

# Elo Interim Report

1 January – 31 March 2025





# Elo Interim Report 1 January – 31 March 2025:

**Sales of new insurance policies remained strong, cost-efficiency improved, and investments returned -0.4%**

The comparison figures in brackets are figures for 31 March 2024, unless stated otherwise.

## January–March in brief

- Total result EUR -283.7 (413.5) million.
- Net return on investment -0.4% (3.3%), or EUR -114.4 million. Market value of investments was EUR 32.1 billion (32.4 at the end of 2024). The ten-year average return on investment was 5.1%, which corresponds to a real return of 2.9%.
- Operating expenses covered by loading profit decreased to EUR 18.6 (19.1) million.
- Premiums written amounted to EUR 1.0 (1.1) billion. The amount of pensions and other compensations paid was EUR 1.2 (1.2) billion.
- The solvency ratio decreased to 121.9% (123.0 at the end of 2024) and the solvency capital was 1.4 times (1.4 times at the end of 2024) the solvency limit.

## Key figures

Premiums written, EUR million	1,032.3	1,065.9	4,378.4
Net investment income at current value, EUR million	-114.4	999.9	2,560.2
Net return from investment on capital employed, %	-0.4 %	3.3 %	8.5 %
	<b>31.3.2025</b>	<b>31.3.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Technical provisions, EUR million	27,032.8	25,829.5	26,551.4
Solvency capital, EUR million <sup>1)</sup>	5,900.1	5,838.4	6,184.1
ratio to solvency limit	1.4	1.4	1.4
Pension assets, EUR million <sup>2)</sup>	32,841.2	31,806.8	33,109.4
% of technical provisions <sup>2)</sup>	121.9 %	122.5 %	123.0 %
TyEL payroll, EUR million <sup>3)</sup>	15,356.7	16,033.0	15,799.0
YEL earned income sum, EUR million <sup>3)</sup>	2,068.0	1,988.8	2,011.9

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

## Overview by CEO Carl Pettersson

In the first quarter, the development of the investment market was overshadowed by geopolitics, the trade war started by the United States, and concerns about weakening economic growth and rising inflation. The increased uncertainty was particularly clear in the US stock market, which declined significantly during the first quarter. In Europe, market development was positive, even if the market jitters that started in the United States also reached the European stock market in March.

Elo's investments returned -0.4%, or EUR -114.4 million, in January–March. The returns on almost all asset classes were negative. The return on real estate investments was slightly positive. Elo's solvency ratio weakened, but the solvency position remained stable and operating expenses decreased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

As markets fluctuate and investment returns fall, we must bear in mind that the investments of an employment pension company are made for the long term and that we diversify our investments widely to manage the risks. So pension funds are safe.

In Finland, expectations of economic growth picked up at the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, the trade war initiated by the United States changed the situation, and expectations of accelerating economic growth faded at the end of the review period.

Finnish companies would need a more positive economic outlook. The number of bankruptcies of our customers remained at a high level during the first quarter, which resulted in credit losses. For Elo, the amount of TyEL credit losses was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The labour market organisations achieved a negotiated result for the development of the earnings-related pension system in January. The government approved the negotiation result. The changes to the system allow an increase in the relative weight of equity investments and improve the pension companies' risk-bearing capacity during economic fluctuations. The investment reform consists of increasing the share of the equity-linked buffer fund, changes in the calculation of the solvency limit, enabling a larger debt component in real estate investments, and limiting the right to premium lending.

Elo's cost-effectiveness has improved for many consecutive years, which is why the

contribution level has been reduced for 2025. The monthly expense loading component paid by TyEL insurance customers decreased by an average of 15% at the beginning of 2025. The same trend will continue in 2026, and we will further reduce the expense loading fee. We consider long-term customer relationships in the determination of contributions, and policyholders receive a perpetuity discount, which further lowers their payments.

The round of policy transfers that ended in March confirms that we have taken the right measures to support sales and strengthen our competitiveness. Of course, there is still room for improvement. In YEL, we again made a positive result, while for TyEL, the result was negative. In new insurance sales, our strong trend continues. Our market share of TyEL sales was 43.7% and for YEL, our share of sales of new policies was 39.6%. The services and operating models developed to best serve our customers are delivering results, and we will continue on this proactive path.

One example of service development is the Work Ability Database that we have published. To support companies' work ability management, it provides research and data-based information on phenomena, risks, resources and solutions relevant to various occupational groups and sectors.

A few words on growth to finish with. It has been suggested that more use should be made of Finland's employment pension funds to alleviate the capital shortage. Pension insurance companies are already investing in Finnish growth companies. Elo is an investor in about 70 Finnish growth funds. Growth investments have yielded good returns and will continue to encourage us to invest in Finnish growth.

Growth is solved within companies. I encourage more collaboration, discussion of challenges and a broader search for solutions. This would increase innovation and growth opportunities, build courage and, above all, we would stick together.



## Economic environment

In the first quarter of 2025, economic growth expectations were overshadowed by the trade war initiated by the US administration. The United States imposed import tariffs on steel, aluminium and cars, for example, and lastly, country-specific import tariffs on all its individual trading partners. Import tariffs are expected to weaken US economic growth and raise inflation in the short term. American consumer confidence declined rapidly amid softer economic growth expectations and fears of rising inflation. Private consumption accounts for about two-thirds of the country's GDP, so weakening private consumption would further erode economic growth.

Economic growth in Europe has been subdued in recent years. The manufacturing industry has suffered from a weakening economic cycle, and economic growth has been sustained by private demand in the service sectors. A radical change in the geopolitical environment led Germany to loosen its tight fiscal policy during the first quarter. Germany announced that it would increase debt-financed fiscal stimulus by investing in defence and infrastructure, among other things.

Actual inflation continued to fall and, in the euro area, core inflation approached the European Central Bank's target level. The European Central Bank lowered its policy interest rate twice in the first quarter. The US Federal

Reserve kept its policy interest rate unchanged as inflation concerns increased.

The US stock market declined in the first quarter, driven by technology stocks. In contrast, the Finnish and other European stock markets picked up as the outlook for the manufacturing industry improved. In March, import tariffs imposed by the United States also led to a downward trend in the European stock markets. The decline in the stock market continued as the trade war escalated.

Finland's economic growth remained negative in 2024, but growth expectations picked up in the first quarter. It was believed that there could be a truce in the war in Ukraine and Germany's growth would pick up, both of which would support economic growth in Finland. Reduced inflation and expectations of falling interest rates would have improved consumers' purchasing power. However, this overall outlook was clouded by the trade war started by the United States, and expectations of accelerating economic growth had faded by the end of March.

## Current events in the earnings-related pension system

In January, the labour market organisations achieved a negotiated result for the development of the earnings-related pension system, which was also approved by the Finnish government. The most significant changes to the

employment pension system concern the investment activities of employment pension companies. The changes to the system allow an increase in the relative weight of equity investments and improve the pension companies' risk-bearing capacity during economic fluctuations. The investment reform consists of increasing the share of the equity-linked buffer fund, changes in the calculation of the solvency limit, enabling a larger debt component in real estate investments, and limiting the right to premium lending.

There were no changes to pension benefits or retirement age limits. A new element introduced to the pension system is the inflation stabiliser that curbs index adjustments to earnings-related pensions. The stabiliser limits index adjustments to earnings-related pensions if consumer prices increase faster than wages over a two-year period. In connection with the reform, it was also agreed that the earnings-related pension contribution will remain unchanged in 2026–2030. A working group of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is preparing a government proposal and legislation on the reform.

Income adjustments in accordance with the amendment of the pension legislation for the self-employed will also be carried out this year. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has appointed the former CEO of the Finnish Centre for Pensions to investigate the

necessary reforms to the pension system for the self-employed by the end of November.

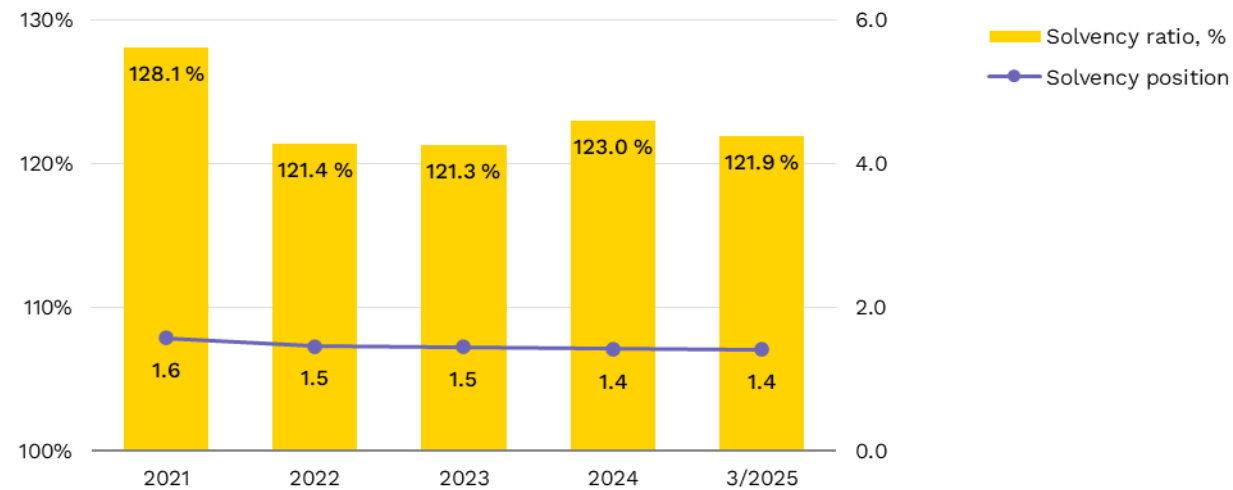
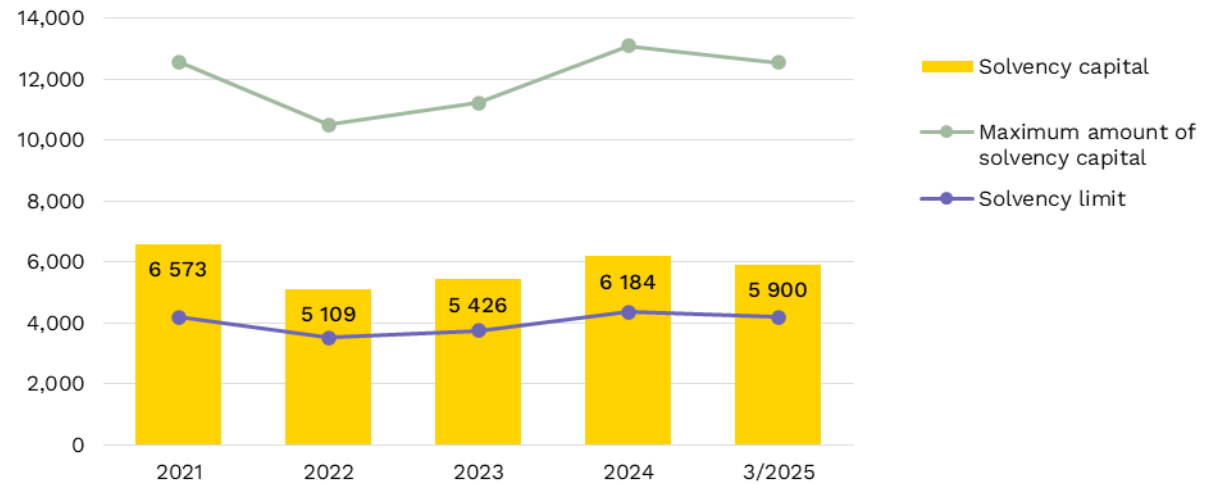
## Elo's economic performance

Elo's total result at current value was EUR -283.7 (413.5) million for the January–March period. The result of our investment activities at current value was EUR -274.1 (411.2) million, while the result of our insurance business was EUR -10.1 (1.2) million and of other forms of business EUR 0.4 (0.4) million. Operating expenses financed with loading income were EUR 18.6 (19.1) million, and the loading profit was EUR 0.1 (0.8) million.

The amount of solvency capital decreased by EUR 284.0 million from the end of 2024 and was EUR 5,900.1 (6,184.1 at the end of 2024) million at the end of March. The ratio of pension assets to technical provisions, i.e. the solvency ratio, was 121.9% (123.0% at the end of 2024). The solvency capital was 1.4 times (1.4 times at the end of 2024) the solvency limit.

Net return on investment at current value amounted to EUR -114.4 (999.9) million. Interest of EUR 265.0 (233.6) million was credited to the technical provisions and the equity-linked buffer fund was reduced by EUR 105.3 (increased by 355.1) million.

## Solvency



### Solvency capital

	1.1.–31.3.2025	1.1.–31.3.2024	1.1.–31.12.2024
Solvency limit, EUR million	4,178.7	4,099.5	4,359.3
Maximum amount of solvency capital, EUR million	12,536.1	12,298.5	13,077.8
Solvency capital, EUR million	5,900.1	5,838.4	6,184.1
Solvency ratio, % <sup>1)</sup>	121.9	122.5	123.0
Solvency position <sup>2)</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.4

1) Pension assets in relation to technical provisions as referred to in Section 11, item 10, of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health decree 614/2008.

2) Solvency capital in relation to solvency limit

## Insurance activities

At the end of March, Elo managed 45,900 (45,300 at the end of 2024) TyEL insurance policies and 83,400 (83,900 at the end of 2024) YEL insurance policies for self-employed persons. The total number of insured employees and self-employed persons was 483,300 (468,700 at the end of 2024) persons. The customer acquisition of TyEL insurance policies was -4 (-147) million euros, measured in net premiums written. The net result of the acquisition of YEL insurance customers was +3,298 (+3,190) policies. The market share of the sales of new YEL policies was 38.4% and for TyEL, the market share of new sales was 42.5%.

The increase in YEL earned income in January–March was 2.8%, resulting from, among other things, adjustments to earned income. The TyEL wage sum changed by -4.3% from the comparison period. The growth in the wage sum is expected to recover and be -2.8% for the whole year. The total premiums written for the review period changed by -3.1%.

The number of bankruptcies has remained at a high level at the beginning of the year, which is also reflected in credit losses. The situation of companies is not yet getting easier and the number of bankruptcies will remain high for the next few months. Companies also have more financial problems in general. The amount of credit losses is

expected to remain almost at the same level as in the previous year and to be EUR 25.5 million at the end of 2025.

## Pensions and rehabilitation

At the end of March, Elo had 253,300 (253,900 at the end of 2024) pension recipients. In the first quarter, the amount of pensions paid was EUR 1,164.4 (1,128.6) million. A total of 8,058 (7,733) pension decisions were issued on application.

The number of decisions issued for old-age pension increased during the review period, amounting to 2,530 (1,962). The number of decisions issued on partial early old-age pension was 854 (1,255), while the number of decisions on survivors' pension was 706 (740).

Applications for vocational rehabilitation started to decline in early 2025. A total of 430 rehabilitation decisions were issued based on applications (499) and 251 rehabilitation decisions were issued in connection with disability pension (301).

The number of applications for disability pension was at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of disability pensions granted, on the other hand, increased. The number of decisions to grant new disability pensions was 853 (785), which is 9% more than in the corresponding period last year.

## Investments

In the first quarter of 2025, the development of the investment market was overshadowed by geopolitics, the trade war started by the United States, and concerns about weakening economic growth and rising inflation. The increased uncertainty was particularly clear in the US stock market, which declined significantly during the first quarter. In Europe, market development was positive, even if the market jitters that started in the United States also reached the European stock market in March. Exceptional changes were also seen in the foreign exchange markets, as the trade war and Germany's announcement of fiscal stimulus strengthened the euro against the US dollar.

Concerns about persistent inflation held the US Federal Reserve back in its policy rate decisions, and it kept its policy rate unchanged. The European Central Bank, on the other hand, lowered its policy rate twice during the review period. China continued its recovery efforts, but the impact on the real economy and capital markets remained modest.

Elo's investments returned -0.4% (3.3%), or EUR -114.4 million, in January–March. The average ten-year nominal return on investments was 5.1% and the corresponding real return was 2.9%. The average five-year nominal return was 7.6% and the corresponding real return 3.9%.

The return on equity investments was -0.7% (5.1%). The decline in the US stock market meant that the return on quoted equity investments was negative at -1.3% (7.0%). The return on Finnish and European stocks remained positive in the first quarter despite the stock market decline in March. The weakness of quoted stocks did not have time to affect private equity investments. Private equity investments yielded 0.4% (-2.3%).

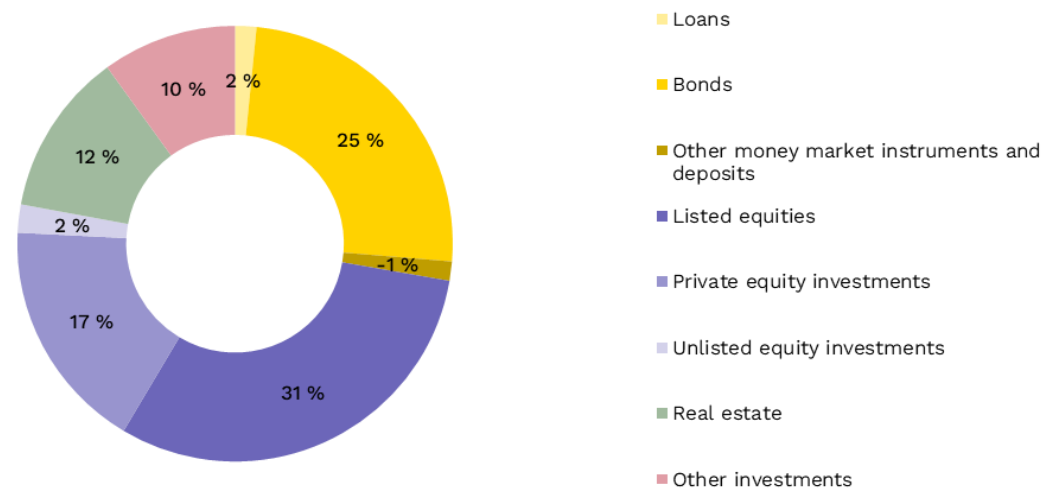
Concerns about growth in the US lowered market interest rates and had a positive impact on the return on government bond investments, but the weakening of the dollar meant that euro investors had negative returns. Increased market uncertainty was also reflected in credit risk margins in March, raising margins on higher-risk corporate loans, especially in the United States. Fixed income investments yielded -0.1% (0.7%).

As short-term market interest rates have fallen, a cautious recovery in the real estate investment market is expected in 2025, although there is a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the development of the economic environment. The utilisation rates of Elo's real estate remained at a good level. The return on real estate investments was 0.9% (0.0%).

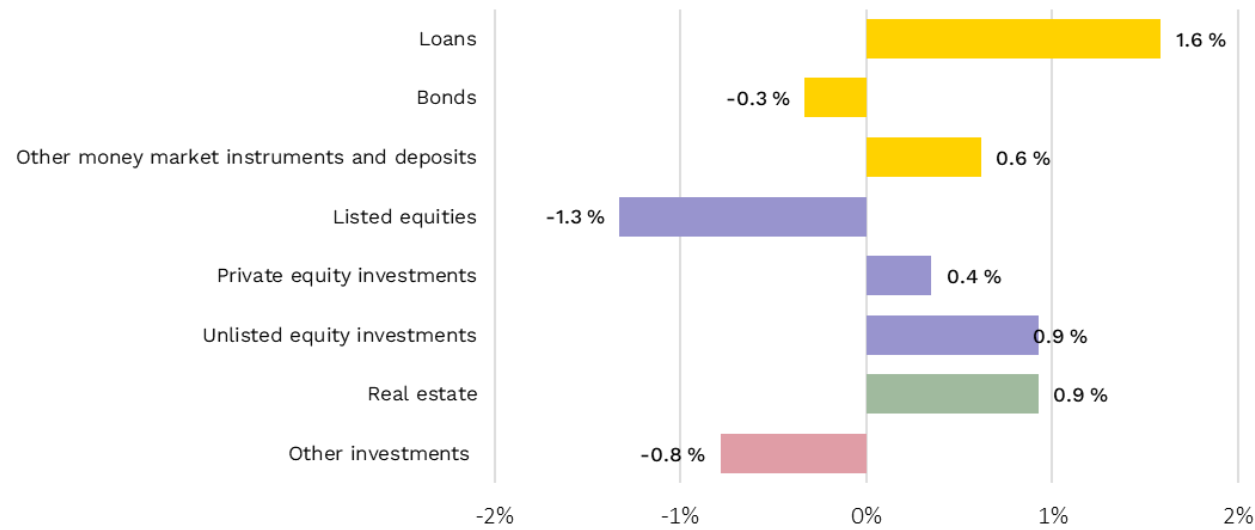
The return on other investments was -0.8% (6.4%). Other investments consisted mainly of hedge fund investments, whose performance turned negative due to the weakening of the

US dollar. The return on hedge funds in the first quarter was -1.2% (6.5%).

### Investment distribution



### Investment returns





## Return risk table 31.3.2025

	Basic allocation by market value		Actual risk position		Return	Volatility
	EURm	%	EURm	%	%	%
<b>Fixed-income investments</b>	<b>8,106.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>9,289.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	
Loans	525.8	1.6	525.8	1.6	1.6	
Bonds	6,533.2	20.3	8,174.3	25.4	-0.3	3.6
Public bonds	2,525.4	7.9	4,104.9	12.8	-0.4	
Other bonds	4,007.8	12.5	4,069.4	12.7	-0.3	
Other money market instruments and deposits incl. any receivables and liabilities related to investments	1,047.7	3.3	589.4	1.8	0.6	
<b>Equities</b>	<b>16,715.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>16,594.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	
Listed equities	10,314.4	32.1	10,193.4	31.7	-1.3	9.4
Private equity investments	5,709.8	17.8	5,709.8	17.8	0.4	
Unlisted equity investments	691.7	2.2	691.7	2.2	0.9	
<b>Real estate</b>	<b>4,008.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4,008.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
Direct real estate investments	2,638.1	8.2	2,638.1	8.2	1.0	
Real estate funds and joint investment companies	1,370.6	4.3	1,370.6	4.3	0.8	
<b>Other investments</b>	<b>3,302.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3,302.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	
Hedge fund investments	3,305.5	10.3	3,305.5	10.3	-1.2	4.2
Commodity investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	
Other investments	-3.1	0.0	-3.1	0.0	-	
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>32,133.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,195.5</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Effect of derivatives			-1,061.8	-3.3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,133.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,133.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

The currency-related income and expenses have been allocated to the underlying asset.

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 4.9.

The open currency exposure is 24.4% of market value.



## Personnel

During the review period, the average number of employees was 482.7 (474.4 at the end of 2024), and the average labour contribution was 451.6 (443.1 at the end of 2024) person-years. Personnel costs amounted to EUR 11.2 (10.5) million.

The first pulse survey of 2025 was carried out using the new mind pulse tool of Elo's work ability services. The questions of the mind pulse deal with the themes of mental well-being, such as stress, recovery and feeling inspired at work. According to the results of the survey, the overall well-being of Elo employees is better than that of the comparison group, but special attention should be paid to recovery from work.

## Governance

Elo's Board of Directors elected the Chair and Deputy Chairs for 2025 on 20 January 2025. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of the Chairs of the Board and is chaired by the Chair of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board elected the members of the Audit and Risk Committee and its Chair for 2025. Elo's annual general meeting was held on 28 April 2025. Elo's website contains an up-to-date list of positions of trust in the administration, as well as a corporate governance statement based on the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code.

## Sustainability

Benchmark indices that take climate change better into account were introduced for the European, US and Japanese stock markets. The benchmark indices assess companies' sustainability factors in line with Elo's principles of responsible investment and climate policy objectives. The weightings take into account the amount of companies' greenhouse gas emissions, emission reduction targets, climate risk management and the share of sustainable solutions of the business.

For the first time, Elo published its 2024 sustainability data in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as part of its financial statements and annual report. The sustainability themes reported were climate change and its mitigation, taking biodiversity and employees in the value chain into account in investments, working conditions and equal treatment of own workforce, safeguarding customers' livelihoods and ensuring information security, as well as sustainability topics related to good governance.

Elo participated in the Global Compact Business & Human Rights training programme, which focuses on the due diligence process under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Elo took part in Plan International's international GirlsTakeover event where girls take over positions of political, social and

economic leaders.

## Risk management and compliance

For an earnings-related pension company, the most important risk is the significant weakening of solvency. The overall risk of Elo's investments has been proportional to its risk-bearing capacity, which has kept the solvency position and solvency ratio at a safe level. Elo's Board of Directors evaluates the key analyses of the operational risk self-assessment (ORSA) on a quarterly basis. For the first quarter, the Board of Directors were of the opinion that there have been no significant changes in Elo's risk situation since the risk and solvency assessment in the ORSA.

In the first quarter, Elo's Board of Directors assessed the operating principles of the company's internal control, risk management system and compliance function in accordance with regulatory requirements and confirmed the necessary updates to them. In addition, the Board updated the risk assessments concerning the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as sanctions and freezing decisions.

Elo's compliance and risk management functions presented their regular half-yearly reports to the Board of Directors and its Audit and Risk Committee, which did not include critical findings regarding the company's risk situation or realised risks. In addition, no factors have emerged that would give reason to

update the current year's action and monitoring plans.

The business operations and support services updated their continuity plans and crisis communication guidelines. Investments in the development of information security continue, and preparedness for cyber threats is active.

## Near-term outlook

The escalation of the trade war threatens economic growth and raises inflationary pressures, especially in the US. American consumer confidence has declined and consumer demand is expected to weaken, further lowering economic growth expectations in the United States. Country-specific import tariffs imposed by the US administration and their counter-tariffs are increasing uncertainty in the global economy and investment markets, as well as inflationary pressures, especially in the US.

The change in US foreign policy has driven European countries to increase their defence budgets and invest in the defence industry. Germany's announcement to increase its fiscal stimulus, including for defence and infrastructure, has created a more positive environment for the manufacturing industry. In the euro area, gradually easing inflation and falling interest rates are supporting economic development that is otherwise suffering from the trade war. The Finnish economy is highly dependent on the cyclical developments of the

global economy. If the trade war continues, growth of the global economy as a whole will slow down significantly.

Elo will continue the effective implementation of the earnings-related pension system and, in accordance with its strategy, wants to increase its market share in TyEL insurance and maintain its position as the market leader in YEL insurance. Elo will continue to invest in the development of work ability services and creates added value to customers by reducing work ability risks. According to its strategy, Elo ensures sufficient solvency and strives to achieve good returns on its investments in the long term.

## Investment allocation at current value

	Basic allocation by market value						Actual risk position <sup>8)</sup>					
	31.3.2025		31.3.2024		31.12.2024		31.3.2025		31.3.2024		31.12.2024	
	EURm	%	EURm	%	EURm	%	EURm	% <sup>10)</sup>	EURm	% <sup>10)</sup>	EURm	% <sup>10)</sup>
<b>Fixed-income investments</b>	<b>8,106.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>8,086.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>8,408.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>9,289.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>8,590.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>9,791.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Loans <sup>1)</sup>	525.8	1.6	565.5	1.8	527.3	1.6	525.8	1.6	565.5	1.8	527.3	1.6
Bonds	6,533.2	20.3	6,855.6	22.2	6,456.2	19.9	8,174.3	25.4	7,676.8	24.8	7,927.2	24.4
Other money market instruments and deposits including any receivables and liabilities related to investments <sup>1) 2)</sup>	1,047.7	3.3	665.4	2.2	1,425.1	4.4	589.4	1.8	348.1	1.1	1,336.5	4.1
<b>Equities</b>	<b>16,715.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>15,958.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>16,873.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>16,594.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>15,986.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>16,965.9</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Listed equities <sup>3)</sup>	10,314.4	32.1	9,993.4	32.3	10,498.4	32.4	10,193.4	31.7	10,021.8	32.4	10,591.3	32.7
Private equity investments <sup>4)</sup>	5,709.8	17.8	5,301.9	17.1	5,691.9	17.6	5,709.8	17.8	5,301.9	17.1	5,691.9	17.6
Unlisted equity investments <sup>5)</sup>	691.7	2.2	662.8	2.1	682.6	2.1	691.7	2.2	662.8	2.1	682.6	2.1
<b>Real estate</b>	<b>4,008.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3,941.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3,982.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4,008.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3,941.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3,982.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Direct real estate investments	2,638.1	8.2	2,621.4	8.5	2,614.9	8.1	2,638.1	8.2	2,621.4	8.5	2,614.9	8.1
Real estate funds and joint investment companies	1,370.6	4.3	1,319.9	4.3	1,367.4	4.2	1,370.6	4.3	1,319.9	4.3	1,367.4	4.2
<b>Other investments</b>	<b>3,302.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2,931.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3,163.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>3,302.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2,931.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3,163.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Hedge fund investments <sup>6)</sup>	3,305.5	10.3	2,931.7	9.5	3,158.4	9.7	3,305.5	10.3	2,931.7	9.5	3,158.4	9.7
Commodity investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investments <sup>7)</sup>	-3.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	-3.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	4.6	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,133.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,917.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,426.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,195.5</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>31,449.5</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>33,902.1</b>	<b>104.5</b>
Effect of derivatives <sup>9)</sup>							-1,061.8	-3.3	-532.2	-1.7	-1,475.3	-4.5
<b>Total at fair values</b>	<b>32,133.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,917.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,426.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,133.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,917.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,426.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Modified duration of bond portfolio</b>	<b>4.9</b>											

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).

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 for capital employed

	Net return on investments at current value, EUR million 1.1.–31.3.2025	Invested capital <sup>9)</sup> , EUR million 1.1.–31.3.2025	Return on invested capital, % 1.1.–31.3.2025	Return on invested capital, % 1.1.–31.3.2024	Return on invested capital, % 1.1.–31.12.2024
<b>Fixed-income investments</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>8,178.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Loans <sup>1)</sup>	8.3	525.0	1.6	1.8	7.3
Bonds	-21.5	6,511.5	-0.3	0.6	5.4
Bonds of public corporations	-9.9	2,498.7	-0.4	-0.5	1.0
Bonds of other corporations	-11.6	4,012.8	-0.3	1.3	7.7
Other money market instruments and deposits including any receivables and liabilities related to investments <sup>1) 2)</sup>	7.1	1,141.7	0.6	0.8	3.1
<b>Equities</b>	<b>-112.9</b>	<b>16,882.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Listed equities <sup>3)</sup>	-139.3	10,492.9	-1.3	7.0	14.0
Private equity investments <sup>4)</sup>	20.1	5,712.9	0.4	2.3	7.2
Unlisted equity investments <sup>5)</sup>	6.3	676.8	0.9	0.4	4.1
<b>Real estate</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3,988.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Direct real estate investments	25.8	2,625.4	1.0	1.0	2.8
Real estate funds and joint investment companies	11.2	1,363.2	0.8	-1.9	1.1
<b>Other investments</b>	<b>-26.5</b>	<b>3,368.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Hedge fund investments <sup>6)</sup>	-40.0	3,379.3	-1.2	6.5	13.1
Commodity investments	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Other investments <sup>7)</sup>	13.6	-11.0	-	-	-
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>-108.5</b>	<b>32,417.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>
investment operations	-5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
<b>Net investment income at current value</b>	<b>-114.4</b>	<b>32,417.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>

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 value between the beginning and end of the reporting period less cash flows during the period.  
Cash flow means the difference between purchases/costs and sales/revenues.

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