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ANNUAL REPORT 2016

The Board of Directors and CEO of Nordic Guarantee Försäkringsaktiebolag hereby present the Annual Report for the financial year 01/01/2016 – 31/12/2016.

The undersigned CEO of Nordic Guarantee Försäkringsaktiebolag, corporate identity number 516406-0112, hereby certifies that the income statement and balance sheet for the period 01/01/2016 – 31/12/2016 were adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 13/03/2017. The meeting also approved the Board's proposal concerning the profit.

Stockholm, 13/03/2017

Johan Brinkenberg

DIRECTORS' REPORT

General information on operations

Nordic Guarantee Försäkringsaktiebolag is a subsidiary of Manzillo Holdings, ID number 528963, domiciled in the British Virgin Islands. During the year, Manzillo Holdings acquired the remaining 40 % of the shares which were owned by Fairford Insurance Holding. The company is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Manzillo Holdings. Manzillo Holdings is also the parent company of an insurance group with businesses in several European countries, and is in close cooperation with Lombard Insurance Company, the leading provider of guarantee insurance in South Africa.

Nordic Guarantee Försäkringsaktiebolag's head office is located in Kista, outside Stockholm, Sweden. The Company has been in operation since December 2003 and its concession comprises the non-life insurance classes 15 (surety) and 9 (other material damage). Since 2006, only surety insurance has been written. Its operations are carried out in Sweden and through branches in Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Sales, performance and financial position

Premium income increased to TSEK 152,446 (125,555) primarily due to continued focus on operational efficiencies, attention to customer needs and increased reinsurance capacity. The company carries on the business of providing guarantees, mainly to the construction industry. Economic trends in this industry have been positive during the year. The Swedish market grew substantially compared with the previous year, primarily in the housing sector. The Norwegian construction industry has continued to develop in a positive direction and also stronger than the previous year. Finland's economy has developed slightly better than previous years. Dependence on business in Denmark was intentionally limited in line with the business' strategic plans. Consequently, variations in the Danish construction market was not appreciable during the year. The partnership with South African insurance company, Lombard Insurance Company Limited, continued to develop.

Claim costs for own account reduced during the year to TSEK 25,696 (27,479). Further context is provided considering that TSEK 11,647 (14,783) of this value is attributable to claims which occurred during previous years. The work during the previous years to tighten the internal controls regarding customers credit rating has showed result. The number of new claims has decreased dramatically.

Technical profits closed at TSEK 4,746 (7,937) and profit before appropriations at TSEK 6,280 (5,083). In line with the company's strategic plan, costs have increased during the year mainly due to investments made in resources and knowledge.

The company's capital base is subject to the statutory minimum requirements according to Solvency II. On the balance sheet date, the minimum capital requirement was calculated at TSEK 36,500 and the solvency capital requirement was TSEK 146,357.

The consolidation ratio of the company at year-end was 82.7 percent (97.6 percent) whilst its consolidation capital value was TSEK 126,127 (122,528).

Employee benefits

Remuneration to the CEO is determined by the Board of Directors. For information on remuneration and benefits, see note 6.

Risks and risk management

The company's claims outcome is greatly affected by economic trends in the countries in which it operates. Insurance risk is mitigated through careful assessment of individual customers' financial position and profitability. In addition, emphasis is placed on strict enforcement of internal policies and guidelines for underwriting and claims settlement. The company's reinsurance cover is designed to limit the impact of losses per individual risk. Further information on risks can be found in note 1.

Financial administration

The company has a low level of risk in its financial investments. The yield during the year was 0.2 percent and only comprised interest-bearing investments at year-end.

Outlook

The prospects of the company generating higher premium volume and reducing claim costs are considered to be good. The long term nature of the guarantee products issued implies slow absorption of policy changes on the entire portfolio. The performed work in changing the risk profile of the company's exposure has started to show results.

Traditionally, the most popular type of security in the market has been bank-issued guarantees. The company's products represent an attractive alternative, mainly due to generally elevated requirements for counter-security from the banking sector. We further pride ourselves on placing a smaller administrative burden on clients.

Proposal for appropriation of profit

The balance sheet shows that the Annual General Meeting has SEK 66,127,008 at its disposal.

Profit brought forward	61,331,114
Profit for the year	4,795,994
Profit available	**66,127,008**

The Board of Directors proposes that SEK 66,127,008 be carried forward.

Five-year summary

SEK thousand		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Profit						
Premium income		152,446	125,555	99,412	118,630	115,130
Premium revenue		121,483	123,060	109,082	122,014	108,650
Net return on capital in insurance business		1,616	1,245	1,509	1,875	2,429
Claims cost, on own account		-25,696	-27,479	-91,016	-59,049	-40,480
Technical profit from insurance business		4,746	7,937	-65,297	-33,302	-6,873
Profit for the year		4,796	13,162	-59,197	-24,906	-10,685
Financial position						
Investment assets at fair value		62,795	61,318	78,875	72,100	66,413
Actuarial provisions (including reinsurer's share)		96,246	102,310	179,827	146,067	152,738
Consolidation capital		126,127	122,528	72,994	59,971	60,001
Capital strength according to Solvency 1 regulation						
Capital base			110,888	58,180	59,971	54,411
Solvency requirement			34,730	34,188	32,560	30,170
Capital strength according to Solvency 2 regulation						
Capital base		146,357				
- Tier 1		139,176				
- Tier 3		7,181				
SCR		103,688				
MCR		36,500				
Key ratios						
Loss ratio	1	29%	33%	114%	69%	46%
Operating costs ratio	2	68%	59%	70%	66%	66%
Total costs ratio	3	97%	92%	184 %	135%	112%
Yield in percent	4	0.2%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Total return in percent	5	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%
Consolidation ratio in percent	6	82.7%	98%	73%	51%	52%

Definitions

1 Insurance compensation as a percentage of premium income on own account
2 Total operating costs as a percentage of premium income on own account
3 Loss ratio plus operating costs ratio
4 Realised capital revenue as a percentage of financial assets
5 Realised capital profit as a percentage of financial assets
6 Consolidation capital as a percentage of premium income

INCOME STATEMENT

SEK thousand	Note	2016	2015
TECHNICAL ACCOUNTS			
Premium revenue, ooa [1)]			
Premium income	2	152,446	125,555
Reinsurer's share of premium income		-61,486	-38,693
Change in provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks		-30,962	-13,886
Reinsurer's share of change in provisions for Unearned premiums and protracted risks		29,792	11,391
Premium revenue, ooa		**89,790**	**84,367**
Return on capital transferred from financial business	3	1,616	1,245
Other technical revenue		384	0
Insurance compensation, ooa	4		
Insurance compensation paid		-37,541	-95,202
Reinsurer's share of insurance compensation paid		3,364	20 842
		-34,177	**-74 360**
Change in provisions for unsettled claims		-1,058	59,466
Reinsurer's share of change in provisions for unsettled claims		9,539	-12 586
		8,481	**46 880**
Insurance compensation, ooa		**-25,696**	**-27,480**
Operating costs	5,6,9	-61,348	-50,196
Technical profit from non-life insurance business		**4,746**	**7,937**
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNTS			
Technical profit from non-life insurance business		**4,746**	**7,937**
Return on capital, revenue	7	3,150	0
Return on capital, costs	7	0	-1 609
Return on capital transferred to non-life insurance business	3	-1,616	-1,245
Profit before allocations and tax		**6,280**	**5,083**
Appropriations		0	0
Tax on profit for the year	10	-1,484	5,220
Profit for the year		**4,796**	**10,303**

[1)] ooa = on own account.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SEK thousand	2016	2015
Profit for the year	**4,796**	**10,303**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Translation differences for the year in foreign branches	-416	-985
Tax, translation difference, foreign branches	-780	216
Comprehensive income for the year	**3,600**	**9,534**

BALANCE SHEET

SEK thousand	Note	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8		
Other intangible assets		12,339	11,639
		12,339	**11,639**
Investment assets			
Financial investment assets	11	62,795	61,318
Reinsurer's share of actuarial provisions			
Unearned premiums and protracted risks		41,573	23,113
Unsettled claims		24,290	9,924
		65,863	**33,037**
Receivables			
Receivables concerning direct insurance	12	15,880	10,425
Receivables concerning reinsurers		2,631	20,841
Other receivables	13	8,876	37,749
		27,387	**69,015**
Other assets			
Tangible fixed assets	14	4,325	3,787
Cash and bank balances		155,293	107,628
		159,618	**111,415**
Prepaid expenses and accrued income			
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	15	9,643	12,930
TOTAL ASSETS		**337,645**	**299,353**

BALANCE SHEET

SEK thousand	Note	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital (500,000 shares) with quota value SEK 100 per share		50,000	50,000
Statutory reserve		10,000	10,000
Restricted equity		**60,000**	**60,000**
Profit brought forward		50,181	41,075
Share premium reserve		11,150	11,150
Profit for the year		4,796	10,303
Non-restricted equity		**66,127**	**62,528**
Total equity		**126,127**	**122,528**
Actuarial provisions			
Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks	16	107,266	83,907
Provisions for unsettled claims	17	54,843	51,439
		162,109	**135,346**
Liabilities	18		
Liabilities concerning direct insurance		16,450	11,133
Other liabilities		6,655	4,487
		23,105	**15,620**
Accrued expenses and deferred income			
Other accrued expenses and deferred income	19	26,305	25,859
TOTAL EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES		**337,645**	**299,353**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Restricted equity			Non-restricted equity	
	Share capital	**New share issue in progress**	**Statutory reserve**	**Profit brought forward, including profit for the year**	**Total equity**
Opening balance 01/01/2015	22 200	28 750	10 000	12 043	72 993
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year				10 303	10 303
Translation differences for the year in foreign branches				-985	-985
Tax, translation difference, branches				216	216
Comprehensive income for the year				**9 534**	**9 534**
Transactions with owners					
New share issue & share premium reserve	27 800	-28 750		950	**0**
Conditional shareholders' contribution				40 000	**40 000**
Closing balance, 31/12/2015	**50 000**	**0**	**10 000**	**62 527**	**122 527**

	Restricted equity			Non-restricted equity	
	Share capital	**New share issue in progress**	**Statutory reserve**	**Profit brought forward, including profit for the year**	**Total equity**
Opening balance 01/01/2016	50 000	0	10 000	62 527	122 527
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year				4 796	4 796
Translation differences for the year in foreign branches				-416	-416
Tax, translation difference, branches				-780	-780
Comprehensive income for the year				**3 600**	**3 600**
Closing balance, 31/12/2016	**50 000**	**0**	**10 000**	**66 127**	**126 127**

All components of Other comprehensive income will be reversed via the income statement.

CASHFLOW STATEMENT

SEK thousand	**31/12/2016**	**31/12/2015**
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Resultat before financial transactions	**4 746**	**7 937**
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow:		
Depreciations	5 301	3 976
Changes in provisions	-21 662	-44 683
Change in fair value in finacial investments	-1 478	1 561
Interest received	1 522	6
Interest paid	-40	0
Tax paid	-65	-806
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	**-11 674**	**-32 039**
Cash flow from changes in assets and liabilities		
Changes in receivables	57 094	48 190
Changes in short term liabilities	7 492	-1 794
Cash flow from operating activities	**52 912**	**14 357**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of tangible assets	-2 868	-973
Acquisition of intangible assets	-5 107	0
Sale of fixed assets	1 436	0
Cash flow from investing activities	**-6 539**	**-973**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shareholders contribution	0	40 000
Cash flow from financing activities	**0**	**40 000**
Cash flow of the year	**46 373**	**53 384**
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year	107 628	54 244
Currency translation difference in cash and cash equivalents	1 293	
Cash and equivalents at the end of the year	155 293	107 628

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

	Note	Direct insurance, Swedish risks	Of which surety	Of which other material damage	Direct insurance, foreign risks	Total
Premium revenue, ooa	a	29 499	28 739	760	60 291	89 790
Return on capital transferred from financial business		485	485	0	1 131	1 616
Other technical revenue		396	396	0	-12	384
Insurance compensation, ooa	b	-20 559	-14 059	-6 500	-5 137	-25 696
Operating costs		-27 357	-27 357	0	-33 991	-61 348
Technical profit from non-life insurance business		**-17 535**	**-11 797**	**-5 741**	**22 282**	**4 746**
Actuarial provisions, before reinsurance						
Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks		-10 570	-10 570	0	-20 393	-30 962
Provisions for unsettled claims		-9 251	-2 751	-6 500	9 277	27
Total actuarial provisions, before reinsurance		**-19 821**	**-13 320**	**-6 500**	**-11 115**	**-30 935**
Reinsurer's share of actuarial provisions						
Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks		-9 223	-9 223	0	-22 470	-31 693
Provisions for unsettled claims		-1 364	-1 364	0	10 903	9 539
Total reinsurer's share of actuarial provisions		**-10 587**	**-10 587**	**0**	**-11 567**	**-22 154**
Notes to the performance analysis						
Note a, Premium revenue, ooa						
Premium revenue (before reinsurance)		38 722	37 962	760	82 761	121 483
Reinsurer's share of premium revenue		-9 223	-9 223	0	-22 470	-31 693
Premium revenue, ooa		**29 499**	**28 739**	**760**	**60 291**	**89 790**
Note b, Insurance compensation, ooa						
Insurance compensation paid						
-Before reinsurance		-10 057	-10 057	0	-23 092	-33 149
-Reinsurer's share		1 055	1 055	0	2 309	3 364
-Claims expenses		-1 682	-1 682	0	-2 710	-4 392
Change in provisions for unsettled claims						
-Before reinsurance		-9 251	-2 751	-6 500	8 349	-1 058
-Reinsurer's share		-1 364	-1 364	0	9 975	9 539
Insurance compensation, ooa		**-21 455**	**-14 954**	**-6 500**	**-4 241**	**-25 696**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

The annual report is submitted on 31 December 2016 and concerns Nordic Guarantee Försäkringsaktiebolag, which is an insurance company with its registered office in Stockholm. The address of the head office is Kista Science Tower, 164 51 Kista, Sweden, and the company's corporate identity number is 516406-0112.

Compliance with standards and legislation

The annual report has been prepared in pursuance of the Annual Accounts in Insurance Companies Act and in pursuance of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general advice on annual reports in insurance companies (FFFS 2015:12), including the amending regulations of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority and recommendation RFR 2 issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. The company applies statutory IFRS and this means that all IFRS and statements approved by the EU are applied where possible within the framework of Swedish law and in respect of the link between accounting and taxation.

New and amended standards and interpretations that have not yet entered into force

At the time of preparation of the company's financial statements as at 31 December 2016, there are standards and interpretations that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but have not yet entered into force. Below is a preliminary assessment of the potential impact of the introduction of these standards and interpretations on the company's financial statements.

<u>IFRS 9 Financial instruments</u>

The new standard for recognition and measurement of financial instruments is a complete revision and will replace the existing standard, IAS 39. The standard consists of three sub-projects: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. Application Timing of IFRS 9 is 1 January 2018. The Nordic Guarantee's preliminary assessment is that the new standard will not result in significant changes since most of the Company's financial instruments are now valued in fair value through the income statement. Since the Nordic Guarantee does not apply hedge accounting means that part of the standard no impact on reporting.

<u>IFRS 16 Leasing (not adopted by the EU)</u>

On 13 January 2016 the IASB presented the new standard for lease accounting. Provided that the standard is adopted by the EU, it will be applicable from the financial year 2019. It remains to investigate how the Nordic Guarantee's financial reporting will be affected.

Assumptions for the preparation of financial statements

The functional currency is Swedish Krona (SEK) and the financial statements are presented in SEK. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless specified otherwise. Assets and liabilities are recognised at cost, apart from certain financial assets that are valued at fair value. Financial assets that are valued at fair value are bonds and other interest-bearing securities. Changes in relation to book value are recognised in the income statement.

Estimates and valuations in the financial statements

Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with statutory IFRS requires the company's management to make assessments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the carrying amounts for assets, liabilities, revenue and costs. The estimates and assumptions are based on past experience and a number of other factors that seem to be reasonable under the prevailing conditions. The result of these estimates and assumptions is then used to assess the carrying amounts for assets and liabilities that are not otherwise clear from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assessments.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period in which the change is made if the change only affected this period, or in the period in which the change is made and future periods if the change affects both the current period and future periods.

Assessments made by the company management for the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates made that may entail material adjustments in the financial statements for subsequent years are described in further detail in a separate note, where appropriate.

Estimates and assessments are made in the technical provisions, deferred taxes and intangible assets. Valuation principles are described below. The accounting policies indicated below were applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements, unless specified otherwise below.

Translation of foreign branches

Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and items in the income statement are translated using the average exchange rate for the period in which the item occurred. When translating items in the balance sheet from foreign currency values, the following exchange rates were used as at 31 December:

Currency	2016	2015
NOK	1,06	0,96
EUR	9,60	9,17
DKK	1,29	1,23

Translation differences generated in connection with the translation of a foreign net investment are recognised in other comprehensive income in the translation reserve in equity.

Insurance contracts

Under IFRS 4, contracts that carry a significant insurance risk must be classified as insurance. Following a review of all products, the company decided that all products must be regarded as insurance.

<u>Revenue recognition/premium income</u>
The premium income recognised is the total gross premiums for direct insurance that are paid in or can be credited to the company for insurance contracts for which the insurance period began before the end of the financial year. Premium income recognised also includes premiums for insurance periods that began after the end of the financial year, if they were due for payment during the financial year in accordance with the contract. Gross premium means the contractual premium for the entire contract term. Policy cancellations reduce premium income as soon as the amount is known.

Premium revenue corresponds to that part of the premium income that is earned. Unearned premium is allocated to the provisions for unearned premiums.

<u>Actuarial provisions</u>
Actuarial provisions consist of provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks, plus provisions for unsettled claims.

<u>Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks</u>
Provisions for unearned premiums correspond to the company's liability for claims, costs of administration and other costs during the remainder of the contract term for current insurance contracts. Current insurance means insurance under contracts that have been made, regardless of whether they concern subsequent insurance periods in full or in part. These provisions are calculated by estimating the expected costs of claims that may arise during the remaining term of this insurance, plus the costs of administration during this period. The estimation of costs is based on the company's experience, but the observed and forecast development of relevant costs is also taken into account.

Provisions for unearned premiums are recognised in total for all of the company's operations. Protracted risks means the risk that the claims and costs arising out of insurance contracts cannot be covered by unearned and expected premiums after the end of the financial year. For insurance with premium paid for several years, the provisions for unearned premiums are calculated on the basis of an estimate of the company's liability for current contracts and the expected pay-out pattern. Provisions for unearned premiums are estimated using the unearned proportion of premiums for current insurance. If the premium level for current insurance is considered to be insufficient, provisions are made for protracted risks. The period's change in provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks is recognised in the income statement.

Provisions for unsettled claims
Provisions for unsettled claims consist of estimated undiscounted cash flows concerning final costs to meet all claims based on events that occurred before the end of the financial year, less amounts already paid out in connection with claims. The change in unsettled claims for the period is recognised in the income statement.

Loss check
The company's accounting and valuation policies applied to the balance sheet item 'Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks', automatically entails a check that the provisions are sufficient to cover expected future cash flows.

Operating costs
Operating costs are described in notes 5 and 6. Changes in actuarial provisions for insurance contracts are recognised in the income statement under the respective headings. Compensation paid out corresponds to payments to policyholders during the financial year on account of losses that have occurred, regardless of when the loss occurred.

Reinsurance purchased
The amount paid out during the financial year is recognised as the premium for reinsurance purchased. The premium is periodised so that the cost is allocated to the period covered by the insurance protection.

Recognition of return on capital

Return on capital transferred from financial business to non-life insurance business
The return on capital is transferred from the result of asset management to the result of insurance business based on average actuarial provisions on own account. The return on capital transferred is calculated on the basis of an interest rate equivalent to the company's long-term return on investment.

Net return on capital
The return on capital, revenue item concerns return on investment assets and includes interest income, exchange gains (net), reversed impairments and capital gains (net). The costs of investment assets are recognised under return on capital, costs. This item includes interest expenses, exchange losses (net), depreciation/amortisation, impairments and capital losses (net).

Realised and unrealised changes in value
For investment assets valued at fair value, the capital gain is the positive difference between the sales price and the cost of acquisition. For sales of investment assets, previously unrealised changes in value are entered as adjustment items under the items unrealised gains on investment assets and unrealised losses on investment assets.

Taxes

Income tax
Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement, except where the underlying transaction is recognised directly in equity, in which case the associated tax effect is recognised in equity. Current tax is tax that must be paid or received for the current year, applying the tax rates adopted or adopted in practice as at the balance sheet date. This also includes adjustments of current tax attributable to prior periods. Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet method based on temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The valuation of deferred tax is based on how underlying assets or liabilities are expected to be realised or settled. Deferred tax is calculated applying the tax rates and tax rules adopted or adopted in practice as at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets for tax-deductible temporary differences and loss carry-forwards are recognised only to the extent it is likely that it will be possible to utilise these items. The value of deferred tax assets is derecognised when it is no longer deemed likely that they can be utilised. Any future income tax arising in connection with dividend is recognised at the same time as when the dividend is recognised as a liability.

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation methods

Amortisation is recognised in the income statement linearly over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. Useful lives are reviewed annually. Amortisable intangible assets are amortised from the date on which they are available for use. The useful lives estimated are:

- Other intangible assets 5 years

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet include fund units and interest-bearing securities on the asset side. A financial instrument that is recognised in the balance sheet is any form of contract or agreement that gives rise to a financial asset in a company or a financial liability or equity instrument in another company. Financial instruments recognised among assets in the balance sheet include cash and equivalents, loan receivables, accounts receivable relating to reinsurance and direct insurance, and financial investments. Financial instruments recognised among liabilities in the balance sheet include accounts payable and other liabilities.

Cash and equivalents consist of bank balances.

Recognition in and derecognition from the balance sheet

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the terms and conditions of the instrument. Accounts receivable are recognised in the balance sheet when an invoice has been sent. A liability is recognised when the counterparty has completed its undertaking and a contractual obligation to pay exists, even if no invoice has yet been received. Accounts payable are recognised when the invoice has been received.

A financial asset is derecognised from the balance sheet when the rights in the contract are realised or mature or the company loses control of them. This also applies to parts of financial assets. A financial liability is derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation in the contract is performed or is otherwise extinguished. This also applies to parts of financial liabilities.

Acquisition and disposal of financial instruments

Acquisition and disposal of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the company undertakes to acquire or dispose of the asset, except where the company acquires or disposes of listed securities, where settlement date recognition is applied.

Investment assets

Investment assets comprise fund units and interest-bearing securities, and are classified as financial instruments valued at fair value with changes in value via the income statement.

Financial instruments divided into classes and levels for valuation at fair value

Information must be provided on a method for determination of fair value using a valuation hierarchy consisting of three levels. The levels must reflect the extent to which fair value is based on observable market data or own assumptions.

Levels for valuation at fair value:

- Quoted prices on an active market (level 1)
- Valuation model based on observable market data (level 2)
- Valuation model based on own assumptions (level 3)

All of the company's financial instruments are valued at prices (bid rates on the balance sheet date) quoted on an active market. Any future transaction costs in connection with disposal are not taken into consideration. These instruments are recognised in the balance sheet item 'Bonds and other interest-bearing securities'. These securities are valued at prices that are quoted on an active market, which means that they are attributed to level 1. The categorisation is based on the company managing and evaluating all investment assets at fair value in accordance with its adopted investment policy.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognised at cost after deduction of accumulated depreciation and any impairment, plus any appreciation. The carrying amount for a tangible fixed asset is removed from the balance sheet in the event of disposal or sale or when no future financial advantage is expected from the use or disposal/sale of the asset. Gains or losses realised upon the disposal or sale of an asset consist of the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the asset, less direct selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised as other revenue/cost.

Depreciation is linear over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Estimated useful lives:

- Equipment 5 years
- Computers, vehicles 3 years

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Impairment test for tangible and intangible assets

The carrying amounts for the assets are tested on each balance sheet date. If there is an indication of a need for impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is calculated in accordance with IAS 36. For intangible assets that are not yet ready for use, the recoverable amount is calculated annually. An impairment is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment is charged to the income statement. Impairment of assets attributable to a cash generating unit is distributed in proportion to the assets in the unit. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less selling expenses and value in use.

Reversal of impairment

An impairment is reversed if there is an indication that there is no longer a need for the impairment and there has been a change in the assumptions on which the calculation of the recoverable amount was based. However, impairment of goodwill arising from the purchase of the net assets of a business is never reversed. Reversal is only to the value the asset would have had, with the normal depreciation rate for the asset type, if no impairment had taken place.

Equity

Dividends are recognised as liabilities after the Annual General Meeting has approved the dividend.

Reinsurance

Nordic Guarantee buys reinsurance on a Policies Attaching-basis every year, i.e. all risks that are written during the year are covered throughout their period of exposure by the reinsurance programme for the underwriting year. The purchased cover comprise quota share reinsurance along with excess of loss cover which limits the company's costs in the event of a major loss. This provides the company with cover against high-frequency losses and limits the loss for each risk to a maximum self-retention value. The self-retention value is set at a level which the company's Board of Directors deems acceptable for a single risk. A risk may consist of one or more policies written for the same company or groups of companies that are linked in such a way that they can be regarded as the same risk. For really large risks, there is a further proportional reinsurance contract in place whereby most of the risk is ceded to another risk carrier.

Retirement via insurance

The company's pension plans for collective agreement occupational pensions are safeguarded via insurance contracts. The pension plan for the company's employees is partly a defined contribution plan and partly a defined benefit plan that covers several employers. The company considers that UFR 6 'Pension plans that cover several employers' is applicable to the company's pension plan. The company lacks sufficient information to allow it to report in accordance with IAS 19 and therefore reports these pension plans as defined contribution plans in accordance with UFR 6. The company's obligations are recognised as a cost in the income statement at the rate they are earned by the employees performing services for the company. According to recommendation RFR 2 issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, IAS 19 does not need to be applied to a legal entity.

Adjustment of comparative figures

The Company has notified the reporting of currency effects on investments. These are now recognized in the income statement and not in other comprehensive income. An adjustment of TSEK 2,860 has been made for fiscal year 2015. In 2015 part of reinsurers' share of unearned premiums was recognized net included in provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risks. An adjustment of TSEK 11,391 has been made.

Shareholders' contributions

The company recognises Group contributions and shareholders' contributions in accordance with RFR 2. Shareholders' contributions are recognised directly in equity.

Approval and adoption of the annual report

The annual report was approved for publication by the Board of Directors and the CEO on 13 March 2017. The income statement and balance sheet will be presented for adoption to the Annual General Meeting on 13 March 2017.

NOTES

Amounts in SEK thousand, unless stated otherwise

Note 1 – Information about risks

Objectives, principles and methods for risk management

The company's profit is derived partly from insurance business and the insurance risks that are managed there, and partly from investment business and financial risks. Risk and risk management are therefore a central part of the company's business. The note below comprises a description of the company's risk management organisation, plus quantitative and qualitative information about insurance risks and operational and financial risks. In separate instructions, the Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for risk management to various functions within the company. The Board of Directors has appointed three committees, the Underwriting Committee, the Risk & Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee. The tasks of the committees include developing proposals, within their areas of responsibility, for policies and guidelines which the Board then adopts. The committees must also be responsible for implementation and follow-up of policies and procedures within their areas of responsibility. This work is continuous, and policies and procedures are checked and revised regularly. Recurring training programmes and clear processes and job descriptions are used to ensure that risk control functions throughout the organisation and that each employee understands their role and responsibility.

The aim of the company's risk management organisation is to identify, measure and manage all risks to which the company is exposed. Another important aim is to ensure that the company has adequate solvency in relation to the risks to which the company is exposed. The Board of Directors has the principal responsibility for management of the risks to which the company is exposed. The Board of Directors adopts the guidelines that will apply to risk management, risk reporting, internal control and follow-up. The Underwriting Committee consists of members of the Board of Directors and the company's CEO. The Underwriting Committee makes decisions on major insurance risks. The Risk & Audit Committee consists of members of the Board of Directors and the company's CEO and is responsible for ensuring that the company has functioning internal control and a framework for risk management. The coordinator for risk management is the company's Chief Risk Officer, whose tasks include checking that insurance risks written lie within the adopted risk appetite and risk tolerance limits, policies and guidelines, and that the reinsurance terms are complied with.

Risks in insurance business

During the year, the company wrote non-life insurance in the field of surety insurance. Insurance risks comprise both underwriting risks and reserve allocation risks. The meaning of these terms and the company's general methods for managing both types of risk are described below.

<u>Underwriting risks</u>
Underwriting risk is the risk that the calculated premium for the insurance will not match the actual claim and operating costs associated with the insurance. There are various methods for reducing underwriting risks. These include the company diversifying the portfolio over time and/or between different types of insurance risk. The company's principal method for managing underwriting risks is the business plan that is drawn up every year and adopted by the Board of Directors.

<u>Reserve allocation risks</u>
Reserve allocation risk, i.e. the risk that the actuarial provisions are not sufficient to settle claims that arise, is primarily managed by means of developed actuarial methods and careful continuous follow-up on claims reported and potential claims. Risk is also limited by means of reinsurance. The Board of Directors decides on the extent of reinsurance. Reinsurance purchased is used to limit the consequences of claims, making it possible to manage the size of exposure and to protect the company's equity. The company's maximum self-retention per claim is decided on by the Board of Directors.

<u>Surety insurance</u>
Risks attributable to surety insurance are managed primarily by means of pricing, product design, risk selection, investment strategy, rating and reinsurance.

The total aggregated risk the company is willing to assume is determined in relation to risk concentrations within the field of insurance. The company monitors this exposure, both when signing contracts and on an ongoing basis, by reviewing reports of significant risk concentrations. Various statistical methods, stress tests and simulations are used to prepare such reports and identify risk concentrations on an ongoing basis.

Operational risks

Operational risk means the risk that errors or deficiencies in administrative procedures lead to unexpected financial losses or losses of confidence. These may, for example, be caused by a lack of internal control, deficient systems or deficiencies in technical equipment. The risk of irregularities, whether internal or external, is also part of operational risk. The operational risks are counteracted by means of internal control. The maintenance of good internal control is an ongoing process in the company.

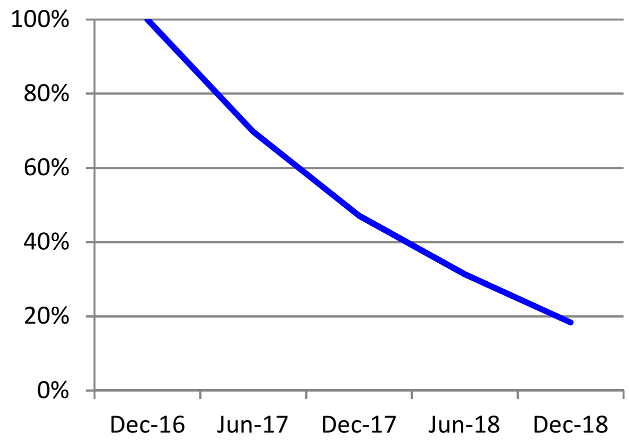
Concentration of insurance risk and sensitivity

The insurance risks to which the company is exposed to are directly related to the risks in the insurance contracts written. Surety insurance is used as security in business transactions. The insurance covers, up to a predetermined amount, the risk of one party (the customer) being unable to perform its obligations to another party (the beneficiary).

The company follows up on insurance risks, among other things via the customer's rating. At the year-end, the exposure was divided into the rating classes presented in the table below, where AAA is the best rating. Rating classification is obtained from an external party.

Rating	Percentage
AAA	28%
AA	48%
A	14%
B	4%
C	0%
Recently formed companies and companies without a rating class	6%
Total	**100%**

Economic fluctuations represent a major risk factor. The number of bankruptcies generally increases in a recession, which affects the company's claim costs. This means that it is important to follow the rate at which insurance risk decreases. The graph below shows how total exposure as at the year-end decreases over time.



Of total exposure, the ten largest exposures account for 31.3 percent (22.5), which is shown in the table below. Rating classification is obtained from an external party.

10 largest exposures	Rating	Percentage	10 largest exposures	Rating	Percentage
			b/f		22,0%
No. 1	A	6,4%	No. 6	AAA	2,9%
No. 2	AA	5,2%	No. 7	AA	1,8%
No. 3	A	3,7%	No. 8	AA	1,8%
No. 4	AAA	3,5%	No. 9	AA	1,4%
No. 5	AA	3,2%	No. 10	AAA	1,4%
b/f		**22,0%**	**Total before reinsurance**		**31,3%**

Cost for claim years 2010-2016 ooa

The table below shows the estimated cost in 2016 of unsettled claims (net) for each claim year.

Claims	**>2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Total**
Opening reserve	5,312	12,547	21,011	13,005	0	51,875
Out payments	1,523	3,444	1,194	15,202	11,786	33,149
External claims handling costs				4,392		4,392
Currency translation impact				-210	-168	-378
Closing reserve	11,698	8,280	18,920	9,048	5,365	53,311
Gross settlement result	**-7,909**	**823**	**896**	**-15,427**	**-16,983**	**-38,599**

Reinsurer's share	**>2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Total**
Opening receivable	17,479	582	9,030	3,765	-	30,795
Paid in	15,696	1,643	0	384	320	18,044
Currency translation impact				-1,340	61	-1,278
Closing receivable	575	1,407	6,596	15,772	2,552	26,902
Settlement result	**-1,208**	**2,469**	**-2,433**	**11,142**	**2,933**	**12,903**
Net settlement result	***-9,116***	***3,291***	***-1,537***	***-4,285***	***-14,049***	***-25,696***

Risks in financial operations

Various types of financial risk such as credit risks, market risks, currency risks, liquidity risks and operational risks arise in the company's operations. In order to limit and control risk-taking in its operations, the company's Board of Directors, as the body with ultimate responsibility for internal control, has adopted guidelines and instructions for financial operations.

Credit risks in financial management

Credit risk means the risk of the company not receiving payment as agreed and/or making a loss on account of the other party's inability to meet its obligations. The company has a financial management policy of only permitting investments in securities with a high credit rating. Consequently, the credit risks in this part of operations are considered to be low. The maximum risk to which the company is exposed in various classes of financial asset is shown in the table below. The rating classification is based on information from Standard & Poor's. At the year-end, there were no assets which were subject to impairment.

Maximum credit risk exposure

Asset class	**2016**
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	62,795
Bank balances	155,293
Total	**218,088**

Credit quality of classes of financial asset %	**AAA**	**AA**	**A**	**BB**	**Totalt**
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities					
• The Swedish government	7%				**7%**
• Swedish housing finance institutions			2,4%		**2%**
• Other Swedish issuers					
• Foreign governments	20%				**20%**
Bank balances			70,9%		**71%**
Total	**27%**		**73%**		**100%**

Credit risks concerning reinsurers

The company's reinsurance policy means that contracts are made only with reinsurers with strong credit ratings. Reinsurers' credit ratings are reviewed regularly to ensure that the reinsurance cover adopted is maintained. The distribution of credit ratings for reinsurers is reproduced below. The rating classification is based on information from Standard & Poor's. As at 31/12/2016, there were receivables from reinsurers amounting to TSEK 68,494.

Percentage	**AA**	**A**	**Total**
Underwriting year 2007	66%	34%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2008	60%	40%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2009	58%	42%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2010	34%	66%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2011	39%	61%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2012	41%	59%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2013	33%	67%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2014	37%	63%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2015	37%	63%	**100%**
Underwriting year 2016	63%	38%	**100%**

Liquidity risks

The company's strategy for managing liquidity risks aims to match expected in-payments and out-payments to each other to the greatest possible extent. This is done by means of a liquidity analysis of financial assets and insurance liabilities. Liquidity is managed on an ongoing basis. For insurance liabilities, the estimated time of the cash outflow is shown in the table below.

Branch of insurance	**Total provisions**	**Duration, years**
Surety	152,442	2,5
Other material damage	9,667	1,5

The company's liquidity exposure in respect of remaining durations of financial assets is shown in the table below.

Remaining terms	**<3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**>5 years**	**Without term**	**Average term (years)**
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities	0	29,729	33,066	0	0	2.5
Bank balances	0	0	0	0	155,293	-
Total	**0**	**29,729**	**33,066**	**0**	**155,293**	

Market risks

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the risk that the market value of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial instruments will be deducted when market interest rises respectively drops. The level of interest rate risk increases with the duration of the asset or the liability.

Furthermore, the company is also exposed to currency risks, which arises as a result of assets and liabilities in the same foreign currency in terms of size are inconsistent. The Company's net exposure to currency risk is limited with respect to the Company's strategy to manage currency risks is to as far as possible match insurance liabilities in foreign currencies with the corresponding assets. As the Company has operations in the Nordic countries is currency exposures against these countries' currencies. As of 31/12/2016, the net exposure related to insurance liabilities TSEK 21,666. A general change of 10 percent of the SEK against the foreign currencies has been calculated to affect the Company's equity and profit by TSEK 2,167. The calculation assumes that changes in the exchange rate hasn't affected other risk parameters such as the interest rate.

Solvency

The company calculates the solvency capital requirement according to the Insurance Business Act (2010: 2043) and the standard model in the Solvency 2 regulations. According to calculations by the balance sheet date, the minimum capital requirement is TSEK 36,500 and the solvency capital requirement TSEK 103,688. The Company's own funds according to Solvency 2 regulatory valuation rules were TSEK 146,357. Own funds development in relation to solvency capital is monitored quarterly during the year.

Note 2 – Premium income ooa	**2016**	**2015**
Direct insurance, Sweden	34 937	29,606
Direct insurance, rest of EEA	67 924	68,259
Premium income ooa	**102 861**	**97,865**

Note 3 – Return on capital transferred from financial business

The return on the assets that correspond to actuarial provisions was transferred from the non-technical account to the technical account. The amount was calculated on the net average actuarial provisions. As interest rate applied an interest rate equivalent to the long-term return on investment assets. The interest rate used in 2016 was 2 (1.5) percent.

Note 4 – Insurance compensation, ooa	**2016**	**2015**
Claim costs attributable to the business for the year:		
Insurance compensation paid	11,786	4,141
Change in provisions for unsettled claims	5,197	12,408
Reinsurer's share	-2,933	-3,853
	14,050	12,696
Claim costs attributable to the business for previous years:		
Insurance compensation paid	21,363	79,099
Change in provisions for unsettled claims	-5,224	-70,992
Reinsurer's share	-9,969	1,941
	6,170	10,048
Claim processing costs	5,477	4,735
	25,696	**27,479**

Note 5 – Operating costs	**2016**	**2015**
Acquisition costs	15,098	14,758
Administrative expenses	46,250	35,438
	61,348	**50,196**

Operating costs divided into cost types	**2016**	**2015**
Staff	44,887	36,637
Premises	3,725	3,649
Depreciation/amortisation	5,338	3,975
Other operational costs	7,397	5,935
	61,348	**50,196**

Note 6 – Operating costs, staff	**2016**	**2015**
Average number of employees		
Sweden:		
Women	4	1
Men	15	17
	19	18
Norway:		
Women	2	2
Men	3	4
	5	6
Finland:		
Women	2	1
Men	4	3
	6	4
Total for the company	**30**	**28**
Gender distribution, Board of Directors. Proportion of women	14%	14%
Gender distribution, CEO and senior executives. Proportion of women	14%	0%

Remuneration of senior executives - The members of Chair of the Board receives fixed annual remuneration, Remuneration of the CEO consists of fixed and variable salary, other benefits and pension. The Board of Directors determines the annual remuneration of the CEO.

Pension - During the year, TSEK 2,009 in pension contributions, excluding employer's contribution, was carried as an expense for the CEO and other senior executives.

Notice of termination and severance pay - The notice of termination for employees varies from country to country and is longest in Sweden. For individuals in Sweden who have been employed for at least 30 months, the notice of termination is 12 months in the event of termination by the company. The notice of termination for the CEO is 12 months in the event of termination by the company.

	2016	2015
Salaries and benefits		
Sweden:		
Board of Directors and management group	10,320	7,815
Other employees	9,223	9,147
	19,543	**16,962**
Salaries and benefits to senior management		
Chair of the Board	180	429
Management group	6,582	6,046
- Variable remuneration, accrued	1,764	1,117
- Pension provisions	1,973	1,918
	10,500	**9,510**

Note 6 – Operating costs, staff (cont.)	**2016**	**2015**
Norway:		
Other employees	4,349	4,751
Finland:		
Other employees	5,917	4,164
Social security expenses		
Sweden	8,276	7,332
Norway	1,453	1,203
Finland	724	547
	10,453	**9,082**
-of which pension provisions, excluding management group	2,764	2,261

Note 7 – Return on capital, net	**2016**	**2015**
Interest income, bonds and other interest-bearing securities	1,692	489
Other interest income	-25	498
Realised profit on bonds and other securities	0	-1,293
Unrealised profit on investment assets	1,487	-1 299
Financial expenses	-4	-4
	3,150	**-1 609**

Note 8 - Intangible assets	**2016**	**2015**
Intangible assets:		
Opening accumulated cost	15,872	15,872
Purchases for the year	5,107	0
Disposal/sale	0	0
Closing accumulated cost	**20,979**	**15,872**

Opening accumulated amortisation	-4,232	-1,058
Amortisation for the year	-4,408	-3,175
Disposal/sale	0	0
Closing accumulated amortisation	**-8,640**	**-4,232**
Closing residual value according to plan	**12,339**	**11,639**

Note 9 – Auditors' fees	**2016**	**2015**
EY, auditors' fees	353	0
Deloitte, auditors' fees	0	608
EY, fees for tax consultancy	120	0
Deloitte, fees for tax consultancy	89	91
Total	**562**	**699**

Note 10 – Tax on profit for the year	**2016**	**2015**
Tax on profit for previous years	0	-37
Deferred tax	-1,484	5,257
	-1,484	**5,220**
Reconciliation of effective tax		
Profit before tax	6,280	5,083
Tax at current rate	-1,382	-1,118
Non-deductible costs and non-taxable income, net	102	195
Increase in loss carry-forward without corresponding capitalisation of deferred tax	0	0
Dissolution of excess depreciation on equipment	0	0
Utilisation of previous non-capitalised loss carry-forward	0	6,809
Other	0	629
Tax attributable to previous years	0	-37
Recognised effective tax	**-1,484**	**5,220**

Note 11 – Other financial	**Cost**		**Market value**		**Book value**	
investment assets	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Bonds and other interest-bearing securities (table I)	64,963	64,963	62,795	61,318	62,795	61,318
Total	**64,963**	**64,963**	**62,795**	**61,318**	**62,795**	**61,318**

All financial investment assets are quoted on an active market and belong to level 1 under IFRS 13.

Table I	**Nom. value**	**%**	**Market value**	**%**	**Book value**	**%**
The Swedish government	15,000	25%	15,337	24%	15,337	24%
Other Swedish issuers	5,000	8%	5,047	8%	5,047	8%
Foreign governments	40,709	67%	42,411	68%	42,411	68%
	60,709	**100%**	**62,795**	**100%**	**62,795**	**100,0%**

Note 12 – Receivables concerning direct insurance	**2016**	**2015**
Receivables from policyholders	15,880	10,425
	15,880	**10,425**

Note 13 – Other receivables	**2016**	**2015**
Receivables from Fairford Insurance Holding	0	26,000
Deferred tax assets	7,181	9,446
Other receivables	1,695	2,303
	8,876	**37,749**

Note 14 – Tangible fixed assets	**2016**	**2015**
Equipment:		
Opening accumulated cost	7,804	7,737
Purchases for the year	2,603	1,678
Disposal/sale	-2,865	-1,611
Closing accumulated cost	**7,542**	**7,804**
Opening accumulated amortisation	-4,048	-4,152
Amortisation for the year	-836	-870
Disposal/sale	1,436	974
Closing accumulated amortisation	**-3,448**	**-4,048**
Closing residual value according to plan	**4,094**	**3,757**
Computers:		
Opening accumulated cost	34	0
Purchases for the year	265	34
Disposal	0	0
Closing accumulated cost	**299**	**34**
Opening accumulated amortisation	-4	0
Amortisation for the year	-64	-4
Disposal	0	0
Closing accumulated amortisation	**-68**	**-4**
Closing residual value according to plan	**231**	**30**

Note 15 – Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	**2016**	**2015**
Accrued interest income	909	858
Prepaid rental charges	714	582
Reinsurance commission	5 120	5,757
Prepaid development costs, insurance system	1 123	4,429
Other	1 777	1,304
	9 643	**12,930**

Note 16 – Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks	**2016**	**2015**
Opening balance	83,907	68,715
Change in provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks	23,359	15,192
Closing balance	**107,266**	**83,907**

Note 17 – Provisions for unsettled claims	**2016**	**2015**
Opening balance	51,439	111,112
Change in provisions for unsettled claims	-3,404	-59,673
Closing balance	**54,843**	**51,439**

Note 18 – Liabilities	**2016**	**2015**
Liabilities to reinsurers	11,265	9,851
Liabilities to insurance intermediaries	105	49
Liabilities to policyholders	5,080	1,233
Accounts payable	4,891	2,804
Other	1,764	1,683
	23,105	**15,620**

Note 19 – Other accrued expenses and deferred income	**2016**	**2015**
Staff-related expenses	8,799	7,906
Premium paid to reinsurers	17,166	16,618
Other	340	1,336
	26,305	**25,859**

Note 20 – Expected recovery times for assets and liabilities	**No more than 1 year**	**Longer than 1 year**	**Total**
Other intangible assets		12 339	12 339
Other financial investment assets	29 729	33 066	62 795
Receivables concerning direct insurance	15 880		15 880
Reinsurers share of unearned premiums and protracted risks		41 573	41 573
Receivables from reinsurers, unsettled claims	24 290		24 290
Receivables concerning reinsurance, settled claims	2 631		2 631
Other receivables	8 876		8 876
Tangible fixed assets		4 325	4 325
Bank balances	155 293		155 293
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	9 643		9 643
Total assets	**246 343**	**91 303**	**337 645**

	No more than 1 year	**Longer than 1 year**	**Total**
Provisions for unearned premiums and protracted risks	75 248	32 018	107 267
Provisions for unsettled claims	36 562	18 281	54 843
Liabilities concerning direct insurance	16 450		16 450
Other liabilities	6 655		6 655
Other accrued expenses and deferred income	26 305		26 305
Total provisions and liabilities	**161 219**	**50 299**	**211 518**

Note 21 – Class analysis	**Surety**	**Other**	**Total**
2016:			
Premium income	102 861	0	102 861
Premium revenue	120 723	760	121 483
Insurance compensation	-19 196	-6 500	-25 696
Operating costs	-61 348	0	-61 348
2015:			
Premium income	97 865	0	97 865
Premium revenue	121 821	1 239	123 060
Insurance compensation	-28 079	600	-27 479
Operating costs	-50 196	0	-50 196

Not 22 – Sheet items	**2016**	**2015**
Pledged assets		
Registered assets to cover actuarial provisions, ooa	218 997	179 728
Contingent liabilities	None	None
Commitments	None	None

Stockholm 13/03/2017

Peter Lindblad
Chair

Charlotta Carlberg
Director

Robert John Symmonds
Director

Donell Gouveia
Director

William Valentin
Director

Per Nielsen
Director

Johan Brinkenberg
Director and CEO

Our audit report was submitted on 13/03/2017
Ernst&Young

Daniel Eriksson
Authorised Public Accountant