

Ilmarinen's Interim Report

1 January to 30 September 2021



ILMARINEN

Ilmarinen's Interim Report 1 January to 30 September 2021: Return on investments was 10.5 per cent, solvency capital strengthened to EUR 15.4 billion

January–September in brief:

- The return on Ilmarinen's investment portfolio rose to 10.5 (1.1) per cent, or EUR 5.6 billion, thanks to the strong performance of the equity markets. The market value of investments grew to EUR 58.4 (53.3) billion. The long-term average return on investments was 6.1 per cent. This corresponds to an annual real return of 4.6 per cent.
- Thanks to the good performance of investment activities, the total result for January–September grew to EUR 2.9 (-0.1) billion.
- Premiums written grew to EUR 4.4 (4.0) billion along with the rise in customers' payrolls and the expiry of the temporary reduction in the TyEL contribution. EUR 4.7 (4.6) billion was paid in pensions.
- Net customer acquisition rose to EUR 230 (149) million thanks to excellent customer retention and successful customer acquisition.
- Loading profit improved to EUR 45 (38) million and the ratio of operating expenses to expense loading components to 64 (69) per cent. Improved cost-effectiveness reduced operating expenses to EUR 81 (85) million.
- Solvency capital strengthened to EUR 15.4 (12.5) billion, and the solvency ratio to 135.0 (130.2) per cent.
- Ilmarinen's goal is to achieve a carbon-neutral investment portfolio by the end of 2035. A more detailed roadmap has been drawn up for listed equity investments and Finnish real estate investments.
- Future prospects: Following the recovery of the economy and the expiry of the temporary reduction in TyEL contributions, Ilmarinen's premiums written are expected to increase clearly in 2021. The rise in payroll is expected to improve the loading income and loading profit compared to last year.

Key figures	1–9/2021	1–9/2020	2020
Premiums written, EUR million	4,429	3,983	5,220
Pensions paid, EUR million	4,736	4,625	6,116
Operating expenses covered by loading income, EUR million	81	85	119
Loading profit, EUR million	45	38	43
Ratio of operating expenses to expense loading components, %	64	69	73
Return on investments, %	10.5	1.1	7.1
Total result at current value, EUR million	2,856	-107	1,769
Value of investment assets, EUR million	58,371	50,307	53,284
Solvency capital, EUR million	15,361	10,605	12,542
Solvency ratio, %	135.0	126.1	130.2

The interim report result comparison figures are the figures for the corresponding period of 2020. Unless otherwise indicated, the comparison figures for the balance sheet and other cross-sectional items are the figures for the end of 2020.

PRESIDENT AND CEO JOUKO PÖLÖNEN'S REVIEW



"Ilmarinen's January–September result was strong in both investment operations and customer acquisition. The return on investments was 10.5 per cent, or EUR 5.6 billion, and solvency capital strengthened to EUR 15.4 billion. Measured in terms of premiums written, net customer acquisition rose to EUR 230 million thanks to successful customer acquisition and excellent customer retention.

The global economy continued to recover rapidly from the recession caused by the coronavirus pandemic. The quick economic recovery has accelerated inflation and caused bottlenecks in supply chains. During the third quarter, expectations of rising inflation and tightening monetary policy were reinforced, causing more volatility on the investment markets, and the strong rise in share prices early in the year levelled off.

Of the main asset classes in Ilmarinen's investment portfolio, equity investments generated the best return, at 19.2 per cent. The return on fixed income investments was 3.5 per cent, on real estate investments 4.2 per cent and on other investments -1.7 per cent. The long-term average nominal return on investments was 6.1 per cent, corresponding to a 4.6 per cent annual real return.

Premiums written grew to EUR 4.4 billion, i.e. more than EUR 400 million more than one year earlier. Customer companies' payroll, which declined during the pandemic, has been growing since April, and in January–September the payroll grew 5.5 per cent. The

growth in premiums written has also been affected by the expiry of the temporary reduction that was made to the employer's TyEL contribution due to the pandemic.

We paid EUR 4.7 billion in pensions to around 457,000 pensioners. The number of disability pension applicants fell and 12 per cent fewer disability pension decisions were made compared to the previous year. Together with Kela, we launched an experimental operating model aimed at preventing prolonged disability by steering clients to vocational rehabilitation earlier than they currently are. The pilot aims to identify customers who meet the criteria for vocational rehabilitation and to actively engage with them if the customer consents to it. The ultimate goal is to improve the effectiveness of the rehabilitation and make it easier for customers to use our service.

The ratio of operating expenses to expense loading components, a measure of cost-effectiveness, improved to 64 per cent, and loading profit increased to EUR 45 million. Operating expenses financed using loading income came to EUR 81 million, i.e. EUR 4 million less year-on-year.

Ilmarinen's goal is to achieve a carbon-neutral investment portfolio by the end of 2035. In the first phase, we created more detailed asset-class-specific roadmaps for listed equity investments and Finnish real estate investments. As an investor, we promote the transition to a low-carbon economy, for instance, by requiring emission reductions from our investees and engaging with our investee companies either directly or together with other investors, and by investing in new solutions to combat climate change.

According to a recent global study, Finland has one of the best pension systems in the world. Its financial sustainability will, however, face challenges in the medium and long term. Financial challenges should be prepared for well in advance and not left for future generations to deal with. The public proposal to

raise earnings-related pensions of less than EUR 1,400 would weaken fairness between generations and would go against the basic principles of the earnings-related pension system. In the earnings-related pension system and society, it is important to engage in a debate on what constitutes a sustainable balance between pension contributions and benefits. Improving employment and work ability, extending careers, facilitating labour

immigration and a population policy that supports higher birth rates are in a key position in ensuring the sustainability of the pension system. The development of solvency regulation should ensure that pension institutions can achieve the best possible return on pension assets in the long run, which in turn will help ease the pressure to raise pension contributions.”

Current information about the pension system

In September, the Finnish Centre for Pensions published an international evaluation of the Finnish pension system. According to the report by Danish Professor Torben M. Andersen, Finland’s pension system efficiently alleviates poverty and provides a reasonable income for pensioners. The strengths of Finland’s pension system are, from a citizen’s perspective, the principle of a one-stop-shop, a simple structure and the portability of pension entitlements. The system’s inherent automatic adjustment mechanisms, such as the life expectancy coefficient and the linking of statutory retirement age limits to life expectancy, will play a key role in the sustainability of pension financing also going forward. However, in their current form, they are not enough, and according to the report, pension financing will face challenges in the medium and long term. There is reason to prepare for the financing problems either by raising pension contributions in advance or by strengthening the adjustment mechanisms to ensure that the burden on future generations is not too great. The report also emphasises the need to reform investment operations and solvency regulation, keeping the long-term nature of pension investments in mind. Further development areas are the under-insurance of the self-employed and the combination of various contribution schemes.

The population forecast updated by Statistics Finland in September did not eliminate concerns related to the sustainability of the

pension system. Although the average total fertility rate has slightly increased in just the last few years, the birth rate is still too low in terms of the sustainability of the age structure. According to the forecast, Finland’s population would begin to decline in 2034 and the decrease in the working aged population would accelerate from the 2040s on, further weakening the age dependency ratio.

The pension sector’s project to merge the municipal and private sector pension systems was suspended in September. The working group established by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health could not find a solution that would be unanimously accepted by all parties. The most difficult issue proved to be implementing the merger in a cost-neutral way, and especially a method and schedule for implementing a neutralisation fee. A neutralization fee would have ensured the merger’s cost-neutrality and that the private-sector earnings-related pension system would not have to pay the municipal sector’s higher pension liabilities, which are mainly due to the predominance and longer life expectancy of female municipal employees.

Operating environment and investment market

In the third quarter of the year, the global economy continued to recover nicely, and concerns related to the coronavirus pandemic decreased. As a consequence of the quick recovery of economies, logistics chains have suffered some problems, and this has been reflected in the rapid rise in freight prices and, at times, in the shortage of compo-

nents in the manufacturing industry. Inflation has increased. Although the inflation is partly due to the opening up of economies, and it is temporary in nature, concerns over increasing long-term inflationary pressures have increased. Economic growth has been brisk, but there have been clearly growing concerns during the autumn that it will suddenly decelerate.

The European and US central banks' monetary policy continued to be exceptionally stimulatory throughout the summer. As a result of the accelerating economic growth and rising inflation, the US Federal Reserve, i.e. the Fed, in particular has started sending clearer messages about the slow tightening of monetary policy at the end of this year or early next year. In the initial phase, tightening monetary policy will probably mean the gradual curtailing of securities purchase programmes and not an increase in the key interest rate. The reversal of the monetary policy cycle is, however, a significant event especially now as the interest rate level has been exceptionally low for so long. In many emerging economies and, for instance in New Zealand and Norway, monetary policy has already been tightened by raising the short-term key interest rate.

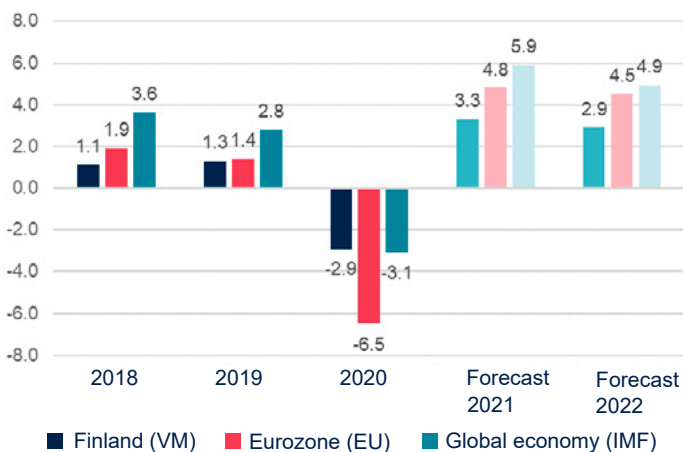
Inflation clearly increased in spring and summer of this year. In the US, inflation was more than five per cent in the summer months, and in the euro zone, it accelerated

to more than three per cent. Light monetary policy and accelerating inflation are a poor combination in the long run, and the focus has turned to keeping track of inflation expectations.

Finland's economy and employment rate began to pick up considerably in the second quarter of the year, and the brisk growth continued in the third quarter. So far, the payroll of Ilmarinen's customer base has increased by 5.5 per cent year-on-year. The strongest growth has levelled off already, however, and growth in the number of employees was moderate already in the third quarter. The balance of Finland's public finances has improved, but government debt has continued to grow considerably.

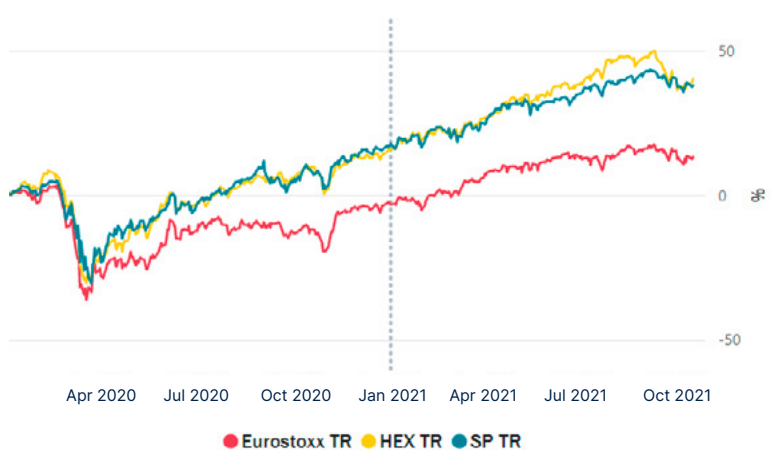
The faster-than-expected hike in inflation and expectations of slowed economic growth have affected the capital markets. There has been more caution in the markets, and volatility has increased in many places. The positive underlying vibe in the capital markets levelled out during the third quarter, and the rise of the core equity markets ceased. The European and US equity indices were essentially at the same level as they were at the end of the second quarter. Average share prices in the emerging markets fell nearly ten per cent. Particularly in China, many shares of the technology sector spiralled downwards as the Chinese authorities launched additional measures, and concerns over especially

Economic growth and forecasts



Sources: Statistics Finland, World Bank (EU) and IMF

Stock price development



the indebtedness of the real estate sector grew in the markets. Companies' cost pressures weaken profitability in many industries, but on the other hand, rising prices in industries with pricing power could lead to an acceleration in inflation.

The US dollar has continued to strengthen against the euro. While at the start of the year, the euro–USD exchange rate was around 1.22, at the end of the third quarter it was around 1.16. In the third quarter, the dollar strengthened by more than two per cent against the euro. The appreciation of the dollar has had a positive impact on dollar-denominated investment returns.

Insurance operations

The January–September payroll for employees insured with Ilmarinen grew by 5.5 per cent to EUR 17.1 (16.3) billion. Premiums written increased to EUR 4.4 (4.0) billion. The number of insurance policies totalled 145,103 (147,866) at the end of September. Measured in premiums written, net customer acquisition rose to EUR 230 (149) million and customer retention was 97.9 per cent at an annual level.

At the end of September, Ilmarinen had al-

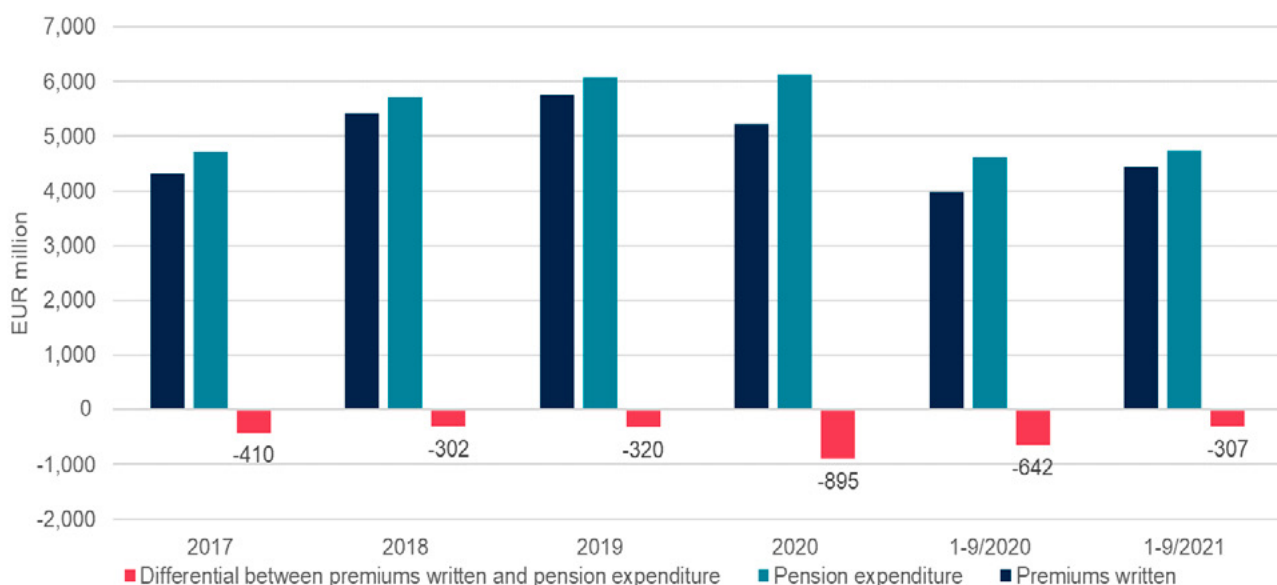
together 457,154 (457,937) pensioners, to whom a total of EUR 4.7 (4.6) billion was paid in benefits since the start of the year. Ilmarinen made a total of 25,977 (27,247) new pension decisions in January–September. The number of disability pension decisions made was 6,525 (7,428), down 12 per cent year-on-year. New rehabilitation decisions totalled 3,145 (3,440). Disability pension expenditure decreased to EUR 356 (366) million.

Pension processing times have stabilised at a good level. During the period under review, the processing time for disability pension applications was 41 (40) days on average and that of old-age pension applications 9 (11) days.

Return on investments

At the end of September, Ilmarinen's total investments at current value were EUR 58.4 (53.3) billion. The return on investments at current value was 10.5 (1.1) per cent, or EUR 5.6 (0.6) billion. Calculated at current value, the average annual return over the last five years has been 7.5 per cent, which corresponds to an average annual real return of 6.3 per cent. Calculated from 1997, the average

Premiums written and pension expenditure January–September 2021



annual returns at current value for Ilmarinen's investments have been 6.1 per cent per annum. This corresponds to an annual real return of 4.6 per cent.

Fixed income investments accounted for a total of 28.8 (33.4) per cent of the investment portfolio and their return at current value was 3.5 (-2.1) per cent. Their total market value was EUR 16.8 (17.8) billion. Bonds accounted for a total of 24.1 (26.0) per cent of Ilmarinen's investment assets and their return was 3.8 (-2.3) per cent. The modified duration of bonds was 0.6 (2.1) years.

Listed and non-listed equities and shares as well as private equity investments made up 51.3 (47.2) per cent of all investments. At the end of September, their value was EUR 30.0 (25.2) billion. In the risk breakdown, listed equities and shares accounted for 37.6 (35.6) per cent. Finnish equities made up 29.6 (29.2) per cent of listed equity investments. The return on equity investments at current value was 19.2 (1.4) per cent. The return on listed equity investments was 15.7 (0.7) per cent. Private equity investments accounted for 11.7 (9.4) per cent of all investments and yielded 34.6 (4.3) per cent.

At the end of September, the value of real estate investments was EUR 6.3 (6.2) billion.

They accounted for 10.8 (11.7) per cent of all investments. The total return on real estate investments was 4.2 (1.1) per cent.

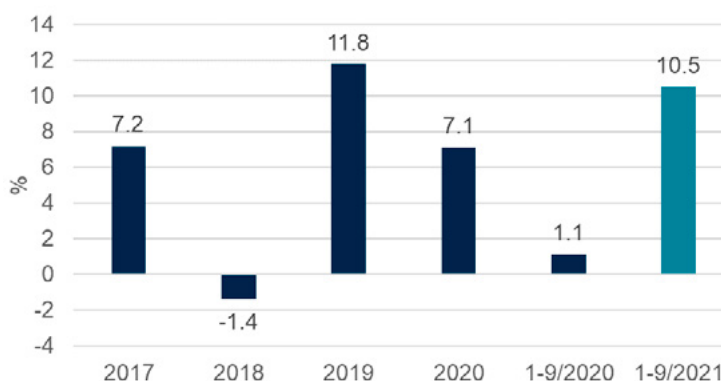
Investments in hedge funds and commodities and other investments made up 9.0 (7.7) per cent of the market value of the investments at the end of September. Their total return was -1.7 (14.9) per cent and their value at the end of September was EUR 5.3 (4.1) billion.

Result and solvency

Ilmarinen's total result at current value at the end of the third quarter was EUR 2,856 (-107) million. Investment income at current value was EUR 2,798 (-132) million, the underwriting result was EUR 14 (-13) million, and the loading profit was EUR 45 (38) million. The ratio of operating expenses to expense loading components, a measure of cost-effectiveness, improved to 64 (69) per cent.

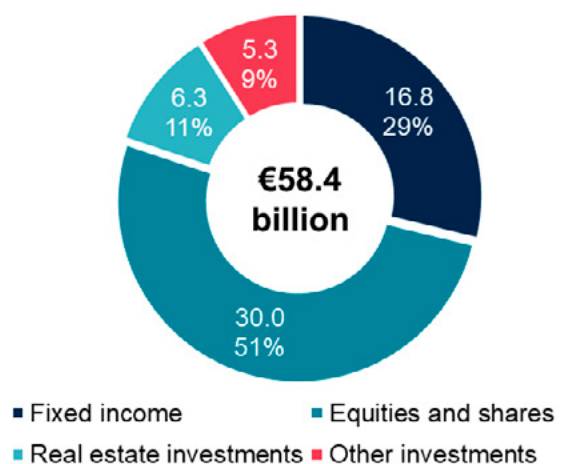
The solvency ratio rose to 135.0 (130.2) per cent and the solvency capital to EUR 15.4 (12.5) billion. Capital and reserves included in the solvency capital were EUR 198 (191) million, the valuation difference between current and book values was EUR 14,241 (10,354) million, and the provision for future bonuses was EUR 958 (2,041) million.

Return on investments 2017-Q3/2021



Average nominal return on investments over 5 years 7.5% and real return 6.3%.

Breakdown of investments, 30 September 2021



The technical provisions amounted to EUR 45,955 (43,539) million. The EUR 43,883 (41,472) million in solvency technical provisions do not include the provision for future bonuses or the earnings-related pension contributions that remain open receivables in the basic insurance under YEL.

Personnel

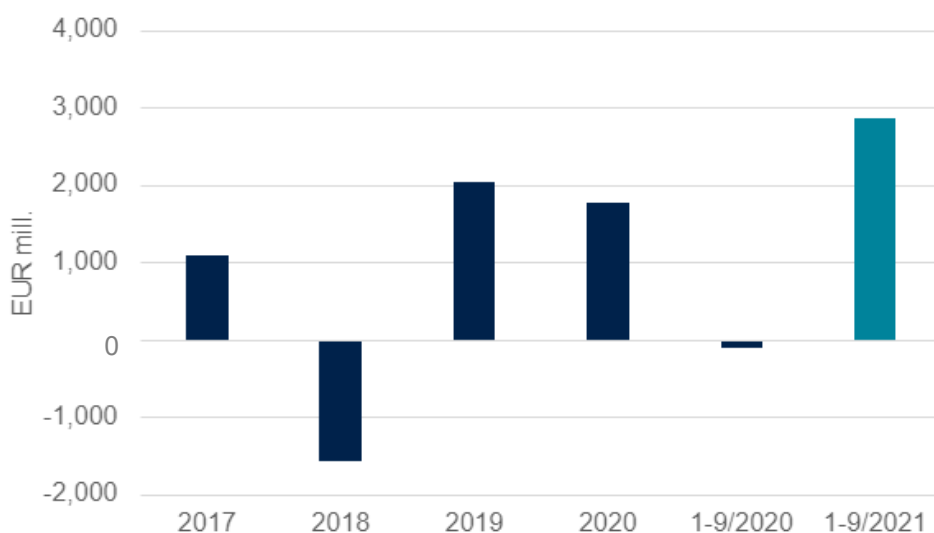
The average number of personnel in January–September was 604 (617). Personnel’s level of work energy is closely monitored through Ilmarinen’s “Työvire” pulse survey. The survey is carried out every two months, and the response rate is high. According to the sur-

veys, personnel’s work energy remained at an excellent level (4.2 on a scale of 1–5). In our August measurement, the Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) was an excellent 42 and the full-year average was 38 (on a scale of –100 to +100). The average eNPS for all companies using Ilmarinen’s “Työvire” pulse survey is 5.

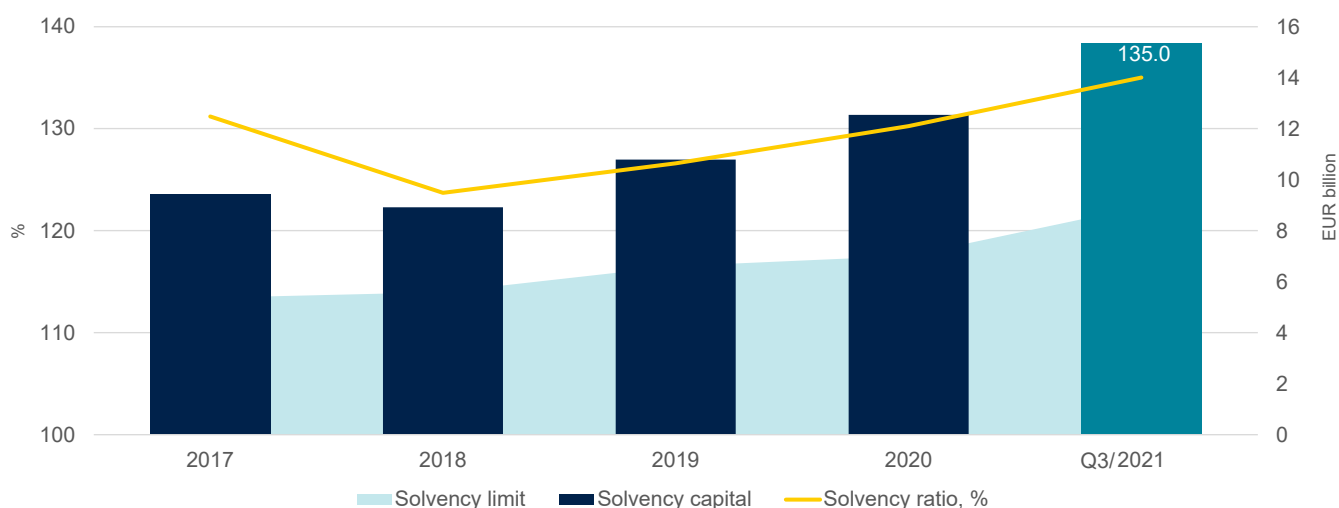
The number of absences due to illness increased slightly after summer but is still exceptionally low. Seventy-five per cent of personnel had no absences due to illness during the first nine months of the year.

An extensive personnel survey on the implementation of equality and non-discrimi-

Total result 2017-Q3/2021



Solvency 2017-Q3/2021



nation was carried out. The results of the survey indicate that equality as a whole is implemented very well at Ilmarinen, with gender equality receiving the highest scores. One improvement area is to facilitate the work of foreign-language employees by drawing up internal guidelines more extensively in English as well. There is zero tolerance for harassment, discrimination and inappropriate behaviour at Ilmarinen.

Once the remote work recommendation related to the coronavirus pandemic ends, Ilmarinen will return to a new type of working life that combines the best parts of in-office and remote work to achieve our goals. The new cornerstones of working life are trust, a sense of community and clear ground rules. The starting point for reinforcing a sense of community and ensuring well-being is that, going forward, at least half of the work would in principle take place at the office. The work and practical application of the main rule will be agreed on in more detail in teams, and the practices will be changed along the way as needed.

Agile ways of working and continuous improvement are among Ilmarinen's company-wide focal areas for 2021. In line with the theme, a project was initiated at the start of the year to train 39 Ilmarinen employees to be champions of continuous improvement. Those participating in the champion training will form the core team in charge of bringing about a cultural change towards continuous improvement. They will carry out concrete development trials to incorporate a culture of continuous improvement into the organisation. In addition to the champions, all Ilmarinen employees will receive training in continuous improvement and will have the chance to participate in the trials. To support an agile way of working and self-direction, in the course of 2021 Ilmarinen trained supervisors in operating models that feature a coaching style of leadership. The coaching style of leadership program that started in spring for all of Ilmarinen's supervisors continued after the summer.

In summer 2021, Ilmarinen employed 38 summer workers and was again part of the

Responsible Summer Job campaign. In the Summer Job Survey 2021 conducted in conjunction with the campaign, Ilmarinen once again received very good scores. The respondents were particularly satisfied with how Ilmarinen implements fairness and equality at work.

Future prospects and key uncertainties

The global economy is recovering from the deep recession of 2020, and recovery from the crisis takes time. However, the global economy is expected to grow by roughly 6 per cent in 2021. Finland's economic growth is forecast to settle at around 3 per cent. Following the recovery of the economy and the expiry of the temporary reduction in TyEL contributions, Ilmarinen's premiums written are expected to increase clearly in 2021. The rise in payroll is expected to improve the loading income and loading profit compared to last year.

The stimulus measures of the central banks and governments have supported the markets. The faster-than-expected hike in inflation and concerns over an increase in long-term inflationary pressures, slowing economic growth and tightening central bank monetary policy are causing uncertainty in the markets.

The long-term return expectation on investment assets is low, especially due to the low interest rate level and the high valuation level of risky asset classes. The key risks affecting Ilmarinen's operations and the earnings-related pension system are related to the development of employment and payroll, changes in disability pension incidence, uncertainty in the investment markets, the development of demographics, and the birth rate, which has been exceptionally low in recent years.

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Tables

Key figures in brief	1.1.–30.9.2021	1.1.–30.9.2020	1.1.–31.12.2020
Premiums written, EUR mill.	4,429	3,983	5,220
Net return on investments at fair value, EUR mill.	5,567	575	3,529
ROCE, %	10.5	1.1	7.1
	30.9.2021	30.9.2020	31.12.2020
Technical provisions, EUR mill.	45,955	42,131	43,539
Solvency capital, EUR mill. ¹⁾	15,361	10,605	12,542
in relation to solvency limit	1.7	1.7	1.8
Pension assets, EUR mill. ²⁾	59,245	51,184	54,014
as a percentage of technical provisions	135.0	126.1	130.2
TyEL payroll, EUR mill. ³⁾	22,581	21,397	21,505
YEL payroll, EUR mill. ³⁾	1,671	1,673	1,676

- 1) Calculated according to the regulations in force at the time (the same principle also concerns other solvency key figures).
- 2) Technical provisions + solvency capital in accordance with section 11, item 10, of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health's decree (614/2008.)
- 3) Estimated TyEL and YEL payroll for the whole year.

Solvency capital and limits	30.9.2021	30.9.2020	31.12.2020
Solvency limit, EUR mill.	8,946.0	6,130.4	7,015.9
Maximum solvency capital, EUR mill.	26,838.1	18,391.1	21,047.7
Solvency capital, EUR mill.	15,361.4	10,604.9	12,542.3
Solvency ratio, % ¹⁾	135.0	126.1	130.2
Solvency position ²⁾	1.7	1.7	1.8

- 1) Pension assets in relation to technical provisions as referred to in Section 11, item 10, of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health's decree 614/2008.
- 2) Solvency capital in relation to solvency limit.

Result analysis, eur mill.	1.1.–30.9.2021	1.1.–30.9.2020	1.1.–31.12.2020
Source of profit			
Technical underwriting result	14	-13	-3
Return on investments at fair value	2,798	-132	1,726
+ Net return on investments at fair value	5,567	575	3,529
- Return requirement on technical provisions	-2,769	-706	-1,803
Loading profit	45	38	43
Other profit	0	0	3
Total result	2,856	-107	1,769

Breakdown of investments (current value)	Basic breakdown						Risk breakdown			
	30.9.2021		30.9.2020		31.12.2020		30.9.2021		30.9.2020 31.12.2020	
	EUR mill.	%	EUR mill.	%	EUR mill.	%	EUR mill.	%	%	%
Fixed income investments total	16,813.9	28.8	16,547.2	32.9	17,799.4	33.4	14,096.0	24.1	29.5	33.2
Loan receivables ¹⁾	1,909.8	3.3	1,540.0	3.1	1,747.3	3.3	1,909.8	3.3	3.1	3.3
Bonds	14,070.1	24.1	13,073.8	26.0	13,838.2	26.0	12,502.6	21.4	20.8	27.2
Other money market instruments and deposits ^{1) 2)}	834.0	1.4	1,933.3	3.8	2,213.9	4.2	-316.3	-0.5	5.6	2.8
Equities and shares total	29,966.3	51.3	23,427.8	46.6	25,162.2	47.2	29,863.1	51.2	44.6	47.1
Listed equities and shares ³⁾	22,070.5	37.8	17,809.1	35.4	19,052.1	35.8	21,967.3	37.6	33.5	35.6
Private equity investments ⁴⁾	6,827.8	11.7	4,651.1	9.2	4,985.0	9.4	6,827.8	11.7	9.2	9.4
Non-listed equities and shares ⁵⁾	1,068.0	1.8	967.6	1.9	1,125.2	2.1	1,068.0	1.8	1.9	2.1
Real estate investments total	6,313.8	10.8	6,440.2	12.8	6,246.0	11.7	6,332.0	10.8	12.8	11.8
Direct real estate investments	5,726.4	9.8	5,845.7	11.6	5,657.1	10.6	5,728.0	9.8	11.6	10.6
Real estate funds and joint investments	587.4	1.0	594.5	1.2	589.0	1.1	604.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Other investments total	5,277.4	9.0	3,892.1	7.7	4,076.4	7.7	5,479.3	9.4	8.8	8.3
Hedge fund investments ⁶⁾	3,925.8	6.7	2,769.4	5.5	2,952.1	5.5	3,925.8	6.7	5.5	5.5
Commodity investments	123.2	0.2	42.3	0.1	93.1	0.2	-78.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Other investments ⁷⁾	1,228.4	2.1	1,080.4	2.1	1,031.2	1.9	1,632.1	2.8	3.2	2.8
Investments total	58,371.4	100.0	50,307.3	100.0	53,284.1	100.0	55,770.4	95.5	95.8	100.3
Effect of derivatives							2,601.0	4.5	4.2	-0.3
Investment return at current value total	58,371.4	100.0	50,307.3	100.0	53,284.1	100.0	58,371.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

The modified duration of bond investments was 0.6 years.

- 1) Includes accrued interest.
- 2) Includes cash at bank and in hand and consideration receivables and debt.
- 3) Also includes mixed funds unless they can be allocated elsewhere.

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

5) Also includes unlisted real estate investment companies.

6) Includes all types of hedge fund units regardless of the fund's strategy.

7) Includes items that cannot be allocated to other investment classes.

Net ROCE of investments	Net investment return market value ⁸⁾	Capital employed ⁹⁾	ROCE, %	ROCE, %	ROCE, %
	30.9.2021	30.9.2021	30.9.2021	30.9.2020	31.12.2020
	EUR mill.	EUR mill.	%	%	%
Fixed income investments total	590.4	16,920.2	3.5	-2.1	-0.4
Loan receivables ¹⁾	50.9	1,816.8	2.8	0.0	-0.9
Bonds	529.0	13,768.1	3.8	-2.3	0.0
Other money market instruments and deposits ^{1) 2)}	10.5	1,335.3	0.8	-1.6	-3.7
Equities and shares total	4,818.0	25,107.5	19.2	1.4	12.4
Listed equities and shares ³⁾	2,974.5	18,984.6	15.7	0.7	11.9
Private equity investments ⁴⁾	1,765.4	5,104.7	34.6	4.3	12.9
Non-listed equities and shares ⁵⁾	78.2	1,018.2	7.7	2.9	19.0
Real estate investments total	259.8	6,177.0	4.2	1.1	0.4
Direct real estate investments	222.8	5,604.0	4.0	1.5	0.7
Real estate funds and joint investments	37.0	573.0	6.5	-3.1	-2.1
Other investments total	-79.2	4,733.1	-1.7	14.9	20.2
Hedge fund investments ⁶⁾	224.4	3,369.6	6.7	2.2	3.7
Commodity investments	8.1	98.2	-	-	-
Other investments ⁷⁾	-311.8	1,265.3	-24.6	49.9	71.7
Investments total	5,589.0	52,937.8	10.6	1.2	7.1
Unallocated income, costs and operating expenses	-22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment return at current value total	5,567.0	52,937.8	10.5	1.1	7.1

1) Includes accrued interest.

2) Includes cash at bank and in hand and consideration receivables and debt.

3) Also includes mixed funds unless they can be allocated elsewhere.

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

5) Also includes unlisted real estate investment companies.

6) Includes all types of hedge fund units regardless of the fund's strategy.

7) Includes items that cannot be allocated to other investment classes.

8) Change in market value between the beginning and end of the reporting period less cash flows during the period. (Cash flow means the difference between purchases/costs and sales/revenues.)

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