⁾	18.0	380.6	4.7	2.9	10.6
Real estate	75.7	3,146.7	2.4	3.1	5.8
Direct real estate investments	51.2	2,420.1	2.1	3.3	5.7
Real estate funds and joint investment companies	24.4	726.6	3.4	2.3	6.3
Other investments	90.1	1,790.5	5.0	2.3	1.6
Hedge fund investments ⁶⁾	90.4	1,791.1	5.0	2.2	1.7
Commodity investments	-0.4	-0.5	-	-	-
Other investments ⁷⁾	0.0	-0.1	-	-	-
Total investments	1,625.2	22,427.0	7.2	0.9	-1.3
Unallocated income, costs and operating expenses from investment operations	-11.3		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Net investment income at current value	1,613.9	22,427.0	7.2	0.8	-1.4

1) Includes accrued interest

2) Includes cash at bank and in hand and purchase money claims and purchase money obligations

3) Includes also mixed funds if these cannot be allocated elsewhere

4) Includes private equity funds, mezzanine funds and also infrastructure investments

5) Includes also unlisted real estate investment companies

6) Includes all types of hedge fund investments regardless of the strategy of the fund

7) Includes items that cannot be included in other investment classes

8) Change in market values at the end and beginning of the reporting period – cash
Cash refers to the difference between sales/returns and purchases/expenses

9) Capital employed = market value at beginning of reporting period +
daily / monthly time-weighted cash flows