

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited

Annual report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered Number: 14861

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

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Company Information

Registered office and business address	Old Bank Chambers, La Grande Rue, St Martin, Guernsey, GY4 6RT
Company Secretary:	Warwick Helps
Independent Appointed Actuary	George Pennington, Zenith Actuarial Limited, Lester House Business Centre, 21 Broad Street, Bury, England, BL9 0DA
Independent Auditor:	PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP, Royal Bank Place, PO Box 321, 1 Gategny Esplanade, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4ND
Principal bankers:	Barclays Bank PLC, Guernsey Branch, PO Box 41, Le Marchant House, Le Truchot, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3BE
Legal Advisor:	Carey Olsen (Guernsey) LLP, PO Box 98, Carey House, Les Banques, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4BZ
Investment Manager:	Storebrand Asset Management AS, Professor Kohts vei 9, PO Box 484, 1327 Lysaker, Norway
Principal reinsurers:	Hannover Rück SE , Stockholm Branch, Hantverkargatan 25, PO Box 22085, 10422 Stockholm, Sweden Mandatum Life Insurance Company Limited, Bulevardi 56, FI-00101 Helsinki, Finland Monument Re Limited, Crown House, Ground Floor, 4 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton, HM08, Bermuda
Independent Trustee:	Zedra Trust Company (Guernsey) Limited, PO Box 341, Third Floor Cambridge House, Le Truchot, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3UW

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited ("the Company"), together with the financial statements and the Independent Auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company is licensed under Section 7 of The Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 to carry out long-term and general insurance business, including domestic business.

The Company is wholly-owned by Monument Re Limited ("Monument Re", together with its subsidiaries "Monument Group"), a Bermuda-based reinsurance company.

Monument Insurance Group Limited, a Bermuda based company, is the Company's ultimate controlling party.

The business strategy of the Company is two-fold:

1. To run off the existing legacy book of policies as efficiently as possible whilst still providing high quality customer service to clients; and
2. To seek opportunities to develop the Company's footprint across the Crown Dependencies through entity acquisitions and sub-scale annuity, guaranteed savings and protection portfolio transfers.

Directors of the Company

The Directors as at 22 March 2021 are shown below:

Manfred Maske (Chairman and Non-Executive Director) - CEO of Monument Re Limited

Warwick Helps (Executive Director) - CEO of Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited

Arne Hove (Independent Non-Executive Director) - Partner of Aksio Actuarial Intelligence

Alex Brogden (Non-Executive Director) - CFO of Monument Re Limited

Aidan Holton (Non-Executive Director) - COO of Monument Re Limited

Dividends

No dividend was paid in 2020 and no dividend is proposed as at the date of approval of this Annual Report.

In March 2019, the Board approved the entry into a novation agreement to gift the value of an introducer agreement to BenCo Insurance Holding B.V., the Company's previous shareholder, for nil consideration. This arrangement constituted a 'dividend' for the purposes of section 302 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Future developments and events after the reporting date

At the date of signing this report the Company recognises that the COVID-19 pandemic is an ongoing matter. The Company's Business Continuity plan has been put into effect again during another local Guernsey lockdown in early 2021, with all staff working from home when appropriate. The Company continues to monitor the situation, follow local government guidelines, and we do not believe that COVID-19 will result in a materially adverse effect on our ability to maintain operations and meet obligations as they fall due.

Review of the business

During the year, the Company has not been materially affected (financially nor operationally) by the pandemic and there has been no significant impact in relation to claims or measurement of technical provisions (e.g. no significant downside risks due to COVID-19 which impacted the assumptions or future forecasts).

The Board of Directors agreed in September 2020 to change the accounting policy for estimating the value of the long-term business fund for the Company from prudent to best estimate technical provisions as at 31 December 2020, with the 2019 year end comparatives restated. Further information on this change is detailed in Note 28.

During the second half of 2020, the Company has entered into a 100% quota share intra-group reinsurance agreement ("IGR") with Monument Re during 2020. The IGR covers the benefits and expenses (i.e. the shareholder charge and the costs of managing the investments) payable in respect of discretionary participation contracts and the benefits payable in respect of shareholder-funded claims.

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Directors' Report (continued)

Review of the business (continued)

The financial performance of the Company has been good with profit after tax of EUR 2.0M (2019: a restated profit of EUR 5.5M) predominantly driven by the impact of a change in the accounting policy related to technical provisions, which contributed EUR 3.3M to the 2020 result (2019: EUR 5.5M).

Premium income continues to decrease as the business runs off and lapse rates remain as expected.

The Company's Capital coverage ratio, calculated using the Bermuda Monetary Authority approach, is a healthy 360% (2019: 362%) reflecting overall profitability and a decrease in market risk and currency risk exposure in the prescribed capital requirement.

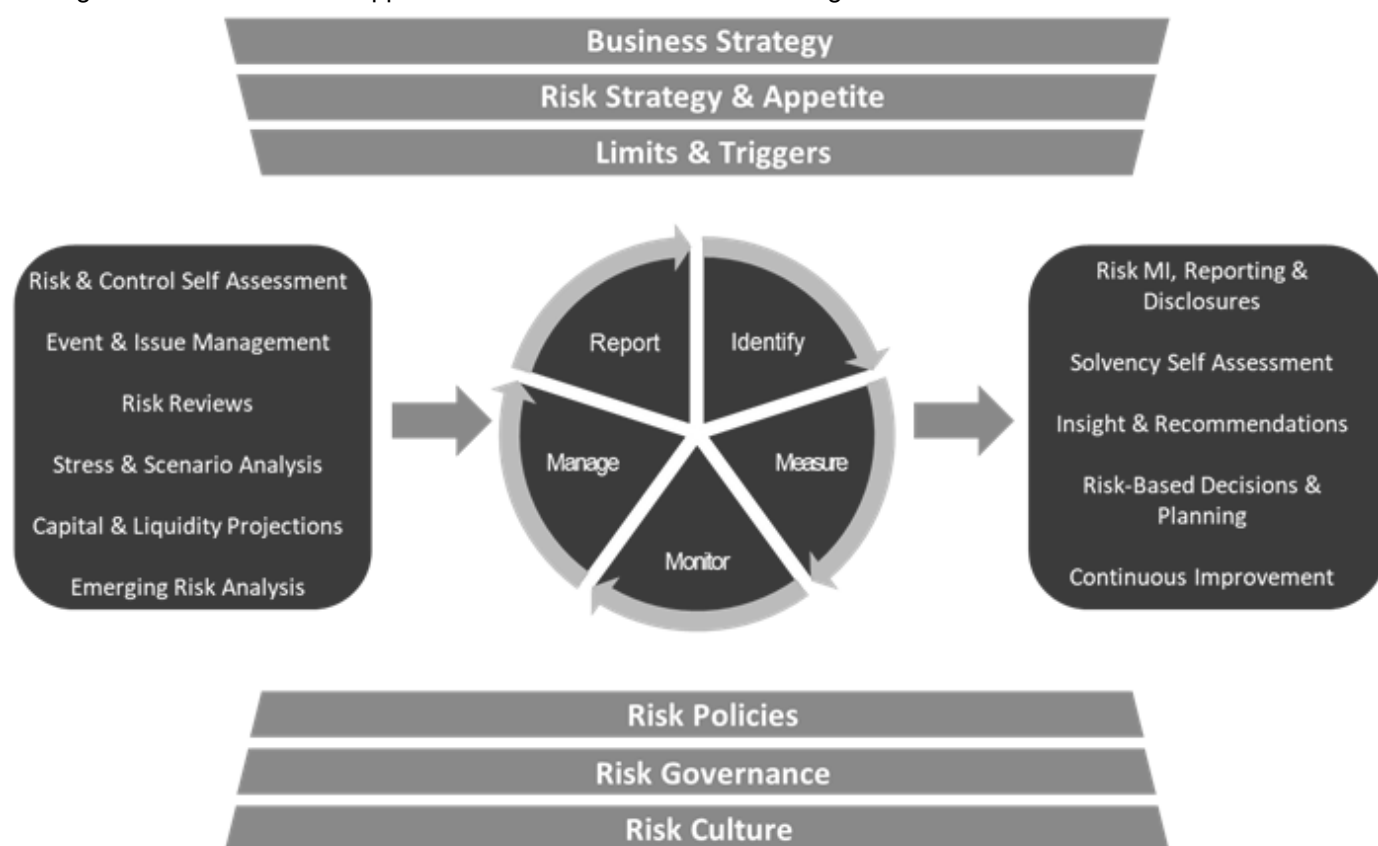
The Board monitors the progress of the Company by reference to the following key financial information:

EUR millions	2020	2019 Restated (1)
Premiums, net of reinsurance	(286)	2
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	(28)	(66)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after tax	2	6
Total shareholder's funds	36	34
Prescribed capital requirement	10	9
Total available capital resources	36	34
Capital coverage ratio	360%	362%

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Risk Management

Robust risk management is core to the Company's activities. The Board has adopted the Monument Group's Risk Management Framework to support sound risk-based decision-making and this is visualised below:



The Risk Management Framework is founded on a sound risk culture, an effective system of governance including clear accountabilities, and a suite of policies, working instructions, regulatory procedures, operational procedures, and supplementary internal controls.

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Directors' Report (continued)

Risk Management (continued)

Responsibility for risk management ultimately lies with the Board. The Board provide leadership, direction, and oversight with regard to the Company's risk management framework, including risk appetite, limits, risk policies, and risk reporting. All policies are reserved for Board approval whereas the approval and on-going review of all working instructions and regulatory procedures are delegated to Senior Management. Compliance with regulation, legal, and ethical standards is a high priority for the Company. The Board considers the strategic risks that the Company faces and is responsible for satisfying itself that a proper internal control framework exists to manage financial risks and that controls operate effectively.

The Company's Risk Appetite Statement is aligned to the Company's business strategy, set by the Board, and implemented by Senior Management (constituting the highest level of operational management). The Risk Appetite Statement expresses the Board's appetite across all categories of risk facing the Company. Quantitative risk limits are set for key risks, along with early warning thresholds, which support proactive risk management. Exposures relative to limits and triggers are regularly monitored and reported to the Board.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key risks to which the Company is exposed are market, insurance risk (including expense risk), counterparty default risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk. Further information is provided in Notes 26 and 27 to the Financial Statements.

Licence conditions

The Company is licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission ("the Commission") and the following conditions have been imposed on the Company's licence:

- a) As set out under Section 12 of the Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 the Company is required to appoint a Guernsey-based trustee who shall be responsible for safeguarding the Company's assets and assets representing at least 90% of policyholder liabilities must be held in trust. The Company requires the appointed trustee to report full details of the assets held by it to the Commission on a quarterly basis. The Company's Trustee is Zedra Trust Company (Guernsey) Limited.

The condition covered an instruction issued by the Commission regarding the need for the Trustee to inform the Commission if the Company instructs a withdrawal of more than 5% of the market value of the assets held within any one period of one month.

With effect from 2013, the Company strengthened its policyholder protection arrangements by increasing the percentage of unit-linked policyholder liabilities that must be held in trust to 100%. In addition, only unit-linked funds can be applied in respect of unit-linked business and non-unit-linked funds applied in respect of non-unit-linked business. These amendments have not been imposed on the Company's licence.

The Commission amended this licence condition twice during 2020 to acknowledge that the Company had entered into an IGR agreement (with an ensuing amendment) with its owner, Monument Re. This includes provisions whereby payments could be made to or from Monument Re as the reinsurer.

- b) The writing of general insurance business is restricted to no more than 5% of the Company's annual premium income.

No new conditions were imposed on the Company's licence during the year.

Solvency Requirements

After approval by the Board at the September 2020 Board Meeting, the Company has adopted the Bermuda Monetary Authority's standard formula to calculate its prescribed capital requirements under The Insurance Business (Solvency) Rules, 2015 ("Solvency Rules") introduced by the Commission. The overall solvency approach adopted by the Company is discussed in Note 27 to the Financial Statements.

The benefit for the Company of changing the approach as explained above is use of one set of assumptions and the associated reduction in model runs, as well as bringing the Company's reserving methodology in line with the one of the Group.

The Company is meeting the solvency requirements under the Solvency Rules.

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Directors' Report (continued)

Going concern basis

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual Financial Statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in Note 1b to the Financial Statements.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- b) the Director has taken all the steps he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 249 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP, currently appointed as the Company's Auditor, have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the Company's Auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as the Company's Auditor in the absence of an annual general meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Signature: 

Name: Warwick Helps (Director)

Date: 01 April 2021

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, "UK Accounting Standards").

Under company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and The Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Guernsey governing the preparation and dissemination of Financial Statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance refers to the manner in which the Company's business is directed and controlled. It encompasses the means by which the Board and Senior Management are held accountable and responsible for their actions and includes corporate discipline, transparency, independence, accountability, responsibility, fairness and social responsibility.

The Company ensures that it meets the requirements of the Finance Sector Code of Corporate Governance ("Code") issued by the Commission and in particular Appendix 3: Licensed Insurers of the Code ("Appendix 3"). The Directors undertake a formal review of corporate governance practices following which they provide confirmation that they have considered the effectiveness of their corporate governance practices and are satisfied with their degree of compliance with the specific 'Principles' set out in the Code, in the context of the nature, scale and complexity of the business.

The Board and Senior Management Team

The Board of Directors of the Company oversees the business of the Company. In 2020 the Board held five Board meetings. A number of matters, which are documented in the Board's Corporate Governance Guidance Document, are specifically reserved for Board approval. Members of the Board receive documentation on the matters to be discussed ahead of each Board Meeting and the Board ensures that it has access to all relevant information.

The Senior Management Team is the highest level of operational management within the Company, which is made up of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer ("CEO"), the Senior Manager, Actuarial and Risk Officer and a further Senior Manager. The Senior Management team is led by the CEO and the individual team members take decisions for or within their areas of responsibility on the basis of the authorities set by the Board.

The CEO is the top executive within the Company, with ultimate responsibility for the Company's operations, compliance and performance. The CEO serves as the main link between Senior Management and the Board; and must comply with the guidelines and instructions issued by the Board. The CEO reports upon these instructions at Board Meetings and includes feedback on the Company's activities and financial performance.

The Board of Directors has established standards of business conduct and ethical behaviour for Directors, Senior Management and other personnel. These include policies on conflicts of interest, insider dealing, and confidential data.

The Board has approved a Remuneration Policy for Senior Management. The Board is responsible for determining appropriate levels of remuneration for CEO, and the CEO is responsible for determining appropriate levels of remuneration for the remaining members of Senior Management.

Board oversight

The Board is aware that it is responsible for the integrity of the Company's financial statements and any other formal information relating to its financial performance, as well as any other statutory information required; in addition, that it has a duty to ensure that information is made available as required by applicable rules, regulations and codes and that all statutory and regulatory reporting deadlines are met.

The CEO is the appointed General Representative who is responsible for communicating with the Commission on a timely basis.

Internal controls have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting, and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

The Company has an internal control system which has been approved by the Board. Management liaise with the external auditor and, as well as the internal auditors, review the internal procedures. The internal control system ensures that there is effective division of duties with access to accounting systems restricted to relevant individuals involved in the preparation of the financial statements.

The Company's Risk Appetite Statement is aligned to the Company's business strategy, set by the Board, and implemented by Senior Management (constituting the highest level of operational management). The Risk Appetite Statement expresses the Board's appetite across all categories of risk facing the Company. Quantitative risk limits are set for key risks, along with early warning thresholds, which support proactive risk management. Exposures relative to limits and triggers are regularly monitored and reported to the Board.

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Corporate Governance (continued)

Board oversight (continued)

The Risk Appetite Statement also documents the escalation process to Senior Management, to the Board and, if applicable, to the Commission. Compliance with the risk appetite thresholds is reported quarterly at Board Meetings.

The Board has managed its responsibilities regarding compliance with all relevant legislation through an effective compliance regime with the assistance of the Board-appointed roles: the Compliance Officer, the Money Laundering Compliance Officer ("MLCO"), and the Money Laundering Reporting Officer ("MLRO").

Appointed Actuary

An Actuary has been appointed ("Appointed Actuary") as required under Section 40 of the Insurance Business Law. The Appointed Actuary is invited to attend each Board Meeting and is granted access to all relevant information. Actuarial reports are made available to both Senior Management and the Board.

The Company's Appointed Actuary is responsible for establishing adequate technical provisions and makes recommendations to the Board as appropriate. The Board delegates the management of reserving risk to the Appointed Actuary.

The Company is required under Section 198 of the Solvency Rules to perform an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA"), which is used to determine the capital required to run the Company and remain solvent over the next twelve months, with a probability of 99.5%. The Company is also required to produce an Own Solvency Capital Assessment ("OSCA"). The Board delegates the calculation of the OSCA to the Appointed Actuary who presents a report to the Board annually following the year end, and also provides an estimate of the OSCA position to the Board quarterly. The Company then uses the OSCA to produce the ORSA. In June 2020, the Company submitted an ORSA Report performed as at 31 December 2019, following a Commission update to the Solvency Rules. In December 2020 a further ORSA Report was submitted, performed as at 30 June 2020.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited (the "company") as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and The Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002.

What we have audited

The company's financial statements comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included 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 other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, the requirements of Guernsey law and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited (continued)

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, 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 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 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 fair presentation.

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

Use of this report

This independent auditor's report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the members as a body in accordance with Section 262 of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Under The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;
- proper accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.


PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP
Chartered Accountants
Guernsey, Channel Islands
1 April 2021

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Technical account - long term business

EUR thousands		2020	2019
	Notes		Restated (1)
Premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	3	1,572	2,267
Outward reinsurance premiums	3,25	(287,079)	(468)
		(285,507)	1,799
Investment income	3	6,957	9,405
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets	3	20,937	19,275
Net fair value gains/(losses) on assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	(6,504)	31,958
Investment expenses and charges	3	(938)	(1,131)
Exchange differences on retranslation	3	(324)	4,412
Other technical income, net of reinsurance	3	184	574
Investment contracts' benefits	3	17,001	(24,184)
		(248,194)	42,108
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
Gross amount	3	(28,429)	(67,007)
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers	3	69	805
		(28,360)	(66,202)
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount	3	199	3,637
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers	3	(456)	(650)
		(257)	2,987
		(28,617)	(63,215)
Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance			
Long-term business provision, net of reinsurance			
Gross amount	3	252,140	2,628
		252,140	2,628
Other technical provisions, net of reinsurance			
Technical provisions for linked liabilities	3	4,110	27,380
		256,250	30,008
Technical income, net of investment expenses and charges			
		(20,561)	8,901
Fee income on investment contracts	3	441	365
Net operating expenses	3	(3,236)	(3,023)
Other technical income/(charges), net of reinsurance	3	(12,213)	(355)
Movement in the expense provision for investment contracts	3	—	71
Transfer from/(to) the fund for future appropriations	1,3,20	38,086	(831)
Balance on the long-term business technical account		2,517	5,128

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Non-technical Account

EUR thousands		2020	2019
	Notes		Restated (1)
Balance on the long-term business technical account		2,517	5,128
Investment income		153	191
Exchange differences on retranslation		(353)	330
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets		(290)	(504)
Net fair value gains/(losses) on assets at fair value through profit or loss		(53)	368
Investment expenses and charges (net of rebates)		(11)	(17)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		1,963	5,496
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	—	5
Profit on ordinary activities after tax		1,963	5,501
Other comprehensive gains/(losses) (net of tax)		—	(781)
Total comprehensive income after tax		1,963	4,720

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The accounting policies and estimation techniques in the Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

The above results have been derived from continuing activities.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2020

Assets

EUR thousands		2020	2019
	Notes		Restated (1)
Financial assets			
Held to cover non-linked liabilities - insurance contracts	12	273,354	279,512
Held to cover linked liabilities - insurance contracts	13	118,464	111,900
Held to cover linked liabilities - investment contracts	14	105,552	131,037
		497,370	522,449
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Long-term business provision	25	264,894	—
Claims outstanding		1,633	1,448
		266,527	1,448
Debtors			
	17		
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		850	885
Debtors arising out of insurance pooling and reinsurance operations		1	1,488
Other debtors		437	435
		1,288	2,808
Other assets			
Tangible assets		42	31
Cash and cash equivalents	18	39,004	49,535
		39,046	49,566
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest		3,129	3,361
Other prepayments and accrued income		373	111
		3,502	3,472
Total assets		807,733	579,743

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)


Liabilities and equity

EUR thousands		2020	2019
	Notes		Restated (1)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	9,245	9,245
Profit and loss account		29,678	27,715
Foreign currency translation reserve		(2,572)	(2,572)
Total shareholder's funds		36,351	34,388
Fund for future appropriations	20	30,324	68,410
Technical provisions for long-term business and claims outstanding			
	20		
Long-term business provision		223,890	209,983
Claims outstanding		4,089	4,289
		227,979	214,272
Technical provisions for linked liabilities		124,259	127,157
Financial liabilities for investment contracts		105,660	129,167
Creditors			
	21		
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		250	1,489
Creditors arising out of insurance pooling and reinsurance operations		282,164	535
Other creditors including taxation and social insurance		746	4,325
		283,160	6,349
Total liabilities and equity		807,733	579,743

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The accounting policies and estimation techniques in the Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Financial Statements of Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue. They were signed on its behalf by:

Signature: 

Name: Warwick Helps (**Director**)

Date: 01 April 2021

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR thousands

	Called up share capital	Profit & loss account	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total
At 1 January 2019 (Restated (1))	9,245	22,214	(1,791)	29,668
Profit for the financial year (Restated (1))	—	5,501	—	5,501
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) (Restated (1))	—	—	(781)	(781)
At 31 December 2019 (Restated (1))	9,245	27,715	(2,572)	34,388
At 1 January 2020 (Restated (1))	9,245	27,715	(2,572)	34,388
Profit for the financial year	—	1,963	—	1,963
At 31 December 2020	9,245	29,678	(2,572)	36,351

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR thousands		2020	2019
	Notes		Restated (1)
Net cash flow from operating activities	22	(213)	760
Net taxation received		—	(5)
Interest paid		(153)	(3)
Net cash (paid) / received from long-term business		(1,905)	(2,259)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(2,271)	(1,507)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Investment income received		—	57
Purchase of investments		(132,922)	(53,351)
Proceeds from the sale of investments		136,971	67,021
Increase in cash arising from foreign exchange		—	17
Net cash generated from investing activities		4,049	13,744
Net increase in cash at bank and in hand		1,778	12,237
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year not retained by the long-term business		11,586	125
Net increase in cash at bank and in hand		1,778	11,461
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year not retained by the long-term business		13,364	11,586
Cash equivalents at the end of the year retained by the long-term business		538	760
Total cash and cash equivalents		13,902	12,346
Total cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash at bank and in hand		13,902	12,346
Total cash and cash equivalents		13,902	12,346

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting policies

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited (“the Company”) is a company incorporated in Guernsey under Guernsey Law and licensed under Section 7 of The Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 to carry out long-term and general insurance business, including domestic business. The nature of the Company’s operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors’ Report and the address of the registered office is Old Bank Chambers, La Grande Rue, St Martin, Guernsey, GY4 6RT.

The Company is wholly-owned by Monument Re Limited (“Monument Re”, together with its subsidiaries “Monument Group”), a Bermuda based reinsurance company.

Monument Insurance Group Limited, a Bermuda based company, is the Company’s ultimate controlling party.

a. General information and basis of accounting

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year with the exception of the change in accounting policy with respect to the long-term business fund as discussed below in Note 28.

The Company’s Financial Statements, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investments and derivatives, are in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) in conjunction with Financial Reporting Standard 103, “Insurance Contracts” (“FRS 103”) issued by the Financial reporting Council and in compliance with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises a long-term business technical account (life insurance, disability insurance, pension, and annuity business) and a non-technical account, which includes the result of the Company’s non-insurance business activities. The balance (profit on insurance business activities) from the long-term business technical account is then included in the non-technical account and combined with the Company’s non-insurance business to determine the profit or loss for the financial year.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Euro.

b. Going concern

The Company’s business activities, financial risk management objectives together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and financial position are set out in the Directors’ Report. Details of the Company’s financial instruments and derivative activities, and its exposures to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk are described in Note 26 to the Financial Statements. Furthermore, the Company’s objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital are described in Note 27 to the Financial Statements.

Please see Note 29 ‘Events after the reporting date’ to the Financial Statements for information on COVID-19. This confirms that the Company continues to monitor the situation, follow local government guidelines, and that we do not believe that COVID-19 will result in a materially adverse effect on our ability to maintain operations and meet obligations as they fall due.

The Company has net assets in excess of its regulatory solvency requirement. The Company is not dependent on any external finance or support from its shareholder, Monument Re Limited or its shareholders. The Company is running off its legacy book of long-term liabilities and so it will continue to exist until these long-term liabilities have been extinguished. The Directors are very confident that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual Financial Statements.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Insurance accounting policies

(i) Classification of insurance and investment contracts

The Company has issued contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts which contain significant insurance risk at inception or contracts designated as discretionary participation contracts. A discretionary participation contract entitles the policyholder to receive bonuses as a supplement to guaranteed benefits.

The Annuity Plan, Level Plan, Pensions in Payment, Flex Plan, Save Invest Plan and Triple C Plan are discretionary participation contracts. Pensions in Payment are:

- Arising from an insured event in Risk-only contracts; or
- Arising from the Triple C Plan, Flex Plan, Level Plan or Unit Linked Plan.

The Company defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay significant additional benefits on the occurrence of an insured event compared to the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

The Company's Individual Plan (General Conditions dated 1 April 1990) contracts meet the criteria to be classified as an insurance contract as they have an insured death benefit in excess of 10% of the paid single premium.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risks with no significant insurance risk and are not designated as discretionary participation contracts.

The Unit Linked Plan, Individual Plan (General Conditions dated on or after 1 January 1993), Living Annuity Plan, and International Investment Plan are investment contracts.

Long-term business fund

The value of the long-term business fund is calculated by the Company's Appointed Actuary following their annual financial investigation into the Company in accordance with Section 41 of The Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002 as described in Note 20. The accounting policy for estimating the value of the long-term business fund for the Company changed as at 31 December 2020. Further information on this change is detailed in Note 28.

The long-term business fund comprises the technical provisions for long-term business (being the value of the best-estimate liabilities plus a risk margin), including claims outstanding, and a fund for future appropriations.

As the benefits for plans relating to investment contracts are linked to specific portfolios of assets the provision is calculated as the number of units attached to each policy multiplied by the appropriate unit price at the Statement of Financial Position date. The provisions for plans relating to insurance contracts are further detailed in Note 1.c.(ii).

Premiums

Premiums are accounted for on an accruals basis. Single premiums are those where there is a contractual obligation for the payment of only one premium, whilst annual premiums are those where there is a contractual obligation for the payment of premium on a regular basis.

(ii) Insurance and discretionary participation contracts

Plan substitution

Where plans are substituted by the policyholder or contracts are vested these transactions are reflected as premium only to the extent that they give rise to incremental premiums and are not reflected as claims.

Claims incurred

Claims incurred include maturities, annuities or pensions, disability pensions (including waiver of premium benefits), deaths, and surrenders/withdrawals.

Maturity claims are accounted for when the claim becomes due for payment.

Annuities, pensions in payment, survivor pensions, and disability pensions are accounted for when each relevant instalment is due for payment.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Insurance accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Insurance and discretionary participation contracts (continued)

The Company maintains a cut-off date for death, disability, accident and total/partial permanent disability claims. For the 2020 accounting reference period this date was 31 January 2021. Claims arising prior to or in 2020 and notified before the claim cut-off date are adjusted for in the accounting reference period. In addition, material claims arising prior to or in 2020 and notified after the claim cut-off date but before the approval of these accounts would be accounted for in the accounting reference period. If a claim is subsequently verified as invalid prior to the claim cut-off date it will be reversed in the accounting reference period.

Surrenders/withdrawals are accounted for when paid or, if earlier, on the date when the liability ceases to be included within the long-term business provision and/or the technical provision for linked liabilities.

Claims payable include related claims handling costs.

Reinsurance recoveries are accounted for in the same period as the related claims.

Bonuses

Annual bonuses are declared and credited each year to the Flex Plan, Level Plan, Save Invest Plan, and Triple C Plan policies, as well as (if entitled to discretionary increases) Annuity Plan policies, Pensions in Payment, Survivor's Pensions in Payment, and Disability Pensions in Payment. Survivor's Pensions in Payment and Disability Pensions in Payment arising from the Triple C Plan, Flex Plan, Unit Linked Plan, and Risk-only contracts, as well as Disability Pensions in Payment arising from the Level Plan, accepted by the Company on or after 1 January 2016 form a separate bonus category to those accepted prior to 1 January 2016.

These discretionary increases or bonuses increase policy benefits and, once credited, become guaranteed. Discretionary increases or bonuses are declared effective from 1 January following the Statement of Financial Position date and are applied to the technical account – long-term business ("technical account") within the "Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance" line in the financial year preceding the date of declaration.

Discretionary participation contracts

The Technical Provision ("TP") for Level Plan, Annuity Plan, Pensions in Payment, Flex Plan, Save Invest Plan, and the Triple C Plan is estimated as the sum of the best-estimate liabilities ("BEL") and a Risk Margin ("RM"), as determined under the Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") regime, as detailed in Note 20.

Note 20 gives the assumptions used in estimating the TP. The assumptions to which the estimation of the TP for Level Plan, Annuity Plan, and Pensions in Payment, and Triple C Plans are particularly sensitive to the assumed valuation rate of interest used to discount the TP. The estimation of the TP for Level Plan, Annuity Plan, and Pensions in Payment is also sensitive to the assumed future mortality experience of policyholders.

Risk benefits

A provision is held in respect of the mortality and disability benefits in respect of the risk benefits attached to Flex Plan and Triple C Plan contracts, and the disability benefits attached to the Level Plan contracts.

Individual Plan (General Conditions dated 1 April 1990)

As the benefits for these plans are linked to specific pools of assets the provision is calculated as the number of units attaching to each policy multiplied by the appropriate unit price at the Statement of Financial Position date plus the value of the death benefit under the plans.

Non-standard insurance contracts

The Company has issued some 'non-standard insurance contracts' which are a hybrid of two plan types. Each component of the hybrid is treated as a separate plan.

Reinsurance

In the second half of 2020, the Company entered into a 100% quota share IGR with Monument Re. The IGR covers the benefits and expenses (i.e. the shareholder charge and the costs of managing the investments) payable in respect of discretionary participation contracts and the benefits payable in respect of shareholder-funded claims. The IGR covers benefits payable net of other pre-existing external reinsurance.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Insurance accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Insurance and discretionary participation contracts (continued)

Reinsurance (continued)

The Company accounts for reinsurance as follows:

Outwards reinsurance premiums on a stand-alone basis are written in the same accounting period as the related premiums for the direct insurance business being reinsured.

For "Claims incurred, net of reinsurance", the reinsurers' share is the share of the claims paid attributed to the reinsurers for the period.

For "Change in the provision for claims" the amount payable by the reinsurers or paid to the reinsurers in the period is shown in the technical account as the change in the provision for claims attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers.

Reinsurers' share of technical provisions relates to the reinsurers' share of the valuation reserve in respect of the benefits reinsured and are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured policy.

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If objective evidence of impairment exists, reinsurance assets are reduced to the level at which they are considered to be recoverable and an impairment loss is recognised in the technical account.

The Company has also entered into contracts to reduce its exposure to potential losses from the risk benefits attached to Flex Plan, Triple C Plan, and Level Plan contracts by reinsuring certain levels of mortality and morbidity risk with other reinsurers, but these are less significant.

Fund for future appropriations

The fund for future appropriations represents all discretionary participation fund liabilities for which the allocation between discretionary participation contract policyholders and the Shareholder has not been determined by the Appointed Actuary and the Board at the Statement of Financial Position date. Transfers between the fund for future appropriations and the technical account represent the changes in these unallocated amounts between Statement of Financial Position dates.

(iii) Investment contracts

Revenue

Amounts received from and paid to policyholders of investment contracts are accounted for as deposits received (or repaid) and are not included in premium or claims in the technical account. Transfers of plans between investment contracts are excluded from premiums and from claims.

Investment contract policies are charged for policy administration services and these fees are recognised as income in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(iv) Comparatives

The Financial Statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous periods.

In September 2020, the Board of Directors agreed to change the accounting policy for estimating the value of the long-term business fund for the Company from prudent to best estimate technical provisions as at 31 December 2020. Due to the change in accounting policy for estimating the technical provisions, the comparative information has been restated. Further information on this change is detailed in Note 28.

d. Foreign currency translation

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Euro.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d. Foreign currency translation (continued)

(i) Technical account

The Company's insurance and investment contracts were issued in a number of currencies and accordingly funds are maintained for each contract type and currency within the long-term business fund. The currency of each fund ("source currency") is typically the currency in which premiums are paid and claims settled.

In addition, a shareholder's fund is maintained. This fund is credited with the charges and fees to which the Company is entitled under the terms and conditions of the insurance and investment contracts and debited with the expenses of operating the Company's life business. The income and expense cash flows are in a mixture of currencies; however, the Company has determined the source currency of the Shareholder's fund to be Euro.

Transactions in foreign currencies within each fund are converted into the source currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the relevant source currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Exchange gains and losses during the period on the retranslation and settlement of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income of the fund in the period in which they arise.

The assets and liabilities of the funds are translated from their respective source currencies into Euro using the year end exchange rates, and their income and expenses using the average exchange rates for the year, to the extent that they are not materially different to the transactions based rates. Unrealised gains or losses resulting from translation of the source currencies to Euro, except for insurance liabilities, are included in the technical account in the "Exchange differences on retranslation" line. Exchange differences on retranslation of the insurance liabilities of the long term business account are included in the technical account within the "Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance" line.

Exchange differences on retranslation are not attributable to, and do not affect, the assets and liabilities of the long-term business fund.

Year end exchange rates used for converting the results of each fund from their respective source currencies into Euro are as follows:

Currency	2020	2019
Danish Krone	7.4412	7.4716
Euro	1.0000	1.0000
Norwegian Krone	10.5032	9.8690
Pound Sterling	0.9026	0.8541
Swedish Krona	10.0810	10.4688
Swiss Franc	1.0840	1.0857
United States Dollar	1.2298	1.1199

The non-technical account shows the net result from long-term business (in essence the result from the Shareholder's fund in the technical account, the underwriting result in respect of Risk-only contracts, the movement in the expense provision, net investment income from shareholder's funds, and other income and charges related to the Company's non-insurance business).

e. Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to measure and recognise its financial instruments in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as adopted in the EU). In accordance with IAS 39, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of the technical provisions related to insurance and investment contracts in-force. The provisions are calculated by the Appointed Actuary based on the assumptions and methodologies adopted by the Company. Further details on the key assumptions and the disaggregation of the financial liabilities are detailed in Note 20.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

The Company classifies its investments into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this at every reporting date.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified into the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category at inception if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short term profit taking, or is so designated by the Company. Derivatives are also classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading).

Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are:

- held to match insurance and investment contracts liabilities that are linked to the changes in fair value of these assets. The designation of these assets to be at fair value through profit or loss eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Company invests in equity and debt securities, and measures them with reference to their fair values. Assets that are part of these portfolios are designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date (i.e. the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset). Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributed to their acquisition. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the appropriate technical or non-technical account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these financial assets are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

The translation differences on monetary securities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Interest on securities is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis. Dividends on equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Both are included within the "Investment income" line.

The fair values ("FV") of quoted investments provided by Investment Managers are based on current bid prices with the exception of the discretionary participation funds where they are based on current mid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active the Company establishes FV by using valuation techniques or by verifying to an independent resource. The Company holds an International Pension Plan ("IPP") contract with a regulated life company in the Isle of Man for its Unit Linked Plan business. The valuations of the quoted investments determining the value of the IPP contract are based on current bid prices.

These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs and in any event for "linked liability insurance and investment contracts" (i.e. Unit Linked Plan, Individual Plan (General Conditions dated 1 April 1990), Individual Plan (General Conditions dated on or after 1 January 1993), Living Annuity Plan, and International Investment Plan) on a basis which is consistent when recognising the attributable liability.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

The Financial Statements include holdings in unlisted shares, which are measured at FV. FV is estimated by applying the net asset value of the investee entity to the number of shares held. For contracts that are classified as investment contracts the value of the liabilities is linked to the FV of the assets.

In relation to the discretionary participation funds, Storebrand Asset Management AS ("SAM") provides a valuation of the unquoted assets, which are reviewed for reasonableness by Management using discounted cash-flow techniques.

In relation to linked liability insurance and investment contracts the Company receives annual valuations from either the administrator (in the case of private equity funds) or the corporate service providers (in the case of unquoted companies). The valuation of investments in unquoted companies is based on unaudited financial statements (although generally prepared by regulated corporate service providers) and therefore subject to additional internal review and potential adjustments to ensure that the nature and performance of activities is in line with the Company's expectations.

The valuation date of assets underlying the linked liability insurance and investment contracts are as follows:

- a. Certain private equity funds and unquoted companies: As at 30 September 2020
- b. All other assets: As at 31 December 2020

Valuation assessments for certain private equity funds and unquoted companies are subject to additional internal review by Management to assess market movements, recoverability of loans, etc. Management exercises judgment to conclude whether the values of any investments determined at 30 September are a reasonable approximation to the fair value of these investments at the reporting date, 31 December. Any material changes (from the valuation date to 31 December) are considered, and where appropriate, adjusted for in the Company's financial statements.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and manage interest rate risk. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments include forward foreign exchange contracts and an interest rate swap.

All derivatives are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value, which usually represents their cost. They are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair values are positive and as liabilities when the fair values are negative.

The notional or contractual amounts associated with derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 15.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

Foreign exchange contracts, which include spot and forward contracts, represent binding agreements in the foreign exchange market that locks in the exchange rate for the purchase or sale of a currency on a future date.

At the Statement of Financial Position date forward foreign exchange contracts were held in relation to linked liability insurance and investment contracts. No forward foreign exchange contracts were held in relation to the Shareholder's assets or within the discretionary participation contracts' funds.

Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange periodic payments in the same currency, each of which is computed on a different interest rate basis, on a specified notional amount. Most interest rate swaps involve the net exchange of payments calculated as the difference between the fixed and floating rate interest payments. Interest rate swaps are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value, which usually represents their cost. They are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained by using discounted cash flow model valuation techniques.

At the Statement of Financial Position date the Company utilised an interest rate swap, the purpose of which was to increase the duration of an asset within the discretionary participation contracts' funds. No interest rates swaps were held in relation to the Shareholder's assets or the linked liability insurance and investment contracts.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Company intends to sell in the short term or that it has designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of loans and receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to their original terms (see Note 1.g. for the accounting policy on impairment). The Directors consider that the carrying values of assets held at amortised cost approximate fair value.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand, deposits held with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. It excludes cash balances held for investment purposes under investment contracts.

(iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

f. Impairment of assets

The carrying values of the Company's assets, except those designated as fair value through profit or loss, are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is indicated the asset's recoverable amount (being the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use assessed by reference to discounted future cash flows) is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent of the asset's carrying value that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

g. Pensions costs

The Company contributes towards a defined contribution scheme for its employees. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the technical account.

h. Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying assets are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the technical account as incurred over the lease term.

i. Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102.

j. Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current tax recognised in the reporting period and is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the following financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually being evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances but which may not necessarily be borne out in practice. The most significant areas of estimation and judgment are in respect of the long-term business provision and in particular with regard to the provision of reserves for expenses. Please refer to Note 20.

Another key accounting estimate and judgement relates to the valuation of unlisted investments for which management perform a review of valuation data provided by third parties to satisfy themselves that the valuation is reasonable.

As detailed in Note 1.e.(i), Management exercised judgment in concluding that the values of any investments determined at 30 September 2020 are a reasonable approximation to the fair value of these investments at the reporting date, 31 December 2020. The valuation assessments at the above valuation dates are subject to additional internal review by Management to assess market movements, recoverability of loans, etc. Any material changes (from the valuation date to 31 December) are considered, and where appropriate, adjusted for in the Company's financial statements.

During the year, the Company has not been materially affected (financially nor operationally) by the COVID-19 pandemic and there has been no significant impact in relation to claims or measurement of technical provisions (e.g. no significant downside risks due to COVID-19 which impacted the assumptions or future forecasts).

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Technical account – long-term business by product classification

The following tables present the technical account – long-term business disaggregated across the policyholders' funds by product classification for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

EUR thousands		Non-linked liability insurance contracts	Linked liability insurance contracts	Linked liability investment contracts	Shareholder's technical fund	Total
	Notes	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Premiums, net of reinsurance						
Gross premiums written		1,572	—	—	—	1,572
Outward reinsurance premiums		(287,079)	—	—	—	(287,079)
		(285,507)	—	—	—	(285,507)
Investment Income	A	6,065	(208)	954	146	6,957
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets		12,667	4,596	3,674	—	20,937
Net fair value gains/(losses) on assets at fair value through profit or loss	A	(1,496)	(3,493)	(1,631)	116	(6,504)
Investment expenses and charges		(377)	154	(824)	109	(938)
Exchange differences on retranslation		(20)	—	—	(304)	(324)
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		184	—	—	—	184
Investment contracts benefits	B	—	17	16,984	—	17,001
		(268,484)	1,066	19,157	67	(248,194)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance						
Claims Paid						
Gross amount		(16,491)	(5,200)	(6,552)	(186)	(28,429)
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers		69	—	—	—	69
		(16,422)	(5,200)	(6,552)	(186)	(28,360)
Change in the provision for claims						
Gross amount		199	—	—	—	199
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers		(456)	—	—	—	(456)
		(257)	—	—	—	(257)
		(16,679)	(5,200)	(6,552)	(186)	(28,617)
Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance						
Long-term provision, net of reinsurance Gross amount		246,140	—	—	6,000	252,140
		246,140	—	—	6,000	252,140
Other technical provisions, net of reinsurance		—	4,590	(480)	—	4,110
Technical provisions for linked liabilities		—	4,590	(480)	—	4,110
		246,140	4,590	(480)	6,000	256,250
Technical income/(expenses), net of investment expenses and charges						
Fee Income on investment products		—	—	—	441	441
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance		(2,752)	2,278	(12,229)	490	(12,213)
Movement in the expense provision for investment contracts		—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to/from the fund for future appropriations		38,086	—	—	—	38,086
Balance on the long-term business technical account before net operating expenses	C	(3,689)	2,734	(104)	6,812	5,753
Net operating expenses	D					(3,236)
Balance on the long-term business technical account						2,517

A - The investment income and the net fair value gains on assets at fair value through profit or loss represent the whole of the investment income arising in the Company's long-term business fund. The investment income and the net fair value gains/(losses) on assets at fair value through profit or loss shown in the non-technical account arise from the Shareholder's funds held in the non-technical account.

B - Investment contracts' benefits are accrued to the account of the contract holder as the fair value of the net movement arising from the underlying assets. All the contracts in this category are designated as fair value through profit or loss and were designated to this category upon initial recognition.

C - Balance on the long-term business technical account before net operating expenses includes underwriting profit, shareholder charges and fee income on investment contracts.

D - Total expenses incurred by the Company were EUR 3,422,000 (2019: EUR 3,284,000), which consists of the net operating expenses above and claims handling fees of EUR 186,000 (2019: EUR 261,000).

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Technical account – long-term business by product classification (continued)

EUR thousands	Notes	Non-linked liability insurance contracts 2019 Restated (1)	Linked liability insurance contracts 2019 Restated (1)	Linked liability investment contracts 2019 Restated (1)	Shareholder's technical fund 2019 Restated (1)	Total 2019 Restated (1)
Premiums, net of reinsurance						
Gross premiums written		2,267	—	—	—	2,267
Outward reinsurance premiums		(468)	—	—	—	(468)
		1,799	—	—	—	1,799
Investment Income	A	6,134	1,737	1,392	142	9,405
Net realised (losses)/gains on financial assets		13,779	3,856	1,640	—	19,275
Net fair value (losses)/gains on assets at fair value through profit or loss	A	2,421	11,371	18,066	100	31,958
Investment expenses and charges		(272)	(306)	(553)	—	(1,131)
Exchange differences on retranslation		391	(53)	3,639	435	4,412
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		574	—	—	—	574
Investment contracts benefits	B	—	—	(24,184)	—	(24,184)
		24,826	16,605	—	677	42,108
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance						
Claims paid						
Gross amount		(26,749)	(39,997)	—	(261)	(67,007)
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers		805	—	—	—	805
		(25,944)	(39,997)	—	(261)	(66,202)
Change in the provision for claims						
Gross amount		3,637	—	—	—	3,637
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers		(650)	—	—	—	(650)
		2,987	—	—	—	2,987
		(22,957)	(39,997)	—	(261)	(63,215)
Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance						
Long-term provision, net of reinsurance						
Gross amount		3,269	—	—	(641)	2,628
		3,269	—	—	(641)	2,628
Other technical provisions, net of reinsurance						
Technical provisions for linked liabilities		—	27,212	—	168	27,380
		3,269	27,212	—	(473)	30,008
Technical income, net of investment expenses and charges						
Fee Income on investment products		—	—	365	—	365
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance		74	(429)	—	—	(355)
Movement in the expense provision for investment contracts		—	—	—	71	71
Transfer to the fund for future appropriations		(831)	—	—	—	(831)
Balance on the long-term business technical account before net operating expenses	C	4,381	3,391	365	14	8,151
Net operating expenses	D					(3,023)
Balance on the long-term business technical account						5,128

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. Cost borne by discretionary participation contracts

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Investment expenses	319	272
Trustee expenses	25	26
	344	298

Investment expenses are fees net of rebates amounting to EUR 13,000 (2019: EUR 45,000) for the provision of asset management and investment advisory services, provided by Storebrand Asset Management AS in the year.

Trustee expenses are the fees charged by the independent third party trustee, Zedra Trust Company (Guernsey) Limited.

5. Auditor's remuneration

The Company's audit fees, included in the technical account, amounted to EUR 182,000 (2019: EUR 180,000).

6. Commissions and introducers' fees

Total commissions and introducers' fees accounted for by the Company during the year amounted to EUR 60,000 (2019: EUR 59,000) and are included in the technical account.

7. Directors' remuneration

The Non-Executive Directors were paid fees of EUR 14,000 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: EUR 95,000).

8. Staff numbers and costs

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	1,052	1,081
Guernsey social insurance costs	57	58
Other pension costs	72	83
The average number of persons including executive directors and part-time employees employed by the Company during the year	15	16

9. Pension costs

The Company funds a pension scheme providing benefits based on the contributions to that scheme. In addition, the Company provides a lump sum in the event of an employee dying in service, a benefit insured with a United Kingdom insurance company. Those funds are independent of the finances of the Company. All contributions and premiums for death-in-service benefits are charged to staff costs against the profit of the Company for the year in which the contributions and premiums are made. The total charge for the current year including all contributions and premiums for death-in-service benefits was EUR 72,000 (2019: EUR 83,000).

10. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

As of 1 January 2013 Guernsey expanded the company intermediate rate of income tax to include licensed insurers (in respect of domestic business). Therefore, the Company is taxable at 10% in respect of domestic insurance business under the Guernsey intermediate income tax rate. All other business is taxable at the company standard rate of 0%.

The Company has not written any domestic insurance business since 2016 therefore no taxation was due from the Company as at 31 December 2020 (2019: EUR 5,000 refund).

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11. Dividends on equity shares

No dividend was paid in 2020 and no dividend is proposed as at the date of approval of this Annual Report.

In March 2019, the Board approved the entry into a novation agreement to gift the value of an introducer agreement to BenCo Insurance Holding B.V., the Company's previous shareholder, for nil consideration. This arrangement constituted a 'dividend' for the purposes of section 302 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

12. Financial assets held to cover non-linked liabilities – insurance contracts

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Non-linked liabilities - insurance contracts		
Shares and mutual funds	—	10,062
Debt securities	258,937	254,759
Derivatives	1,700	1,434
	260,637	266,255
Shareholder's non-technical fund		
Debt securities	8,258	8,747
	8,258	8,747
Shareholder's technical fund		
Debt securities	4,459	4,510
	4,459	4,510
	273,354	279,512

The cost of the above investments at 31 December 2020 was EUR 240,473,000 (2019: EUR 243,352,000).

Mutual funds refer to units in Unit Trusts, Open-Ended Investment Companies and Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities investing in fixed interest securities or equities.

Included in debt securities of the non-linked liabilities – insurance contracts above is an unlisted debt instrument issued by Municipality Finance plc. As at 31 December 2020, the Company valued the instrument at EUR 15,765,000 (2019: EUR 15,788,000) using discounted cash flows.

13. Financial assets held to cover linked liabilities – insurance contracts

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Fixed interest securities	5,332	12,077
Equities		
- Quoted	60,490	30,673
- Unquoted	460	543
Units in mutual funds		
- Equities	26,476	41,273
- Fixed interest securities	25,706	27,334
	118,464	111,900

The cost of the above investments at 31 December 2020 was EUR 105,649,000 (2019: EUR 98,083,000).

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14. Financial assets held to cover linked liabilities – investment contracts

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Fixed interest securities (incl. mutual funds)	8,057	40,262
Equities (incl. mutual funds)	77,092	63,433
Other investments	18,311	21,722
Cash available for investment	2,092	5,620
Total investment contracts	105,552	131,037

The cost of the above investments at 31 December 2020 was EUR 73,837,000 (2019: EUR 79,048,000).

Other investments include the Unit Linked Plan investments held under an International Pension Plan contract provided by Zurich International Life Limited. These other investments are a variable mix of cash, equities, fixed interest securities, and mutual funds.

Mutual funds refer to units in Unit Trusts, Open-Ended Investment Companies, and Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities investing in fixed interest securities or equities.

15. Derivative financial instruments

The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of the contractual or notional amounts and the fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss outstanding as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

31 December 2020		Notional principals		Fair values	
EUR thousands		Positive values	Negative	Assets	Liabilities
Non-linked liabilities					
Interest rate swap contract		4,380	(4,380)	1,700	—
		4,380	(4,380)	1,700	—
31 December 2019					
EUR thousands		Positive values	Negative	Assets	Liabilities
Non-linked liabilities					
Interest rate swap		5,750	(5,750)	1,434	—
		5,750	(5,750)	1,434	—

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company held one interest rate swap contract, which matures on 7 July 2031.

16. Fair value estimation

The table below discloses by level fair value measurements for financial instruments held at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position by using the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
2. Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as price) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
3. Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted mid prices at the Statement of Financial Position date, as described in Note 1.e.(i) These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise listed equities, debt instruments and exchange traded funds.

If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. The Company includes investments in mutual funds within Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments are described in Note 1.e.(i).

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 or Level 3 during 2020 or 2019.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

16. Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities (excluding insurance contract liabilities) measured at fair value at 31 December 2020 and at 31 December 2019:

EUR thousands	Level 1 2020	Level 2 2020	Level 3 2020	Total 2020
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- debt securities	255,932	15,722	—	271,654
- shares and mutual funds	—	—	—	—
- derivatives	—	1,700	—	1,700
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	60,489	109,946	53,581	224,016
Total	316,421	127,368	53,581	497,370
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
- investment contracts	—	105,552	—	105,552
Total	—	105,552	—	105,552

EUR thousands	Level 1 2019	Level 2 2019	Level 3 2019	Total 2019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- debt securities	252,228	15,788	—	268,016
- shares and mutual funds	—	10,062	—	10,062
- derivatives	—	1,434	—	1,434
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	65,282	126,777	50,878	242,937
Total	317,510	154,061	50,878	522,449
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
- investment contracts	—	131,037	—	131,037
Total	—	131,037	—	131,037

17. Debtors

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Due from policyholders	850	1,256
Due from intermediaries	1	401
Due from related parties	37	1,121
Other debtors	400	30
	1,288	2,808

18. Cash and cash equivalents

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Non-linked liability insurance contracts	19,492	24,105
Linked liability insurance contracts	5,610	13,084
Shareholders		
- Technical	538	760
- Non technical	13,364	11,586
	39,004	49,535

19. Called up share capital

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of SEK 100 each	19,132	19,132
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of SEK 100 each	9,245	9,245
Issued, uncalled and unpaid		
Ordinary shares of SEK 100 each	9,887	9,887

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20. Technical Provisions

The Board of Directors agreed in September 2020 to change the approach for estimating the value of the long-term business fund for the Company from prudent to best estimate technical provisions as at 31 December 2020, with the 2019 year end comparatives restated.

The Company has determined UK GAAP liabilities to be equivalent to the Bermudian Technical Provisions (“TP”) which is given by the sum of the best-estimate liabilities (“BEL”) and a Risk Margin (“RM”), as determined under the Economic Balance Sheet (“EBS”) regime.

The BEL is based on an assessment of cash flows required to satisfy insurance obligations. Best-estimate corresponds to a probability-weighted average of future cash flows with an allowance, where applicable, for contract boundaries. The BEL is determined by discounting the best estimate cash flows at the risk free-curves provided by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”). The currency of the curve is determined by the currency of the policyholder liabilities. Where curves are not provided by the BMA, the Company follows the same methodology as laid down by the BMA to generate appropriate curves.

The RM reflects uncertainty inherent in the best estimate cash flows. It follows a cost of capital approach, with a prescribed 6% cost of capital charge. It includes an allowance for insurance, operational, and counterparty default risk capital, projected over the contract period and discounted at risk-free rates. The risk-free curve used is given by the reporting currency, EUR.

The Fund for Future Appropriations represents the assets within the Discretionary Participation funds where the allocation between Discretionary Participation contracts and the shareholder has not been determined at the Statement of Financial Position date.

These technical provisions have been determined by the Appointed Actuary as part of the actuarial valuation of the Company carried out and the following table presents the long-term business fund at 31 December 2020:

EUR thousands	Best estimate liabilities		Fund for future appropriations		Risk Margin		Total Long-term business fund	
	2020	2019 Restated (1)	2020	2019 Restated (1)	2020	2019 Restated (1)	2020	2019 Restated (1)
Non-linked liability insurance contracts	225,665	209,453	—	—	2,314	4,819	227,979	214,272
Fund for future appropriations	—	—	30,324	68,410	—	—	30,324	68,410
Linked liability insurance contracts	123,766	126,651	—	—	493	506	124,259	127,157
Linked liability investment contracts	105,163	128,625	—	—	497	542	105,660	129,167
	454,594	464,729	30,324	68,410	3,304	5,867	488,222	539,006

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

An amount of EUR 1.7M (2019: 2.3M) has been included in the long-term business provision in respect of policyholders’ bonuses.

20.1 Principal valuation assumptions

An annual review is performed on the claims experience of the Company to determine the appropriateness of the demographic assumptions used in calculating the BEL.

The principal assumptions underlying the calculation of the BEL at the Statement of Financial Position date are set out below:

- Expenses:** A regular investigation is performed by the Company to monitor its expense experience to determine expenses incurred in administering and running the business. Expenses are analysed into various components and then run off using an appropriate set of risk drivers. First the expenses are analysed between run-off expenses and non-recurring expenses including New Business expenses, Project expenses, and Integration expenses.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20. Technical Provisions (continued)

20.1 Principal valuation assumptions (continued)

The run-off expenses are then split between products and further split between marginal costs and overhead costs as follows:

Product category	2020		2019 Restated (1)	
	Marginal	Overhead	Marginal	Overhead
Flex Plan and Triple C Plan	EUR 432,000	EUR 857,000	EUR 466,000	EUR 924,000
Level Plan, Annuity Plan, and Pensions in Payment	EUR 18,000	EUR 36,000	EUR 21,000	EUR 41,000
Unit Linked Plan and Group Unit Linked Plan	EUR 16,000	EUR 32,000	EUR 16,000	EUR 31,000
Individual Plan, Living Annuity Plan, and International Investment Plan	EUR 119,000	EUR 235,000	EUR 165,000	EUR 327,000

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The Marginal expenses are used to derive the per policy costs. The per policy costs are determined by dividing the marginal expenses by the expected average number of policies in-force over 2021. The projected policy count then gives the run-off of marginal expenses. The overhead costs are run off using a suitable driver, which currently is the policy count and so in effect all run-off costs are variable with volume. The 2019 year end assumptions in the table below have also been updated to reflect the approach being used in 2020.

Product	2020		2019 Restated (1)	
	Marginal	Overhead	Marginal	Overhead
Flex Plan and Triple C Plan	EUR 82.01 per policy per annum		EUR 82.76 per policy per annum	
Level Plan, Annuity Plan and Pensions in Payment	EUR 42.41 per policy per annum plus an additional EUR 12.74 per annuity payment		EUR 71.33 per policy per annum plus an additional EUR 17.56 per annuity payment	
Unit Linked Plan and Group Unit Linked Plan	EUR 83.03 per policy per annum		EUR 74.38 per policy per annum	
Individual Plan, Living Annuity Plan, and International Investment Plan	EUR 1,298.22 – EUR 1,855.68 per policy per annum		EUR 1,292 – EUR 4,574	

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The assumed expense inflation rate is 3.36% (2019: 3.39% (restated)).

It is assumed that an annual administration charge of 0.70% per annum in 2020 (2019: 0.65%) increasing by 0.05% each subsequent year until it is 1.00% per annum, will apply to Triple C Plan, Flex Plan, Level Plan, Annuity Plan, Claims in Payment, and Pensions in Payment which are eligible for discretionary increases.

Further, an annual charge of GBP 58 (2019: 57) on Triple C Plan paid-up policies which have an account value less than GBP 11,316 (2019: 11,238) is taken (both the charge and the threshold increase annually in line with GBP inflation). It is assumed that these charges and the charges applicable to each Individual Plan, Living Annuity Plan, International Investment Plan, and Unit Linked Plan policy will be available to meet expenses.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20. Technical Provisions (continued)

20.1 Principal valuation assumptions (continued)

b. **Mortality:** The valuation mortality assumptions are shown below:

Product	Valuation mortality assumptions	
	2020	2019 Restated (1)
Flex Plan, Triple C Plan, Corporate Triple C Plan, Individual Plan (general conditions dated 1 April 1990), Individual Plan (general conditions dated 1 January 1993 or afterwards), Living Annuity Plan, Unit Linked Plan and Group Unit Linked Plan	100% PNMA00 (for males) 100% PNFA00 (for females) projected using an average of the medium cohort and long cohort projections subject to a minimum improvement of 1.75% per annum	100% PNMA00 (for males) 100% PNFA00 (for females) projected using an average of the medium cohort and long cohort projections subject to a minimum improvement of 1.75% per annum
Level Plan, Annuity Plan and Pensions in Payment	80% PNMA00 (for males) 80% PNFA00 (for females) projected using an average of the medium cohort and long cohort projections subject to a minimum improvement of 1.75% per annum	80% PNMA00 (for males) 80% PNFA00 (for females) projected using an average of the medium cohort and long cohort projections subject to a minimum improvement of 1.75% per annum

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

c. **Morbidity:** Disability claims are valued using recovery assumptions based on the so called "SUS functions", recovery functions parameterised from the Swedish insurance industry's study of disability data for the period 2000-2007.

d. **Surrenders:** The main surrender assumptions are shown below:

Product	Surrender rate (% per annum)	
	2020	2019 Restated (1)
Flex Plan	5.00	4.50
Triple C Plan (excluding SEK Skilstaf)	6.00	4.50
Triple C Plan (SEK Skilstaf)	5.00	7.00
Triple C Individual Plan	8.00	7.50
Level Plan, Annuity Plan and Pensions in Payment	n/a	n/a
Individual Plan	4.00 and expected termination dates	1.00 and expected termination dates
Living Annuity Plan / International Investment Plan	1.00 and expected termination dates	1.00 and expected termination dates
Unit Linked Plan	5.00 and expected termination dates	5.00 and expected termination dates

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The main partial surrender assumptions are shown below:

Product	Partial surrender rate (% per annum)	
	2020	2019 Restated (1)
Flex Plan	0.50	0.75
Triple C Plan	n/a	n/a
Level Plan, Annuity Plan and Pensions in Payment	n/a	n/a
Individual Plan / International Investment Plan	3.00	6.00
Living Annuity Plan	0.00	0.00
Unit Linked Plan	0.50	0.00

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20. Technical Provisions (continued)

20.1 Principal valuation assumptions (continued)

- e. **Discount rates:** The discount rates used in the calculation of the Technical Provisions depend on the currency of the liabilities. For all business, risk-free rates provided by the BMA are used and sample rates are given in the table below (2019 rates are restated (1)):

Risk Free Spot Rates														
Year	CHF		DKK		EUR		GBP		NOK		SEK		USD	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
1	(0.89)%	(0.73)%	(0.25)%	(0.31)%	(0.66)%	(0.42)%	(0.10)%	0.73%	0.39%	1.85%	(0.14)%	0.09%	0.08%	1.66%
2	(0.90)%	(0.71)%	(0.28)%	(0.28)%	(0.66)%	(0.40)%	(0.07)%	0.69%	0.46%	1.86%	(0.12)%	0.12%	0.10%	1.58%
3	(0.87)%	(0.69)%	(0.29)%	(0.23)%	(0.64)%	(0.34)%	(0.01)%	0.72%	0.59%	1.86%	(0.08)%	0.16%	0.14%	1.57%
4	(0.82)%	(0.61)%	(0.29)%	(0.17)%	(0.62)%	(0.31)%	0.04%	0.76%	0.72%	1.87%	(0.03)%	0.21%	0.22%	1.58%
5	(0.76)%	(0.57)%	(0.28)%	(0.10)%	(0.59)%	(0.24)%	0.09%	0.78%	0.83%	1.89%	0.03%	0.28%	0.33%	1.62%
6	(0.70)%	(0.48)%	(0.26)%	(0.03)%	(0.56)%	(0.18)%	0.13%	0.81%	0.93%	1.89%	0.08%	0.34%	0.45%	1.65%
7	(0.64)%	(0.42)%	(0.24)%	0.03%	(0.52)%	(0.09)%	0.18%	0.84%	1.00%	1.91%	0.13%	0.41%	0.56%	1.68%
8	(0.59)%	(0.35)%	(0.20)%	0.09%	(0.48)%	(0.02)%	0.22%	0.86%	1.07%	1.92%	0.18%	0.47%	0.66%	1.72%
9	(0.53)%	(0.29)%	(0.17)%	0.16%	(0.43)%	0.04%	0.26%	0.89%	1.12%	1.94%	0.23%	0.53%	0.75%	1.75%
10	(0.49)%	(0.24)%	(0.13)%	0.22%	(0.39)%	0.11%	0.29%	0.92%	1.17%	1.95%	0.28%	0.59%	0.83%	1.79%
20	(0.27)%	0.08%	0.06%	0.56%	(0.10)%	0.48%	0.47%	1.02%	1.34%	2.01%	0.55%	0.88%	1.20%	1.98%
30	(0.35)%	0.07%	0.02%	0.57%	(0.12)%	0.54%	0.47%	1.01%	1.33%	2.03%	0.50%	0.86%	1.34%	2.00%
40	(0.22)%	0.07%	0.17%	0.57%	0.04%	0.46%	0.63%	0.97%	1.46%	2.03%	0.64%	0.86%	1.47%	1.95%
50	0.19%	0.07%	0.55%	0.57%	0.45%	0.39%	1.00%	0.92%	1.74%	2.03%	0.99%	0.86%	1.77%	1.89%

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

- f. **Investment expenses:** Investment expenses of 0.085% (2019 0.085%) is assumed in the best-estimate cash flows for the Discretionary Participation investments.
- g. **Risk-only Contracts:** The long-term business provision in respect of Risk-only contracts (not including premiums pooled in a multinational pool) is calculated as that part of the premium paid for life assurance and disability benefits prior to the Statement of Financial Position date in respect of a period at risk after the Statement of Financial Position date (i.e. the unearned risk premium reserve) together with an incurred but not reported reserve of EUR 0.25M (2019: EUR 0.25M) for life risks and EUR 0.10M (2019: EUR 0.10M) for disability risks. The long-term business provision in respect of risk contracts that were included in a multinational pool is the net of reinsurance risk premium collected in the year up to the Statement of Financial Position date together with a deferred waiting period reserve as calculated by the multinational pool.

The 'Claims outstanding' liabilities shown in the Statement of Financial position, where the risk contract was not included in a multinational pool, consists of:

- The provision for the disability claims within the discretionary participation policyholders' funds;
- Plus the gross provision for disability and survivor claims outside the discretionary participation policyholders' funds;
- Less the reinsurance provision for disability and survivor claims outside the discretionary participation policyholders' funds.

Where the risk contract was included in a multinational pool, the 'Claims outstanding' liabilities shown in the Statement of Financial position consist of the same above items, noting that receipts of loss settlements from multinational pools are not included, and if appropriate the reinsurance provision for the claims are then adjusted to be the reinsurer's share of the total value of the claim after receipt of loss settlements from multinational pools.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20. Technical Provisions (continued)

20.1 Principal valuation assumptions (continued)

The table below shows a reconciliation from the 'Claims outstanding' in the Statement of Financial Position to the disability claims development tables given later in this note:

EUR thousands	2020	2019
		Restated (1)
Gross disability claims reserves (as shown in disability claims development table)	3,543	3,771
Gross provision for survivor claims outside the discretionary participation policyholders' funds	546	518
Claims outstanding (as shown in the Statement of Financial Position)	4,089	4,289

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The table below shows the disability claims development over five years to 31 December 2020:

EUR thousands	2015 and prior	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Pure underwriting year							
Estimate of claims incurred:							
After one year		1,607	2,031	1,032	50	—	
After two years		1,047	501	1,004	63	—	
After three years		184	—	1,229	—	—	
After four years		587	—	—	—	—	
After five years		561	—	—	—	—	
31/12/2020	2,241	561	—	1,229	63	—	4,094
Less claims paid	441	45	—	48	17	—	551
Gross reserves	1,800	516	—	1,181	46	—	3,543

The restated (1) table below shows the disability claims development over five years to 31 December 2019.

EUR thousands	2014 and prior	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Pure underwriting year							
Estimate of claims incurred:							
After one year		1,345	1,607	2,031	1,032	51	
After two years		413	1,047	501	1,004	—	
After three years		898	184	—	—	—	
After four years		940	587	—	—	—	
After five years		331	—	—	—	—	
31/12/2019	2,366	331	587	—	1,004	51	4,339
Less claims paid	423	48	48	—	46	3	568
Gross reserves	1,943	283	539	—	958	48	3,771

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The discretionary participation policyholder funds bear the future longevity and investment risks in respect of disability claims that resulted in a pension being payable and became eligible on or before 31 December 2014 and survivor pension claims that became eligible on or before 31 December 2015. For disability claims that became eligible on or after 1 January 2015, the Shareholder shares with the reinsurer the future longevity and investment risks. For survivor pension claims that became eligible on or after 1 January 2016, the Shareholder shares with the reinsurer the future longevity and investment risks.

20.2 Impact of valuation assumption changes

The impact of valuation assumption changes this year is to increase the technical provisions for long-term business and claims outstanding by EUR 9.4M (2019: increase of EUR 17.9M) to EUR 228.0M. The change in valuation interest rates accounts for most of the increase in reserves arising from assumption changes.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

20.2 Impact of valuation assumption changes (continued)

The long-term business provision is sensitive to changes in the principal assumptions adopted. However, as the Company has executed a 100% quota share IGR that covers benefits payable by the discretionary participation contracts and the shareholder funded claims in payment, the reinsurance recoverable asset moves in an equal and opposite direction to the best estimate policyholder liabilities.

Nonetheless, the present value of expected income less the present value of expected expenses on in force business ("PVIF") and the risk margin ("RM") are sensitive to changes in the principal assumptions adopted. Note that an increase in the PVIF results in a decrease to the technical provisions ("TP"). For example:

- a reduction in the valuation rates of interest of 1% for each currency would:
 - increase the PVIF by EUR 4.7M (2019: increase of EUR 4.6M);
 - increase the RM by EUR 0.8M (2019: increase of EUR 1.9M); and so
 - decrease the TP by EUR 3.9M (2019: decrease of EUR 2.7M).
- a 10% strengthening of GBP in relation to other currencies would:
 - decrease the PVIF by EUR 2.0M (2019: decrease of EUR 2.3M);
 - increase the RM by EUR 0.3M (2019: decrease of EUR 0.3M); and so
 - decrease the TP by EUR 2.4M (2019: decrease of EUR 2.0M).
- a 10% one-off increase in expenses together with a 1% increase in the expense inflation assumption would:
 - decrease the PVIF by EUR 4.3M (2019: decrease of EUR 5.6M);
 - increase the RM by EUR 0.7M (2019: decrease of EUR 0.8M); and so
 - decrease the TP by EUR 5.0M (2019: decrease of EUR 4.8M).

21. Creditors

EUR thousands	2020	2019
Due to policyholders	250	4,893
Due to intermediaries	308	512
Due to related parties	281,856	105
Due to tax and social security	55	69
Other creditors	691	770
	283,160	6,349

The Company has entered into a 100% quota share IGR with the Company's shareholder, Monument Re, during 2020. The IGR covers the benefits and expenses (i.e. the shareholder charge and the costs of managing the investments) payable in respect of discretionary participation contracts and the benefits payable in respect of shareholder-funded claims. As at 31 December 2020, the funds withheld amount due to Monument Re was EUR 281.7M (2019: EUR Nil).

22. Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash from operating activities

EUR thousands	2020	2019
		Restated (1)
Total profit / (loss) before tax	1,963	5,496
(Profit)/Loss relating to the long-term business	(2,517)	(5,128)
Adjustments:		
Interest paid/(received)	153	3
Shareholder realised and unrealised gains	345	912
Allocated investment income	(153)	(195)
Exchange differences on re-translation	—	(329)
Movement in other assets or liabilities	(4)	1
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	(213)	760

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

23. Operating lease commitments

The Company entered into a lease agreement in respect of its current premises on 11 October 2019, which will next be reviewed on 25 December 2021. The lease expires on 30 June 2027. The annual commitments under this non-cancellable operating lease are circa GBP 139,000 (EUR 157,000).

The Company had a lease agreement in respect of its previous premises which expired on 4 November 2019 and all liabilities were extinguished upon expiry of that lease.

24. Ultimate controlling party

Monument Insurance Group Limited, a Bermuda based company, is the Company's ultimate controlling party.

25. Related party transactions

The related party transactions relating the Company's current and previous ownership are detailed below:

CURRENT OWNERSHIP

Monument Re Limited, Bermuda

Monument Re is the sole Shareholder of the Company.

The Company entered into a 100% quota share IGR with Monument Re during 2020. The IGR covers the benefits and expenses (i.e. the shareholder charge and the costs of managing the investments) payable in respect of discretionary participation contracts and the benefits payable in respect of shareholder-funded claims. Reinsurance premiums amounting to EUR 287,000,000 (2019: EUR Nil) were paid to Monument Re. At the Statement of Financial Position date EUR Nil (2019: EUR Nil) was due. The Company was due reinsurance recoveries from Monument Re at the year-end amounting to EUR 264,894,000 (2019: EUR Nil) and funds withheld creditor balance (see Note 21) of EUR 281,741,000 (2019: EUR Nil).

The Company also provided personnel resources to Monument Re for the benefit of group integrations amounting to EUR 119,000, (2019: EUR 23,000). At the Statement of Financial Position date fees of EUR 36,000 (2019: EUR 22,000) were outstanding. Furthermore, Monument Re provided personnel resources to the Company predominantly to assist with a large finance project amounting to EUR 177,000 (2019: EUR Nil). At the Statement of Financial Position date fees of EUR 44,000 (2019: EUR Nil) were outstanding.

Hannover Rück SE, Sweden

Hannover Rück SE (Hannover) is a shareholder of Monument Re Limited, the new sole Shareholder of the Company.

The Company has entered into an arm's length reinsurance arrangement under which it cedes a proportion of its mortality and disability risks up to a specific limit. Reinsurance premiums amounting to EUR 89,000 (2019: EUR 164,000) were paid to Hannover Rück. At the Statement of Financial Position date, EUR 60,000 (2019: EUR 156,000) was due. The Company was due reinsurance recoveries from Hannover Rück at the year-end amounting to EUR 234,000 (2019: EUR 343,000).

Hannover Re (Bermuda) Ltd

The Company has entered into an arm's length insurance arrangement whereby Hannover Re provides stop-loss cover that reimburses the loss in own funds due to higher-than-expected lapses. Reinsurance premiums amounting to EUR 6,000 (2019: EUR Nil) were paid to Hannover Re. At the Statement of Financial Position date, EUR Nil (2019: EUR Nil) was due.

PREVIOUS OWNERSHIP

Storebrand Asset Management AS, Norway

SAM was a related company until 27 June 2019 and is wholly-owned by Storebrand ASA, the Company's previous ultimate controlling party.

The Company entered into an arm's length transaction for the management of insurance assets relating to the discretionary participation contracts and the Shareholder's funds. In 2019, investment management fees of EUR 325,000 were paid for this service. At 31 December 2019 fees of EUR 80,000 were outstanding.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

25. Related party transactions (continued)

PREVIOUS OWNERSHIP (continued)

Mandatum Life Insurance Company Limited, Finland

Mandatum Life Insurance Company Limited ("Mandatum") was a related company until 27 June 2019 and owned a 6.49% holding in BenCo Insurance Holding B.V., the Company's previous parent company.

The Company entered into an arm's length reinsurance arrangement under which it ceded a proportion of its mortality and disability risks up to a specific limit. Reinsurance premiums amounting to EUR 231,000 (2019: EUR 329,000) were paid to Mandatum of which EUR Nil (2019: EUR 329,000) were due at the Statement of Financial Position date.

The Company was due reinsurance recoveries and commissions from Mandatum at the year-end amounting to EUR 1,398,000 (2019: EUR 652,000).

Zedra Trust Company (Guernsey) Limited (formerly Interben Trustees Limited (continued))

Interben Trustees Limited ("Interben") was a related company until 27 June 2019 and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of BenCo Insurance Holding B.V., the Company's previous parent company. Interben merged with Zedra Trust Company (Guernsey) Limited ("Zedra") on 30 October 2020 with the merged company retaining the name of Zedra. Whilst Zedra is the Company's independent 3rd party trustee, all of the below services were provided under the previous ownership of BenCo Insurance Holding B.V.

The Company entered into the following transactions with Zedra:

EUR thousands	Amount payable or (receivable) in the year 2020	Amount (due to) or from the Company at year end 2020	Amount payable or (receivable) in the year 2019 Restated (1)	Amount (due to) or from the Company at year end 2019 Restated (1)
Services provided to Zedra	—	—	(52)	—
Services provided by Zedra	—	—	2	—
Net amount payable/(receivable)	—	—	(50)	—

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

The Company provided office accommodation, administrative and accounting services to Zedra under a service agreement totalling EUR Nil (2019: EUR 52,000) during the year with Nil (2019: Nil) due at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Administrative services were also outsourced to Zedra for Nominee services and Accompanying Spouses International plans. The amount payable in the year was EUR Nil (2019: EUR 2,000), with EUR Nil (2019: EUR Nil) being due at the Statement of Financial Position date.

26. Management of country risk and financial risk

The Company has adopted the Monument Group's Risk Management Framework. The Risk Management Framework is founded on a sound risk culture, an effective system of governance, clear accountabilities, and a suite of policies, working instructions, regulatory procedures, operational procedures, and supplementary internal controls. The approach seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance, and solvency.

The Board considers the business strategy of the Company in determining the risk appetite of the Company. At least annually, the Board reviews and approves the Company's Risk Appetite Statement, which outlines the Company's appetite for each type of key risk and its strategy for accepting, managing, and mitigating these risks. Risk appetite is articulated in qualitative terms and/or quantitative metrics across the key risk categories and written policies have been established to address these risks.

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has developed rapidly through 2020 and into 2021, with a significant number of infections reported across a wide range of countries and regions. At the date of signing this report the ultimate economic and social consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak are uncertain. A pandemic may increase insurance claims, cause investment losses, and disrupt business operations.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have also affected economic activity. Counterparty credit risk and liquidity risk may also increase.

The Company has a number of risk mitigations as part of the general management of the business, which can be utilised to mitigate the potential impact of COVID-19. The Company is resilient to stress across each of these areas of risk, having regard to the risk mitigations described in this note and Note 27 to the Financial Statements.

While it is not possible to identify the financial impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements, the sensitivities provided in this note and Notes 20 to the Financial Statements provide an indication of the impact of changes in our key assumptions related to the areas of risk before considering the risk mitigations available. In addition, the Company maintains excess capital above its regulatory capital requirements, which are calibrated to a one in 200 year stress event.

During 2020, the Company entered into an IGR agreement with its shareholder, Monument Re Limited. This ceded market risk and demographic risk in the discretionary participation contracts. The reinsurance is collateralised, to mitigate reinsurance counterparty exposure.

The Board has set an investment policy that covers the investment approach for the Shareholder's funds and the assets held in respect of all the Company's products.

Storebrand Asset Management AS ("SAM") is the investment manager ("Investment Manager") appointed by the Company to manage the assets in respect of the discretionary participation contracts and the Shareholder's funds.

The Company also has in place agreements with other investment managers to manage the assets for its linked liability insurance and investment contracts.

The Investment Manager manages the portfolio of investments and exposures, repositioning investments to remain in line with the investment policy approved by the Board, and the investment mandate and/or instructions issued by Senior Management. The Investment Manager provides the Company with daily information on the performance

and exposure of the managed assets, which Senior Management reviews with reference to the investment policy and risk appetite statement. Any significant issues are raised with the Board.

The other investment managers invest assets for the Company's linked liability insurance and investment contracts either in regulated mutual funds or in-line with investment guidelines agreed by the Company.

a. Country risk

The Company is exposed to country risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts), reinsurance assets, and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key country risks are that a country will be unable or unwilling to repay its debts. The majority of the Company's country risk is attributable to Sweden, Denmark, USA, Germany, and Norway. In respect of the discretionary participation contracts this risk has been ceded under the IGR agreement.

b. Financial risk

For the discretionary participation contracts' portfolios and Shareholder's funds, the Company specifies the exposure to countries via investment mandates and/or instructions to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager reports any breaches to the Senior Management. Any significant issues are raised with the Board.

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts), reinsurance assets, and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts.

The most important components of this financial risk are market risk (including interest rate risk, credit spread risk, currency risk, inflation rate risk, and equity price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency, and equity markets, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the Company primarily faces, due to the nature of its investments and liabilities, are interest rate risk, and equity price risk.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

The following tables summarise the asset composition of the variety of contracts, insurance and Shareholder's funds as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, respectively. Linked liability insurance and investment contracts have been excluded from the table. Debtor and creditor balances include inter-fund balances that have not been eliminated for presentation purposes in the note.

EUR thousands	Non-linked liability contracts 2020	Shareholder's technical fund 2020	Shareholder's non-technical fund 2020	Total 2020
Assets				
<u>Debt securities</u>				
Government:				
< 6 months	33,907	—	3,437	37,344
6 months to 1 year	5,454	—	—	5,454
1 year to 2 years	5,679	—	—	5,679
2 years to 5 years	4,207	—	3,955	8,162
> 5 years	192,373	4,458	866	197,697
Non-government:				
> 5 years	17,318	—	—	17,318
<u>Shares and mutual funds</u>				
Relating to equity exposure	—	—	—	—
Relating to debt exposure	—	—	—	—
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>	1,700	—	—	1,700
	260,638	4,458	8,258	273,354
Cash and cash equivalents	22,552	538	13,364	36,454
Tangible assets	—	42	—	42
Debtors:				
Debtors - profit commission	—	—	—	—
Debtors - reinsurers	266,526	—	—	266,526
Debtors - other	1,097	273	60	1,430
Total assets	550,813	5,311	21,682	577,806
Liabilities and equity				
Policyholders' liabilities:				
Reserves for non-linked contracts	227,976	—	—	227,976
Creditors - reinsurance	282,063	—	—	282,063
Creditors - other	2,106	5,311	(6,646)	771
Expense and mortality provisions	—	—	—	—
Total shareholder's funds	8,344	—	28,328	36,672
Reserve funds	30,324	—	—	30,324
Total liabilities and equity	550,813	5,311	21,682	577,806

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

EUR thousands	Non-linked liability contracts 2019 Restated (1)	Shareholder's technical fund 2019 Restated (1)	Shareholder's non-technical fund 2019 Restated (1)	Total 2019 Restated (1)
Assets				
<u>Debt securities</u>				
Government:				
< 6 months	8,941	—	1,774	10,715
6 months to 1 year	14,362	—	1,790	16,152
1 year to 2 years	17,156	—	—	17,156
2 years to 5 years	9,562	—	4,276	13,838
> 5 years	188,883	4,510	907	194,300
Non-government:				
> 5 years	15,855	—	—	15,855
<u>Shares and mutual funds:</u>				
Relating to equity exposure	4,477	—	—	4,477
Relating to debt exposure	5,585	—	—	5,585
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>	1,434	—	—	1,434
	266,255	4,510	8,747	279,512
Cash and cash equivalents	24,105	760	11,586	36,451
Tangible assets	—	31	—	31
Debtors:				
Debtors - profit commission	566	—	—	566
Debtors - reinsurers	417	—	—	417
Debtors - other	4,766	3,319	20,488	28,573
Total assets	296,109	8,620	40,821	345,550
Liabilities and equity				
Policyholders' liabilities:				
Reserves for non-linked contracts	215,362	—	—	215,362
Creditors - reinsurance	95	—	—	95
Creditors - other	5,664	8,620	12,053	26,337
Expense and mortality provisions	—	—	(4,276)	(4,276)
Total shareholder's funds	6,578	—	33,044	39,622
Reserve funds	68,410	—	—	68,410
Total liabilities and equity	296,109	8,620	40,821	345,550

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

(i) Market risk

For the linked liability insurance and investment contracts the Company matches all the assets on which the unit prices are based with assets in the respective contract's portfolio. Therefore the Board is of the opinion that these contracts do not give rise to material market risk. However, for certain linked liability insurance and investment contracts, the death benefit the Company is required to pay is the value of the plan at the date of death. This exposes the Company, in the event of death, to market risk because the value of the plan could move between date of death and date of the actual payment.

This risk is managed by maintaining appropriate provisions, by having the ability to constrain the plans' investment strategy and to charge the plans appropriate mortality premiums.

The market risks for discretionary participation contracts, Risk-only contracts, Shareholder's technical fund ("STF"), and Shareholder's non-technical fund ("SNTF") are addressed below under interest rate risk, credit spread risk, currency risk, inflation rate risk, and equity price risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from investments in fixed interest securities, the Company being predominantly exposed to fair value interest rate risk. A number of countries currently have very low or negative official rates. However, during 2020, the Company entered into an IGR agreement with its shareholder, Monument Re Limited, which has transferred the interest rate risk for its discretionary participation contracts and the liabilities in respect of long term claims in relation to Risk-only contracts to the reinsurer.

The Shareholder may, if approved, take a proportion of the discretionary participation contracts' assets as a charge and therefore is sensitive to a change in interest rates.

The Shareholder's funds in the STF and SNTF are invested in cash, fixed income government bonds, and index linked government bonds, and have a limited interest rate risk.

In summary, the Company is exposed to unfavourable movements in interest rates as shown below:

Sensitivity	Impact on	Change (EUR thousands)	
		2020	2019
1% parallel increase in interest rates	Shareholder charge	203	201
	Profit and loss due to Shareholder in the STF and SNTF	599	705

Management deem the likelihood of material charges being applied due to the low interest rate environment to be minimal.

(b) Credit spread Risk

At the reporting date, the Company had a small exposure to holdings in a corporate bond fund and non-government bonds in respect of its discretionary participation contracts. Movements in spreads impact the market value of these fixed interest assets. If these discretionary participation contracts were not sufficiently funded the Shareholder would be obliged to meet the underlying guaranteed benefits.

Exposure to credit spread risk in aggregate is monitored in order to ensure compliance with the Company's investment policy and the investment management agreement. The Company has a defined investment policy which is approved by the Board and sets limits on the Company's exposure to credit spread risk.

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk is a form of market risk that arises from the potential change in the exchange rate of one currency against another. This risk can impact the value of assets, investments, and their related interest and dividend payment streams, especially those securities denominated in foreign currency.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

(i) Market risk (continued)

(c) Currency risk (continued)

There is no material currency risk for discretionary participation contracts as the assets and liabilities of each fund are generally matched in source currency.

The Risk-only contracts are issued in various currencies. The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that claims (after reinsurance recoveries) may exceed net premiums collected in that currency. This risk is not seen as material compared to the underlying insurance risks underwritten.

In the STF, the Company is exposed to currency risk due to administration income being generated in seven currencies whilst the majority of expenses are settled in Sterling. If Sterling had been 10% stronger against other currencies during the year, expenses for 2020 would have increased by approximately EUR 0.2M (2019: EUR 0.2M).

(d) Inflation rate risk

The Company is exposed to inflation rates being higher than expected, in particular wage inflation. The Company also holds some index linked UK government bonds in its SNTF. The impact on the Technical Provisions of changes in inflation is given in Note 20.2.

(e) Equity price risk

At the Statement of Financial Position date, the Company was exposed to a low level of equity price risk in respect of charges taken from linked liability insurance and investment contracts. The Company is not exposed to equity risk in respect of policyholder liabilities on these contracts because changes in the value of equity securities match the liability to the policyholders who bear the equity price risk under these contracts.

Exposure to equities in aggregate is monitored in order to ensure compliance with the Company's investment policy and the investment management agreement. The Company has a defined investment policy which is approved by the Board and sets limits on the Company's exposure to equities both by market and in aggregate.

Investment matters including impacts of changes to equity prices are monitored on an on-going basis by Senior Management. An investment report is regularly tabled at Board meetings and significant decisions are approved by the Board. Senior Management and the Investment Manager develop, implement and monitor investment strategy with input from the Monument Group Investments team and the Appointed Actuary.

There is no equity price risk for the Triple C Plan, Flex Plan, Save Invest Plan, Level Plan, Annuity Plan, and Pensions in Payment discretionary participation contracts, Risk-only contract funds, STF, and SNTF because these funds do not currently invest in equities. Senior Management believes the Shareholder is not directly exposed to any material equity price sensitivity.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due and at the agreed terms. The credit risk is monitored on a daily basis by the Investment Manager, on a quarterly basis by Senior Management and the Board approve any change in credit policy.

The creditworthiness of banks and reinsurers is monitored quarterly by reviewing credit and financial strength ratings provided by rating agencies and other publicly available information. Counterparty default risk is considered by Senior Management on a gross basis (unless a net basis is contractually agreed) and findings are reported to the Appointed Actuary on an annual basis.

The discretionary participation contracts' asset portfolios are exposed to credit risk in respect of amounts due from bond issuers, banks, banks' derivative counterparties, bonds held in mutual funds, and reinsurers. The Company controls the level of credit risk in the portfolios via investment mandates and/or instructions to the Investment Manager. The investment mandates set limits on the portfolios' total holdings by credit ratings, and its exposure to a single counterparty. The portfolios also limit their credit risk by predominately investing in high grade government bonds.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

The Risk-only contract funds are exposed to credit risk in respect of amounts due from banks and reinsurers.

As previously stated, during 2020 the Company entered into an IGR agreement with its shareholder, Monument Re Limited, which has transferred the credit risk for its discretionary participation contracts and the liabilities in respect of long term claims in relation to Risk-only contracts to the reinsurer.

Reinsurance is also used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Company's liability as an insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder.

Under the Company's reinsurance arrangements the reinsurer is required to pay the Company: on the death of an insured life either, their share of any lump sum benefits plus their share of the pension benefit payments, or their share of the capitalised value of the pension on the basis of appropriate mortality rates and interest rates; on incapacity of an insured life either their share of the pension benefit payments, or their share of the capitalised value of the pension on the basis of appropriate mortality rates, recovery rates and interest rates. The insurer and reinsurer settle premiums and claims within 40-60 days of each calendar quarter end.

In addition, under some of the Company's reinsurance arrangements the reinsurer is required to pay the Company reinsurance profit commission annually.

In respect of the IGR, collateral is held as required by the IGR framework, which has the effect of reducing the exposure of the Company to the risk of the reinsurer defaulting.

The STF and SNTF are exposed to credit risk in respect of amounts due from UK government bonds, and banks. In line with mandates agreed by the Company the Investment Manager manages the level of credit risk by placing limits on the proportions held by credit rating.

In relation to assets backing linked liability insurance and investment contracts, Senior Management deem that there is no material credit risk to the Company. Furthermore, Senior Management believe that there is no material credit risk for the Company should an investment manager or other institution default in its obligations to the Company as the assets backing linked liability insurance and investment contracts are held in segregated client accounts and cannot be made available to the creditors of the counterparty upon their liquidation. The Company monitors the credit risk of such counterparties on a quarterly basis, ensures that counterparties are regulated in a jurisdiction acceptable to the Company and seeks to obtain controls documentation on an annual basis.

There is the risk of loss of assets held in custody due to the negligence or fraudulent action of a custodian or of a sub-custodian. On an annual basis the Company obtains controls documentation to confirm the on-going protection of policyholder assets and obtains confirmation that such custodians or sub-custodians are fit and proper to perform their role, that they continue to be regulated in a jurisdiction acceptable to the Company and that policyholder assets continue to be held in segregated accounts from the custodian's/sub-custodian's own assets. The Company may also demand the immediate withdrawal of assets from one custodian and transfer to another.

Overall, the concentration of credit risk is substantially unchanged compared to the prior year. No financial assets are past due or impaired at the reporting date and Senior Management expects no losses from non-performance by these counterparties. The Company maintains strict controls on derivative financial instruments by both amount and term. The amount, subject to credit risk at any one time, is linked to the current fair value of the derivative financial instruments.

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

The assets bearing credit risk as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are summarised below together with analysis by credit rating taken from ratings agencies approved by the Commission:

EUR thousands	Non-linked liability contracts	Shareholder's technical fund	Shareholder's non-technical fund	Total
	2020	2020	2020	2020
Debt securities including accrued interest	258,938	4,458	8,258	271,654
Mutual funds and shares relating to debt securities	—	—	—	—
Mutual funds and shares relating to equity exposure	—	—	—	—
Derivative and financial instruments	1,700	—	—	1,700
Assets arising from insurance contracts	—	—	—	—
Assets arising from profit commissions	—	—	—	—
Assets arising from reinsurance contracts	—	—	—	—
Assets arising from other debtors	267,623	273	60	267,956
Cash at bank and in hand	22,552	538	13,364	36,454
Total assets bearing credit risk	550,813	5,269	21,682	577,764

AAA	206,499	—	—	206,499
AA	59,803	4,469	8,318	72,590
A	18,544	538	13,364	32,446
BBB	—	—	—	—
Below BBB or not rated	265,967	262	—	266,229
Total assets bearing credit risk	550,813	5,269	21,682	577,764

EUR thousands	Non-linked liability contracts	Shareholder's technical fund	Shareholder's non-technical fund	Total
	2019	2019	2019	2019
Debt securities including accrued interest	257,877	4,520	8,803	271,200
Mutual funds and shares relating to debt securities	5,586	—	—	5,586
Mutual funds and shares relating to equity exposure	4,477	—	—	4,477
Derivative and financial instruments	1,434	—	—	1,434
Assets arising from insurance contracts	28	—	—	28
Assets arising from profit commissions	566	—	—	566
Assets arising from reinsurance contracts	417	—	—	417
Assets arising from other debtors	—	371	—	371
Cash at bank and in hand	24,105	760	11,586	36,451
Total assets bearing credit risk	294,490	5,651	20,389	320,530

AAA	228,124	—	—	228,124
AA	30,744	4,520	8,804	44,068
A	24,097	760	11,585	36,442
BBB	1,844	—	—	1,844
Below BBB or not rated	9,681	371	—	10,052
Total assets bearing credit risk	294,490	5,651	20,389	320,530

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available at a reasonable cost to pay obligations when due.

The discretionary participation contracts primarily invest in liquid government bonds and also invest in investment-grade corporate bonds, exchange traded funds, bond funds and equity funds. The Company also monitors its cash flows in order to be able to meet expected surrenders and maturity payments as they fall due.

In relation to the Risk-only contracts the Company holds assets in liquid call accounts to meet claim payments or reinsurance premium payments. In the event that claims (after reinsurance recoveries) exceed premiums in a given period, the Company would transfer money from the SNTF to the fund.

The Company bears no liquidity risk for the assets backing linked liability insurance and investment contracts because the Company does not pay the policyholders until the assets have been realised. The assets are typically quoted securities and are easily realisable. However, when the asset cannot be realised the contract permits the transfer of the asset to the policyholders.

The Company holds assets for the STF in liquid call accounts to meet expenses. In the event that expenses exceed income in a given period, the Company loans cash from its SNTF (see below) to the STF.

The assets can be readily realised in the SNTF as the Company invests in liquid short dated instruments and retains sufficient cash to meet unexpected transfers to the STF.

The liquidity of the above funds is formally monitored on a monthly basis through Management cash flow meetings.

c. Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events. This definition is intended to include all risk exposures to which the Company is exposed, other than the financial and strategy risks considered elsewhere. Operational risks include outsourcing arrangements to external providers, information security, legal, regulatory, fraud and people risks.

The main operational risks of the Company are:

- Incorrect processing of manual policy administration (with regards to invoicing, pricing, underwriting, etc.)
- Key-man risk for certain specialist staff roles
- Outsourcing Service Providers not meeting their requirements and contractual obligations in relation to service quality and reliability, security and business continuity
- Risk of legal disputes arising from historical policy contracts
- Systems downtime due to power outages or other infrastructure vulnerabilities
- The recent COVID-19 pandemic has led to staff home-working, which introduces additional operational risks

The Company monitors and controls operational risks using the following methods:

- Regular Risk and Control Self-Assessment process
- Event and issue management process, root cause analysis and learning from adverse experience
- Oversight exercised by Internal Audit, Risk Management and Compliance functions
- Key person risk is mitigated by succession planning

Technical measures such as firewalls and access restrictions have been established in order to protect systems and are periodically tested. A business continuity plan is in place and tested annually for effectiveness.

d. Group risk

Group Risk is the risk of loss or other adverse impact on the Company arising from financial or non-financial relationships between entities within the Group. This includes reputational, contagion, accumulations, concentration, and intra-Group transaction risk.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

26. Management of country risk and financial risk (continued)

d. Group risk (continued)

Risk reporting at Group level mitigates the risk of unidentified risk accumulations or concentrations. Significant commonality of Board composition mitigates the risk of lack of awareness or communication of activity in different parts of the Group. Intra-group transaction risks are mitigated by close scrutiny of intra-group transactions including external specialist input where appropriate. Conflicts would be managed in accordance with the Group's conflicts of interest policy. The IGR framework the Company has adopted means that collateral in respect of risk ceded to Group companies and this has the effect of reducing the exposure of the Company to the risk of the reinsurer defaulting.

e. Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk that the business will fail to identify and react appropriately to opportunities and threats arising from changes in the market.

The main strategic risks of the Company are:

- Inability to run off the existing legacy book of policies efficiently and maintain high quality customer service to clients; and
- Lack of opportunities and/or lack of success in developing the Company's footprint across the Crown Dependencies through entity acquisitions and sub-scale annuity, guaranteed savings and protection portfolio transfers.

The Company mitigates and controls strategic risk as follows:

- Risk Policy imposing requirements for strategic risk management;
- Board members with broad experience and deep industry knowledge;
- Rigorous due diligence process led by internal experts with support from external specialists as required;
- Emerging risk analysis and reporting; and
- Strategic risks are measured qualitatively.

f. Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is the risk of loss or other adverse impact on the Company arising from environmental, social and governance ("ESG") risks, or the risk of adverse social or environmental externalities arising from the activities of the Company.

Sustainability risk has been incorporated into the Company's risk management framework. ESG limits are included in the Company's investment policy, and monitoring processes are in place to measure exposure relative to those limits.

The Company promotes corporate and social responsibility.

27. Management of insurance risk

The Company maintains the Shareholder's and policyholders' funds in a consistent manner with the Company's risk appetite, regulatory requirements, and market requirements of its business.

The Company provides life and disability risk cover on a small proportion of the discretionary participation contracts. Policies on underwriting and reinsurance have been implemented and material issues are highlighted to the Board by Senior Management. The Company seeks to reduce its exposure to potential losses by reinsuring certain levels of mortality and morbidity risk with reinsurers. The level of mortality and morbidity risk ceded to reinsurers ranged from 95% and above.

The Company is subject to regulatory capital tests and also employs internal assessments to allocate capital and manage risk. The Company meets all of these requirements and has sufficient resources and financial strength.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. Management of insurance risk (continued)

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency is measured in accordance with Guernsey Law and as prescribed by regulations or instructions issued by the Commission.

Restrictions on available capital resources

There is a regulatory requirement for the Company to maintain adequate capital and liquidity. The Guernsey Insurance Business (Solvency) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Insurance Business (Solvency) (Amendment) Rules, 2018 ("Solvency Rules"), require the Company to hold sufficient capital to meet the Prescribed Capital Requirement ("PCR") and Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR").

The Company's MCR is calculated as 2.5% of its total best estimate liabilities excluding unit reserves for linked liabilities and the reserves for future discretionary benefits in the discretionary participation contracts.

Under the Solvency Rules a range of methods for calculating the PCR are prescribed and the Company is able to choose which method it uses. The Company has chosen to calculate its PCR using the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") approach which is a "Recognised Standard Formula" as allowed by and described in the Solvency Rules.

The Solvency Rules also require a licensed insurer to perform an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA"). The main difference between an ORSA and an OSCA is that the OSCA only looks at the capital required over a twelve month time horizon whereas an ORSA also focuses on the capital required over the longer term.

The Company last issued an ORSA report prepared as at 30 June 2020. The ORSA report was submitted prior to 31 December 2020.

The approach to the calculation of the OSCA is not prescribed. However, guidance has been issued on some of the areas to be considered and the format of the report. The suitability of the capital available should also be considered.

The process used by the Company when calculating its OSCA is to follow the latest BMA approach and to supplement these with an assessment of other risks which fall outside the standard formula.

The results of the OSCA may be compared with the PCR. Whilst the capital requirements determined in the OSCA may be larger than the PCR, broadly speaking the Commission would not require action to increase capital held, or to reduce risks undertaken, provided that capital remains over the PCR. However, the Commission reserves its right to do so.

The Company's available capital is subject to certain restrictions. In particular, no transfers from the long-term business fund can take place other than from an established surplus identified from an actuarial valuation of the fund. If one or more of the policyholders' funds are in deficit, the Board have determined that the amount transferred from the long-term business fund will be net of the amount needed to eliminate the deficit.

The regulatory capital resources to meet the PCR are equal to:

- a) the difference between assets and liabilities on the basis of their determination in accordance with Recognised Accounting Standards; plus
- b) the value of any basis adjustment (e.g. change from prudent to best estimate technical provisions); less
- c) the value of any regulatory adjustment determined by the Commission.

The Company's total available regulatory capital resources to meet the PCR are EUR 36,351,000 (2019: EUR 34,387,000).

The Commission have not determined any regulatory adjustment to the Company's regulatory capital resources.

The Company has not included the value of any issued but uncalled capital in its regulatory capital resources to meet its PCR and does not have any type 2 letters of credit or other off-balance sheet assets and so the Company's regulatory capital resources to meet its MCR is the same as its regulatory capital resources to meet its PCR.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. Management of insurance risk (continued)

Restrictions on available capital resources (continued)

The Company's total available capital resources as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are summarised below:

Capital statement table — 2020 EUR thousands	Discretionary participation contracts	Other life business	Life business shareholder's funds	Total life business
Shareholder's funds				
Distributable equity reserve	—	—	36,351	36,351
	—	—	36,351	36,351
Other qualifying capital				
Fund for future appropriations	30,324	—	—	30,324
Total available capital resources	30,324	—	36,351	66,675
MCR	—	—	6,760	6,760
Overall surplus capital over MCR	30,324	—	29,591	59,915
PCR	—	—	10,120	10,120
Overall surplus capital over PCR	30,324	—	26,231	56,555
Analysis of policyholders' liabilities				
Discretionary participation contracts	252,790	—	—	252,790
Risk-only contracts	—	3,199	—	3,199
Unit-linked	—	228,932	—	228,932
Risk margin	—	—	3,301	3,301
Other	—	—	—	—
Total technical liabilities	252,790	232,131	3,301	488,222

Capital statement table — 2019 EUR thousands	Discretionary participation contracts	Other life business	Life business shareholder's funds	Total life business
	Restated (1)	Restated (1)	Restated (1)	Restated (1)
Shareholder's funds				
Distributable equity reserve	—	—	34,387	34,387
	—	—	34,387	34,387
Other qualifying capital				
Fund for future appropriations	68,410	—	—	68,410
Total available capital resources	68,410	—	34,387	102,797
MCR	—	—	5,608	5,608
Overall surplus capital over MCR	68,410	—	28,779	97,189
PCR	—	—	9,344	9,344
Overall surplus capital over PCR	68,410	—	25,043	93,453
Analysis of policyholders' liabilities				
Discretionary participation contracts	279,304	—	—	279,304
Risk-only contracts	—	2,835	—	2,835
Unit-linked	—	255,276	—	255,276
Risk margin	—	—	5,866	5,866
Other	—	—	(4,275)	(4,275)
Total technical liabilities	279,304	258,111	1,591	539,006

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. Management of insurance risk (continued)

Restrictions on available capital resources (continued)

The movement in the Company's available capital resources for the years 2020 and 2019 are summarised below:

Movement in capital resources - 2020			
EUR thousands	Discretionary participation contracts	Other life business and shareholder's funds	Total life business
Balance at 1 January 2020	68,410	34,387	102,797
Effect of exchange rate variations	(1,792)	(499)	(2,291)
Effect of investment variations	16,672	141	16,813
Effect of changes in assumptions	(49,971)	350	(49,621)
Risk fund adjustment	—	—	—
Fund charge	(1,983)	1,983	—
Surplus distribution	(1,663)	—	(1,663)
Other factors	651	(11)	640
Balance at 31 December 2020	30,324	36,351	66,675

Movement in capital resources - 2019			
EUR thousands	Discretionary participation contracts	Other life business and shareholder's funds	Total life business
	Restated (1)	Restated (1)	Restated (1)
Balance at 1 January 2019	68,377	29,300	97,677
Effect of exchange rate variations	(133)	525	392
Effect of investment variations	22,031	297	22,328
Effect of changes in assumptions	(18,065)	(163)	(18,228)
Risk fund adjustment	—	895	895
Fund charge	(1,689)	1,689	—
Surplus distribution	(2,318)	—	(2,318)
Other factors	207	1,844	2,051
Balance at 31 December 2019	68,410	34,387	102,797

(1) See Note 28 for further details on comparative information.

Capital management policies and objectives

The Company requires that sufficient capital is held to meet 165% of its PCR and also that sufficient capital is held to meet its OSCA.

Capital resource sensitivities

The capital position is sensitive to changes in market conditions, due to both changes in the value of assets, and the effect that changes in investment conditions may have on the value of liabilities. It is also sensitive to assumptions and experience relating to mortality, persistency, and expenses.

The most significant sensitivities arise from the following risks:

- Expense risk arising from the variation in the expenses incurred in servicing insurance or investment contracts. This risk is addressed by Senior Management's focus on cost control and by maintaining an expense provision in anticipation of future inflows not being sufficient to cover future outflows.
- Surrender risk which would arise if the level of policies surrendering was heavier than that assumed. The Company's surrender experience is monitored for any significant changes in experience. The Company has entered into a Mass Lapse reinsurance agreement to cede some of its Surrender risk.
- Longevity risk in relation to discretionary participation funds which would arise if the mortality of the insured lives were lighter than that assumed. The Company's mortality experience is monitored for any significant changes in experience. The Company has entered into an IGR agreement that cedes its longevity risk to the reinsurer.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. Management of insurance risk (continued)

Capital resource sensitivities (continued)

- d) Credit risk which would arise if a bank, bond issuer, reinsurer or other counterparty defaulted on its commitments to the Company. This risk is addressed through the Company's investment policy and framework and through the IGR framework.

The timing of any impact on capital would depend on the interaction of past experience and assumptions about future experience. In general, if experience had deteriorated or was expected to deteriorate and Senior Management was not expected to reduce the future impact, then assumptions relating to future experience would be changed to reflect it. In this way liabilities would be increased to anticipate the future impact of the worse experience with an immediate impact on the capital positions.

Examples of possible management actions to reduce future impacts include changes to bonus rates, changes to discretionary surrender terms, cost-reduction initiatives, increasing management charges, and purchasing reinsurance.

28. Effect of changes in accounting policy for measurement of technical provisions

In September 2020, the Board of Directors agreed to change the accounting policy for estimating the value of the long-term business fund for the Company from prudent to best estimate technical provisions as at 31 December 2020.

Prior to 2020, the reserving policy of the Company was based on using prudent assumptions, which were set as equal to best estimate assumptions plus a prudent margin. From 2020, the Company moved to valuing its technical provisions using the same best estimate assumptions plus a risk margin used in calculation of the Company's regulatory capital requirement.

The benefit for the Company of changing the approach as explained above is use of one set of assumptions and the associated reduction in model runs, as well as bringing the Company's reserving methodology in line with the one of the Group.

Due to the change in accounting policy for estimating the technical provisions, the comparative information has been restated.

The restatement relating to the change in accounting policy for the measurement of technical provisions affected the following financial statements line items for the prior period:

Statement of financial position

Assets

EUR thousands

	Notes	2019 prior to restatement	Restatement	2019 (restated)
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions				
Claims outstanding		—	1,448	1,448

Nordben Life and Pension Insurance Co. Limited Annual Report

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

28. Effect of changes in accounting policy for measurement of technical provisions (continued)

Statement of financial position (continued)

Liabilities and equity

EUR thousands	Notes	2019 prior to restatement	Restatement	2019 (restated)
Capital and reserves				
Profit and loss account		17,919	9,796	27,715
Fund for future appropriations				
	21	28,452	39,958	68,410
Technical provisions for long-term business and claims outstanding				
	21			
Long-term business provision		261,362	(51,379)	209,983
Claims outstanding		3,379	910	4,289
Technical provisions for linked liabilities				
		125,143	2,014	127,157
Financial liabilities for investment contracts				
		129,018	149	129,167

Statement of comprehensive income

Technical account - long term business

EUR thousands	Notes	2019 prior to restatement	Restatement	2019 (restated)
Change in the provision for claims				
Gross amount	3	2,918	719	3,637
Amount attributed to insurance pooling arrangements and reinsurers	3	(8)	(642)	(650)
Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance				
Long-term business provision, net of reinsurance				
Gross amount	3	(2,464)	5,092	2,628
Other technical provisions, net of reinsurance				
Technical provisions for linked liabilities	3	24,544	2,836	27,380
Transfer from/(to) the fund for future appropriations				
	1,3,21	2,705	(3,536)	(831)

29. Events after the reporting date

At the date of signing this report the Company recognises that the COVID-19 pandemic is an ongoing matter. The Company's Business Continuity plan has been put into effect again during another local Guernsey lockdown in early 2021, with all staff working from home when appropriate. The Company continues to monitor the situation, follow local government guidelines, and we do not believe that COVID-19 will result in a materially adverse effect on our ability to maintain operations and meet obligations as they fall due.

30. Approval of financial statements

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board on 22 March 2021.